

Translation from French

Universal Postal Union

Documents of the 1989 Washington Congress

Volume I
Part 1

Proposals submitted to Congress

Berne 1990
International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union

This volume should be quoted with the following reference:

Documents of the 1989 Washington Congress, volume I/1

Contents

		Pages
1	Contents	3
2	Table of abbreviations (acronyms, symbols, etc) and signs used in the Decisions of the 1989 Washington 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	87
	– Fourth Additional Protocol	96
	II. General Regulations	99
	– Annex: Rules of Procedure of Congresses	115
	III. A. Convention (regulatory aspects)	
	– Proposals of a general nature	125
	– Convention	196
	– Final Protocol	251
	– Detailed Regulations	263
	– – Forms	399
	B. Convention (rate-fixing and payments)	
	– Proposals of a general nature	453
	– Convention	460
	– Final Protocol	499
	– Detailed Regulations	502
	– – Forms	561
	C. Convention (airmail)	
	– Proposals of a general nature	623
	– Convention	631
	– Final Protocol	650
	– Detailed Regulations	654
	– – Forms	675
	IV. Postal Parcels Agreement	685
	– Final Protocol	726
	– Detailed Regulations	756
	– – Forms	783
	V. Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement	793
	– Detailed Regulations	868
	– – Forms	882
	VI. Giro Agreement	905
	– Detailed Regulations	978
	– – Forms	988
	VII. Cash-on-Delivery Agreement	993
	– Detailed Regulations	1023
	– – Forms	1028

Table of abbreviations (acronyms, symbols, etc) and signs used in the Decisions of the 1989 Washington Congress

A. Common abbreviations, etc

administration	postal administration (however, this abbreviation is not used when, in order to avoid ambiguity, it is desirable to indicate precisely whether a postal administration or other administration is meant)
Agr	Agreement
art	article
c	centime
CCPS	Consultative Council for Postal Studies
cf	confer (in the sense of comparing two things in order to see how far they are the same or in what way they differ)
cm	centimetre
COD	Cash-on-Delivery Agreement
col	column
Constitution	Constitution of the Universal Postal Union
Conv or Convention	Universal Postal Convention
Det Regs	Detailed Regulations
dm	decimetre
Doc	Documents (of Congress, Committees, etc)
EC	Executive Council
eg	for example
fr	franc
g	gramme
Gen Regs or General Regulations	General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union
Giro	Giro Agreement
h	hour
id	idem
kg	kilogramme
km	kilometre
lb (16 ounces)	pound avoirdupois (453.59 grammes)
M...	to be completed as appropriate: Mr, Mrs, Miss or address (chiefly used in forms)
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
Prot or Protocol	Final Protocol (to the Act concerned)
s	second (of time)
SDR	Special Drawing Right
t	tonne (1000 kilogrammes)
t-km	tonne-kilometre or kilometric tonne (unit used in connection with conveyance)
UN	United Nations
UPU or Union	Universal Postal Union

B. Abbreviations relating to forms

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

AV	Airmail correspondence
C	Convention
CP	Parcels
MP	Money orders
R	COD
VD	Insured letters
VP	Giro

C. Other conventional abbreviations mentioned in the Acts

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

List of proposals

A. In numerical order and order of Acts

B. According to origin

List of proposals

A. In numerical order and order of Acts

Note. –

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

ii Other proposals are numbered according to the following principles:

- the basic numbering comprises 4 or 6 figures, of which
- – the first two figures correspond to the *Act* or *part of Act* to which the proposal relates, in accordance with the following table:

Act or part of Act	
Constitution	10
– Final Protocol	13
General Regulations	15
– Final Protocol	16
– Rules of Procedure of Congresses	17
Convention (Letter post – regulatory aspects)	20
– Final Protocol	23
– Detailed Regulations	25
– Forms	29
Convention (Letter post – rate-fixing and payments)	30
– Final Protocol	33
– Detailed Regulations	35
– Forms	39
Convention (Airmail)	40
– Final Protocol	43
– Detailed Regulations	45
– Forms	49
Parcels, Agreement	50
– Final Protocol	53
– Detailed Regulations	55
– Forms	59
Money Orders, Agreement	60
– Detailed Regulations	65
– Forms	69
Giro, Agreement	70
– Detailed Regulations	75
– Forms	79
COD, Agreement	80
– Detailed Regulations	85
– Forms	89

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

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Proposals of a general nature				
01	EC	Resolution – Immediate application of the new legislative powers of the EC	49	264, 703
02	EC	Resolution – Second phase of the transfer to the EC of some of the legislative functions of Congress	50	453, 703
03	EC	Resolution – Liquidation of accounts in arrears under the former financing system	51	477, 737
04	EC	Resolution – Clearing up of accounts of all kinds in arrears	52	477, 737
05	EC	Resolution – Execution of Agreements abolished by the UPU	53	638, 697, 700
06	Sierra Leone	Recommendation – Increased UPU presence in the field in the technical assistance sphere	54	680
07	Hungarian People's Rep	Resolution – Deadlines for replies to questionnaires	55	460, 703
08	Japan	Decision – Entry into force of the Acts of the 1989 Washington Congress	57	310, 340, 761
09	EC	Formal opinion – Representation of the members of the Executive Council	57	453, 703
010	EC	Resolution – Permanent project to safeguard and enhance the quality of and to modernize the international postal service	58	295, 718
011	EC	Decision – Institution of a general debate	60	295, 718
012	EC, CCPS	Resolution – Committee to coordinate the work of the Union's permanent bodies	61	280, 293, 718
013	EC, CCPS	Resolution – Permanent control of the quality of service worldwide	62	280, 293, 718
014	Peru	Resolution – UPU anthem	63	484, 737
015	EC	Resolution – UPU technical assistance priorities and principles	64	676, 706
016	EC	Resolution – Financing UPU technical assistance activities	66	429, 676, 706
017	EC	Resolution – Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)	67	686, 714
018	EC	Resolution – UPU action on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs)	69	687, 726
019	EC	Resolution – Increased UPU presence in the field in the area of technical assistance	70	429, 681, 684, 714
020	CCPS	Resolution – CCPS work programme for 1989–1994	71	271, 471, 714
021	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	Resolution – Policy guidelines for UPU technical assistance activities	76	688, 726
022	EC	Decision – Admission of the Press to the General Debate	77	76, 694
023	EC	Decision – Vice-chairmanships of the 20th Congress	78	26, 694
024	EC	Decision – Chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the Committees of the 20th Congress	79	28, 694
025/Rev 1	EC	Decision – Members of the Restricted Committees	80	28, 694
026	Great Britain	Resolution – Subsequent improvement of the management of the Union's work	81	429, 463, 706
027	Argentina	Resolution – Creation of a World Post anthem	82	436

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Proposals of a general nature				
028	Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, India, Lesotho, Malaysia, Malawi, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	Resolution – Subsequent improvement of the management of the Union's work	83	463
Constitution				
1007.1	China (People's Rep)	Art 7	87	459, 703
1007.2	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Vatican, Yugoslavia	Art 7	88	459
1010.91	Colombia	Art 10bis	89	456
1011.1	EC	Art 11, paras 3 and 5	90	472, 722
1012.1	EC	Art 12	90	472, 722
1021.1	EC	Art 21, para 4	91	473, 722
1021.2	Iraq	Art 21, para 4	92	473
1022.1	EC	Art 22, para 5	93	444, 699
1023.1	EC	Art 23, paras 2 to 4	93	471, 722
1025.1	EC	Art 25, paras 1 and 1bis	94	450, 699
1026.1	EC	Art 26	95	471, 722
1033.91	EC	Fourth Additional Protocol – Accession to the Additional Protocols to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union	96	471, 722
General Regulations				
1502.1	EC	Art 102, para 6	99	443, 700
1502.2	EC	Art 102, para 6	100	448, 699
1502.3	Bulgaria (People's Rep)	Art 102, para 6	100	462
1502.4	EC	Art 102, para 6	101	462, 706
1502.5	EC	Art 102, para 6	101	484, 737
1502.6	EC	Art 102, para 6	102	484, 737
1502.7	Colombia	Art 102, paras 3 and 3bis	103	76, 470
1504.1	Hungarian People's Rep	Art 104, para 13	104	468, 706
1504.2	EC	Art 104, para 9	104	470, 722
1504.3	CCPS	Art 104, para 12	106	470, 722
1507.1	EC	Art 107, paras 1, 3 and 4	107	484, 737

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
General Regulations				
1508.1	EC	Art 108, para 2	108	473, 476, 737
1509.1	EC	Art 109, para 2	109	450, 475, 699
1509.2	EC	Art 109, para 2	109	472, 722
1515.1	EC	Art 115	110	485, 737
1519.1	Bulgaria (People's Rep)	Art 119, para 4bis	110	462
1520.1	EC	Art 120, para 1	111	448
1520.2	Argentina	Art 120	111	448, 699
1521.1	EC	Art 121	112	448, 699, 707
1522.1/Corr 1	EC	Art 122, para 1	113	471, 722
1522.2	EC	Art 122, para 2	113	450, 699
1523.1	EC	Art 123	114	451, 699
Rules of Procedure of Congresses				
1703.1	EC	Art 3, para 3	115	59, 694, 697
1705.1/Rev 1	New Zealand	Art 5, para 2	116	59, 694
1708.1	Togo	Art 8, para 1	116	59
1715.1	EC	Art 15, para 1bis	117	446, 699
1715.2	EC	Art 15, para 1ter	118	446, 699
1715.3	EC	Art 15, para 7bis	118	446, 699
1718.1	EC	Art 18	119	59, 694
1719.1	EC	Art 19, para 0bis	120	59, 694
1720.1	EC	Art 20	120	59, 694
Convention				
2000.1	EC	Resolution – Regulations for printed papers	125	488, 700
2000.2	Sweden	Recommendation – Use in the postal services of paper manufactured using non-polluting processes ("ecological" paper)	126	488, 700
2000.3	Bangladesh	Resolution – Improvement of postal services in rural areas	127	310, 488, 761
2000.4	EC	Resolution – Reconstitution of the CCC–UPU Contact Committee	128	510, 726
2000.5	United States of America	Resolution – Action to enhance the security and integrity of international mail	129	488, 700
2000.6/Rev 1	Canada	Resolution – Harmonization of systems of transit for surface letter and surface parcel post	131	488, 626, 722
2000.7	Canada	Recommendation – Bundling of "flat" envelopes	131	534, 761

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
2000.8	Canada	Recommendation – Use of appropriate bundling materials	132	534, 761
2000.9	Canada	Recommendation – Increased containerization of mails	132	534, 761
2000.10	Canada	Recommendation – Problems caused by promotional markings on postal items	133	488
2000.11	Chile	Resolution – Reservations to chapter III of the Universal Postal Convention and part III of the Postal Parcels Agreement dealing with liability	134	516
2000.12	EC	Resolution – Expansion of International Bureau offsetting arrangements	135	488, 574, 761
2000.13	Brazil	Resolution – Universal logo to identify the postal services	136	489, 701
2000.14	CCPS	Recorded delivery items service	137	514, 733, 793, 794
2000.15/Corr 1	CCPS	Resolution – EMS	148	502, 507, 723
2000.16	Great Britain	Decision – International Business Reply Service	174	500, 714, 727, 737
2000.17	Great Britain	Resolution – Items for delivery free of charges and fees	187	512, 726
2000.18/Rev 1	Great Britain	Recommendation – UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics	188	491, 708, 727, 737
2000.19	Great Britain	Resolution – Study of the structure of the Convention, Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations	191	453, 488, 703
2000.20	Canada	Resolution – Use of a symbol for literature for the blind	193	526, 737
2000.21	Denmark, Great Britain	Recommendation – Conclusion of bilateral agreements on service targets	194	489, 701
2000.22	United States of America	Decision – International Business Reply Service	195	496
2001.1	USSR	Art 1, para 1	196	489
2002.1	Pakistan	Art 2	197	490, 701
2004.1	Korea (Rep)	Art 4, para 1	197	492, 707
2004.2	Iraq, Sudan	Art 4, para 1	198	492, 707
2006.1	EC	Art 6	199	492
2006.2	Finland	Art 6	199	492, 707
2006.91	CCPS	Art 6bis	200	504, 727, 767
2006.92	Great Britain, United States of America	Art 6bis, paras 2 and 5	201	504, 724, 727, 767

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
2008.1	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Vatican, Yugoslavia	Art 8, para 1	202	488, 583
2008.2	Australia	Art 8	202	583, 767
2018.1	EC	Art 18, paras 1 to 4	203	488, 557, 559, 588, 724, 737
2018.2/Rev 1	Pakistan	Art 18	204	492
2018.3	Argentina, Brazil	Art 18, paras 1bis and 2bis	205	488, 557, 588, 778
2020.1	Luxembourg	Art 20, para 1bis	206	493, 707
2020.2	CCPS	Art 20, para 1	207	492, 707
2020.3/Rev 1	France, Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 20, para 1	207	493, 707
2022.1	Brazil	Art 22, para 1bis	208	493
2026.1	Pakistan	Art 26	209	499
2027.1	EC	Art 27, para 4bis	209	488, 588, 589, 726
2028.1	EC	Art 28, para 1	210	499, 714
2030.1	Saudi Arabia	Art 30	211	499
2030.91	Great Britain	Art 30bis	212	500, 715
2031.1	Belgium	Art 31, para 3	212	511
2031.2	EC	Art 31, para 3	213	488, 558, 559, 727, 738
2031.3	Brazil	Art 31, para 3	214	511
2031.4	EC	Art 31, para 2	214	488, 551, 706
2031.5	Iraq	Art 31, para 3	215	511
2031.6	Belgium	Art 31, para 3	216	511, 727, 732, 738
2032.1	EC	Art 32, para 1	216	505, 778
2032.2/Rev 2	Canada	Art 32, para 2bis	217	505, 722
2032.3	Great Britain	Art 32, para 2bis	218	505, 722
2032.91/Rev 1	EC	Art 32bis	218	488, 493, 588, 727, 731
2032.92	EC	Art 32ter	219	488, 588, 726
2033.1	Italy	Art 33, para 4	220	505
2033.2	Pakistan	Art 33	221	494, 708, 712

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
2034.1	EC	Art 34	222	488, 589, 726
2034.2	United States of America	Art 34, para 1	223	506, 722
2035.1	EC	Art 35	223	488, 589, 727, 767
2035.2	EC	Art 35, para 6	224	508, 727, 737
2035.3	Pakistan	Art 35	225	507
2035.4	Colombia	Art 35, para 8	226	508
2035.5	Spain	Art 35, para 6bis	226	508, 727
2036.1	Switzerland	Art 36, para 3	227	509
2036.2	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 36, para 5	228	509
2036.3	United States of America	Art 36, para 8	229	510, 726
2036.4	Senegal	Art 36, para 2	229	508
2036.5	Pakistan	Art 36, para 3	230	509, 726
2036.6	Pakistan	Art 36, para 9	231	510, 726
2036.7	Colombia	Art 36, para 6	231	509
2038.1	Pakistan	Art 38, paras 1 and 2	232	511
2040.1	Pakistan	Art 40, para 4	233	512, 727
2042.1	Polish People's Rep	Art 42, para 1	233	512
2042.2/Rev 1	CCPS	Art 42, para 4	234	513, 727
2042.3	Italy	Art 42, para 4	234	513
2043.1	Senegal	Art 43, para 3	235	509
2046.1/Rev 1	Finland, Spain	Art 46, para 2	236	515, 731
2046.2	Polish People's Rep	Art 46, para 3bis	236	491
2050.1	Austria, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland	Art 50, paras 1, 2, 4 and 6	237	515, 731
2050.2	Austria, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland	Art 50, para 7	238	494, 707
2050.3	Brazil	Art 50, para 4	239	494
2050.4	Norway	Art 50, para 4	239	516, 732
2050.5/Rev 1	Egypt	Art 50, para 7	240	515
2050.6	Sudan	Art 50, para 6	241	516
2052.1	Austria, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland	Art 52, para 1	241	515, 731
2055.1	Chile	Art 55, para 3	242	517
2055.2	Jordan	Art 55, para 3	242	496
2057.1	Chile	Art 57	243	516
2057.2	Jordan	Art 57	244	514
2058.1	Great Britain, Norway	Art 58, paras 2 to 4	244	497, 714
2058.2	Czechoslovakia	Art 58, para 4	245	497
2058.3	Czechoslovakia	Art 58, para 4bis	246	497, 715

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
2058.4	CCPS	Art 58, paras 2 and 4	247	517
2058.5	Chile	Art 58, para 4bis	247	497, 715
2090.91	CCPS	Art 90bis	248	503, 723
2090.92/Rev 1	Sweden	Art 90bis	249	503
2091.1	EC	Art 91	250	448, 517, 731
Convention, Final Protocol				
2301.1	Malta	Art I	251	547
2306.1	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	Art VI, para 3	251	547
2307.91	Brazil	Art VIIbis	252	547
2310.1	Iraq	Art X, para 1	252	547
2312.1	China (People's Rep)	Art XII, para 2bis	253	547
2312.2	Djibouti	Art XII, paras 1 and 2	253	547
2312.3	Nepal	Art XII, para 2bis	254	547
2312.4	Lebanon	Art XII, para 2bis	254	547
2312.5	Bolivia	Art XII, para 2bis	255	547
2312.6	Iraq	Art XII, para 2bis	255	547
2312.7	Angola	Art XII, paras 1 and 2bis	255	547
2313.1	Djibouti	Art XIII, para 3	256	547
2314.1	China (People's Rep)	Art XIV, para 2bis	256	547
2314.2	Brazil	Art XIV, para 2	257	547
2314.3	Chile	Art XIV, para 2bis	257	547
2314.4	Colombia	Art XIV, para 2bis	258	547
2314.5	Djibouti	Art XIV, para 1	258	547
2316.1	Djibouti	Art XVI, para 2	258	547
2316.2	Mauritania	Art XVI, para 2	259	547
2316.3	Guinea	Art XVI, paras 1 and 2	259	547
2316.4	Iraq	Art XVI, paras 1 and 2	259	547
2325.1	Djibouti	Art XXV	260	547
2325.91	United States of America	Art XXVbis	260	547
2325.92	Canada	Art XXVbis	260	547
2325.93/Rev 1	France	Art XXVbis	261	547
2325.94	Iraq	Art XXVter	261	547
2326.91	France	Art XXVIbis	261	547
2326.92	United States of America	Art XXVIbis	262	547
2326.93	Brazil	Art XXVIbis	262	547
2326.94	Australia	Art XXVIbis	262	547

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
2500.1	CCPS	Resolution – Methods for improving the return of empty mailbags	263	544, 768
2500.2	EC	Formal opinion – Closed mails in transit suspected of containing narcotics or psychotropic substances	264	510, 726
2500.3	Chile	Resolution – Indication of the reason for delayed delivery of items on the C 9 inquiry form	266	530, 737
2500.4	EC	Resolution – New presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles	267	518, 731
2500.5	CCPS	Recommendation – Packaging used for the conveyance of postal items	304	489, 701
2501.1/Rev 1	German Dem Rep	Art 101, para 2	306	488, 580
2501.2	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 101, paras 1 and 2	307	488, 580
2501.3	Chile	Art 101, para 3	308	488, 579
2501.4	Colombia	Art 101, para 3	309	488, 580
2501.5	Argentina	Art 101, para 2	310	488, 580, 767
2501.6	Chile	Art 101, para 1	310	496, 580
2503.1	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 103, para 9	311	488, 580
2509.1	EC	Art 109, para 3	312	484, 518, 731
2509.2	Switzerland	Art 109, para 1	312	517
2509.3	EC	Art 109, para 1	313	488, 588, 727
2509.4	EC	Art 109, para 1	313	517, 731
2509.5	Canada	Art 109, para 1	314	488, 606, 778
2509.6	United States of America	Art 109, para 1	315	517, 732
2511.1	EC	Art 111, para 4	315	484, 518, 731
2511.2	EC	Art 111, para 2	316	518, 731
2512.1	EC	Art 112, paras 1 to 3	317	484, 518, 731
2513.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 113, para 2	317	519, 731
2513.2	United States of America	Art 113, para 7	318	520, 731
2513.3	United States of America	Art 113, para 1	319	506
2513.4	CCPS	Art 113, para 1	320	519, 731
2513.5	CCPS	Art 113, para 1	321	519, 731
2513.6	Canada	Art 113, para 1	321	502
2513.7	Canada, France, Great Britain, Norway, United States of America	Art 113, para 1bis	322	519, 732
2513.8	Chile	Art 113, para 1	323	506, 722
2513.91	EC	Art 113bis	323	488, 607, 768
2513.92	Argentina	Art 113bis, para 1	324	488, 607

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
2514.1	Korea (Rep)	Art 114	325	524, 737
2518.1	EC	Art 118, para 3bis	326	497, 715
2518.2	EC	Art 118, para 3	327	498, 714
2522.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 122, para 1	328	525, 737
2522.2	New Zealand	Art 122	329	524
2522.3	New Zealand	Art 122, para 4bis	330	524
2523.1	Japan	Art 123, para 2	331	525, 737
2524.91	EC	Art 124bis	331	488, 588, 606, 726
2526.1	Luxembourg	Art 126	332	525, 737
2527.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 127, para 5	333	526, 737
2527.2	Luxembourg	Art 127, para 5	334	525, 737
2527.3	Australia	Art 127, para 5	334	526, 737
2529.1	United States of America	Art 129, para 2bis	335	526, 737
2530.1	Switzerland	Art 130, para 3	336	509
2530.2	Pakistan	Art 130, para 3	336	509, 726
2532.1/Rev 1	Sweden	Art 132, para 1	337	526, 737
2532.2	New Zealand	Art 132, para 2	338	502
2532.3	Japan	Art 132, para 1	338	498, 715
2533.1/Rev 1	New Zealand	Art 133, para 2bis	339	504
2533.2/Rev 1	Japan	Art 133, paras 1 and 1bis	340	504
2534.1	New Zealand	Art 134, para 1	341	527
2535.1	Great Britain	Art 135, para 6	341	527, 737
2535.2	United States of America	Art 135, para 4	342	527, 737
2535.3	Japan	Art 135, para 3	343	527, 737
2536.1	Brazil	Art 136	343	524
2539.1	EC	Art 139, para 1	344	499, 714
2539.2	Brazil	Art 139, para 2	345	527, 738
2539.3	Saudi Arabia	Art 139	345	499
2541.1	Chile	Art 141, para 9	346	527, 800
2541.2	EC	Art 141, para 4	348	488, 589, 726
2541.3	Pakistan	Art 141, para 2	348	528
2543.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 143, para 4	349	528, 737
2543.2	Chile	Art 143, para 4	350	524
2543.3	Canada	Art 143, para 4	351	488, 514
2543.91	EC	Art 143bis	351	494, 706
2544.1	Pakistan	Art 144	352	506, 723
2545.1/Rev 2	Italy, Spain	Art 145, paras 2 and 3	353	528, 737
2545.2	Pakistan	Art 145	354	506, 723
2547.1	Canada, Luxembourg, United Sates of America	Art 147, para 12bis	355	529, 737

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
2547.2	Great Britain	Art 147, para 12	356	517, 731
2547.3	Brazil	Art 147, para 6bis	356	529
2547.4	Canada	Art 147, para 1	357	528, 737
2547.5	CCPS	Art 147, para 12	358	529
2550.1	EC	Art 150, paras 1 and 2	358	532, 761
2551.1	Great Britain	Art 151, para 1	359	533, 761
2551.2	France, Switzerland	Art 151, para 2	360	533, 761
2554.1	Belgium	Art 154, para 3	360	533, 761
2554.2	Great Britain	Art 154, para 3	361	534, 761
2554.3	EC	Art 154	362	488, 606, 778
2555.1	EC	Art 155	363	488, 606, 778
2555.2	USSR	Art 155, paras 3 and 6	364	534, 762
2555.3	Canada	Art 155, para 1	365	488, 514
2555.4	Australia	Art 155, para 7	365	536, 763
2556.1	China (People's Rep)	Art 156	366	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2556.2	EC	Art 156, para 2	367	488, 577
2556.3	Canada	Art 156, para 2	368	535, 761
2556.4	Colombia	Art 156, para 2	368	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2556.5	Colombia	Art 156, para 2	369	488, 577
2556.6/Rev 1	Canada, Colombia	Art 156, para 2	370	488, 577, 578, 768
2557.1	Canada	Art 157, para 1	374	535, 761
2560.1	EC	Art 160	374	532, 761
2561.1	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 161	375	535
2562.1	EC	Art 162, para 1	376	532, 762
2562.2	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 162, para 2bis	377	535, 761
2562.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 162, para 5	377	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2562.4	EC	Art 162, para 6	378	488, 578
2562.5	Canada	Art 162, para 2	379	524
2562.6	Canada	Art 162, para 2	379	488
2562.7	Australia	Art 162, para 9	380	535, 763
2562.8/Rev 1	United States of America	Art 162, para 1	381	532, 761
2562.9	United States of America	Art 162, para 6	381	488, 578, 768
2562.10	United States of America	Art 162, para 9	382	535, 763
2563.1	USSR	Art 163	383	490
2563.2	Canada	Art 163, para 3	383	498, 714, 790
2564.1	EC	Art 164, para 5bis	384	532, 761

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
2564.2	Brazil	Art 164, para 6	385	536, 763
2564.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 164, para 5	385	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2564.4	EC	Art 164, para 5	386	488, 579, 768
2564.5	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 164, para 1bis	386	536
2565.1	Chile	Art 165, para 6bis	387	536
2565.2	Brazil	Art 165, para 17	388	543, 768
2565.3	German Dem Rep	Art 165, para 17	388	543, 768
2565.4	China (People's Rep)	Art 165, para 1bis	389	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2565.5	EC	Art 165, para 1	389	488, 579, 767
2565.6	USSR	Art 165, para 9	390	537
2565.7	India	Art 165, para 6bis	391	536, 761
2565.8	United States of America	Art 165, para 6bis	391	536
2568.1	EC	Art 168, para 1bis	392	488, 579, 767
2568.2	Canada	Art 168, para 5	392	544
2568.3/Rev 1	United Arab Emirates	Art 168, para 1bis	393	544
2568.4	Afghanistan	Art 168, para 1	393	544
2592.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 192, paras 1 to 3	394	545, 767
2592.2	Chile	Art 192, para 4	395	545, 767
2594.1	Belgium	Art 194	395	545, 767
2595.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 195, para 1	396	545, 768
2596.1	Belgium	Art 196, para 2	396	546, 767
2596.2	Belgium	Art 196, para 3	397	545, 767
2598.1	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 198	398	488, 580
Convention, Forms				
2902.1	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	Form C 2/CP 3	399	546, 770, 795
2903.1/Rev 1	New Zealand	Form VD 3	400	527, 794
2904.1	Sweden	Form VD 4	400	546, 770, 795
2907.1	Pakistan	Form C 7	403	506, 724, 790
2908.1	EC	Form C 8	407	488, 608, 770
2908.2	Sweden	Form C 8	407	546, 770, 795
2909.1	EC	Form C 9	410	532, 763, 794

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Forms				
2909.2	Sweden	Form C 9	412	546, 770, 794
2909.3	New Zealand	Form C 9	415	527
2910.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Form C 10	416	545, 770, 796
2911.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Form C 11	417	545, 770, 796
2912.1	China (People's Rep)	Form C 12	418	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2912.2	EC	Form C 12	418	488, 577, 770, 792, 794
2912.3	Canada	Form C 12	420	535, 763, 792, 795
2912.4	Colombia	Form C 12	420	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2912.5	Colombia	Form C 12	422	488, 577
2912.6/Rev 1	Canada, Colombia	Form C 12	424	488, 577, 578, 770, 796, 801
2914.1	Sweden	Form C 14	426	547, 770
2914.2	EC	Form C 14	427	488, 579, 770, 796, 800
2914.3	Iraq	Form C 14	430	547
2918.1	EC	Form C 18	431	488, 579, 770, 796
2918.2	EC	Form C 18bis	433	488, 579, 770, 796
2918.3	China (People's Rep)	Form C 18	435	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2918.91	EC	Form C 18 S	437	488, 579, 770, 796
2919.91	Romania (Soc Rep)	Form C 19bis	439	496, 580
2922.1/Rev 1	Belgium, Norway	Form C 22	441	546, 770, 801
2927.1	Canada	Form C 27	442	488
2928.1	China (People's Rep)	Form C 28	443	withdrawn I/2 p 80
2928.2	EC	Form C 28	444	488, 578, 770, 796
2928.3	Canada	Form C 28	445	488
2931.1	Romania (Soc Rep)	Form C 31/CP 22	445	488, 580
2931.2	Chile	Form C 31/CP 22	447	488, 580
2933.91	EC	Form C 33/CP 10bis	447	494, 708, 783, 797
2933.92	Chile	Form C 33/CP 10ter	449	528, 794

Nb	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
3000.1	Great Britain	Resolution – Study on terminal dues	453	565, 733, 738, 779
3000.2	Great Britain	Resolution – Study on transit charges for à découvert mail	454	564, 732
3000.3	EC	Resolution – Permanent study on terminal dues	455	565, 733, 738, 779
3000.4	EC	Recommendation – Reserving terminal dues revenue for the purpose of improving the quality of the postal service	456	565, 731
3000.5	EC	Resolution – Revision of the scales and permanent study of transit charges	457	564, 731
3000.6	Canada	Resolution – Weights of airmail dispatches for terminal dues and internal air conveyance purposes to be documented on form C 12	458	569, 739, 762
3000.7	Colombia	Resolution – Study of a weighted average distance per country for mails in land transit	459	564, 732
3019.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 19, para 1	460	552
3019.2	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 19, para 6	462	552, 707
3019.3	Luxembourg	Art 19, para 9	463	583, 767, 769
3019.4	Switzerland	Art 19, para 1	464	552
3019.5	EC	Art 19	465	557, 588, 778
3019.6	EC	Art 19, para 1	467	551, 707
3019.7	EC	Art 19, para 1	469	552, 706
3019.8	EC	Art 19, para 1bis	470	551, 706
3019.9	EC	Art 19, para 2	470	551, 706
3019.10	EC	Art 19, para 10	471	553, 706
3019.11	EC	Art 19, para 12bis	471	551, 707
3019.12	New Zealand	Art 19, para 2bis	472	552
3019.13	Australia	Art 19, para 3	474	558
3019.14	Pakistan	Art 19, para 1bis	474	551
3019.91	EC	Art 19bis	475	557, 588, 778
3024.1	Luxembourg	Art 24, para 1	476	559
3024.2	Pakistan	Art 24, para 1	477	583
3024.3	Pakistan	Art 24, para 1	477	560, 726
3024.4	Saudi Arabia	Art 24, para 1	478	583
3062.1	Chile	Art 62, para 1bis	478	561
3062.2	Australia, Great Britain, United States of America	Art 62, para 4	479	561, 726
3063.1	EC	Art 63, para 1	480	560, 726
3064.1	EC	Art 64	482	555, 556, 723
3064.2	Afghanistan	Art 64, para 2	484	555, 556, 723

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention				
3064.91	EC	Art 64bis	484	564, 575, 768
3064.92	Colombia, Egypt, France, Great Britain, India, Norway, Switzerland	Art 64bis	485	575, 768
3065.1	Chile	Art 65	486	565, 732
3065.2	EC	Art 65	487	565
3065.3	United States of America	Art 65	488	565, 732
3066.1	EC	Art 66	488	561, 726
3067.1	Sweden	Art 67, para 4	489	566, 732
3067.2	EC	Art 67	490	566, 731
3067.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 67	490	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3067.4	Chile	Art 67, para 1bis	491	566
3067.5	Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates	Art 67, para 4	492	566
3067.91	EC	Art 67bis	492	566, 732
3067.92	EC	Art 67ter	493	566, 737
3069.1	Bangladesh	Art 69	494	563
3069.2	USSR	Art 69	495	563
3069.3	Chile	Art 69	495	561
3069.4	Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates	Art 69	496	563
3069.5	Argentina	Art 69	496	561
3069.6	China (People's Rep)	Art 69	498	563, 731
Convention, Final Protocol				
3303.1	EC	Art III, para 1	499	551, 706
3304.1	EC	Art IV	499	551, 706
3307.1	Italy	Art VII	500	584, 767
3318.1	Panama (Rep)	Art XVIII	500	584, 767
3320.1	Panama (Rep)	Art XX	501	584, 767
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
3500.1	Australia	Resolution – Preparation and settlement of accounts	502	574, 761
3569.91	EC	Chapter I	504	576, 767

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
3569.92	China (People's Rep)	Chapter I	505	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3570.1	EC	Art 170	505	569
3570.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 170	506	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3570.3/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Art 170	507	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3570.4	Colombia	Art 170, para 1	508	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3570.5	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 170, para 3	508	576
3570.6	German Dem Rep	Art 170, para 3	509	575
3570.7	Colombia	Art 170	509	571
3570.8/Rev 1	Canada, Colombia	Art 170	511	569, 738
3570.9	Great Britain	Art 170, para 4	512	568
3571.1	EC	Art 171, para 3	512	575, 767
3571.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 171	513	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3571.3	USSR	Art 171, para 3	514	575
3571.4	Colombia	Art 171, para 1	514	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3571.5	German Dem Rep	Art 171, para 3	515	575
3571.6/Rev 1	Canada, Colombia	Art 171, para 1	515	571, 761
3571.7	Colombia	Art 171	516	575
3572.1	China (People's Rep)	Art 172	516	575
3572.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 172	517	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3572.3	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 172, paras 1 and 2	518	576
3572.4	German Dem Rep, USSR	Art 172, paras 1 and 2	519	576
3572.5/Rev 1	Canada, Colombia	Art 172	520	575, 768
3572.6	Colombia	Art 172	520	575
3572.7/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Art 172, para 2	521	576
3572.91	EC	Chapter II	522	570, 737
3572.92	China (People's Rep)	Chapter II	523	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3573.1	EC	Art 173	523	570, 738
3573.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 173	524	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3573.3	Polish People's Rep	Art 173, para 1	525	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3574.1	EC	Art 174	525	570, 737
3574.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 174	526	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3575.1	EC	Art 175	526	570, 737
3575.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 175	527	withdrawn I/2 p 80

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
3575.91	EC	Art 175bis	527	570, 737
3576.1	EC	Art 176	528	570, 737
3576.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 176	528	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3576.91	USSR	Art 176bis	529	563
3577.1	EC	Art 177	529	570, 738
3577.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 177	530	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3577.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 177	531	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3577.4	German Dem Rep	Art 177, para 2	532	569
3577.5	German Dem Rep, USSR	Art 177, para 2	532	569
3577.6	Great Britain	Art 177, para 4bis	533	568
3577.91	EC	Art 177bis	533	570, 737
3577.92	EC	Art 177ter	534	570, 572, 762
3577.93	EC	Art 177quater	535	570, 572, 762
3577.94	EC	Chapter IIbis	536	570, 572, 762
3577.95	Greece	Art 177quater	537	572, 762
3578.1	EC	Art 178	537	572, 761
3578.2	Canada	Art 178, para 2	538	572
3580.1	EC	Art 180	539	572, 762
3580.2/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Art 180	540	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3581.1	Hungarian People's Rep	Art 181, para 2	540	573
3581.2	EC	Art 181	541	573, 761
3581.3/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Art 181	542	573
3581.4/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Art 181	543	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3581.5	Great Britain	Art 181, para 6	543	568, 573
3581.91	China (People's Rep)	Chapter III	544	581, 768
3582.1	EC	Art 182	545	573, 607, 761
3582.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 182	546	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3582.3	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 182, para 5	546	573, 580
3583.1	EC	Art 183	546	573, 761
3583.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 183	547	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3584.1	EC	Art 184	547	573, 761
3584.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 184	548	573
3585.1	EC	Art 185	548	573, 761

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations				
3585.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 185	549	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3585.3	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 185, para 4	550	573
3585.4	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	Art 185	550	573
3586.1	EC	Art 186	551	574, 761
3586.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 186	552	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3587.1 R	Luxembourg	Art 187	552	550, 706
3587.2	EC	Art 187	553	574, 761
3587.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 187	554	574
3587.4	German Dem Rep	Art 187, para 3	555	550, 574, 579
3588.1	Chile	Art 188, para 1	555	580, 768
3588.2	EC	Art 188	556	580, 768
3589.1	EC	Art 189	557	580, 767
3589.2	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	Art 189	557	580
3590.1	EC	Art 190	558	570, 737
3590.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 190	558	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3590.3	German Dem Rep	Art 190, para 3	559	581
3590.4	Great Britain	Art 190, para 3	559	568
Convention, Forms				
3903.1/Rev 1	Canada, Colombia	Form AV 3bis	561	581, 770, 797
3912.1 R/Rev 1	Luxembourg	Form C 12ter	561	550, 708, 784
3912.2/Rev 1	Canada, Colombia	Form C 12bis	562	581, 797
3912.3	EC	Form C 12bis	564	581, 794
3912.4	EC	Form C 12ter	566	581, 770, 794, 797
3912.5	China (People's Rep)	Form C 12bis	568	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3912.6	China (People's Rep)	Form C 12ter	570	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3912.7	China (People's Rep)	Form C 12bis	572	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3912.8	China (People's Rep)	Form C 12ter	574	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3912.9	Colombia	Form C 12bis	576	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3912.10	Colombia	Form C 12bis	576	581, 794
3912.11	Colombia	Form C 12ter	578	581, 794

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Forms				
3915.1	EC	Form C 15	580	581, 770, 797
3915.2	EC	Form C 15bis	581	581, 770, 797
3915.3	EC	Form C 15ter	583	582, 770, 797
3915.4	China (People's Rep)	Form C 15	585	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3915.5	China (People's Rep)	Form C 15bis	585	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3915.6	China (People's Rep)	Form C 15ter	586	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3915.7	China (People's Rep)	Form C 15bis	586	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3915.8	China (People's Rep)	Form C 15ter	588	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3915.9 R	Luxembourg	Form C 15ter	590	550, 708, 784
3916.1	EC	Form C 16	590	582, 770, 798
3916.2	China (People's Rep)	Form C 16	592	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3917.1	EC	Form C 17	592	582, 770, 798, 800
3917.2/Rev 1	China (People's Rep)	Form C 17	593	582, 794
3917.3	China (People's Rep)	Form C 17	595	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3917.4	German Dem Rep	Form C 17	597	582, 794
3917.91	EC	Form C 17bis	599	582, 770, 798, 800
3917.92	EC	Form C 17ter	601	582, 770, 798, 800
3920.1	EC	Form C 20	603	582, 794
3920.2	EC	Form C 20bis	606	582, 770, 799
3920.3	China (People's Rep)	Form C 20	609	582, 794
3920.4	China (People's Rep)	Form C 20bis	611	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3920.5	USSR	Form C 20	613	582, 770, 798
3921.1	USSR	Form C 21	616	583
3921.2	USSR	Form C 21bis	618	583
3928.1	China (People's Rep)	Form C 28bis	618	withdrawn I/2 p 80
3928.2	EC	Form C 28bis	619	583, 770, 798, 800
3962.1	EC	Form AV 12	619	583, 770, 798

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention (Airmail)				
4000.1	EC	Recommendation – Redirection and return to origin of airmail correspondence	623	589, 727
4000.2	EC	Recommendation – Standardized electronic messages for dispatches	625	591
4000.3	EC	Resolution – Exclusion of dangerous goods from airmail	627	593, 738
4000.4/Rev 1	EC	Resolution – Basic airmail conveyance rate	628	600, 762
4000.5	Great Britain	Recommendation – Standardized electronic messages for dispatches	629	591, 738
4071.1	EC	Art 71	631	588, 726
4071.91	EC	Art 71bis	631	588, 726
4072.1	EC	Art 72	632	588, 726
4073.1	EC	Art 73	632	588, 726
4074.1	EC	Art 74	633	588, 726
4075.1	EC	Art 75	633	588, 726
4076.1	EC	Art 76	633	588, 726
4077.1	EC	Art 77	634	588, 726
4078.1	USSR	Art 78	634	591
4078.91	Brazil	Art 78bis	635	591
4078.92	United States of America	Art 78bis, para 4	636	591
4079.1	EC	Art 79	636	588, 726
4080.1	EC	Art 80	637	589, 726
4080.2	Great Britain	Art 80	637	589, 778
4080.3	Argentina	Art 80, para 1	638	589
4080.4	Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates	Art 80, para 2	639	589
4081.1	EC	Art 81	639	589, 726
4081.2	Great Britain	Art 81, para 1	640	589
4081.3	Argentina	Art 81, para 2	640	589, 727, 767
4081.4	Spain	Art 81, para 2	641	589, 727, 767
4081.5	China (People's Rep)	Art 81, para 2	642	589, 727, 767
4082.1	EC	Art 82, para 4	642	604, 778
4082.2	EC	Art 82, para 4	643	605, 778
4082.3	Egypt	Art 82, para 4bis	643	604
4083.1	EC	Art 83, para 3	644	605, 778
4083.2/Rev 2	Great Britain	Art 83, para 6bis	645	344, 604, 778
4084.1	EC	Art 84, para 2	646	607, 767

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention (Airmail)				
4086.1	EC	Art 86, para 2	646	593, 737
4086.2	Chile	Art 86, para 1	647	593
4086.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 86, para 2	647	593
4089.1	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 89	648	589
4090.1	EC	Art 90	649	588, 726
4090.2	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 90	649	589
Convention, Final Protocol (Airmail)				
4321.1	EC	Art XXI	650	588, 726
4326.91	China (People's Rep)	Art XXVIbis	650	361
4326.92	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	Art XXVIII	651	361
4326.93	El Salvador	Art XXVIII	651	361
4326.94	Dominican Republic	Art XXVIII	651	361
4326.95	Guatemala	Art XXVIII	652	361
4327.1	Czechoslovakia	Art XXVII	652	779
4327.2	German Dem Rep	Art XXVII	653	607, 769
4327.3	Canada	Art XXIbis	653	361
4327.4	Brazil	Art XXVII	653	361
Convention, Detailed Regulations (Airmail)				
4600.1	EC	Art 200	654	607, 767
4601.1	EC	Art 201	654	606, 778
4601.2	Great Britain	Art 201, para 1	655	607, 768
4602.1	EC	Art 202, para 1	655	606, 778
4602.2/Rev 1	Canada	Art 202, para 5	656	606, 778
4605.1	Switzerland	Art 205, para 3bis	656	591, 738
4605.2	USSR	Art 205	657	592
4606.1	EC	Art 206, para 1	658	604
4606.2	Switzerland	Art 206, para 4	658	591, 738
4607.1	EC	Art 207, para 1bis	659	592, 739, 769, 801
4607.2	Switzerland	Art 207, para 1bis	662	591, 738, 769
4607.3	China (People's Rep)	Art 207	662	592, 737, 767
4608.1	EC	Art 208, para 2bis	663	598, 762
4608.91	USSR	Art 208bis	663	598
4612.1	EC	Art 212	664	606, 778
4613.1	EC	Art 213	664	606, 778

Nb	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Convention, Detailed Regulations (Airmail)				
4614.1	EC	Art 214, paras 1 and 4	665	606, 778
4615.1	EC	Art 215, para 3bis	665	607, 767
4615.2	EC	Art 215, para 1	666	607, 767
4615.3	Great Britain	Art 215, para 2bis	666	607, 769
4617.1	Brazil	Art 217, para 2	667	592, 739, 774
4619.1	EC	Art 219	667	607, 767
4620.1	EC	Art 220, para 2	668	607, 767
4620.2	Canada	Art 220, para 1	668	608, 769, 779
4621.1	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 221	669	608, 769
4622.1	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 222	670	608, 769
4622.2	German Dem Rep	Art 222, para 8	671	608, 767
4624.1	Brazil	Art 224	671	592, 739, 774, 800
4625.1	Brazil	Art 225	672	592, 739, 774
4626.1	Switzerland	Art 226, para 1	672	608, 769
4627.1	EC	Art 227, para 2	673	608, 767
4627.2	EC	Art 227	674	484, 608, 767
Convention, Forms (Airmail)				
4903.1	USSR	Form AV 3	675	608, 774
4903.2	USSR	Form AV 3bis	677	608, 774
4904.1	EC	Form AV 4	677	607, 770, 800
4907.1/Rev 1	Brazil	Form AV 7	678	592, 739, 774, 794
4908.1	Canada	Form AV 8	679	588, 792
4908.2	Canada	Form AV 8	679	588, 792
4908.91	EC	Form AV 8ter	680	598, 763, 795
4908.92	Chile	Form AV 8ter	681	598, 794
Parcels, Agreement				
5000.1	Switzerland	Formal opinion – Standardization of the conditions of admission and supplementary services provided in the postal parcels service	685	613, 704
5000.2/Rev 1	Sweden	Resolution – Development of a range of postal parcel products/services suited to the demands of the international market	686	612, 620, 723

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Agreement				
5000.3	EC	Resolution – Cooperation between the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies towards the establishment of telematics in the Universal Postal Union	687	299, 610, 718
5000.4	EC	Recommendation – Use of the EDIFACT electronic message rules of syntax	689	299, 610, 718
5000.5	EC	Recommendation – Use of the UN Trade Data Elements Directory	690	299, 610, 718
5000.6/Rev 1	Colombia	Resolution – Introduction and extension of the postal parcels service	691	611, 701
5002.1	Finland, Italy	Art 2, paras 1 and 2	693	611, 700
5004.1	Belgium, Norway	Art 4, para 3	694	611, 701
5005.1	Finland	Art 5	694	611, 700
5005.91	Canada	Art 5bis	695	621, 724, 727, 733, 738
5010.1	Pakistan	Art 10, para 2	696	611, 701
5013.1	Pakistan	Art 13, n	696	610, 700
5014.1	Pakistan	Art 14, para 1	697	611, 702
5014.2	Pakistan	Art 14, para 1	697	621, 723
5021.1	Chile	Art 21, para 5	698	621, 722
5023.1	Finland	Art 23, para 1	698	614, 704, 737
5023.2	Polish People's Rep	Art 23, para 1	699	614
5027.1	Bangladesh	Art 27	700	614
5028.1	Pakistan	Art 28, para 2	700	611, 702
5029.1/Rev 2	Hungarian People's Rep	Art 29, para 2	701	614, 704
5031.1	Pakistan	Art 31, para 1	701	610, 700
5035.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 35, para 2	702	614, 703
5039.1	Luxembourg	Art 39, para 7	702	623, 722
5039.2	Finland	Art 39, para 3	703	622, 724, 738
5039.3	Brazil	Art 39, para 3	704	622
5039.4	Austria, Belgium, Switzerland	Art 39, para 10	704	623, 723
5039.5	Norway	Art 39, paras 3 and 4	705	622, 722
5039.6	Pakistan	Art 39, para 3	706	622
5039.7	Iraq	Art 39, para 3	706	622
5042.1	Germany, Fed Rep of, Turkey	Art 42, para 4	707	624, 722
5042.2/Rev 1	Jordan	Art 42, para 3	708	623
5043.1	Great Britain	Art 43, paras 2 to 4	708	624, 723
5043.2	Czechoslovakia	Art 43, para 4	709	624, 723
5043.3	Czechoslovakia	Art 43, para 4bis	710	624, 723
5046.1/Rev 1	Finland	Art 46, para 1	710	615, 704, 707

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Agreement				
5046.2	EC	Art 46, para 1	711	615, 704, 707
5046.3	EC	Art 46	713	615, 704, 707
5046.4	Pakistan	Art 46, para 1	714	615
5047.1/Rev 1	Finland	Art 47, para 1	715	616, 707
5047.2	EC	Art 47, para 1	715	616, 706
5048.1/Rev 1	Finland	Art 48, para 2	719	616, 707
5048.2	EC	Art 48, para 2	720	616, 706
5050.1	Pakistan	Art 50	722	611, 702
5051.1	EC	Art 51, paras 4 and 5	723	605, 610, 767
5051.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 51, para 5	724	605, 610
5056.1	EC	Art 56	724	448, 625, 722
Parcels, Final Protocol				
5301.1	Afghanistan	Art I, paras 1 and 2	726	626, 631, 724
5301.2	Chile	Art I	726	626, 631, 722
5301.3	Egypt	Art I, paras 1 and 1bis	727	626, 724
5301.4	Pakistan	Art I	727	630, 731
5301.5	Brazil	Art I	728	630, 731
5301.6	Greece	Art I	728	630, 731
5301.7	Sri Lanka	Art I	728	630, 731
5301.8	Bulgaria (People's Rep)	Art I	729	630, 731
5301.9	Czechoslovakia	Art I	729	630, 731
5301.10	Somalia	Art I	729	630, 731
5301.11	Bahrain	Art I	730	631
5301.12	German Dem Rep	Art I	730	631
5301.13	Ethiopia	Art I	731	631
5301.14	Zimbabwe	Art I	731	631
5301.15	Papua New Guinea	Art I	731	631
5301.16	Kenya	Art I	732	631
5301.17	Malaysia	Art I	732	631
5301.18	Singapore	Art I	732	631
5301.19	Brunei Darussalam	Art I	733	631
5301.20	Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	Art I	733	631
5301.21	Yemen Arab Rep	Art I	733	631
5301.22	Zambia	Art I	734	631
5301.23	Jordan	Art I	734	631

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Final Protocol				
5301.24	Syrian Arab Rep	Art I	734	631
5301.25	Viet Nam	Art I	735	631
5301.26	Ghana	Art I	735	631
5301.27	Venezuela	Art I	735	631
5301.28	Uganda	Art I	736	631
5301.29	Israel	Art I	736	631
5301.30	Algeria	Art I	736	631
5301.31	Benin	Art I	737	631
5301.32	Congo (People's Rep)	Art I	737	631
5301.33	Lebanon	Art I	737	631
5301.34	Sierra Leone	Art I	738	631
5301.35	Iraq	Art I	738	631
5301.36	Nepal	Art I	738	631
5301.37	Mongolian People's Rep	Art I	739	631
5301.38	Gambia	Art I	739	631
5301.39	Gabon	Art I	739	631
5301.40	Angola	Art I	740	631
5301.41	El Salvador	Art I	740	631
5302.1	Afghanistan	Art II	740	627, 722
5302.2	Egypt	Art II	741	627, 722
5302.3	France	Art II	742	630, 731
5302.4	Bahrain	Art II	742	348
5302.5	Australia	Art II	743	348
5302.6	India	Art II	743	348
5302.7	Zimbabwe	Art II	744	348
5302.8	Zambia	Art II	744	348
5304.1	Brazil	Art IV	745	627, 722
5304.2	Portugal	Art IV	745	627, 722
5304.3	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art IV	746	627, 722
5304.4	France	Art IV	746	631, 731
5304.5	Greece	Art IV	747	631, 731
5304.6	Finland	Art IV	747	631, 731
5304.7	Spain	Art IV	748	631, 731
5306.1/Rev 2	Portugal	Art VI, para 6bis	748	627, 631, 732
5306.2	Egypt	Art VI, para 4	749	627, 722
5306.3	France	Art VI, para 1	749	631, 731
5306.4	Spain	Art VI, para 6bis	750	631, 731
5307.1	Panama (Rep)	Art VII, para 2bis	750	625, 722
5307.2	France	Art VII, para 1	751	632, 731
5307.3	Lebanon	Art VII, para 2	751	348

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Final Protocol				
5310.1	Costa Rica	Art X	752	632, 731
5312.1	Iraq	Art XII	752	348
5313.1	Brazil	Art XIII, para 3	752	632, 731
5313.2	El Salvador	Art XIII, para 1	753	348
5313.3	Dominican Republic	Art XIII, para 1	753	348
5313.4	Zimbabwe	Art XIII, para 1	753	348
5313.5	Angola	Art XIII, para 1	754	348
5313.6	Guatemala	Art XIII, para 1	754	348
5314.1	Lebanon	Art XIV	754	348
5314.2	Mauritania	Art XIV	755	348
5314.3	Guinea	Art XIV	755	348
5314.4	Angola	Art XIV	755	348
Parcels, Detailed Regulations				
5500.1	EC	Resolution – Revision of land and sea rates	756	617, 706
5500.2	EC	Resolution – Universal rate for land and sea rates	757	617, 706
5501.1	Switzerland	Art 101, para 1	758	617, 707
5502.1	Canada	Art 102, para 5	758	625, 722
5505.1	EC	Art 105, para 1	759	626
5505.2	EC	Art 105, para 1	760	626, 722
5508.1/Rev 1	Austria	Art 108	761	632, 732
5508.2/Rev 1	Japan	Art 108	762	632
5508.3/Rev 2	New Zealand	Art 108, ebis	763	632
5508.4	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 108	764	632, 731
5511.1	Pakistan	Art 111, para 2	765	611, 702
5512.1	Pakistan	Art 112	765	621, 724
5519.1	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	Art 119, paras 1 and 3	766	617, 706
5520.1	China (People's Rep)	Art 120, para 2	767	617
5520.2	China (People's Rep)	Art 120, para 3	767	610, 702, 737
5521.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 121, para 4	768	617, 707
5521.2	Canada	Art 121, para 4	769	withdrawn I/2 p 90
5525.1	China (People's Rep)	Art 125, para 6	769	610, 702, 737
5525.2	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 125, para 4	770	618, 706
5526.1	France	Art 126, para 5	770	618, 706
5526.2	Hungarian People's Rep	Art 126, para 8	771	618

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Parcels, Detailed Regulations				
5527.1	Polish People's Rep	Art 127, para 2	771	618
5532.1/Rev 1	United Arab Emirates	Art 132, para 3	772	610, 769
5533.1	France	Art 133, para 3	773	618, 706
5537.1	Pakistan	Art 137, para 1	773	611, 702
5538.1/Rev 1	Hungarian People's Rep	Art 138, para 3	774	614, 704
5538.91	EC	Art 138bis	774	622, 724
5541.1	Pakistan	Art 141	775	621, 724
5550.1	German Dem Rep	Art 150, para 4	775	633, 736, 782
5550.2/Rev 1	German Dem Rep	Art 150, para 5	776	633, 736, 782
5550.3	German Dem Rep	Art 150, para 4	777	633, 736, 782
5550.4	New Zealand	Art 150	777	633
5550.5	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 150, para 5	779	633, 736, 782
5550.6	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 150	780	633, 736, 782
5552.1	New Zealand	Art 152	781	633
5552.2	Romania (Soc Rep)	Art 152, para 2	781	633, 736, 782
5552.3	Sweden	Art 152, para 2	782	634, 736, 782
Parcels, Forms				
5902.1	EC	Form C 2/CP 3	783	618, 708, 784
5902.2/Rev 2	New Zealand	Form CP 2	786	633
5911.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Form CP 11	786	619, 708, 784
5911.2/Rev 1	France	Form CP 11	787	619, 708, 784
5911.3/Rev 2	New Zealand	Form CP 11	787	632
5911.4	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	Form CP 11	788	617, 708, 784
5917.1	New Zealand	Form CP 17	788	633
5918.1	New Zealand	Form CP 18	789	633
5920.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Form CP 20	789	619, 708, 784
5920.2/Rev 1	France	Form CP 20	790	619, 708, 784
5920.3/Rev 2	New Zealand	Form CP 20	790	632

Nb	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Money Orders, Agreement				
6000.1	EC	Recast of the Money Orders Agreement and Detailed Regulations	793	639, 652, 660, 719, 732
6000.2	EC	Decision – Postal financial service (POSTFIN) telegrams	858	645, 704, 712
6001.1	Japan	Art 1, para 2	859	639
6001.2	Italy	Art 1, para 2	860	639, 697
6002.1	Japan	Art 2, para 2	860	640
6002.2	Japan	Art 2, para 2bis	861	640, 697
6004.1	Austria	Art 4, para 5	862	640, 697
6004.2	Japan	Art 4, para 3bis	862	640
6004.3	Japan	Art 4, paras 5 and 5bis	863	640, 697
6005.1	Japan	Art 5, paras 2 and 4bis	863	641, 697, 702
6006.1	Japan	Art 6, para 2	864	641
6009.1	Switzerland	Art 9, para 6.3	865	641
6009.2	France	Art 9, para 6.2	865	641, 697
6010.1	Japan	Art 10, para 3	866	648
6012.1	Switzerland	Art 12, para 4	866	648
16 004.1	Finland	Art 4, para 1	867	withdrawn I/2 p 94
Money Orders, Detailed Regulations				
65 0201.1	Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Art 201 RE	868	643, 703
65 0202.1	Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Art 202 RE, paras 2 and 4	868	643, 704, 707, 711
65 0202.2	Japan	Art 202 RE, para 4bis	869	644
65 0302.1	Japan	Art 302 RE, para 3bis	870	644
65 0303.1	Japan	Art 303 RE, para 6bis	870	644, 704
65 0303.2	France	Art 303 RE, para 6	871	644, 703
65 0304.1	Japan	Art 304 RE, para 2	871	645, 703
65 0305.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 305 RE	872	645, 703
65 0307.1	Switzerland	Art 307 RE, para 1	873	646, 703
65 0315.1	Switzerland	Art 315 RE	874	646, 704
65 0401.1	Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Art 401 RE	874	647, 703
65 0402.1	Japan	Art 402 RE	875	647
65 0604.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 604 RE	875	647, 703
65 0608.1	Switzerland	Art 608 RE, paras 2 and 7	876	647, 704, 713
65 0608.2	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 608 RE, para 7	877	647, 704, 713

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Money Orders, Detailed Regulations				
65 0609.1	France	Art 609 RE, para 8	877	648, 704
65 0613.1	Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Art 613 RE, para 2.1	878	648, 703
65 0703.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 703 RE	879	650, 713
65 1101.1	France	Art 1101 RE, para 7	879	651, 712
65 1104.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Art 1104 RE, ii	880	651, 713
65 1202.1	Chile	Art 1202 RE, para 1bis	880	651, 713
65 1302.1	Austria	Art 1302 RE, para 1	881	652, 712
Money Orders, Forms				
6900.1	EC	Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations – Forms	882	652, 719, 787
6903.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Form MP 3	897	652, 713, 784
6914.1	Germany, Fed Rep of	Form MP 14	897	652, 713, 784
6916.91	Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Form MP 16bis	898	643, 652, 704, 785
Giro, Agreement				
7000.1	EC	Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations	905	652, 719, 732
7001.1	Japan	Art 1	969	653, 712
7001.2	Japan	Arts 1bis and 1ter	970	653
7002.1	Japan	Art 2	971	653, 713
7003.1	France	Art 3, para 6	972	653, 712
7003.2	France	Art 3, para 7	973	653, 712
7003.3/Rev 1	Austria	Art 3, para 4	973	653, 712
7003.4	Japan	Art 3, para 7	974	653
7007.1	Japan	Art 7, para 5	975	654
7009.1 R	France	Art 9, para 2	975	654, 712
7012.1	Luxembourg	Art 12, para 3	976	654, 712
7014.1	Luxembourg	Art 14, paras 1 and 2	976	655, 712
7017.1	Japan	Art 17, para 1	977	655, 712
Giro, Detailed Regulations				
75 0101.1	Japan	Art 101 RE	978	656
75 0102.1	Switzerland	Art 102 RE, paras 5 and 6	978	656, 715
75 0102.2	Netherlands	Art 102 RE, para 1	979	656, 714

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Giro, Detailed Regulations				
75 0102.3	Japan	Art 102 RE	980	656
75 0103.1	Spain	Art 103 RE, para 2	980	657, 715
75 0201.1	Luxembourg	Art 201 RE, para 5	981	657, 714
75 0201.2	Luxembourg	Art 201 RE, para 6	981	657, 714
75 0301.1	Switzerland	Art 301 RE, paras 3 and 4	982	657, 715
75 0313.1	France	Art 313 RE, para 3	983	658, 714
75 0313.2	France	Art 313 RE, para 4	984	658, 714
75 0317.1	Spain	Art 317 RE	984	658, 715
75 1301.1	Switzerland	Art 1301 RE, para 2	985	659, 714
75 1301.2	Luxembourg	Art 1301 RE, para 1	986	659, 714
75 1302.1	France	Art 1302 RE, paras 1 and 3	986	659, 715
75 1302.2	France	Art 1302 RE, paras 1 to 6	987	659, 714
Giro, Forms				
7900.1	EC	Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations – Forms	988	660, 785
7914.1	Luxembourg	Form VP 14	989	660, 716, 785
7915.1	Luxembourg	Form VP 15	989	660, 716, 785
Cash-on-Delivery, Agreement				
8000.1	EC	Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations	993	660, 719, 732
Cash-on-Delivery, Detailed Regulations				
85 0202.1	Norway, Switzerland	Art 202 RE	1023	661, 714
85 0301.1	Switzerland	Art 301 RE, para 2	1024	661, 714
85 0303.1	Norway, Switzerland	Art 303 RE, paras 1 and 3	1025	661, 716, 719
85 0305.1	Norway, Switzerland	Art 305 RE, para 3	1026	662, 714
85 0601.91	Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Art 601bis RE	1026	662, 715

No	Origin	Act, article, etc	Vol I/1 pages	Vol II pages
Cash-on-Delivery, Forms				
8900.1	EC	Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations – Forms	1028	661
8903.91	Norway, Switzerland	Form R 3bis	1029	660, 716, 785
8906.91	Norway, Switzerland	Form R 6bis	1032	660, 716, 785
8911.91	Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	Form R 11	1035	661, 716, 786

B. According to origin

I. Individual proposals

Origin		Proposals	Number
1	Afghanistan	2568.4, 3064.2, 5301.1, 5302.1	4
2	Algeria	5301.30	1
3	Angola	2312.7, 5301.40, 5313.5, 5314.4	4
4	Argentina	027, 1520.2, 2501.5, 2513.92, 3069.5, 4080.3, 4081.3	7
5	Australia	2008.2, 2326.94, 2527.3, 2555.4, 2562.7, 3019.13, 3500.1, 5302.5	8
6	Austria	5508.1/Rev 1, 6004.1, 65 1302.1, 7003.3/Rev 1	4
7	Bahrain	5301.11, 5302.4	2
8	Bangladesh	2000.3, 3069.1, 5027.1	3
9	Belgium	2031.1, 2031.6, 2554.1, 2594.1, 2596.1, 2596.2	6
10	Benin	5301.31	1
11	Bolivia	2312.5	1
12	Brazil	2000.13, 2022.1, 2031.3, 2050.3, 2307.91, 2314.2, 2326.93, 2536.1, 2539.2, 2547.3, 2564.2, 2565.2, 4078.91, 4327.4, 4617.1, 4624.1, 4625.1, 4907.1/Rev 1, 5039.3, 5301.5, 5304.1, 5313.1	22
13	Brunei Darussalam	5301.19	1
14	Bulgaria (People's Rep)	1502.3, 1519.1, 5301.8	3
15	Canada	2000.6/Rev 1, 2000.7, 2000.8, 2000.9, 2000.10, 2000.20, 2032.2/Rev 2, 2325.92, 2509.5, 2513.6, 2543.3, 2547.4, 2555.3, 2556.3, 2557.1, 2562.5, 2562.6, 2563.2, 2568.2, 2912.3, 2927.1, 2928.3, 3000.6, 3578.2, 4327.3, 4602.2/Rev 1, 4620.2, 4908.1, 4908.2, 5005.91, 5502.1, 5521.2	32
16	Chile	2000.11, 2055.1, 2057.1, 2058.5, 2314.3, 2500.3, 2501.3, 2501.6, 2513.8, 2541.1, 2543.2, 2565.1, 2592.2, 2931.2, 2933.92, 3062.1, 3065.1, 3067.4, 3069.3, 3588.1, 4086.2, 4908.92, 5021.1, 5301.2, 65 1202.1	25
17	China (People's Rep)	1007.1, 2312.1, 2314.1, 2556.1, 2562.3, 2564.3, 2565.4, 2912.1, 2918.3, 2928.1, 3067.3, 3069.6, 3569.92, 3570.2, 3570.3/Rev 1, 3571.2, 3572.1, 3572.2, 3572.7/Rev 1, 3572.92, 3573.2, 3574.2, 3575.2, 3576.2, 3577.2, 3577.3, 3580.2/Rev 1, 3581.3/Rev 1, 3581.4/Rev 1, 3581.91, 3582.2, 3583.2, 3584.2, 3585.2, 3586.2, 3587.3, 3590.2, 3912.5, 3912.6, 3912.7, 3912.8, 3915.4, 3915.5, 3915.6, 3915.7, 3915.8, 3916.2, 3917.2/Rev 1, 3917.3, 3920.3, 3920.4, 3928.1, 4081.5, 4086.3, 4326.91, 4607.3, 5051.2, 5520.1, 5520.2, 5525.1	60
18	Colombia	1010.91, 1502.7, 2035.4, 2036.7, 2314.4, 2501.4, 2556.4, 2556.5, 2912.4, 2912.5, 3000.7, 3570.4, 3570.7, 3571.4, 3571.7, 3572.6, 3912.9, 3912.10, 3912.11, 5000.6/Rev 1	20
19	Congo (People's Rep)	5301.32	1
20	Costa Rica	5310.1	1
21	Czechoslovakia	2058.2, 2058.3, 4327.1, 5043.2, 5043.3, 5301.9	6
22	Djibouti	2312.2, 2313.1, 2314.5, 2316.1, 2325.1	5
23	Dominican Republic	4326.94, 5313.3	2
24	Egypt	2050.5/Rev 1, 4082.3, 5301.3, 5302.2, 5306.2	5
25	El Salvador	4326.93, 5301.41, 5313.2	3
26	Ethiopia	5301.13	1

Origin		Proposals	Number
27	Finland	2006.2, 5005.1, 5023.1, 5039.2, 5046.1/Rev 1, 5047.1/Rev 1, 5048.1/Rev 1, 5304.6, 16 004.1	9
28	France	2325.93/Rev 1, 2326.91, 5302.3, 5304.4, 5306.3, 5307.2, 5526.1, 5533.1, 5911.2/Rev 1, 5920.2/Rev 1, 6009.2, 65 0303.2, 65 0609.1, 65 1101.1, 7003.1, 7003.2, 7009.1 R, 75 0313.1, 75 0313.2, 75 1302.1, 75 1302.2	21
29	Gabon	5301.39	1
30	Gambia	5301.38	1
31	German Dem Rep	2501.1/Rev 1, 2565.3, 3570.6, 3571.5, 3577.4, 3587.4, 3590.3, 3917.4, 4327.2, 4622.2, 5301.12, 5550.1, 5550.2/Rev 1, 5550.3	14
32	Germany, Fed Rep of	2513.1, 2522.1, 2527.1, 2543.1, 2562.2, 2592.1, 2595.1, 2910.1, 2911.1, 3019.1, 3019.2, 5035.1, 5304.3, 5508.4, 5521.1, 5525.2, 5911.1, 5920.1, 65 0305.1, 65 0604.1, 65 0608.2, 65 0703.1, 65 1104.1, 6903.1, 6914.1	25
33	Ghana	5301.26	1
34	Great Britain	026, 2000.16, 2000.17, 2000.18/Rev 1, 2000.19, 2030.91, 2032.3, 2535.1, 2547.2, 2551.1, 2554.2, 3000.1, 3000.2, 3570.9, 3577.6, 3581.5, 3590.4, 4000.5, 4080.2, 4081.2, 4083.2/Rev 2, 4601.2, 4615.3, 5043.1	24
35	Greece	3577.95, 5301.6, 5304.5	3
36	Guatemala	4326.95, 5313.6	2
37	Guinea	2316.3, 5314.3	2
38	Hungarian People's Rep	07, 1504.1, 3581.1, 5029.1/Rev 2, 5526.2, 5538.1/Rev 1	6
39	India	2565.7, 5302.6	2
40	Iraq	1021.2, 2031.5, 2310.1, 2312.6, 2316.4, 2325.94, 2914.3, 5039.7, 5301.35, 5312.1	10
41	Israel	5301.29	1
42	Italy	2033.1, 2042.3, 3307.1, 6001.2	4
43	Japan	08, 2523.1, 2532.3, 2533.2/Rev 1, 2535.3, 5508.2/Rev 1, 6001.1, 6002.1, 6002.2, 6004.2, 6004.3, 6005.1, 6006.1, 6010.1, 65 0202.2, 65 0302.1, 65 0303.1, 65 0304.1, 65 0402.1, 7001.1, 7001.2, 7002.1, 7003.4, 7007.1, 7017.1, 75 0101.1, 75 0102.3	27
44	Jordan	2055.2, 2057.2, 5042.2/Rev 1, 5301.23	4
45	Kenya	5301.16	1
46	Korea (Rep)	2004.1, 2514.1	2
47	Lebanon	2312.4, 5301.33, 5307.3, 5314.1	4
48	Luxembourg	2020.1, 2526.1, 2527.2, 3019.3, 3024.1, 3587.1 R, 3912.1 R/Rev 1, 3915.9 R, 5039.1, 7012.1, 7014.1, 75 0201.1, 75 0201.2, 75 1301.2, 7914.1, 7915.1	16
49	Malaysia	5301.17	1
50	Malta	2301.1	1
51	Mauritania	2316.2, 5314.2	2
52	Mongolian People's Rep	5301.37	1
53	Nepal	2312.3, 5301.36	2
54	Netherlands	75 0102.2	1
55	New Zealand	1705.1/Rev 1, 2522.2, 2522.3, 2532.2, 2533.1/Rev 1, 2534.1, 2903.1/Rev 1, 2909.3, 3019.12, 5508.3/Rev 2, 5550.4, 5552.1, 5902.2/Rev 2, 5911.3/Rev 2, 5917.1, 5918.1, 5920.3/Rev 2	17

Origin		Proposals	Number
56	Norway	2050.4, 5039.5	2
57	Pakistan	2002.1, 2018.2/Rev 1, 2026.1, 2033.2, 2035.3, 2036.5, 2036.6, 2038.1, 2040.1, 2530.2, 2541.3, 2544.1, 2545.2, 2907.1, 3019.14, 3024.2, 3024.3, 5010.1, 5013.1, 5014.1, 5014.2, 5028.1, 5031.1, 5039.6, 5046.4, 5050.1, 5301.4, 5511.1, 5512.1, 5537.1, 5541.1	31
58	Panama (Rep)	3318.1, 3320.1, 5307.1	3
59	Papua New Guinea	5301.15	1
60	Peru	014	1
61	Polish People's Rep	2042.1, 2046.2, 3573.3, 5023.2, 5527.1	5
62	Portugal	5304.2, 5306.1/Rev 2	2
63	Romania (Soc Rep)	2036.2, 2501.2, 2503.1, 2561.1, 2564.5, 2598.1, 2919.91, 2931.1, 3570.5, 3572.3, 3582.3, 3585.3, 4089.1, 4090.2, 4621.1, 4622.1, 5550.5, 5550.6, 5552.2	19
64	Saudi Arabia	2030.1, 2539.3, 3024.4	3
65	Senegal	2036.4, 2043.1	2
66	Sierra Leone	06, 5301.34	2
67	Singapore	5301.18	1
68	Somalia	5301.10	1
69	Spain	2035.5, 4081.4, 5304.7, 5306.4, 75 0103.1, 75 0317.1	6
70	Sri Lanka	5301.7	1
71	Sudan	2050.6	1
72	Sweden	2000.2, 2090.92/Rev 1, 2532.1/Rev 1, 2904.1, 2908.2, 2909.2, 2914.1, 3067.1, 5000.2/Rev 1, 5552.3	10
73	Switzerland	2036.1, 2509.2, 2530.1, 3019.4, 4605.1, 4606.2, 4607.2, 4626.1, 5000.1, 5501.1, 6009.1, 6012.1, 65 0307.1, 65 0315.1, 65 0608.1, 75 0102.1, 75 0301.1, 75 1301.1, 85 0301.1	19
74	Syrian Arab Rep	5301.24	1
75	Togo	1708.1	1
76	Uganda	5301.28	1
77	USSR	2001.1, 2555.2, 2563.1, 2565.6, 3069.2, 3571.3, 3576.91, 3920.5, 3921.1, 3921.2, 4078.1, 4605.2, 4608.91, 4903.1, 4903.2	15
78	United Arab Emirates	2568.3/Rev 1, 5532.1/Rev 1	2
79	United States of America	2000.5, 2000.22, 2034.2, 2036.3, 2325.91, 2326.92, 2509.6, 2513.2, 2513.3, 2529.1, 2535.2, 2562.8/Rev 1, 2562.9, 2562.10, 2565.8, 3065.3, 4078.92	17
80	Venezuela	5301.27	1
81	Viet Nam	5301.25	1
82	Yemen Arab Rep	5301.21	1
83	Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	5301.20	1
84	Zambia	5301.22, 5302.8	2
85	Zimbabwe	5301.14, 5302.7, 5313.4	3
		Total of individual proposals	589

II. Collective proposals

Origin	Proposals	Number
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Vatican, Yugoslavia	1007.2, 2008.1	2
France, Germany, Fed Rep of	2020.3/Rev 1	1
Germany, Fed Rep of, Switzerland	65 0201.1, 65 0202.1, 65 0401.1, 65 0613.1, 6916.91, 85 0601.91, 8911.91	7
Germany, Fed Rep of, Turkey	5042.1	1
Canada, France, Great Britain, Norway, United States of America	2513.7	1
Australia, Great Britain, United States of America	3062.2	1
Canada, Luxembourg, United States of America	2547.1	1
Great Britain, United States of America	2006.92	1
Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates	3067.5, 3069.4, 4080.4	3
Argentina, Brazil	2018.3	1
Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	028	1
Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	2902.1, 3585.4, 3589.2, 5519.1, 5911.4	5
Austria, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland	2050.1, 2050.2, 2052.1	3
Austria, Belgium, Switzerland	5039.4	1
Belgium, Norway	2922.1/Rev 1	1
Canada, Colombia	2556.6/Rev 1, 2912.6/Rev 1, 3570.8/Rev 1, 3571.6/Rev 1, 3572.5/Rev 1, 3903.1/Rev 1, 3912.2/Rev 1	7
Colombia, Egypt, France, Great Britain, India, Norway, Switzerland	3064.92	1
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	021, 2306.1	2
Denmark, Great Britain	2000.21	1
Finland, Spain	2046.1/Rev 1	1
Italy, Spain	2545.1/Rev 2	1
Finland, Italy	5002.1	1
France, Switzerland	2551.2	1
Great Britain, Norway	2058.1	1
Iraq, Sudan	2004.2	1
Belgium, Norway	5004.1	1
Norway, Switzerland	85 0202.1, 85 0303.1, 85 0305.1, 8903.91, 8906.91	5
Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	4326.92	1
German Dem Rep, USSR	3572.4, 3577.5	2
	Total of collective proposals	56

III. Proposals submitted by various UPU and Congress bodies

Origin	Proposals	Number
Executive Council	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 09, 010, 011, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 022, 023, 024, 025/Rev 1, 1011.1, 1012.1, 1021.1, 1022.1, 1023.1, 1025.1, 1026.1, 1033.91, 1502.1, 1502.2, 1502.4, 1502.5, 1502.6, 1504.2, 1507.1, 1508.1, 1509.1, 1509.2, 1515.1, 1520.1, 1521.1, 1522.1/Corr 1, 1522.2, 1523.1, 1703.1, 1715.1, 1715.2, 1715.3, 1718.1, 1719.1, 1720.1, 2000.1, 2000.4, 2000.12, 2006.1, 2018.1, 2027.1, 2028.1, 2031.2, 2031.4, 2032.1, 2032.91/Rev 1, 2032.92, 2034.1, 2035.1, 2035.2, 2091.1, 2500.2, 2500.4, 2509.1, 2509.3, 2509.4, 2511.1, 2511.2, 2512.1, 2513.91, 2518.1, 2518.2, 2524.91, 2539.1, 2541.2, 2543.91, 2550.1, 2554.3, 2555.1, 2556.2, 2560.1, 2562.1, 2562.4, 2564.1, 2564.4, 2565.5, 2568.1, 2908.1, 2909.1, 2912.2, 2914.2, 2918.1, 2918.2, 2918.91, 2928.2, 2933.91, 3000.3, 3000.4, 3000.5, 3019.5, 3019.6, 3019.7, 3019.8, 3019.9, 3019.10, 3019.11, 3019.91, 3063.1, 3064.1, 3064.91, 3065.2, 3066.1, 3067.2, 3067.91, 3067.92, 3303.1, 3304.1, 3569.91, 3570.1, 3571.1, 3572.91, 3573.1, 3574.1, 3575.1, 3575.91, 3576.1, 3577.1, 3577.91, 3577.92, 3577.93, 3577.94, 3578.1, 3580.1, 3581.2, 3582.1, 3583.1, 3584.1, 3585.1, 3586.1, 3587.2, 3588.2, 3589.1, 3590.1, 3912.3, 3912.4, 3915.1, 3915.2, 3915.3, 3916.1, 3917.1, 3917.91, 3917.92, 3920.1, 3920.2, 3928.2, 3962.1, 4000.1, 4000.2, 4000.3, 4000.4/Rev 1, 4071.1, 4071.91, 4072.1, 4073.1, 4074.1, 4075.1, 4076.1, 4077.1, 4079.1, 4080.1, 4081.1, 4082.1, 4082.2, 4083.1, 4084.1, 4086.1, 4090.1, 4321.1, 4600.1, 4601.1, 4602.1, 4606.1, 4607.1, 4608.1, 4612.1, 4613.1, 4614.1, 4615.1, 4615.2, 4619.1, 4620.1, 4627.1, 4627.2, 4904.1, 4908.91, 5000.3, 5000.4, 5000.5, 5046.2, 5046.3, 5047.2, 5048.2, 5051.1, 5056.1, 5500.1, 5500.2, 5505.1, 5505.2, 5538.91, 5902.1, 6000.1, 6000.2, 6900.1, 7000.1, 7900.1, 8000.1, 8900.1	220
Consultative Council for Postal Studies	020, 1504.3, 2000.14, 2000.15/Corr 1, 2006.91, 2020.2, 2042.2/Rev 1, 2058.4, 2090.91, 2500.1, 2500.5, 2513.4, 2513.5, 2547.5	14
Executive Council and Consultative Council for Postal Studies	012, 013	2
	Total number of proposals by various UPU and Congress bodies	236
Summary	Individual proposals	589
	Collective proposals	56
	Proposals by various bodies	236
	Grand total	881

Proposals of a general nature

PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **01**

Resolution

Immediate application of the new legislative powers of the EC

Congress,

In view of
the new legislative powers of the EC contained in articles 22, paragraph 5, and 25, paragraph 1, of the Constitution; 102, paragraph 6, 109, paragraph 2, 120, paragraph 1, 121, 122, paragraph 2, and 123 of the General Regulations; 91 of the Convention; 56 of the Postal Parcels Agreement; 13, paragraph 3, of the Money Orders Agreement; 17, paragraph 3, of the Giro Agreement and 9, paragraph 2, of the COD Agreement,

Taking account
of the rapid developments in technology and in the needs of society,

Believing
that it is urgent and necessary, in order to safeguard the postal service, to respond in an appropriate manner as quickly and effectively as possible to the challenges from aggressive competition,

Considering
that any delay would be likely to compromise the effectiveness of the action to be taken and render the decisions obsolete,

Decides

to bring the provisions relating to the new legislative powers of the EC into force immediately.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – The purpose of the resolution is partly to enable the Washington Congress to refer to the EC certain proposals concerning the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements and partly to immediately empower the EC to adapt those Detailed Regulations in case of urgent necessity.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraphs 29 and 30.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **02**

Resolution

Second phase of the transfer to the EC of some of the legislative functions of Congress

Congress,

Having noted with satisfaction
the results of the EC study on the international postal regulations,

Having approved
the new legislative powers of the EC with regard to Detailed Regulations,

Aware
that this is an initial phase but that the ultimate aim is for Congress to retain authority to legislate directly only on constitutional matters and basic questions concerning the international postal service,

Mindful
of the policy lines and the new philosophy emanating from the general debate on caring for the customer: commercial and operational strategies of the Post,

Instructs

the Executive Council to continue its search for a different conception and presentation of the international regulations so that they can be adapted more speedily to requirements without recourse to Congress when fundamental principles are not at stake, taking account, inter alia, of the interests of countries which are not EC members.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 72, paragraphs 31 to 33.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **03**

Resolution

Liquidation of accounts in arrears under the former financing system

Congress,

In view of
the changes made since 1980 to the Union's financing system,

In view of
the sums not yet reimbursed to the Swiss Government for the period prior to that date,

In view of
the repayment facilities granted by resolution C 17 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress,

Being aware of
the Union's obligations in this sphere,

Decides

i to reimburse to the Swiss Government the whole of the advances made under the former financing system and repayable on 31 December 1990, inclusive of interest on arrears,
ii to withdraw the necessary sums from the Reserve Fund,
iii to show the arrears in question in the reserve account of the Reserve Fund,

Invites

all member countries concerned by these arrears to expedite the repayment of the sums owed as soon as possible; if their financial situation does not enable them to discharge these debts quickly, to send the Director-General of the International Bureau a schedule for repayment in annual instalments,

Instructs

the Executive Council to take such action as it may deem necessary to obtain settlement of the said arrears as soon as possible and, as appropriate, to give the Director-General of the International Bureau guidelines for expediting such repayments,

Takes this opportunity

of thanking the Swiss Government for the advances of funds it has made over so many years and for the moratorium it granted in order to alleviate the effects of the change in the UPU's financing system.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – As the ten-year transitional period set by 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress resolution C 17 for winding up the former financial system ends on 31 December 1990, the EC decided to propose to Congress that Switzerland be reimbursed, by means of a withdrawal from the Reserve Fund, the balance of any amounts still owed to it on that date.
See Congress – Doc 71.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 04

Resolution

Clearing up of accounts of all kinds in arrears

Congress,

In view of
the statement of accounts in arrears,

Considering
that it is in the interests of the Union and its member countries to put the Union's finances in order,

Urges

member countries which have accounts in arrears to make every effort to settle them as soon as possible and reminds them in this connection that they may make use of the International Bureau's clearing system in accordance with recommendation C 36 of the 1984 Hamburg Congress,

Informs

member countries which have large accounts in arrears that they may be placed in a lower contribution class than their normal one during the repayment period if they undertake to pay off their debts to the Union in accordance with a schedule approved by the Executive Council,

Decides

to transfer to a special account debtors covered by an individual agreement on the lines mentioned above,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau to negotiate with the countries having the biggest arrears draft agreements which will be submitted to the Executive Council for approval,

Instructs

the Executive Council to approve such amortization schedules as are negotiated by the International Bureau with countries having large accounts in arrears taking into account both the economic situation of the countries concerned and the interests of the Union,

Invites

the Executive Council:

i to take all relevant measures to facilitate the application of this resolution;
ii to report to the next Congress on the results obtained by this resolution.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – With a view to putting the Union's finances in order and helping member countries which have accumulated considerable arrears, the EC proposes that Congress should grant easy terms to countries undertaking to pay off their debts to the Union.
See Congress – Doc 71.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **05**

Resolution

Execution of Agreements abolished by the UPU

Congress,

Noting
that member countries of the UPU either do not participate in the postal travellers' cheques, giro travellers' cheques, instruments payable at giro centres, collection of bills, savings and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals services, or execute these services on the basis of bilateral agreements which differ greatly from one another,

Believing
that, under those circumstances, regulation of these services by the UPU is no longer justified,

Decides

i to delete from the Money Orders Agreement all provisions concerning postal travellers' cheques;

ii to delete from the Giro Agreement the provisions concerning "Giro travellers' cheques" and those concerning "Negotiation by giro transfer of instruments payable at giro centres";

iii to abolish the Collection of Bills Agreement, the International Savings Agreement and the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement;

iv to leave administrations the possibility of retaining or subsequently reintroducing between themselves all or part of the provisions relating to the above-mentioned services,

Accordingly instructs

the International Bureau to distribute by means of circulars, as the need arises and at the request of the countries concerned, a list of the countries participating in these services, as well as certain information of a general nature.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Consequence of the revision of the Agreements concerning postal financial services (see Congress – Doc 62).

SIERRA LEONE **06**

Recommendation

Increased UPU presence in the field in the technical assistance sphere

Congress,

Taking into account the importance of technical cooperation, in particular for the developing countries,

Conscious
of the potential advantages of multilateral cooperation for the strengthening of postal services,

Considering
that a large part of the technical cooperation activities is not implemented, in particular when the mission is completed,

Aware
that substantial resources should generally be made available for implementing technical cooperation programmes and that such resources are not easy to obtain, especially in this period of economic difficulties,

Recommends

- that, in order the better to monitor and evaluate technical cooperation programmes, the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union establish UPU regional offices directed by senior International Bureau officials;
- that each of these regional offices be attached to a regional office of the UNDP or of a United Nations Economic Commission, or to a postal administration, which can provide infrastructures;
- that each regional office coordinate in the field the evaluation of every postal project financed by the UPU and the UNDP and that it serve as a regional documentation and research centre;
- that these UPU regional offices be considered as an extension of the International Bureau's Technical Cooperation Division.

Reasons. – Evaluation of postal problems in the field would have the advantage of being realistic and, since the UPU officials are close to the operational and management services and within the framework of the macroeconomic situation of the regions concerned, their action would be much more effective than that of consultants or of IB officials employed at headquarters and going into the field intermittently.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP **07**

Resolution

Deadlines for replies to questionnaires

Congress,

Considering
the very important role of questionnaires as working tools for collecting the data required for studies conducted in the form of inquiries by various Union bodies and for the compendia and statistics published by the International Bureau,

Since
it is vital that the data supplied by postal administrations in reply to questionnaires should be as reliable and complete as possible to ensure that the studies and publications concerned produce good results and are effective,

Recognizing
that the postal administrations of member countries must have enough time – varying between one month for simple questionnaires and three months for complicated questionnaires (net time calculated from the date of receipt of the questionnaires until that of their return) – to be able to provide cogent replies to questionnaires,

Invites

the permanent bodies of the Union to take account of the above-mentioned minimum times in preparing their work timetables whenever it proves necessary to use the questionnaire method to seek information from some or all of the postal administrations of member countries,

Instructs

the International Bureau to ensure that the deadlines for replies to questionnaires are set in accordance with the desiderata set out in this resolution.

Reasons. – It happens more and more frequently that the deadlines for replies to questionnaires sent out by the International Bureau are set in such a way that it is very difficult or even impossible to meet them.

Examples:

- questionnaire on the new edition of the Compendium of postal administrations' internal charges: International Bureau letter No 0424(B)1330 of 22 April 1988: 1 June 1988, ie less than four weeks;
- questionnaire on Postal Statistics 1987: International Bureau letter No 0426(M)1395 of 13 May 1988: 30 June 1988, ie about five weeks;
- questionnaire on implementation of the Declaration of Hamburg: International Bureau letter No 4475–673(C)1585 of 28 June 1988: deadline: 31 July 1988, ie less than four weeks;
- (extremely complicated) questionnaire on regional project UNDP/UPU/RER/87/029: International Bureau letter No 7071(G) of 9 September 1988: deadline: 3 October 1988, ie less than three weeks.

For it to be possible to meet deadlines for replies, the following factors – among others – should be taken into account:

- the time needed for postal conveyance in both directions;
- the time needed to translate questionnaires and replies in countries in which the official language is not that of the questionnaire;
- the possible unavailability of the relevant staff for various reasons (national or international commitments, missions, leave, etc);
- the work and consultations required to draft the replies, particularly in the case of complicated and long questionnaires or ones which require contributions from several services.

JAPAN **08**

Decision

Entry into force of the Acts of the 1989 Washington Congress

Congress

Decides

to fix the date of entry into force of the Acts of the 20th Congress at 1 July 1991.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – It is proposed that 1 July 1991 be selected as the date of entry into force of the Washington Acts, taking into account the following unavoidable circumstances for certain countries:

i national legislation requires a series of approval formalities for application of the Acts by the National Assembly, and this takes a certain amount of time;

ii special consideration should be given to the fact that some countries whose official language is neither French nor any of the other languages in which the Acts of the Union are published must shoulder a heavy burden of translation work to render the Acts into their official language;

iii administrations need to have sufficient time to review and amend their laws, ordinances, regulations, etc, for the implementation of the new provisions and to inform their staff and users of the new provisions that will be applied.

Congress may decide, for particular reasons, to bring into force certain revised provisions at an earlier date, as was done at the Rio de Janeiro Congress for the rates of transit charges and terminal dues.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **09**

Formal opinion

Representation of the members of the Executive Council

Congress,

Referring
to article 102, paragraph 4, of the General Regulations of the Uiversal Postal Union, according to which the representative of each of the members of the Executive Council "shall be a qualified official of the postal administration",

Considering
that the Executive Council has been invested with wider powers (new legislative competence, initiating action),

Desiring
that, in the interests of speed, delegates to the EC may be able to commit their administrations on the basis of the documents submitted to them and in the light of the discussions during the session,

Wishing
that the general level of the representation of Executive Council members may be as high as possible,

Expresses the formal opinion

that delegations to meetings of the Executive Council should be led as far as possible and at least during the plenary meetings by the heads of postal administrations.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – On completion of its studies on the new powers assigned to the Executive Council (see Congress – Docs 72 and 73), the EC considered it expedient that delegations to that body should be led, as far as possible and at least during the plenary meetings, by the heads of postal administrations.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **010**

Resolution

Permanent project to safeguard and enhance the quality of and to modernize the international postal service

Congress,

Considering
the particularly rapid development of the communications market under the combined effect of technological progress and powerful competition,

Noting
the encouraging results of the efforts made following the Declaration of Hamburg to improve the quality of mail circulation,

Recognizing
the need for the Union to advance further along the path of concrete action in order to enable the Post to safeguard and improve its position on the communications market, thanks to a determined campaign to promote service quality and diversify the services rendered,

Convinced
of the urgent necessity for the Post to respond better to customers' requirements and thereby to combat the competition more vigorously,

Decides

in favour of implementing a permanent project to safeguard and enhance the quality of and to modernize the international postal service, comprising in particular the following activities:
- monitoring the quality of postal exchanges through detailed analysis of transmission times and action by consultants in the field to help solve the problems arising and promote initiatives to improve the performance of the international postal service;
- transport flow studies to rationalize and modernize postal links;
- development of EMS;
- monitoring the competition in order to react appropriately;
- market research enabling administrations to adjust services to customer needs and introduce new services;
- various initiatives dictated by evolving technologies and needs,

Instructs

the Executive Council, in cooperation with the CCPS and the International Bureau, to take the measures necessary to attain meaningful results in the various fields covered by the project and to submit a report to the next Congress,

Exhorts

a the member countries of the Union:
   - to do everything in their power to improve the quality of the postal services rendered and to extend the range of those services in accordance with the customers' needs;
   - to cooperate fully in the project designed to stimulate their initiatives and to reap the maximum benefit from the implementation of the activities undertaken;

b the member countries and the Restricted Unions to give active support to the operations embarked upon under this project, especially those conducted in the field.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 73.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **011**

Decision

Institution of a general debate

Congress

Decides

- to provide, within the framework of the proceedings of each Congress, for the holding of a general debate on one or more topical questions concerning the Post;
- that, at the end of this debate, a resolution will be adopted laying down general policies for the next five-year period,

Instructs

the Executive Council to choose the topic or topics for this debate in consideration of the concerns of the majority of the postal administrations and to make the necessary arrangements to ensure that the debate takes place under the most effective conditions,

Further instructs

the International Bureau to organize the debate in cooperation with the host country of Congress.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – On the basis of the positive gains of the practice initiated by the Hamburg Congress (general debate, Declaration of Hamburg, new impetus and dimension to the work of the Union), the Executive Council proposes that this practice be institutionalized and that explicit provision be made for Congress to lay down the general policies on the main topical questions of concern to the Post. Congress would perform this function by basing itself on the results of the substantive discussions arranged within the framework of its proceedings.
See Congress – Doc 73.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

012

Resolution

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

Congress,

In view of
- decision CE 11/1986 through which the Executive Council decided to establish a Coordination Committee made up of the Chairman of the EC, the Chairman of the CCPS and the Secretary-General of those two bodies;
- the new policies being adopted by the Union,

Considering
the usefulness of the role played by the Coordination Committee established to follow up and coordinate the work concerning the Declaration of Hamburg,

Aware of
the need to strengthen cooperation among the UPU's permanent bodies,

Decides

- to give a permanent character to the Coordination Committee;
- to instruct that Committee to ensure permanent consultation between the Executive Council, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and the International Bureau.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 21.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

013

Resolution

Permanent control of the quality of service worldwide

Congress,

Noting
- the encouraging results of the transmission-time monitoring operations resulting from the implementation of the Declaration of Hamburg;
- the great interest aroused by these operations among the member countries,

Considering
that improving the quality and speed of mail circulation and international exchanges is a priority objective in order to safeguard the public image of the Post, effectively combat competition from private couriers and provide a response to remailing firms,

Convinced
of the ability of administrations to bring about a substantial and lasting improvement in the quality of their mail circulation through increased vigilance in the organization and operation of the services and coordinated monitoring activities,

Requests

all postal administrations urgently:
- to evaluate the effectiveness of their different quality control systems and their capacity to give satisfactory results, and, where applicable, to take steps to strengthen and improve these systems;
- to monitor systematically, with their own facilities, the handling times for international mail (inward and outward) in their services in accordance with a fixed and adequate frequency;
- to take an active part in the monitoring operations organized by the International Bureau;
- to take immediately, where appropriate, such correction measures as may improve the quality of the service, in the interests of ensuring the Post a stronger position on the communications market,

the Restricted Unions to do everything in their power to facilitate the attainment of the aforementioned objectives,

Instructs

the International Bureau:
- to continue its regular monitoring of mail transmission times worldwide;
- to submit, to this end, for the approval of the CCPS, a methodology based on:
  - the Declaration of Hamburg;
  - the wide experience acquired over the last four years, and which will as far as possible lead to the establishment of international mail circulation standards;

- to approach administrations or services responsible for the delays and shortcomings noted in order that the necessary correction measures may be taken quickly;
- if need be, to help administrations improve the situation;
- to establish as soon as possible such a control system for the world EMS network,

the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to follow the work arising from this resolution and to take such measures as they may deem necessary.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 21.

PERU **014**

Resolution:

UPU anthem

Congress,

considering
the necessity of furthering action to foster a greater sense of identity among postal employees of the UPU's territory,

believing
that this action will make a significant, if not decisive, contribution to the closer identification of postal employees with their institution and to the furtherance of the aim of strengthening and proclaiming the fundamental postulates of the Post: safety, speed and regularity,

Instructs

the Executive Council to examine, in cooperation with the International Bureau, the possibility of holding a competition to create a UPU anthem (words and music).

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – The postal administration of Peru submits its proposal on the basis of the 1964 Vienna Constitution, as amended by the 1969 Tokyo, 1974 Lausanne and 1984 Hamburg Additional Protocols.
It is over one hundred years now since the Universal Postal Union was founded in 1874 and the course charted for the development of the postal service. We know both how the Post has expanded and the problems that beset it from parallel couriers; hence the need, more than ever today, to seek solutions to overcome the obstacles and regain the confidence of users. What is necessary is that postal employees throughout a postal territory all identify with the same institution and look on service to it as an ideal. Accordingly, a heightened consciousness of the identity of the Post must be stimulated.
The Post is pre-eminently an agent of communication, one of the constants in the unfolding history of humanity. We who work in the postal context should strive to strengthen and proclaim the fundamental postulates of the Post: safety, speed and regularity.
This is the motivation behind the Peruvian postal administration's proposal that the Universal Postal Union have its own anthem. We believe it will prove a striking means of integration which will impart a sense of commitment and desire to participate in the work of the Post.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 015

Resolution

UPU technical assistance priorities and principles

Congress,

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

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

Aware
of the need for the UPU to continue to provide these countries with additional aid and to intensify its technical assistance activities in priority fields by concentrating them on a limited number of countries for which such aid is the most necessary and pressing,

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

Convinced
of the advisability of integrating UPU aid into the general framework of the United Nations development strategy and into the special framework of UNDP country or regional plans or programmes,

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 classification;

ii to give priority to action designed to:
   - restructure management;
   - improve the circulation and delivery of international and domestic mail;
   - ensure the training and specialization of middle-grade and senior staff,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

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

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

iii to apply the following principles of action:
   - to urge the beneficiary countries to ensure coherence between their country plans or programmes and regional objectives;
   - to prepare a special programme for the least developed countries which other countries might benefit from in some cases;
   - to promote cooperation among developing countries more effectively by undertaking action in support of efforts by the countries;
   - to begin decentralization of UPU technical assistance activities;
   - to subject integrated multi-year projects financed from the UPU's own resources to the conclusion of a development contract;
   - to ensure better coordination and greater mobilization of resources in support of technical assistance;
   - to strengthen the project evaluation and follow-up system;
   - to strengthen relations between the UPU and the Restricted Unions on the basis of resolution CE 6 adopted by the Executive Council in 1983, the agreements concluded with individual Restricted Unions, and the principles and procedures applied by the UNDP;
   - to develop its relations with the UN Economic Commissions and to consider methods of concluding agreements with these agencies,

Instructs

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

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 51.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **016**

Resolution

Financing UPU technical assistance activities

Congress,

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

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

Noting with satisfaction
the efforts made by that body to implement technical assistance projects in the postal sector,

Bearing in mind
the priority needs of the least developed countries which continue to increase,

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

Aware
of the need to make the aid granted to the beneficiary countries more effective,

Taking account
of the changes in general development assistance policy and of the limited means of the UPU,

Decides

i to concentrate resources on a small number of countries for which development aid is the most necessary and pressing;
ii to appeal to the countries with a view to increasing the additional resources for UPU technical assistance;
iii to offset the inflation recorded since the 1984 Hamburg Congress by increasing by 10 percent the budget credits allocated to technical assistance;

Recommends

i the beneficiary countries:
   a to stand part of the costs of technical assistance activities, according to UNDP practice (cost sharing);
   b to stand, where they can, certain expenditure related to the technical assistance provided by the UPU (consultants' or Fellows' travel or living expenses, as well as contributions in kind calculated to facilitate the implementation of training activities when study cycles, courses or individual training courses are held);

ii all countries:
  a to participate on a multi-annual basis in maintaining the UPU Special Fund by voluntary contributions the amount of which should be raised to cover increased postal training requirements;
  b to make approaches to their respective government authorities with a view to increasing allocations for technical cooperation in order to provide their administrations with funds to assist the postal services of developing countries either direct or through the UPU;
  c to provide, on a bilateral or multibilateral basis, technical assistance in kind or funds meeting the priority needs indicated by the UPU,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
i to make full use of the means offered by decentralization to multiply his approaches to the national authorities and to the UNDP authorities in order to facilitate the acceptance of requests submitted by postal administrations;
ii to support the public information activities undertaken for that purpose by the administrations of the developing countries;
iii to pursue his efforts in cooperation, if appropriate, with the Restricted Unions, to locate additional funds, particularly in the developed or wealthy countries, the World Bank and the subregional and regional financial institutions;
iv to seek the means of concluding agreements for joint financing of projects with other sources and especially with bilateral and multilateral donors.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 51.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **017**

Resolution

Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)

Congress,

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

Convinced
of the importance of the widest possible application of the concept of TCDC in accordance with the Plan of Action adopted by the Buenos Aires Conference,

Noting
with satisfaction the initiatives taken in this area,

Considering
that an additional active consciousness-raising effort is necessary in order to derive maximum benefit from the opportunities offered by TCDC,

Convinced
of the need for the developing countries to mobilize further their human and financial resources with a view to achieving fully the objectives of TCDC,

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

Calls upon:

- the administrations of the developing countries and the Restricted Unions to mobilize resources for making TCDC the general practice for all cooperation activities;
- the administrations of the beneficiary countries to make more systematic use of the opportunities offered within the TCDC framework for their technical assistance needs;
- the administrations of the countries benefiting from TCDC to provide the main inputs required, with the contributions of the donor countries and the UPU having a catalytic effect;
- the administrations of the industrialized countries to continue supporting the efforts made in this field, either direct or through the UPU;

Instructs

the Executive Council to issue the necessary policy guidelines and take the required initiatives with a view to making TCDC the general practice,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to conduct an active consciousness-raising campaign through the holding of regional and interregional meetings and the establishment of a system for the exchange of know-how and technologies among the developing countries, in cooperation with the Restricted Unions;
- to promote the conclusion of bilateral TCDC agreements conforming to the basic criteria and principles adopted in this regard;
- to make a periodic evaluation of the impact of TCDC on the effectiveness of technical cooperation as a whole and to report to the Executive Council on it.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 52.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **018**

Resolution

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

Congress,

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

Considering
resolution 36/194 of the United Nations General Assembly of 17 December 1981 in which it adopted the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s on behalf of the Least Developed Countries",

Considering
resolution 40/205 of the United Nations General Assembly of 19 March 1986 in which it decided to hold a conference on the LDCs in September 1990 with a view to considering the progress made by the LDCs in the 1980s and to contemplating an improvement in the development process for the 1990s,

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

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

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

Invites

the least developed countries to marshal 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,

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 closely follow 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 to pay more marked priority attention to the postal needs of LDC administrations;
- to propose to the Executive Council a programme of activities based on the priority sectors and specific needs of the countries concerned;
- to help the countries in that category to prepare and present at round table meetings postal projects likely to arouse the interest of donors and lenders of funds;
- to continue to make approaches to the UNDP and other financing bodies to obtain acceptance of requests for aid for implementing postal projects on behalf of the LDCs.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 53.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **019**

Resolution

Increased UPU presence in the field in the area of technical assistance

Congress,

In view of
the report submitted by the Executive Council on the increased UPU presence in the field in the area of technical assistance (Congress – Doc 55),

Considering
resolutions C 78 of the Lausanne Congress, C 37 of the Rio de Janeiro Congress and C 38 of the Hamburg Congress which stress decentralization of "UPU technical assistance activities as far as possible",

Aware
of the serious difficulties experienced by the postal administrations of the developing countries in getting the postal services taken into consideration when national resources are allocated,

Convinced
of the need to strengthen the aid provided as regards sectoral support and postal development programming,

Recognizing
that aid given in the field is the best guarantee of the effectiveness of technical assistance activities,

Noting
that the increased UPU presence in the field will make it possible to strengthen cooperation with the Restricted Postal Unions and the other regional or subregional organizations interested in postal development problems,

Instructs

the Director-General of the International Bureau:
- to assign six regional counsellors to the regions as follows: two in Africa, one in Latin America, two in Asia/Pacific and the Caribbean and one in the Arab countries;
- to draw the annual resources needed for this purpose from the funds already available;
- to continue studying ways and means of ensuring the most effective and economical management of technical assistance resources and to report regularly to the Executive Council;
- to contact the beneficiary countries and urge them to agree to provide reception, secretariat and communication facilities;
- to ensure that the regional counsellors cooperate closely with the secretariats of the Restricted Postal Unions.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 55.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 020

Resolution

CCPS work programme for 1989–1994

Congress,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Endorses
the work programme of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies set out in annex 1, leaving that body a certain latitude as to the adjustments to this programme on the basis of the situation facing the postal service during the five-year period,

Decides

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

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 69.

Proposal 020/Annex 1

Study subjects shortlisted for the draft CCPS work programme (1989–1994)

Field of activity No 1: The Post and its markets

- Planning
- Marketing strategies
- Commercial matters
- Introduction of new products

Study titles (subjects proposed)	Study No

A. Main and subsidiary studies

1 Commercial strategies in the various branches of the Post:
- Correspondence
- Goods
- Publicity
- Press
- Rapid mail (EMS – Eectronic Mail)
- Financial services

Monitoring the competition and remailing
Monitoring customer requirements
Market segmentation
New products
Recommended strategies
Postal market research

2 Delivery network and customer analysis

3 Press and publishing

B. Symposia and Contact Committees

- Postal market research: one symposium per CCPS session (two sittings)
- Publishers–UPU Contact Committee: one meeting per CCPS session (one sitting)

Field of activity No 2: Development of rapid services

- Worldwide development of the service
- Increasing efficiency and speed

Study titles (subjects proposed)	Study No

A. Main and subsidiary studies

1 EMS:
- Quality of service
- Increased coverage
- Common image
- Monitoring items and customer complaints
- Financial compensation between administrations
- Additional services
- Customs problems

2 Electronic mail:
- Quality of service
- Increased coverage
- Common image
- Financial compensation between administrations
- Additional services

B. Symposia, Permanent Working Parties and Contact Committees

- EMS: one symposium per CCPS session (two sittings)
- Electronic mail: one symposium every two years (two sittings)
- CCPS–CCITT Contact Committee: one meeting every two years (one sitting)
- SWP 503: one meeting every two years (one sitting)

Field of activity No 3: Operations and quality of service

Study titles (subjects proposed)	Study No

A. Main and subsidiary studies

1 Improvement of the postal system:
- Customs control
- Mail circulation methods
- Documentation of items and mails
- Relations between offices of exchange
- Standardization of postal items, mail containers (bags, trays, etc) and postal address
- Standardization of labels and franking marks (counters, corporations)

2 Mail delivery and rural services: methods – monitoring

3 Mail circulation standards – Quality control of the world postal network

4 Measures required to improve rural postal services in developing countries: methods of application

B. Symposia, Permanent Working Parties and Contact Committees

- Joint ISO–UPU "Addressing" Working Party: one meeting per year (one sitting)
- ISO–UPU Contact Committee: one meeting per year (one sitting)

Field of activity No 4: Modernization

Study titles (subjects proposed)	Study No

A. Main and subsidiary studies

1 Automation and computerization:
- Sorting and optical reading
- Counters and other services
- Financial services
- Offices of exchange (AV 7 delivery bills, etc)
- Automated bag weighing

2 Coding:
- Bar codes
- Bag, item and document tracking/tracing system
- Other postal applications of the bar code

3 Computerized interchange of data between administrations, with their partners (customs, airlines, etc) and with their (major) customers (Telematics)

B Symposia, Permanent Working Parties and Contact Committees

- Application of technologies to the Post – research and development: a symposium of heads of research centres or services (two sittings), annually, if necessary.
- Electronic Transmissions Standards Maintenance Group: one meeting at each CCPS session (one sitting)

Field of activity No 5: Management

Study titles (subjects proposed)	Study No

A. Main and subsidiary studies

1 International accounting – Modernization of billing systems and settlement of accounts

2 Productivity indices

3 Security:
- of items (drugs, terrorism, theft)
- of staff
- of buildings
- of means of transport
- of funds and negotiable instruments

B. Symposia

Decentralization – Post office management (two sittings)

Field of activity No 6: Human resources

Study titles (subjects proposed)	Study No

A. Main and subsidiary studies

1 Adapting the human resources of the Post to the demands of competition and to structural and technological changes:
- Management
- Training
- Motivation
- Competitiveness

2 Training problems and obstacles in the postal administration of the developing countries

B. Symposia

Internal communication and incentives (two sittings)

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN **021**

Resolution

Policy guidelines for UPU technical assistance activities

Congress,

Considering
that the resources of the UPU member countries should be used in the most efficient manner when recruiting consultants/experts to carry out missions within the framework of technical cooperation,

Considering also
that the training of individual Fellows requires the same amount of input as for a greater number of Fellows,

Noting
that it is possible, without major effort, to improve the results obtained in the above-mentioned fields,

Instructs

the International Bureau to base the recruiting of consultants/experts as well as the placing of UPU Fellows on the following guidelines:

- when recruiting consultants/experts, consideration should be given to candidates' total capabilities, but more emphasis than hitherto should be laid on professional competence and practical experience, as well as the ability to transfer knowledge/know-how to other persons;
- administrations should be given more time for nominating their candidates;
- candidates should be informed as rapidly as possible of the decision made in order to keep up their motivation;
- group training should be given priority over the placing of individual Fellows;
- visits by Fellows should be planned in close cooperation with the receiving administration.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Experience has shown that the lack of policy guidelines for recruiting consultants/experts often causes confusion both in the postal administration providing aid and in the receiving one. The time allowed for finding and releasing consultants/experts is usually much too short. It is often difficult to release key persons at short notice. In the case of UPU Fellows, experience has also shown that much more output could be obtained from the same input if, instead of concentrating training efforts on individuals, training courses, etc, could be arranged for a greater number of persons. In order to make the visits as fruitful as possible, their duration and content should be planned in close cooperation with the receiving postal administration.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **022**

Decision

Admission of the Press to the General Debate

Congress

Decides

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

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – In decision CE 12/1989, the Executive Council decided to admit the presence of the media at the General Debate subject to approval of that decision by the Washington 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 postal community without affecting Congress activities.
It is for Congress to ratify this EC decision.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **023**

Decision

Vice-chairmanships of the 20th Congress

Congress

Decides

to approve the following list of member countries designated by the EC as prepared to assume vice-chairmanships of Congress:
- China (People's Rep),
- France,
- USSR,
- Zambia.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Pursuant to article 102, paragraph 6, w, 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, the western hemisphere being represented by the host country of the 20th Congress. The member countries designated are willing to fulfill this function. These designations require approval by Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **024**

Decision

Chairmanship and vice-chairmanships of the Committees of the 20th 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	Argentina	Nigeria Portugal Syrian Arab Rep
2	Finance	Japan	Bolivia Turkey Zaire
3	General	Switzerland	Mexico Sri Lanka Togo
4	Letter Post (Regulatory aspects)	Finland	Cameroon Pakistan Venezuela
5	Letter Post (Rate-fixing and payments)	India	Czechoslovakia Ghana Italy
6	Airmail	New Zealand	Barbados Ireland Polish People's Rep
7	Parcel Post	Hungarian People's Rep	Bangladesh Netherlands Saudi Arabia
8	Postal Financial Services	Austria	Chile Gabon Indonesia

Committees		Chairmanship	Vice-chairmanships
9	Technical Cooperation	Côte d'Ivoire (Rep)	Brazil Bulgaria (People's Rep) United Arab Emirates
10	Drafting	Algeria	Belgium Canada Congo (People's Rep)

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Pursuant to article 102, paragraph 6, w, 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 **025/Rev 1**

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: Argentina
Vice-chairmanships: Nigeria, Portugal, Syrian Arab Rep
Members: Central African Republic, Iceland, Kenya, Kuwait, Singapore, Ukraine, United States of America

Committee 10 (Drafting)
Chairmanship: Algeria
Vice-chairmanships: Belgium, Canada, Congo (People's Rep)
Members: Benin, France, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – Pursuant to article 102, paragraph 6, w, 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.

GREAT BRITAIN **026**

Resolution

Subsequent improvement of the management of the Union's work

Congress,

Recognizing the excellent results obtained by the Executive Council as regards the identification of the means by which the work of the organs of the Union may be improved and modernized,

Keen to ensure
that other possibilities for improvement be identified and introduced,

Considering
that several postal administrations have been the subject of fundamental examinations and reorganizations to adapt them to commercial requirements and to the most efficient management techniques,

Aware
that the International Bureau is tied down by many demands, requirements and constraints which render the task of the Director-General even more difficult,

Being of the opinion
that these demands and requirements should be classified in order of priority so that the most urgent may be dealt with first of all,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

a to continue its activity of seeking improvements in all aspects of management of the work of the Union;
b to evaluate the results of introducing the reforms proposed by the previous EC and adopted during the Washington Congress;
c to consider, after an appropriate period, the advisability of having the organization and the objectives of the International Bureau, the EC and the CCPS examined by experts selected from among postal administrations, management consultants or a combination of the two;
d to formulate proposals for reform for the next Congress based on the result of the above work.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. –
1 The Post Office is aware of the growing competition which is often able to respond better to the ever changing requirements of the clientele. The Post Office must also meet the challenge of new technology in the field of communications.
2 In the main, the communications market is growing rapidly, and the Post Office has the chance to enlarge its share.
3 The EC has already carried out a useful study on the improvement of the work of the organs of the Union, but there are no doubt many reforms and improvements to be made.
4 Several postal administrations have had their organization and practices examined by consultants so that they can react with more flexibility and more dynamism to challenges and opportunities, both on a national and an international scale.
5 The EC might consider it useful to examine the existing organization so that the UPU can adapt its methods and practices to present demands.
6 Considering the reforms which might be introduced in the light of the decisions of the Washington Congress, the planned examination might be made after the above decisions have been evaluated and implemented.

Supported by. – Cyprus, Germany, Fed Rep of, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

ARGENTINA **027**

Amendment to proposal 014

Resolution

Creation of a World Post anthem

Congress,

Taking account
of the undeniable value of symbols as factors of cohesion and identity for the institutions or communities they represent,

Considering
the rewarding results of designating October 9 "World Post Day",

Persuaded
that the universal language of music is the appropriate vehicle for expressing the sentiments that inform the lofty aims of the Union and for conveying its fraternal message,

Convinced
of the potential of a UPU anthem for elevating the role of the Post in the international community and strengthening its spiritual links,

Decides

i to create a World Post anthem;
ii accordingly to instruct the International Bureau:
- to organize an open contest to select this work;
- to draw up contest rules and guidelines for the guidance of competitors;
- to entrust a jury with the honour of selecting this work;
- to communicate to the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies the selected work, to be adopted as the World Post anthem;
- to publish and distribute it to the postal administrations of Union member countries and the Restricted Unions;

iii to recommend to the Union's permanent bodies that the anthem be played at suitably solemn and important ceremonies, symposia and meetings;
iv to invite the postal administrations of member countries to do likewise.

Reasons. – Celebrating the Post means celebrating the efforts of postal workers, who, today as in the past, are strong in their eagerness to serve the community all over the world, even in the remotest areas.
The 1984 Hamburg Congress, imbued with such sentiments, decided to name 9 October World Post Day, in homage to the history of our organization, as a day of sharing current concerns and strengthening future aspirations.
Similarly, it is felt that the universal language of music can contribute to strengthening the Post's identity and exalting the ideal that animates all postal employees in the service of their institution. It is in this vein that the creation of a World Post anthem is proposed, an idea incidentally to which the ITU has already given expression through the creation of a telecommunications anthem.

AUSTRALIA, BARBADOS, BOTSWANA, CANADA, CYPRUS, INDIA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, PAPAU NEW GUINEA, SWAZILAND, ZIMBABWE

028

Amendment to proposal 026

Resolution

Subsequent improvement of the management of the Union's work

Amend the operative part as follows:

Congress,

Recognizing the excellent results obtained by the Executive Council as regards the identification of the means by which the work of the organs of the Union may be improved and modernized,

Keen to ensure
that other possibilities for improvement be identified and introduced,

Considering
that several postal administrations have been the subject of fundamental examinations and reorganizations to adapt them to commercial requirements and to the most efficient management techniques,

Aware
that the International Bureau is tied down by many demands, requirements and constraints which render the task of the Director-General even more difficult,

Being of the opinion
that these demands and requirements should be classified in order of priority so that the most urgent may be dealt with first of all,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

a to continue its activity of seeking improvements in all aspects of management of the work of the Union;

b to evaluate the results of introducing the reforms proposed by the previous EC and adopted during the Washington Congress;

c to commission a study of the organization, the functions and the objectives of the International Bureau, the EC and the CCPS /.../ by experts selected from among postal administrations, management consultants or a combination of the two;

d to implement as quickly as possible the recommendations from the study which it considers need immediate action;

e to refer to the next Congress other recommendations which might require approval by Congress.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – The basic aim of proposal 026, namely to undertake a further examination of the management of the work of the Union, is supported. However, the instructions to be given to the Executive Council need to be strengthened. In particular, the above-mentioned proposal is too imprecise as to when this new activity should start. It is considered desirable for Congress to decide that a new study definitely should be undertaken. Furthermore, the Executive Council should not have to wait five years for the next Congress to examine its conclusions. If the Executive Council decides that some of the recommendations arising from the study require urgent action, the EC should be instructed to implement them speedily, wherever possible. Naturally, some recommendations may require formal endorsement by the next Congress and should be referred to it.

I

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union

– Fourth Additional Protocol

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1964 Vienna Constitution, as amended by the 1969 Tokyo, 1974 Lausanne and 1984 Hamburg Additional Protocols.

CONSTITUTION

Article 7

Monetary standard

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **1007.1**

Amend as follows:

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

Reasons. – The gold franc has lost its raison d'être as the monetary unit. Since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress fixed the linking coefficient between the gold franc and the SDR at 1 SDR = 3.061 g fr, amounts expressed in gold francs in the Acts of the Union can only be converted into Union member countries' national currencies via the SDR.
Abolishing the gold franc and making sole use of the IMF accounting unit not only accords with the wishes of the Union member countries, but also reflects the de facto situation in the majority of postal administrations.
The introduction of the SDR into the Acts of the Union might disencumber the text of the provisions and simplify procedures for settling accounts. This in its turn will ensure the accuracy of the data entered in the accounts and facilitate the computerization of international accounts.

Note. – If this proposal is adopted, the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations will also have to be brought into line.

Article 7

Monetary standard

AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VATICAN, YUGOSLAVIA

1007.2

Amend as follows:

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

Reasons. – The IMF's decision to demonetize gold came into effect on 1 April 1978. In consequence, member countries of that organization may no longer use gold as a reference in fixing the value of their currency.
That is why the SDR was introduced into the Acts of the Union by the Rio de Janeiro Congress, but the gold franc, which now in fact represents only 1/3.061 SDR, still features there, alongside the SDR, for all international postal services because it has so far proved impossible to obtain the necessary majority for dropping the reference to the former currency.
The International Monetary Fund currently has 151 member countries. The great majority of postal administrations can therefore apply the SDR without prejudice to their interests, and nowadays, only a few administrations still use the gold franc for drawing up their accounts, the totals of which are then converted into SDR for settlement purposes.
Moreover, the fact that the amounts in gold francs and gold centimes in the UPU Acts are supplemented by their exchange value in SDR, in accordance with Hamburg Congress resolution C 52, causes excessive work when the Acts, compendia and other lists in which each charge or rate is expressed in both accounting units are published and updated. Discontinuation of the gold franc would therefore also contribute to the Union's efforts to rationalize and save money.
In conclusion, the gold franc now appears to be an anachronism which it would be desirable to eliminate.
Related proposal: 2008.1.

Note for the Drafting Committee. – If the proposed amendment is adopted, the following articles will also have to be brought into line:

I. POSTAL ITEMS

Convention: articles 11, 19, 24, 46, 50, 51, 63, 64, 67, 83.
Final Protocol: articles XI, XVII, XVIII, XX.
Detailed Regulations: articles 101, 116, 133, 168, 190, 220, 222.
Forms: C 1, C 20, C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31, VD 3, AV 5, AV 11.
Postal Parcels Agreement: articles 9, 10, 11, 14, 23, 39, 41, 46, 47, 48, 51.
Final Protocol: article II.
Detailed Regulations: articles 108, 126, 150, 152.
Forms: CP 1, CP 11, CP 13, CP 15, CP 15bis, CP 16, CP 17, CP 18, CP 19, CP 20, CP 22, CP 25.

II. FINANCIAL SERVICES

Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement: articles 4, 6, 28, 41, 47.
Detailed Regulations: articles 107, 108, 149, 152.
Forms: MP 15.
Giro Agreement: articles 3, 38, 50.
Cash-on-Delivery Agreement: articles 2, 7, 17.
Forms: R 5.
Collection of Bills Agreement: article 16.

COLOMBIA **1010.91**

Create the following article 10bis:

Article 10bis

Legal capacity of the Union

The Union shall possess, on the territory of each of its member countries, the legal capacity required for the performance of its duties and the achievement of its objectives.

Reasons. – The administration of Colombia considers that a special article of the Constitution needs to be created specifically enshrining the Union's status as legal entity or its legal capacity, which amounts to the same thing, as provided for in other Acts of various United Nations bodies. Since the Union's legal status or legal capacity is an undeniable fact, as proved by the numerous legal interpretations the International Bureau has made in this connection, we believe that the specific embodiment of this principle in our basic Acts would provide a definitive solution to any future problem which may arise, a solution which has hitherto been achieved through the interpretative powers of international law.

Article 11

Accession or admission to the Union. Procedure

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1011.1**

Paragraphs 3 and 5. Amend as follows:

3 Accession or application for admission to the Union must entail a formal declaration of accession to the Constitution and to the obligatory Acts of the Union. It shall be addressed by the Government of the country concerned to the Director-General of the International Bureau, who shall notify the accession or consult the member countries on the application for admission, as the case may be.

5 Accession or admission to membership shall be notified by the Director-General of the International Bureau to the Governments of member countries. It shall take effect from the date of such notification.

Reasons. – The EC had before it a letter from the Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation asking for the possibility to be considered of having the UPU act as intermediary in the procedure of accession and admission to and withdrawal from the Union.
On the basis of the practice in the United Nations and the other specialized agencies, the EC decided that this function should be exercised by the UPU itself.
The proposed amendments are, in fact, aimed at transferring this function to the Director-General of the International Bureau.
Related proposals: 1012.2 and 1509.2.

Article 12

Withdrawal from the Union. Procedure

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1012.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Each member country may withdraw from the Union by notice of denunciation of the Constitution given by the Government of the country concerned to the Director-General of the International Bureau and by him to the Governments of member countries.

2 Withdrawal from the Union shall become effective one year after the day on which the notice of denunciation provided for in paragraph 1 is received by the Director-General of the International Bureau.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1011.1 aimed at having the UPU act as intermediary in the procedure of accession and admission to and withdrawal from the Union

Article 21

Expenditure of the Union. Contributions of member countries

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1021.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 In the case of accession or admission to the Union under article 11, the /.../ country concerned shall freely choose the contribution class into which it wishes to be placed for the purpose of apportioning the expenses of the Union.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1011.1.
Moreover, the present paragraph 4 stipulates that the Government of the Swiss Confederation shall fix, by agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the contribution class into which the latter is to be placed. However, in actual fact, on accession or admission, each country is free to choose the class into which it wishes to be placed and the depositary does not influence this choice in any way. The procedure described in this paragraph has never been applied in practice and there are no grounds for retaining it, particularly as there is no similar prescription in any other United Nations specialized agency.

Article 21

Expenditure of the Union. Contributions of member countries

IRAQ **1021.2**

Amendment to proposal 1021.1

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Every country which is a member under article 11 of the Constitution shall /.../ choose the contribution class /.../ it wishes /.../ for the purpose of apportioning the expenses of the Union.

Reasons. – The current wording of this paragraph and the related proposal require amendment for consistency with the other paragraphs and to avoid repetition and redundancy.
Moreover:

i precise reference should be made to article 11 of the Constitution;

ii once reference has been made to article 11 of the Constitution, there is no justification for the repetition of the phrase "in the case of accession or admission to the Union". Reference to the article itself is enough;

iii the expression "choose ... the contribution class into which it wishes to be placed" is redundant in that the contribution classes are fixed in the Acts of the Union and the country itself has chosen the class in question. It is therefore not necessary to state "into which it wishes to be placed".

Article 22

Acts of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1022.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The Detailed Regulations, which contain the rules of application necessary for the implementation of the Convention and of the Agreements, shall be drawn up by the Executive Council, bearing in mind the decisions taken by Congress.

Reasons. – To give the EC the formal authority to draw up the Detailed Regulations, bearing in mind the decisions taken by Congress.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 9.

Article 23

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1023.1**

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 The declaration provided for in paragraph 1 must be addressed to the Director-General of the International Bureau /.../.

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

4 The declarations and notifications provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be communicated to member countries by the Director-General of the International Bureau.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1026.1 aimed at having the UPU act as depositary of the Acts of the Union.
On paragraph 2. As emerges from note 3 to article 23 of the Constitution, there is no point in notifying the Government of the host country of Congress of the declaration provided for in paragraph 1 since the Vienna Congress decided to make the Government of the country in which Union headquarters are located the depositary of the Acts passed by a Congress. Since Congress has to amend this article to transfer the authority exercised by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the Director-General of the International Bureau, it was considered appropriate to remove at the same time the procedure laid down in the present paragraph 2, a, which no longer applies.

Article 25

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1025.1**

Amend the title and paragraph 1 as follows, and add a paragraph 1bis:

Signature, <u>authentication,</u> ratification and other forms of approval of the Acts of the Union

1 <u>The</u> Acts of the Union <u>arising from the Congress shall be signed</u> by the plenipotentiaries <u>of the member countries</u>.

<u>1bis The Detailed Regulations shall be authenticated by the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Executive Council.</u>

Reasons. – Adapting paragraph 1 to the fact that only those Acts revised or accepted in Congress will be submitted for the signature of the plenipotentiaries. On the other hand, the Detailed Regulations promulgated by the EC in consideration of the decisions made by Congress will no longer require signature by all of the member countries or by only the members of the EC. For these Acts, it will be sufficient to have the final text authenticated by the Chairman and the Secretary-General, in keeping with a practice fairly common in several international organizations as regards their own basic Acts (ICAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, etc).
It should also be noted that these Acts will be made binding by article 22, paragraphs 3 and 4.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 19.

Article 26

Notification of ratification and other forms of approval of the Acts of the Union

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1026.1**

Amend as follows:

The instruments of ratification of the Constitution, the Additional Protocols thereto, and, where appropriate, of approval of the other Acts of the Union shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Director-General of the International Bureau who shall notify the Governments of the member countries of their deposit.

Reasons. – The EC had before it a letter from the Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation asking for the possibility to be considered of having the UPU act as its own depositary of the Acts of the Union.
On the basis of the practice in the United Nations and the other specialized agencies, the EC decided that this function should be exercised by the Director-General of the International Bureau.
It was considered advisable to take advantage of the amendment made to this article to mention the Additional Protocols which are also covered by the procedure and which it had been forgotten to mention when the Constitution was adopted.
Related proposals: 1023.1, 1509.2, 1522.1 and 1033.91.

FOURTH ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONSTITUTION

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1033.91**

Create the following new article:

Accession to the Additional Protocols to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union

From the entry into force of the Acts of the 1989 Washington Congress, instruments of accession to the 1969 Tokyo Additional Protocol, to the 1974 Lausanne Second Additional Protocol and to the 1984 Hamburg Third Additional Protocol shall be sent to the Director-General of the International Bureau who shall notify the Governments of the member countries of their deposit.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1026.1 aimed at having the UPU act as depositary of the Acts of the Union.

II

General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union

– Annex: Rules of Procedure of Congresses

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1984 Hamburg texts.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1502.1**

Paragraph 6, r. Amend as follows:

r to recommend, if necessary, and where appropriate after 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;

Reasons. – It is obvious that the five-year cycle of Congresses does not enable the UPU to adapt quickly enough to the development of certain techniques or to the needs of a certain type of clientele.
To overcome these drawbacks and combat the competition, the UPU must study and adopt new procedures, but this can only be done between Congresses by giving appropriate powers to the EC.
It is therefore with this in mind and on the basis of the use which has been made hitherto of article 102, paragraph 6, r, of the General Regulations that the EC proposes making that provision more flexible as in this proposal.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 5.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1502.2**

Paragraph 6. Add the following subparagraph abis:

abis 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 Executive Council may also amend the said Regulations at other sessions;

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations. The EC should also be empowered to adapt the Regulations between Congresses when there is an urgent need to do so. The procedure laid down in article 121 of the General Regulations will no longer be applicable to proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations (see proposal 1521.1).
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraphs 16 and 17.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and operation of the Executive Council

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) **1502.3**

Paragraph 6. Add the following subparagraph pbis:

pbis to make in-depth studies of the changes to be made to the various charges in the international postal services laid down in the Convention and the Agreements and formulate proposals thereon which shall be submitted for the approval of Congress;

Reasons. – The aim is to submit to Congress proposals on rates which have been studied in detail by the Executive Council on the basis of actual data or statistics and to restrict the submission of unfounded proposals at the last minute before Congress. Discussion of the latter proposals is unproductive and they may, if adopted, entail unjustified expenditure and revenue for postal administrations.
Related proposal: 1519.1.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1502.4**

Paragraph 6. Add the following subparagraph obis:

obis to revise and amend, between two Congresses and in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Universal Postal Convention, the postage charges for letter-post items;

Reasons. – To enable the Executive Council to update the charges provided for in article 19 of the Convention between Congresses.
See related proposal 3019.8.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1502.5**

Paragraph 6. Add the following subparagraph fbis:

fbis to lay down the rules governing the Special Activities Fund;

Reasons. – Within the framework of its study on adapting the operation of the Union to present commercial and technical demands (see Congress – Doc 73), the Executive Council decided to set up a separate Fund allocated exclusively to special activities and providing the element of flexibility essential, on the one hand, for financing unforeseen or urgent expenditure and, on the other, for transferring available credits from one financial year to another.
By analogy with the decisions taken by the 1984 Hamburg Congress, the Executive Council's authority to lay down the rules governing that Fund should be expressly mentioned in article 102 of the General Regulations.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1502.6**

Paragraph 6. Add the following subparagraph ater:

ater to take any action considered necessary to safeguard and enhance the quality of and to modernize the international postal service;

Reasons. – Consequence of the result of the work of the Executive Council Working Party to study suggestions on the operation of the Union (see Congress – Doc 73).
The basic idea is to enable the EC to respond better and more quickly to customers' changing needs and take up the challenge from the competition more effectively.

Article 102

Composition, functioning and meetings of the Executive Council

COLOMBIA **1502.7**

Amend paragraph 3 and add a paragraph 3bis as follows:

3 The thirty-nine members of the Executive Council shall be chosen by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. /.../ No member may be chosen by three successive Congresses.

3bis The members of the Executive Council corresponding to each of the geographical groups shall be elected at each Congress by the member countries belonging to the same geographical group.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to ensure the most effective participation of each geographical group in the work of the Executive Council. The fact is that the members of a given geographical group are in the best position to identify and choose those countries of their own group that are capable of shouldering the obligations attaching to membership of the Executive Council.

Supported by. – Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

International Bureau note. – This proposal reached the International Bureau in the interval between six and four months before 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).

Article 104

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

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP **1504.1**

Paragraph 13. Amend as follows:

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

Reasons. – On the basis of reciprocity, it would be appropriate to give the EC Committee Chairmen the same rights as those provided for the Chairmen of CCPS Committees in General Regulations, article 102, paragraph 12. The enhanced role of the EC in future also justifies the Chairmen of its Committees having more opportunity to inform themselves of activities in the CCPS.

Article 104

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1504.2**

Paragraph 9. Add the following subparagraph fbis:

fbis to prepare and issue, in the form of recommendations to postal administrations, standards for technological, operational and other processes within its competence where uniformity of practice is essential. It shall similarly issue, as required, amendments to standards it has already set.

Reasons. –

1 The CCPS was set up expressly as a study body by Congress. Its functions are set forth in the Constitution as follows:

Article 18

"The Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS) shall be entrusted with carrying out studies and giving opinions on technical, operational and economic questions concerning the postal service."

2 Article 104, paragraph 9, of the General Regulations states that:

"9 The functions of the Consultative Council shall be the following:
a to organize the study of the most important technical, operational, economic and technical cooperation problems which are of interest to postal administrations of all member countries of the Union and to prepare information and opinions on them;
b to study teaching and vocational training problems of interest to the new and developing countries;
c to take the necessary steps to study and publicize the experiments and progress made by certain countries in the technical, operational, economic and vocational training fields of interest to the postal services;
d to study the present position and needs of the postal services in the new and developing countries and to prepare appropriate recommendations on ways and means of improving the postal services in those countries;
e to take, in consultation with the Executive Council, appropriate steps in the sphere of technical cooperation with all member countries of the Union and in particular with the new and developing countries;
f to examine any other question submitted to it by a member of the Consultative Council, by the Executive Council or by any administration of a member country."

3 Although under these regulations, the CCPS may give opinions and issue recommendations of a general kind, its evolving role as a setter of standards is not recognized. Over the years, the CCPS has set standards in many areas of technology and operations. It has nearly always been, in the UPU, the body responsible for studying and submitting to Congress proposals relating, for instance, to the make-up of items and to the content and position of the address and of service indications on envelopes. The CCPS is, in fact, also entrusted with the task of providing liaison between the UPU and the ISO on these and other questions. Likewise, the CCPS is responsible for contacts with the ITU with a view to the preparation of standards for electronic mail and other matters. The CCPS has supervised the integration of EMS services within the UPU and has taken part in drawing up the relevant operating methods. In all these areas, as well as in others such as bar coding, it has been precisely the role of the CCPS to lay down operational and technical standards of concern to the international Post.

4 In order to actively promote the development of the postal service, particularly in areas of technological change and quality definition, the role of the CCPS in the matter of setting standards recommended for application by member administrations now requires specific recognition. Increasingly there will be a need for such standards, and the CCPS is the natural organ to work on their preparation. A case in point is the need to lay down a standard for the technical specifications for bar codes used in postal applications. Furthermore, once such standards have been drawn up, they will need to be adapted periodically in the light of new circumstances.

5 If this view is shared by Congress, it may perhaps be desirable to amend article 104 of the General Regulations in order to take account of this new responsibility which would fall to the CCPS.

6 After the preliminary study on the question, the Steering Committee and the EC Working Party on the operation of the Union, in turn, considered it and adopted the proposal for submission to Congress.

Article 104

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

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **1504.3**

Paragraph 12. Amend as follows:

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 requests of member countries of the Union and of the Executive Council as well as the International Bureau. This basic programme, which shall include a limited number of studies on topical subjects of common interest, shall be subject to review annually in the light of new realities and priorities.

Reasons. – The concept of the working programme must be clearly defined to enable the CCPS to achieve its objectives of efficiency, flexibility, adaptability and innovation, hence the need to specify in a basic text certain aspects reflecting these objectives:
- limited number of studies;
- annual review;
- adaptation to new realities and priorities, etc.

The Rules of Procedure of the CCPS must also be supplemented by new provisions allowing the CCPS to:
- assign studies to Working Parties, specialist-consultants, administrations or the International Bureau, depending on the nature, the urgency or the complexity of the subject;
- instruct the International Bureau, as the Secretariat of the CCPS, to prepare and submit to the CCPS the draft annual review based on the work accomplished and the proposals received.

Article 107

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1507.1**

Amend the title and paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 as follows:

Languages used for documentation, for debates and for official correspondence

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 costs to be borne by the Union under paragraph 6 are not thereby increased.

2 (No change.)

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

4 Documentation published directly by the International Bureau shall as a rule be distributed simultaneously in the different languages requested.

(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Pursuant to Hamburg Congress decision C 64, the EC adopted as a reference criterion the definitions given in article 17 of the International Bureau's In-house Rules with a view to editorial standardization of the terms "documentation", "document" and "publication", because these terms are not used systematically and precisely in the Acts. The above-mentioned article 17 reads as follows:

Documents and publications
1 The Union's documentation is made up of documents and publications.
2 Any text prepared for a meeting of a Union body and, in general, any other written or printed paper not intended for sale is considered to be a "document".
3 Texts reproduced in the form of brochures or books (loose-leaf binders) and available for sale are "publications".
Related proposals: 2509.1, 2511.1, 2512.1 and 4627.2.

Article 108

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1508.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 /.../ At least seven months before the opening of Congress, the Director-General of the International Bureau shall send a circular letter to the postal administrations of the member countries /.../, inviting them to submit their applications, if any, for the posts of Director-General and Deputy Director-General. These applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, must reach the International Bureau at least two months before the opening of Congress. /.../ The candidates must be nationals of the member countries which put them forward. The International Bureau shall prepare the election documents for Congress, indicating whether the Director-General and Deputy Director-General in office have declared their interest in a renewal of their initial term of office. The election of the Director-General and that of the Deputy Director-General shall take place by secret ballot, the first election being for the post of Director-General.

Reasons. – In no other specialized agency of the United Nations is provision made for the use of diplomatic channels or the diplomatic services of the headquarters country in calling for applications for the posts of Director-General/Secretary-General and Deputy Director-General/Deputy Secretary-General or receiving the relevant applications.
There is no justification for retaining this outmoded procedure, to the dropping of which Switzerland has, moreover, given its full consent.

COMMITTEE 3

Text prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the amendments and comments presented orally during the 5th meeting of Committee 3.

2 At least seven months before the opening of Congress, the Director-General of the International Bureau shall send a memorandum to the Governments of the member countries inviting them to submit their applications, if any, for the posts of Director-General and Deputy Director-General and indicating at the same time whether the Director-General and Deputy Director-General in office are interested in a renewal of their initial term of office. The applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, must reach the International Bureau at least two months before the opening of Congress. The candidates must be nationals of the member countries which put them forward. The International Bureau shall prepare the election documents for Congress /.../. The election of the Director-General and that of the Deputy Director-General shall take place by secret ballot, the first election being for the post of Director-General.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1509.1**

Insert at the top of paragraph 2, before subparagraph a, the following duty:

2 The Director-General shall have the following duties:

(bis) to notify all administrations of the Detailed Regulations drawn up or revised by the Executive Council;

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 20.

Article 109

Duties of the Director-General

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1509.2**

Insert at the top of paragraph 2, before a, the following duty:

2 The Director-General shall have the following duties:

(ter) 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;

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 1026.1 and 1011.1.

Article 115

Forms supplied by the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1515.1**

Amend as follows:

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

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 05 concerning the execution of Agreements abolished by the UPU.

Article 119

Procedure for submitting proposals to Congress

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) **1519.1**

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis Proposals relating to the charges in the international postal services laid down in the Convention and the Agreements shall not be accepted unless they have been submitted by the Executive Council following in-depth studies.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1502.3.

Article 120

Procedure for submitting proposals between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1520.1**

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 To be eligible for consideration every proposal concerning the Convention or the Agreements submitted by a postal administration between Congresses shall be supported by at least two other administrations. Such proposals shall lapse if the International Bureau does not receive, at the same time, the necessary number of declarations of support. Proposals concerning the Detailed Regulations shall not be considered by the Executive Council unless the latter agrees to the urgent necessity.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1502.2 to empower the EC to adapt the Detailed Regulations between Congresses, when there is an urgent need to do so.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraphs 16 and 17.

Article 120

Procedure for submitting proposals between Congresses

ARGENTINA **1520.2**

Amendment to proposal 1520.1

Amend as follows:

1 To be eligible for consideration every proposal concerning the Convention or the Agreements submitted by a postal administration between Congresses shall be supported by at least two other administrations. Such proposals shall lapse if the International Bureau does not receive, at the same time, the necessary number of declarations of support.

2 (Existing paragraph 2 unchanged.)

2bis Proposals concerning the Detailed Regulations shall not require support but shall not be considered by the Executive Council unless the latter agrees to the urgent necessity.

Reasons. – It is understood that article 120, paragraph 2, will not apply to the Detailed Regulations. That is why it is necessary to introduce the new wording of proposal 1520.1 in a separate paragraph following paragraph 2.
To make the rule clearer, it is added that these proposals do not need support.

Article 121

Consideration of proposals between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1521.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Every proposal concerning the Convention and the Agreements shall be subject to the following procedure: (remainder unchanged).

1bis Proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations shall be dealt with by the Executive Council.

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

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 15.

Article 122

Notification of decisions adopted between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1522.1/Corr 1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Amendments made to the Convention, the Agreements and the Final Protocols to those Acts shall be sanctioned by notification of the Governments of member countries by the Director-General of the International Bureau.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1026.1 to entrust the UPU with the role of depositary of the Acts of the Union.

International Bureau note. – The correction concerns the English version only.

Article 122

Notification of decisions adopted between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1522.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Amendments made to the Detailed Regulations and their Final Protocols by the EC shall be /.../ communicated to postal administrations by the International Bureau. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 20.

Article 123

Implementation of decisions adopted between Congresses

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1523.1**

Amend the title and body of the article as follows:

Entry into force of the Detailed Regulations and of the other decisions adopted between Congresses

1 The Detailed Regulations shall come into force on the same date and shall have the same duration as the Acts laid down by Congress.

2 Subject to paragraph 1, decisions on amending the Acts of the Union which are adopted between Congresses shall not take effect until at least three months after their notification.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 1022.1 and 1502.2 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations and adapt them between Congresses, when there is an urgent need to do so.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 22.

GENERAL REGULATIONS, ANNEX

Rules of Procedure of Congresses

Article 3

Delegates' credentials

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1703.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Delegates who are not in possession of credentials or who have not deposited their credentials may, provided their names have been communicated by their Government to the Government of the host country, take part in the debates and vote from the moment they participate in the work of Congress. The same shall apply to those whose credentials are found not to be in order. Such delegates shall cease to be empowered to vote from the time Congress approves the last report of the Credentials Committee establishing that their credentials have not been received or are not in order until such time as the position is regularized. The last report shall be approved by Congress before elections of any kind and before approval of the draft Acts.

Reasons. – This proposal arose from the study assigned to the EC by Hamburg Congress decision C 88 regarding the procedures and provisions relating to the deposit of credentials and the scope thereof. The EC submits the present proposal for amendment to ensure that article 3, paragraph 3, clearly indicates that delegates without credentials or whose credentials are not in order will no longer be authorized to vote from the time when Congress has approved the last report by the Credentials Committee, on the understanding that such approval must be given before any election and before approval of the draft Acts.

Article 5

Observers

NEW ZEALAND **1705.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

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

Reasons. - The aim of this proposal is to qualify the admittance of non-governmental international organizations to meetings of Committees.
The present provision could be interpreted to imply that representatives of non-governmental organizations shall be admitted to meetings "as of right". This may not always be desirable or necessary. For instance, in the case of some non-governmental organizations, it may be desirable for the organization to merely present its views on a topic of mutual interest and to leave the forum afterwards in order that the Committee may deliberate further on the matter. It is considered that the Committee itself, through its Chairman, should decide on the appropriate course to be followed.

Article 8

Bureau of Congress

TOGO **1708.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The Bureau shall be the central body responsible for directing the work of Congress. It shall consist of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Congress and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The role of the Vice-Chairmen is to aid and assist and, if necessary, to deputize for the Committee Chairmen. They will be better able to perform these functions if they too are directly involved in all the decision-making and organizational activities of the Bureau of Congress.

Supported by. – Benin, Egypt, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda.

Article 15

Consideration of proposals in Congress and in Committees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1715.1**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis 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 Executive Council on the proposal of its Chairman or of a delegation. If there is an objection to such referral, the Chairman shall immediately put the matter to a procedural vote.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 11.

Article 15

Consideration of proposals in Congress and in Committees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1715.2**

Add the following paragraph 1ter:

1ter 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 Executive Council, unless the Committee decides on their handling in Congress on the proposal of its Chairman or of a delegation. If there is an objection to such referral, the Chairman shall immediately put the matter to a procedural vote.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1, to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 12.

Article 15

Consideration of proposals in Congress and in Committees

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1715.3**

Add the following paragraph 7bis:

7bis 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 Executive Council for consideration;
ii the numbers of the proposals referred to the Executive Council for consideration together with guidelines from Congress.
As for the proposals for amending the Detailed Regulations adopted by a Committee and then sent to the Drafting Committee, they shall be the subject of a resolution to which the definitive text of the selected proposals is attached.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 14.

Article 18

Quorum. General provisions concerning voting

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1718.1**

Amend the title and wording of this article as follows:

Quorum /.../

1 Subject to paragraphs 1bis and 1ter, half the member countries represented in Congress and having the right to vote shall constitute a quorum necessary for the opening of the meetings and for voting. /.../

1bis When voting takes place on amending the Constitution and the General Regulations, the quorum required shall be formed by two thirds of the Union member countries.

1ter In the case of the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations, the quorum required for the opening of the meetings and for voting shall be formed by half the member countries represented at Congress which are parties to the Agreement concerned and have the right to vote.

2 (Transfer to article 19 as paragraph 0bis.)

3 Delegations which are present but do not take part in a given vote, or which state that they do not wish to take part therein, shall not be considered absent for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is formed as required in paragraphs 1, 1bis and 1ter.

4 (Transfer to article 20 as paragraph 4bis.)

Reasons. – Editorial recasting of articles 18 and 20 so that everything relating to quorums is in article 18 and the conditions for approval of proposals are contained in article 20 (decision C 2 by the 1984 Hamburg Congress). The general provisions regarding voting have no direct connection with the quorum. That is why the Executive Council proposes to transfer paragraph 2 to article 19 as paragraph 0bis and paragraph 4 to article 20 as paragraph 4bis, since it is rather a question of rules concerning the conditions for the approval of proposals.
Related proposals: 1719.1 and 1720.1.

Article 19

Voting procedure

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1719.1**

Amend the title as follows and add the following paragraph 0bis:

Voting principle and procedure

0bis Questions which cannot be settled by common consent shall be decided by vote (present article 18, paragraph 2).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1718.1

Article 20

Conditions of approval of proposals

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **1720.1**

Amend as follows:

1 To be adopted, proposals involving amendments to the Acts must:

a in the case of the Constitution, be approved by at least two thirds of the member countries of the Union; /.../
b in the case of the General Regulations, be approved by a majority of the member countries represented in Congress; /.../
c in the case of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting;
d in the case of the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations, be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreements.

2 (No change.)

3 Subject to paragraph 4bis, member countries present and voting (remainder unchanged).

4 (No change.)

4bis. When the number of abstentions and blank or null and void ballot papers exceeds half the number of votes cast (for, against and abstentions), consideration of the matter shall be deferred until a subsequent meeting, at which abstentions and blank or null and void ballot papers shall be disregarded (present article 18, paragraph 4).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1718.1.

III A

Convention (regulatory aspects)

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

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1984 Hamburg texts.

CONVENTION (REGULATORY ASPECTS), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2000.1**

Resolution

Regulations for printed papers

Congress,

Having noted
the work done by the Executive Council within the framework of the study on the classification of letter-post items,

Noting
that the majority of administrations which took part in the consultation conducted by circular letter No 3390.2(B)1491 of 29 May 1987 were of the opinion that articles 126 to 128 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention should be shortened and the regulation of certain details left to the discretion of the administration of origin of the item,

Also noting
that the International Publishers' Association (IPA) thinks that article 19 of the Convention should be modernized in order to admit as reduced-rate printed papers catalogues produced on CD ROM, floppy disks or cassettes as well as publications accompanied by audio or visual materials,

Instructs

the Executive Council to conduct a study aimed at modernizing and simplifying the regulations concerning printed papers.

Reasons.– In the consultation referred to, 62 out of the 72 administrations which answered this question wanted the provisions to be simplified. The IPA's request also reveals a need to modernize these provisions.

SWEDEN **2000.2**

Recommendation

Use in the postal services of paper manufactured using non-polluting processes ("ecological" paper)

Congress,

Noting
that postal administrations are using more and more paper,

Considering
that the environment is deteriorating throughout the world because of water and air pollution,

Recognizing
that the discharge of chloride causes serious damage to fish, algae and seaweed and other marine organisms,

Aware
of the need to reduce the use of materials the manufacture of which produces impurities, for instance, paper bleached with chlorine,

Recommends

postal administrations to select in the postal services paper which is as ecological as possible for each purpose.

Reasons. – The most important reasons for this recommendation are given in the above preambular paragraphs. The harmfulness of bleaching with chlorine has become increasingly obvious. The Swedish Parliament voted in November 1986 on giving priority to the use of ecological paper. The Swedish Post Office uses to a very large extent printed matter and forms produced on ecological paper. It is no longer possible nowadays to judge from the whiteness of the paper whether it has been bleached with chlorine or manufactured by a method which is more protective of the environment, eg using peroxide.
Bleaching with chlorine causes the emission of particularly dangerous pollutants; it is also a waste of energy and adds 10 to 15 percent to the cost of making paper.
The word "ecological" mainly means that the paper is not bleached using chlorine (ie chloride gas, hypochlorite or chlorine peroxide).

BANGLADESH **2000.3**

Resolution

Improvement of postal services in rural areas

Congress,

In view of
article 1, paragraph 2, of the Constitution aiming to secure the organization and improvement of the postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration,

Noting
that the vast majority of the people in many countries live in rural areas,

Noting further
that postal services in the rural areas of these countries are still much below expectations,

Considering
that the global postal services will fall short of the target if postal services in the rural areas of the member countries are not brought up to the mark,

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

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

Considering further
that many of the obstructing factors are currently beyond the competence of a single postal administration to cope with,

Recognizing
that a united global approach is essential to overcome the obstacles and attain the target,

Instructs

the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to:

a undertake an in-depth study of the present state of the rural postal services in the member countries;
b identify the obstacles to the improvement of rural postal services;
c recommend ways and means of overcoming the obstacles and achieving the target;
d place, to this end, proposals before the next Congress;
e recommend, if appropriate, interim measures to the Executive Council for implementation.

Reasons. – The postal service in the rural areas of many member countries is not yet up to the mark, though it serves the vast majority of the people therein. The quality of the global postal services cannot be regarded as satisfactory unless service conditions in the above areas improve considerably. There is an urgent need for improvement in the services. But there are many big and identical problems standing in the way of such improvement. Joint and sustained efforts at international level would be of great use in improving the standard of postal services in the rural areas of member countries.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2000.4**

Resolution

Reconstitution of the CCC–UPU (Customs Co-operation Council – Universal Postal Union) Contact Committee

Congress,

In view of
the positive results of the work done by the CCC–UPU Contact Committee,

Considering
that efforts to speed up and simplify customs treatment of postal items should be continued,

Taking account
of the questions whose study 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 and the 1984 Hamburg Congress. The result of its work since the latter Congress has been given concrete expression particularly:

a in proposals:
- 2500.4; 2543.91; 2933.91; 2518.1 relating to the Convention;
- 5538.91; 5505.1; 5902.1 relating to the Postal Parcels Agreement;
- 2500.4 relating to the List of Prohibited Articles;

b in cooperation on the fast customs clearance of EMS items and

c in cooperation on telematics and combatting 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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2000.5**

Resolution

Action to enhance the security and integrity of international mail

Congress,

In view of
- the fundamental responsibility of postal administrations to assure the inviolability of postal items;
- the need to develop international policies, standards and programmes to assist administrations in their joint efforts to fulfil this responsibility and to maintain the integrity of the international postal system;
- the desirability of updating the measures referred to in Lausanne Congress recommendation C 63;
- the role which the UPU can play with a view to coordinating this effort;
- 1987 UN General Assembly resolution 42/159 requesting that certain organizations in the UN system, including the UPU, consider what further measures could be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism,

Considering
- the increase in criminal acts committed against the international mails;
- 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 skills 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;
- of the advantages postal administrations with governmental status and public service orientation should have over private sector competition in assuring the security of mail,

Noting

recent trends in the direction of increasing international cooperation to improve understanding of international mail security issues, including:

- the international study of postal crime conducted by INTERPOL between 1984 and 1986;
- the 1987 conference in Vienna on narcotics trafficking by all means, including the international post, sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC);
- the joint UPU–Customs Co-operation Council efforts relating to the conduct of seminars for postal staff on the detection of narcotics trafficking through the post, and the conduct of the first seminar, funded by the UNFDAC, in Bangkok in October of 1988;
- the PUAS-sponsored conference on mail security held in Mexico City in August 1988, the resulting Declaration on Mail Security which was adopted by the PUAS Consultative and Executive Council in September 1988, and the follow-up conference in Rio de Janeiro in August 1989,

Urges

members to assess the adequacy of national policies and current legislation governing the security and integrity of mail and to adopt appropriate changes as necessary to achieve improvements in this area,

Instructs

the Executive Council (EC) and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), within their respective areas of responsibility, and with the support of the International Bureau, to convene a group of experts in postal security and to develop and adopt initiatives regarding international policies, standards and programmes which can be undertaken prior to the next Congress.

Reasons. – A fundamental aspect of the service offered by the Posts is that the mail entrusted to them will be protected and delivered. It is also important that international postal services should not be used to transport items containing illicit articles. However, crime is increasing throughout the world and postal services are not sheltered from this phenomenon. There is, therefore, a strong need for sharing information and for coordinated action between postal administrations. This resolution instructs the EC and the CCPS to determine and undertake appropriate action.

Supported by. – Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Hungarian People's Rep, Ireland, Japan, Portugal, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

CANADA **2000.6/Rev 1**

Resolution

Harmonization of system of transit for surface letter and surface parcel post

Congress,

Considering
that the transit of surface parcels is administered differently from letter-post mail,

Realizing
that operationally the transit of a bag of letter post and a bag of parcel post is exactly the same,

Instructs

the Executive Council to undertake a study with a view to having a single system that applies to both letter post and parcel post.

CANADA **2000.7**

Recommendation

Bundling of "flat" envelopes

Congress,

Noting
that most administrations insert "flat" envelopes loose into bags, resulting in extensive mail preparation in the administration of destination,

Aware
that bundling of such items by the dispatching administration improves overall service levels,

Recommends

that administrations appropriately bundle "flat" envelopes dispatched abroad.

CANADA **2000.8**

Recommendation

Use of appropriate bundling materials

Congress,

Aware
that some bundling materials such as slippery twine are inadequate, particularly since this becomes brittle with use and breaks, resulting in extensive mail preparation in the country of destination,

Recommends

that administrations make use of more appropriate bundling materials.

Reasons. – Inappropriate bundling materials are being used. Such a recommendation should help alleviate the situation.

CANADA **2000.9**

Recommendation

Increased containerization of mails

Congress,

Noting
the results of CCPS study 626 (CCEP 1988/C 2 – Doc 3.6a),

Recognizing
that bilateral tests have effectively demonstrated the benefits of using receptacles other than bags (such as trays) in the exchange of mails,

Urges

administrations to proceed with the development and use of such receptacles in their service for both internal and international operations, and

Recommends

that administrations which have already embarked on a containerization programme, or have one under development, actively seek bilateral agreements for use of these receptacles in their international service.

CANADA **2000.10**

Recommendation

Problems caused by promotional markings on postal items

Congress,

Aware
that a growing number of commercial mailers are placing attention-getting markings on promotional and other items,

Noting with concern
that such highly visible promotional markings can often be confused with approved markings for premium postal products,

Considering
the negative financial effects of this situation on postal administrations and the adverse service implications for customers having sent validly prepaid premium products,

Recommends

that postal administrations take appropriate steps to help ensure that items for transmission abroad posted in their service do not bear promotional markings which might readily lead to confusion in the destination country regarding the service level to be afforded to them.

Reasons. – It has been noted that a growing number of promotional and other firms are resorting to attention-getting markings on the face of postal items. This trend poses problems when words such as "Priority", "Express" and "Urgent" are used, without corresponding to a valid international service. The result can often be "Express" delivery or even EMS treatment of items which are paid for at air letter or printed matter rates. This is prejudicial to other postal customers and to postal administrations. Cooperation between administrations in this area can help to minimize these difficulties.

CHILE **2000.11**

Resolution

Reservations to chapter III of the Universal Postal Convention and part III of the Postal Parcels Agreement dealing with liability

Congress,

Noting
that reservations have been made with regard to the provisions of chapter III of the Universal Postal Convention and part III of the Postal Parcels Agreement dealing with liability,

Concerned
at the fact that these reservations not only are detrimental to postal administrations, in that they endanger their interests, but are especially and directly detrimental to users of the post, to whom these administrations are accountable,

Recognizing
the sovereign right of countries to submit reservations to the Acts, in accordance with UPU practice in the matter,

Keeping in mind
that, despite this sovereign right, countries must endeavour to refrain from submitting reservations of this kind,

Aware of the fact
that such reservations are dictated by internal contingencies or by the legislation of the countries submitting them,

Considering
recommendation C 51/Tokyo 1969, recommendation C 70/Lausanne 1974, decision C 20/Rio de Janeiro 1979 and resolution C 73/Hamburg 1984,

Urges

i postal administrations to refrain from submitting reservations concerning the provisions of chapter III of the Universal Postal Convention and of part III of the Postal Parcels Agreement dealing with liability;

ii postal administrations which uphold the reservations they make to these provisions to do their utmost to get their appropriate national authorities to remedy their domestic problems or to adapt their national legislation leading to the submission of such reservations, so that the latter can be reviewed and withdrawn from the Final Protocols to the UPU Acts.

Reasons. – Some countries uphold reservations to the provisions concerning the Post's liability in articles XIV, XV and XVI of the Final Protocol to the Convention and in articles XII, XIII, XIV and XV of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement.
The merits of the compulsory provisions concerning liability, to the user's benefit, are obvious. Non-observation of them by the countries submitting reservations runs directly counter to the interests either of the rightful claimant, who cannot be indemnified, or of the administration, which cannot recover the compensation paid. However, more importantly than the pecuniary aspect, limited to payment of the regulation indemnities which may be much lower than the loss sustained, it is the image of the Post vis-à-vis the users that is at stake here, just when, in the face of keen competition, it is more than ever necessary to attract customers by inspiring them with confidence and giving them a sense of security.
Besides, the existence of such reservations may prompt the submission of counter-reservations, as a justifiable reaction on the part of administrations that feel there interests are being harmed, thus increasing the negative effects suffered by users and by the Post.
The submission to Congress of a resolution on the lines of this proposal, as well as perhaps encouraging administrations to refrain from submitting such reservations, may give administrations upholding them a basis for negotiating with the competent national authorities in order to get them to correct internal problems or amend the national legislation which led to the submission of the reservations, so that the latter can be reviewed and consequently withdrawn from the Final Protocols to the UPU Acts.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2000.12**

Resolution

Expansion of International Bureau offsetting arrangements

Congress,

Considering
that, apart from the special case of international reply coupons, International Bureau offsetting arrangements apply only to transit charges and surface mail terminal dues and that extension of these offsetting arrangements to airmail is contemplated,

Noting
the interest shown by the EC in the study on expanding the International Bureau offsetting arrangements,

Aware
of the fact that member countries are not signatories of all the Agreements,

Concerned
to observe the established principle of direct payment and to use the general liquidation account for a particular account with the agreement of the two administrations of the member countries concerned,

Wishing
to make optimum use of the International Bureau's existing resources,

Instructs

the Executive Council to study methods of operating expanded offsetting arrangements and to adapt international regulations accordingly.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons.–
1 Under the General Regulations, article 113, paragraph 5, the International Bureau may provide offsetting arrangements for postal administrations requesting this facility. One such arrangement, the general liquidation account for transit charges and terminal dues, is governed by the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 187, and applies only to surface mail. At the same time, offsetting is also performed as part of the accounting for international reply coupons done by the International Bureau (see Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 196).
2 Preparation of a single liquidation account for surface and airmail terminal dues leads to wider use of the general liquidation account previously confined to surface mail. The question therefore arises as to whether it would not be in administrations' interest for the same general liquidation account to be also used for parcel rates (Postal Parcels Agreement, articles 46, 47 and 48) which, in principle, serve the same purpose as terminal dues and transit charges, or whether there should be separate offsetting arrangements.
3 An increase in the sums included in the offsetting arrangements would increase the efficiency of the system by further reducing the number of payments to be made by administrations. Apart from the manual input of the necessary data, no significant additional costs would be incurred by the International Bureau.

BRAZIL **2000.13**

Resolution

Universal logo to identify the postal services

Congress,

Having noted
that, despite the fact that the UPU possesses its own symbol which is traditionally associated with the image of the Union, the postal services do not bear any modern marking likely to produce an impact on the market and enabling them, like EMS, to be identified in any region of the world,

Aware
of the need to adopt a unique symbol that will convey to users the ideas of speed, security and reliability,

Instructs

the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to carry out a study on the possibility of creating a universal logo that will enable the postal services to be identified.

Reasons. – Although the UPU possesses its own symbol which is traditionally associated with the image of the Union, the postal services do not bear any modern marking likely to produce an impact on the market and enabling them, like EMS, to be identified in any region of the world. The aim of this proposal is to provide for a symbol which users of the Post can recognize and which reflects the ideas of speed/security and reliability. When the postal service as a whole is identified by means of such a symbol, postal administrations will have to take steps to establish a closer correlation between the symbol adopted and the Post's activities.

Recorded delivery items service

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2000.14**

Foreword

1 Resolution C 65 of the 1984 Hamburg Congress instructed the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to undertake a study of the international registered and insured services, including consideration of whether there ought to be an international recorded delivery service.

2 An initial consultation of the postal administrations of all UPU member countries revealed that there was significant support for an international recorded delivery service. The CCPS, at its 1987 session, instructed the Working Party for study 616 to continue its study and to submit to the 1988 CCPS session the possibilities for replacing the present registered and insured services by other services.

3 A second consultation was conducted in 1988, an aim of which was to determine which of two alternative systems was most favoured. The systems are:

- a two-tier service, which would consist of an insured items service and a recorded delivery service; and
- a three-tier service, which would retain the registered and insured services and add an international recorded delivery service.

4 The second consultation revealed that the two systems have almost equal support. However, at the 1988 CCPS session, it was decided that the three-tier system gave customers a wider choice. Consequently, this is the service which is the subject of the proposals to the Washington Congress on amending the Convention. The main features of the proposed service and a detailed description of the three-tier service are contained in the Congress – Doc.

5 If the proposal for introducing the new service is accepted by Congress, the following amendments will have to be made to the Convention and its Detailed Regulations.

Convention

- part II, chapter II, add the words "recorded delivery items" in the title of the chapter;
- create the new articles 43bis and 44bis;
- add the words "recorded delivery items" in paragraph 1 of articles 48 and 49;
- create the new article 50bis;
- add the words "recorded delivery items" in the title of article 52 and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the same article;
- specify the scope of article 58 by adding in the title the words "Registered items and insured letters";
- create the new article 58bis.

Detailed Regulations of the Convention

- part II, in the title of section II and chapter II, add the words "recorded delivery items";
- create the new article 131bis;
- add the words "recorded delivery items" in the text of article 136;
- create the new article 157bis;
- create the new C 4bis form and amend the C 5 and C 8 forms by adding a reference to recorded delivery items.

The complete text of all the proposals for amending the Acts in question is given below:

Convention

Part II

Provisions concerning the letter post

Chapter II

Registered items, recorded delivery items and insured letters

Reasons. – "Recorded delivery" is the name selected for a new service proposed by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies. Details are contained in the proposals which follow. The service may be introduced only on a reciprocal basis.

Article 43bis

Admission of recorded delivery items

1 The letter-post items specified in article 18 may be sent by the recorded delivery items service to and from administrations which agree to admit such items.

2 A receipt shall be handed over free of charge to the sender of a recorded delivery item at the time of posting.

Reasons. –

1 This new article introduces the possibility of sending letter-post items as recorded delivery items. Currently, customers do not have available to them a low-cost service for items of low or no real value. Consequently, they are forced to use the registered items service, when all they require is proof of posting and delivery. The establishment of an international service is designed to give proof of posting and delivery, but not any security in addition to that given to ordinary mail. The advantages of this service include lower charges than for registered items and lower administrative and operational costs for postal administrations.
2 It is not intended that valuable items such as bank notes, currency notes, precious metals and stones and jewellery be included in this service.

Article 44bis

Charges on recorded delivery items

1 The charge shall be paid in advance. It shall be made up of:
a the postage charge, according to the category of item; and
b the recorded delivery charge fixed by the administration of origin, which shall be less than its registration charge.

Reasons. –

1 The components of the charge are similar to registered items. But, it is proposed that administrations be given authority to fix their own charge, provided that it is less than their registration charge.
2 No other charges are necessary eg for additional security or risks of force majeure, because these additional features are not envisaged for the recorded delivery service.

Article 48

Advice of delivery

1 The sender of a registered item, a recorded delivery item or insured letter may apply for an advice of delivery on payment at the time of posting of the charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, s. This advice of delivery shall be returned to him by the quickest route (air or surface).

2 When the sender inquires about an advice of delivery which he has not received within a normal period, neither a second charge nor the charge prescribed in article 42 for inquiries shall be collected.

Reasons. – The recorded delivery items service incorporates certain optional features which now exist in the registered items and insured letters services. It is envisaged that advice of delivery for recorded delivery items will operate in the same way.

Article 49

Delivery to the addressee in person

1 In the service between those administrations which have given their consent, registered items, recorded delivery items and insured letters shall, at the sender's request be delivered to the addressee in person. Administrations may agree to allow this option only for registered items, recorded delivery items and insured letters accompanied by an advice of delivery. In both cases, the sender shall pay the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, t.

2 Administrations shall make a second attempt to deliver such items only if there is a presumption that it will be successful and if the internal regulations so permit.

Reasons. – Extension of the option for delivery to the addressee in person to the recorded delivery items service.

Chapter III

Liability

Article 50bis

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Recorded delivery items

1 Postal administrations shall be liable only for the loss of recorded delivery items. Their liability shall be as binding for items conveyed à découvert as for those forwarded in closed mails.

2 Total theft or total damage to the contents of recorded delivery items shall be equated the loss thereof, provided that the packing was recognized as sufficient to guarantee the contents effectively against accidental risks of theft or damage.

3 If a recorded delivery item is lost, the sender shall be entitled to a refund of the charges paid.

Reasons. –

1 Liability for loss of recorded delivery items will rest with postal administrations in certain defined circumstances, which are similar to registered items. But it is not envisaged that risks of force majeure be covered, nor is it intended that anyone other than the sender be compensated.
2 The amount of compensation is the sum of the charges paid by a sender, ie all charges are reimbursed in the event of loss. No other compensation is envisaged, because the service is not designed for items of value.

Article 52

Non-liability of postal administrations. Registered items and recorded delivery items

1 Postal administrations shall cease to be liable for registered items and recorded delivery items which they have delivered, according either to the conditions laid down in their regulations for items of the same kind or to those set out in article 11, paragraph 3. Liability shall, however, be maintained when total theft or total damage is discovered either prior to or at the time of delivery of the registered item or recorded delivery item or when, internal legislation permitting, the addressee, or the sender if it is returned to origin, makes reservations on taking delivery of a totally rifled or totally damaged item.

2 Postal administrations shall not be liable:

i for the loss of registered items or recorded delivery items:
  a in cases of force majeure. The administration in whose service the loss occurred shall decide according to the laws of its country whether the loss is due to circumstances amounting to a case of force majeure; these circumstances shall be communicated to the administration of the country of origin if the latter administration so requests. Nevertheless, the administration of the dispatching country shall still be liable for the loss of registered items if it has undertaken to cover risks of force majeure (article 50, paragraph 3);
  b when they cannot account for items owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, provided that proof of their liability has not been otherwise produced;
  c when the sender has made no inquiry within the period prescribed in article 42, paragraph 1;

ii for registered items or recorded delivery items which, as notified by the administration of the country of destination, have been detained or seized under the legislation of that country;

iii for registered items or recorded delivery items confiscated or destroyed by the competent authority in the case of items whose contents fall within the prohibitions specified in article 36, paragraphs 2, 3, b and 4;

iv for registered items or recorded delivery items which have suffered damage arising from the nature of the contents of the item.

3 Postal administrations shall accept no liability for customs declarations in whatever form these are made, or for decisions taken by the Customs in accordance with article 36, paragraph 4, f, on examination of letter-post items submitted to customs control.

Reasons. – It is considered desirable to have complementary regulations on the non-liability of postal administrations for registered items and recorded delivery items.

Article 58

Payment of indemnity. Registered items and insured letters

Reasons. – The heading of this article needs to be changed so that it is clear that the provisions refer only to registered items and insured letters but not recorded delivery items.

Article 58bis

Refund of charges. Recorded delivery items

1 The obligation to refund the charges shall rest with the administration of origin.

2 This payment 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.

Reasons. –

1 This proposed new article complements proposed new article 50bis. It clearly states that the administration of origin is obliged to refund the charges to a sender in the event of total loss.
2 Given that inquiry procedures for recorded delivery items need to be made quite straightforward, a period of four months is considered to be adequate for refund of charges.

Convention, Detailed Regulations

Part II

Provisions concerning the letter post

Section II

Registered items, recorded delivery items and insured letters

Chapter I

Registered items and recorded delivery items

Reasons. – Inclusion of recorded delivery items in the Convention, Detailed Regulations.

Article 131bis

Recorded delivery items

1 No special conditions as to form, closing or method of address shall be prescribed for recorded delivery items.

2 Recorded delivery items shall bear a label in the form of the annexed specimen C 4bis, which must adhere properly.

3 The label shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given, or in the case of items in the form of cards, above the address in such a way as not to affect its legibility.

4 With the authorization of the administration of origin, users may use for their recorded delivery items envelopes bearing, in the place provided for affixing the C 4bis label, a preprinted facsimile of that label, the dimensions of which may not be less than those of C 4bis label. If need be, the serial number may be indicated therein by any process whatsoever, as long as it is added in sharp, clear and indelible form. A facsimile of the C 4bis label may also be printed on address labels or direct onto the contents of items dispatched in envelopes with transparent panels, as long as such facsimile is placed in all cases at the left-hand side of the panel.

5 The administration of origin shall ensure that recorded delivery items are correctly marked in conformity with the preceding paragraphs. It shall be required to correct any deficiencies noted before forwarding the items to the countries of destination.

6 No serial number shall be placed on the front of recorded delivery items by the intermediate administrations.

Reasons. – Recorded delivery items will have their own distinct label. As the service is not intended for items of value, no special form of closing is required. The placing of the labels and the substitution of a label for a pre-printed facsimile will be under similar conditions to those which now apply to registered items.

Chapter III

Advice of delivery and delivery to the addressee in person

Article 136

Delivery to the addressee in person

Registered items, recorded delivery items and insured letters for delivery to the addressee in person shall bear in bold letters the words, "A remettre en main propre" (For delivery to the addressee in person) or the equivalent in a language known in the country of destination. This indication shall appear on the address side and, in so far as possible, in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. When the sender has requested an advice of delivery and delivery to the addressee in person, the C 5 form shall be signed by the addressee or, if that is not possible, by his duly authorized representative.

Reasons. – To enable senders to have recorded delivery items delivered to an addressee in person.

Section IV

Exchange of items. Mails

Chapter I

Article 157bis

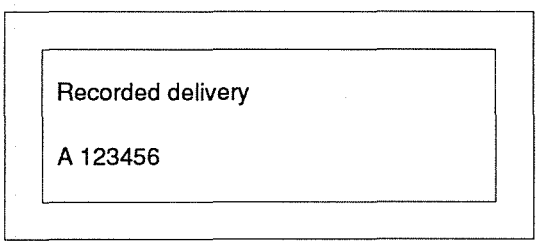
Transmission of recorded delivery items

1 Recorded delivery items shall be transmitted in the same manner as unregistered items.

Reasons. – No special methods of transmission are required for recorded delivery items. Upon receipt at an office of delivery, the items are extracted from the bundles of unregistered items and placed aside for delivery against a signature.

Form C 4bis

Create new form C 4bis in accordance with the specimen below:



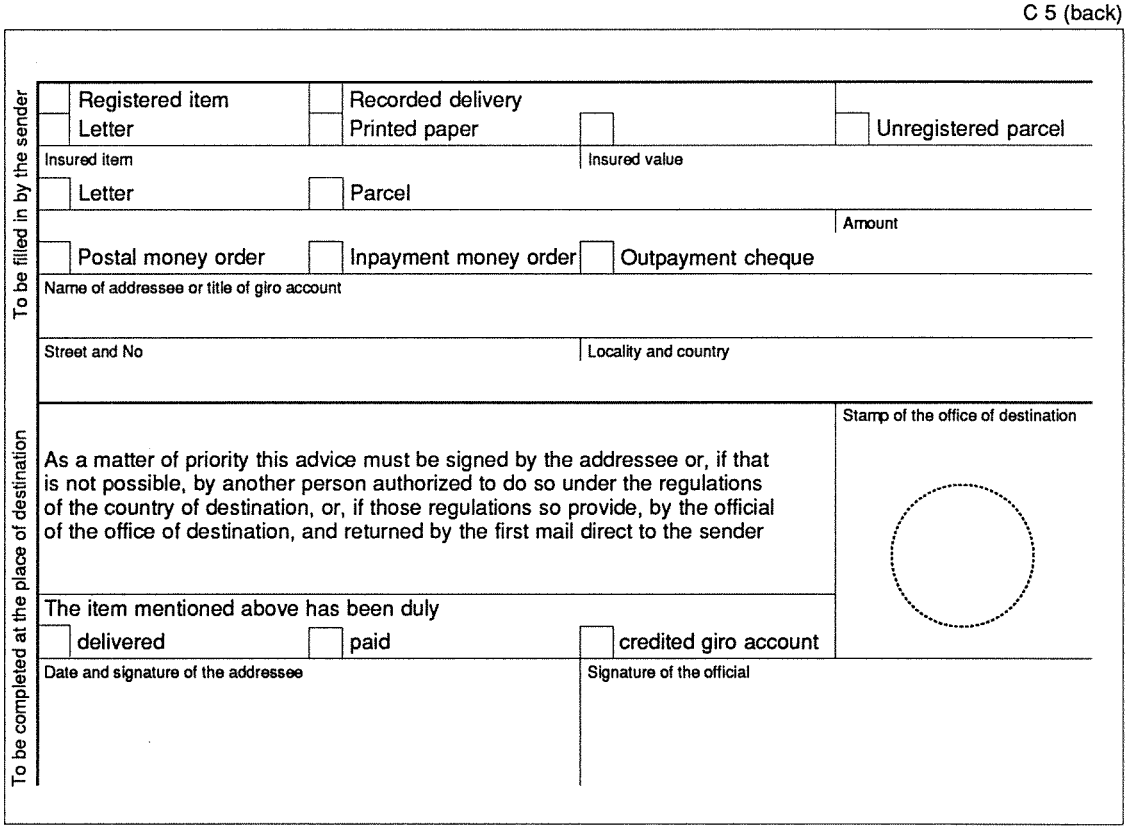
Size: minimum 25 x 50 mm, maximum 30 x 70 mm, colour yellow

Reasons. – Creation of a recorded delivery items service.

Form C 5

Back. Amend as follows:

C 5 (back)



Reasons. – To make provision for advice of delivery for recorded delivery items.

Form C 8

Front. Amend as follows:

Postal administration of origin

C 8

INQUIRY
Unregistered item

Notes. One form is sufficient for several items posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee			Stamp of the office of origin
Office or service of origin	Date	Reference	

1 Particulars to be supplied by the applicant (sender or addressee)

Reason for inquiry				
Item	☐ not arrived	☐ rifled	☐ damaged	☐ delayed
Item under inquiry	☐ Letter	☐ Postcard	☐ Newspaper	
	☐ Printed paper	☐ Small packet	☐	
Special indications	☐ Express	☐ Airmail	☐ Recorded delivery	
	☐ COD	COD amount and currency		
Posted	Exact or approximate date			

Reasons. – To make provision for inquiries about recorded delivery items.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2000.15/Corr 1**

Resolution

EMS

Congress,

Noting with satisfaction
i the significant development of EMS since the Hamburg Congress both as regards traffic dispatched and number of postal administrations providing the service;
ii the work accomplished by the Executive Council and the CCPS pursuant to Hamburg Congress resolution C 25 about this service;
iii the flexibility and effectiveness demonstrated by the Executive Council and the CCPS in the performance of this task,

Aware
i of the challenge to administrations represented by the competition from private courier firms on the market for conveyance of urgent items;
ii of the need, in order to face that competition, to continue with the utmost urgency to expand and harmonize the world EMS network, while ensuring that the service offered by the administrations is of the highest possible standard,

Takes note of

i the EMS Framework Agreement attached hereto adopted by Executive Council resolution 2/1987;
ii the recommendations attached hereto resulting from the technical studies of the CCPS which contain the transitional provisions governing the operation of EMS,

Instructs

the EC and the CCPS to continue their efforts aimed at the rapid development of EMS,

Authorizes

i the EC to prepare and amend, bearing in mind proposals made by the CCPS, the regulations on EMS contained in the EMS Framework Agreement and its Regulations;
ii the CCPS to make technical recommendations concerning the operation of EMS or to amend existing recommendations.

Reasons. – The mandate entrusted to the CCPS through Hamburg Congress resolution C 25 required, among other things, that it "undertake with the utmost urgency the actions necessary for the technical, economic and practical development of this service with a view to its prompt implementation by the greatest possible number of postal administrations".
The work done by the CCPS within the framework of this mandate enabled it to promote this new service as a Union activity through:
- preparation of a framework agreement published by the EC under article 102, paragraph 6, r, of the General Regulations;
- distribution of the technical recommendations concerning the operation of this service under article 104, paragraph 9, a, of the General Regulations.

Congress should express its views on the activities thus conducted in accordance with these instructions and define the new policies that will govern these activities. Such is the aim of this draft resolution.
For practical reasons, the following cross-refers the numbers of the recommendations attached to this draft resolution and those already published, in the EMS Operational Guide among others.

Draft recommendations	*Basic recommendations/ reference documents and provisions*
1	CCEP 3/1986 CCEP 4/1986
2	CCEP 1/1988
3	CCEP 10/1987 EMS Framework Regulations, art 103
4	CCEP 9/1986 Implementation Guide for the International EMS Tracking and Tracing System
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, art 15 Postal Parcels Agreement, art 39
12	CCEP 11/1986 EMS Framework Agreement, art 11
13	CCEP 4/1986 CCEP 9/1987 CCEP 2/1988
14	CCEP 6/1986 CCEP 2/1988

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.

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.

[1] The data field numbers correspond to those given in recommendation 3 hereafter.

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.

Recommendations concerning EMS

Recommendation	Subject
1	EMS logo
2	Unique identification for items
3	Labelling
4	Electronic tracking and tracing systems
5	Notification of dispatch
6	Monitoring of airline handling
7	Customs clearance
8	Delivery of items
9	Performance measurement
10	Operational centres
11	Liability
12	Compensation for imbalances in exchanges
13	Customer service standards
14	Customer information

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 identification for items

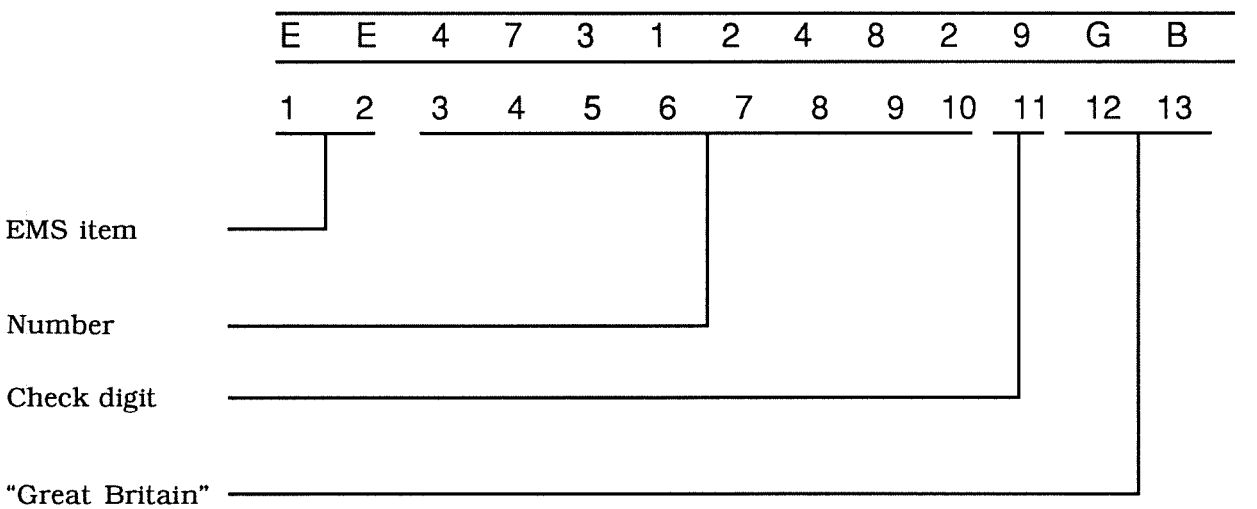
It is recommended that postal administrations should use the following specifications for the unique identification of EMS items and of bags, containers or receptacles containing EMS items.

Specifications for identification of EMS items

Number of characters: 13

Disposition from the left:
- Positions 1 and 2: two "EE" characters to indicate an EMS item 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 ISO "mod 11", or, if a check digit is not desired, the meaningless alpha character "X";
- Positions 12 and 13: ISO Alpha–2 country code to designate the country of origin (see annex 2).

Example:



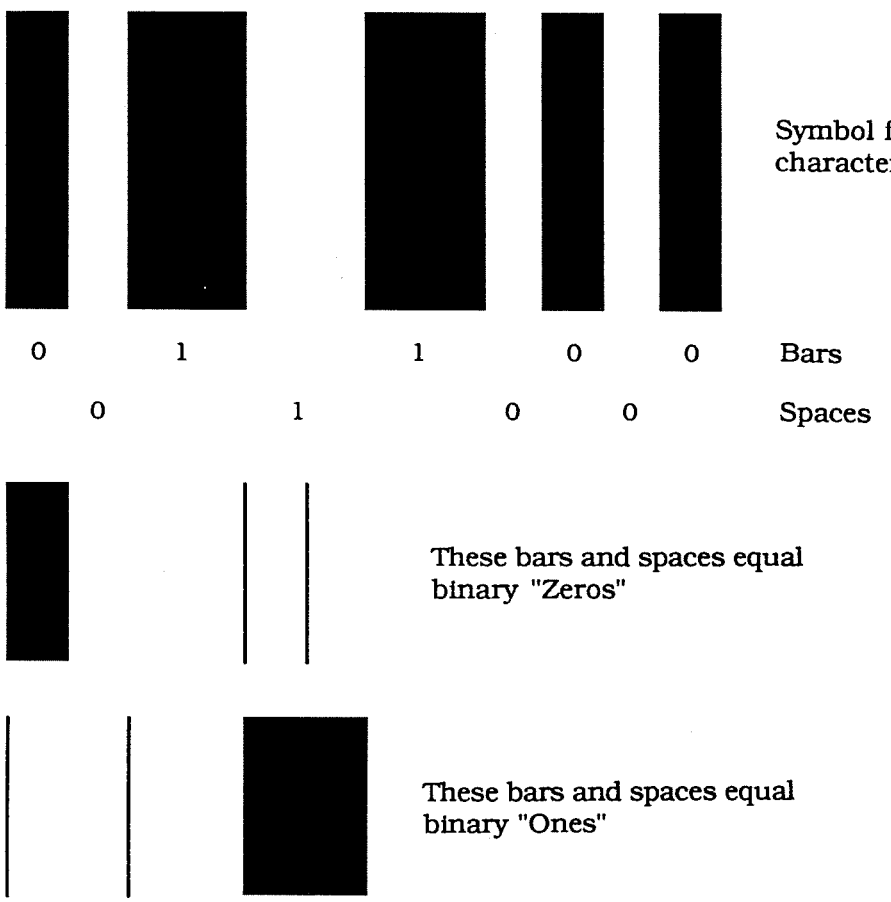
When a bar code is used to represent a unique identifier for an international item or bag, it is to be ISO code 39, at a density of 5.4 characters/inch, with which is incorporated at position 11 (from the left) a check digit, computer-generated to ISO "mod 11". If the check digit is not incorporated, the meaningless alpha character "X" is to be included in the bar code at that position. The letters and figures of the 13-character identification code are also to be printed in the usual manner near the bar code.

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



International 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 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	x 8	x 6	x 4	x 2	x 3	x 5	x 9	x 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	Denmark	DK
Albania	AL	- Faröe Islands	FO
Algeria	DZ	- Greenland	GL
Andorra[1]	AD	Djibouti	DJ
Angola	AO	Dominica	DM
Argentina	AR	Dominican Republic	DO
Australia	AU	Ecuador	EC
- Christmas Island	CX	Egypt	EG
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	El Salvador	SV
- Norfolk Island	NF	Equatorial Guinea	GQ
Austria	AT	Ethiopia	ET
Bahamas	BS	Fiji	FJ
Bahrain	BH	Finland (including the	FI
Bangladesh	BD	Åland Islands)	
Barbados	BB	France	FR
Belgium	BE	- French Overseas Departments:	
Belize	BZ	- French Guiana	GF
Benin	BJ	- Guadeloupe (including	GP
Bhutan	BT	St Barthélémy and	
Bolivia	BO	St Martin)	
Botswana	BW	- Martinique	MQ
Brazil	BR	- Réunion	RE
Brunei Darussalam	BN	- Territorial Community	-
Bulgaria (People's Rep)	BG	of Mayotte	
Burkina Faso	BF	- Territorial Community	PM
Burundi	BI	of St Pierre and Miquelon	
Byelorussia	BY	- French Overseas Territories:	
Cameroon	CM	- French Polynesia	PF
Canada	CA	(including Clipperton	
Cape Verde	CV	Island)	
Central African Rep	CF	- French Southern and	TF
Chad	TD	Antarctic Territories	
Chile	CL	- New Caledonia	NC
China (People's Rep)	CN	- Wallis and Futuna Islands	WF
Colombia	CO	- Scattered Islands	RE
Comoros	KM	(Bassas da India, Europa,	
Congo (People's Rep)	CG	Juan de Nova, Glorieuses,	
Costa Rica	CR	Tromelin)	
Côte d'Ivoire (Rep)	CI	Gabon	GA
Cuba	CU	Gambia	GM
Cyprus	CY	German Dem Rep	DD
Czechoslovakia	CS	Germany, Fed Rep of	DE
Democratic Kampuchea	KH	Ghana	GH
Democratic People's Rep of Korea	KP		

[1]Andorra, served by the French and Spanish postal administrations, is also considered as belonging to the Union.

Name	Alpha-2 code	Name	Alpha-2 code
Great Britain:		Jamaica	JM
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GB	Japan	JP
		Jordan	JO
- Guernsey	GB	Kenya	KE
- Jersey	GB	Kiribati	KI
- Isle of Man	GB	Korea (Rep)	KR
Overseas Territories for		Kuwait	KW
whose international relations		Lao People's Dem Rep	LA
the Government of the United		Lebanon	LB
Kingdom of Great Britain and		Lesotho	LS
Northern Ireland is responsible:		Liberia	LR
- Anguilla	-	Libyan Jamahiriya	LY
- Ascension	SH	Liechtenstein	LI
- Bermuda	BM	Luxembourg	LU
- British Antarctic Territory (including Grahamland, the South Shetland Islands and the South Orkney Islands)	AQ	Madagascar	MG
		Malawi	MW
		Malaysia	MY
		Maldives	MV
- Cayman Islands	KY	Mali	ML
- Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Dependencies (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands)	FK	Malta	MT
		Mauritania	MR
		Mauritius	MU
		Mexico	MX
- Gibraltar	GI	Monaco	MC
- Hong Kong	HK	Mongolian People's Rep	MN
- Montserrat	MS	Morocco	MA
- Pitcairn Islands (Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno)	PN	Mozambique	MZ
		Myanmar	MM[1]
- St Helena	SH	Nauru	NR
- Tristan da Cunha	SH	Nepal	NP
- Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	Netherlands	NL
- Virgin Islands	VG	- Netherlands Antilles	AN
Greece	GR	- Aruba	AW
Grenada	GD	New Zealand (including the Ross Dependency)	NZ
Guatemala	GT		
Guinea	GN	- Cook Islands	CK
Guinea-Bissau	GW	- Niue Island	NU
Guyana	GY	- Tokelau Island	TK
Haiti	HT	Nicaragua	NI
Honduras (Rep)	HN	Niger	NE
Hungarian People's Rep	HU	Nigeria	NG
Iceland	IS	Norway	NO
India	IN	Oman	OM
Indonesia	ID	Pakistan	PK
Iran (Islamic Rep)	IR	Panama (Rep)	PA
Iraq	IQ	Papua New Guinea	PG
Ireland	IE	Paraguay	PY
Israel	IL	Peru	PE
Italy	IT	Philippines	PH

[1] The code for Myanmar (formerly Burma) is provisional only.

Name	Alpha-2 code
Polish People's Rep	PL
Portugal[1]	PT
- Macao	MO
Qatar	QA
Romania (Soc Rep)	RO
Rwanda	RW
Saint Christopher and Nevis	KN
Saint Lucia	LC
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC
San Marino	SM
Sao Tome and Principe	ST
Saudi Arabia	SA
Senegal	SN
Seychelles	SC
Sierra Leone	SL
Singapore	SG
Solomon Islands	SB
Somalia	SO
Spain	ES
Sri Lanka	LK
Sudan	SD
Suriname	SR
Swaziland	SZ
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Rep	SY
Tanzania (United Rep)	TZ
Thailand	TH
Togo	TG
Tonga	TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Tuvalu	TV
Uganda	UG
Ukraine	UA
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	SU
United Arab Emirates	AE
United States of America	US
- Guam	GU
- Puerto Rico	PR
- Samoa	AS
- Virgin Islands of the United States of America	VI
- Pacific Islands (Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands)	PC
Uruguay	UY
Vanuatu	VU
Vatican	VA
Venezuela	VE
Viet Nam	VN
Western Samoa	WS
Yemen Arab Rep	YE
Yemen (People's Dem Rep)	YD
Yugoslavia	YU
Zaire	ZR
Zambia	ZM
Zimbabwe	ZW

Independent country whose situation with regard to the UPU has not yet been settled:

Antigua and Barbuda	AG

Country for which the UN is directly responsible:

Namibia	NA

Territory in a special situation:

East Timor	TP

[1] Including Madeira and the Azores.

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

Electronic tracking and tracing systems

It is recommended that administrations should establish an electronic EMS tracking and tracing system at local level and link it to the international tracking and tracing system (electronic mail-box) while taking the following specifications into account.

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 transmitted.

NB: a = Alpha; an = alphanumeric; n = numeric.

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	Free form alphanumeric information		

[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									●	●			

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.

[1] Example: A 13 means that delivery was attempted today, but that the addressee refused the item.

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 to 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 possibly establish, for such indemnity, a maximum limit, providing this maximum amount is not less than 19.60 SDR for items containing only documents, and 73.51 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.

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

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

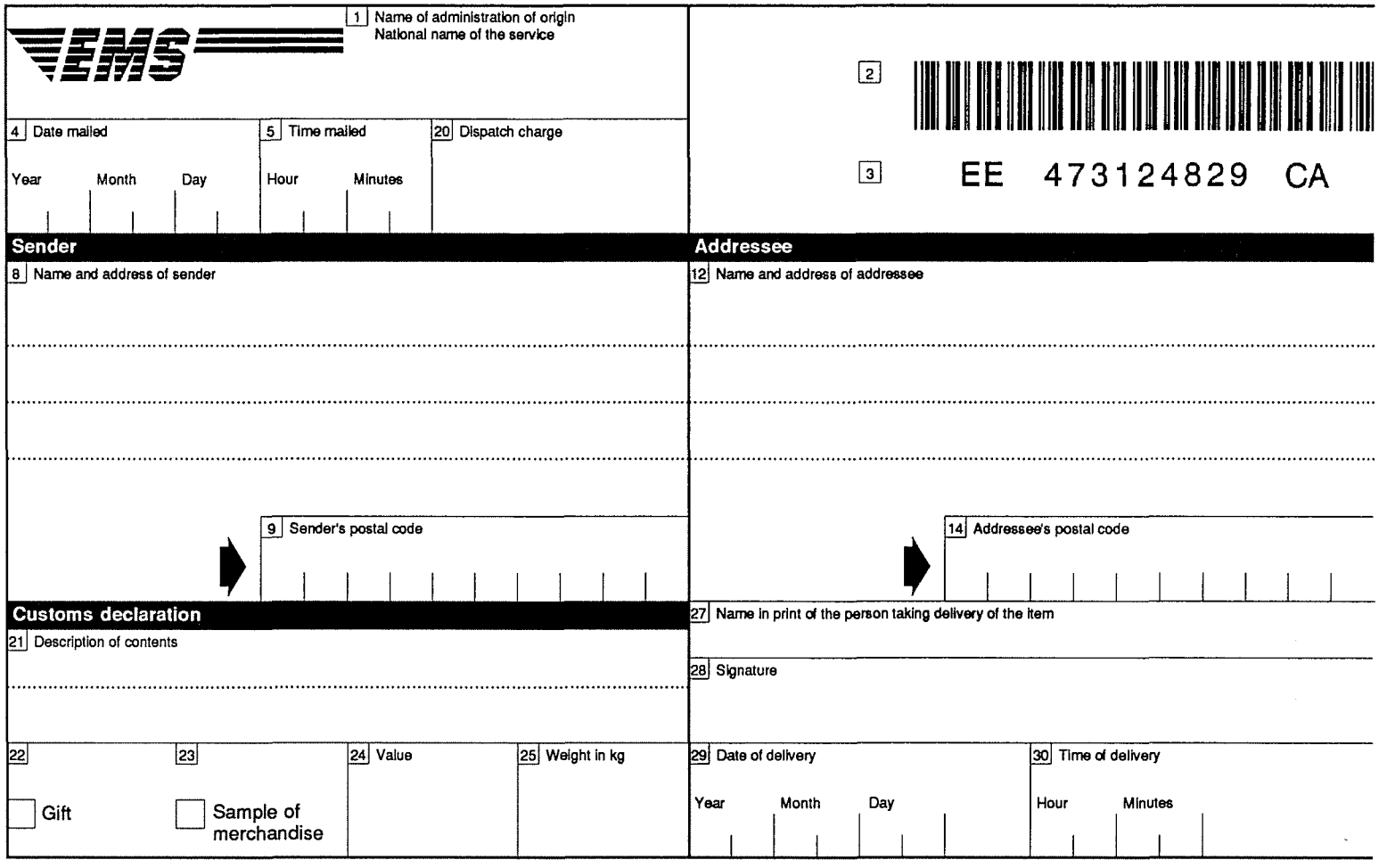
29 Date of delivery — Year / Month / Day

30 Time of delivery — Hour / Minutes

Recommendation 3 on EMS – Size: 140 × 254 mm; colours: data fields 21 to 25 on green background; EMS logo blue and orange

EMS LABEL

E 1 (variant)



EMS Framework Agreement, article 103 – Size: 140 x 254 mm; colours: data fields 21 to 25 on green background; EMS logo blue and orange

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 x 297 mm

4 Delayed items E 2 (back)

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

GREAT BRITAIN **2000.16**

Decision

International Business Reply Service

Congress,

Recognizing
that the traditional UPU methods allowing customers to include prepayment in their mailings are expensive, inconvenient and unsuited to the needs of modern business customers,

Aware
- that many administrations operate prepaid business reply services in their domestic services;
- and that there is a significant demand from business users for these services to be extended into the international postal service,

Recognizing
that a number of CEPT administrations have already gone some way to meet this demand, by successfully operating a prepaid international business reply service (IBRS/CCRI) since 1986, on the basis of the attached provisions,

Noting
that the demand for this service has also led at least one major international competitor to introduce a similar system,

Decides

that administrations which choose to operate the IBRS/CCRI service shall so do in conformity with the attached provisions,

Urges

all administrations to consider the possibility of participating in this service, in order to make it as worldwide a service as possible,

Instructs

the Executive Council to examine, modify and update the attached provisions as may be necessary from time to time, in the light, for instance, of further developments in customer requirements, or improved operating or accounting procedures, and so on.

Reasons. – See annex.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

Annex to proposal of a general nature 2000.16

Proposed introduction of an International Business Reply Service (IBRS/CCRI)

Explanatory document by Great Britain

Executive summary

1 An International Business Reply Service (IBRS/CCRI) is needed to meet the demand from business users to be able to enclose prepaid reply cards and envelopes in their mailings to their overseas customers.

2 The traditional UPU methods for users to include prepayment in their mailings (by using international reply coupons or pre-stamped cards) are expensive, inconvenient and unsuited to the needs of modern business customers.

3 Many administrations operate prepaid business reply services in their domestic services and a number of CEPT countries have been operating a successful international prepaid reply service since 1986.

4 The system now proposed as an optional UPU service is based directly on the successful CEPT service.

5 It allows businesses to enclose in their mailings prepaid items, which their overseas customers can post back easily, without paying postage.

6 IBRS/CCRI items:
a may be either postcards or envelopes;
b must conform to the conditions for standardized items, with the exception that IBRS/CCRI envelopes may weigh up to 50 g;
c must conform to a standard design layout.

7 The service has simple operating and accounting procedures:
a a charge for each IBRS/CCRI item returned is collected from the business firm;
b the administration which dispatches the returning IBRS/CCRI items charges the receiving administration for the dispatching costs, in an annual account.

8 All IBRS/CCRI items are to be handled as airmail LC items, to ensure that the replies are sent back speedily.

9 A prepaid business reply service has already been developed by our international competitors, so an international postal reply service will be a vital weapon in retaining our customers.

10 The service will be optional and limited to those administrations that wish to participate, but the more that join the service, the more effective it will be.

11 Congress is therefore invited to endorse the proposal to base the new service on the existing successful CEPT service.

1 Introduction

1.1 This document explains the reason behind the proposal by Great Britain, and supported by other administrations, for introducing a prepaid International Business Reply Service (IBRS/CCRI).

2 Why the UPU needs a prepaid International Business Reply Service

2.1 Many users of the international postal services wish to encourage their correspondents to reply to them. In particular, business firms wish to encourage their customers and their potential customers in other countries to send back orders for goods or services, to respond to advertisements, to answer questionnaires, and so on; and to use the postal service for doing this.

2.2 The best way to encourage a correspondent to reply is by prepaying the postage on the reply item. A prepaid reply item is a positive incentive for a customer to respond to an inquiry or an offer from an overseas business.

2.3 Until now, it has only been possible for users of the international post to offer two types of prepayment of postage:
a by enclosing an international reply coupon;
b by enclosing an envelope or card, fully pre-stamped for the intended country of posting.

2.4 These traditional methods may be satisfactory for very small mailings, or for individual and private correspondence, and they should be retained for these purposes. But they are quite unsuitable for the needs of modern commercial business customers, because:
a reply coupons have to be taken to a post office to be exchanged for stamps;
b for pre-stamped items, business customers have to acquire large numbers of stamps, of the correct postage, with different stamps for each country where the reply item would be posted.

2.5 Furthermore, they are very expensive for any business firm which intends to make a large mailing. Business firms normally expect only about 5 or 10 percent of the reply items to be sent back, but under these traditional systems, the company is obliged to prepay all the reply items, whether they are used or not.

2.6 A modern prepaid International Business Reply Service (IBRS/CCRI) has the following benefits:
a the person using the reply item can post it back immediately, with no need to go to a post office, and at no expense;
b this can significantly increase the response rate, ie, the number of items which are sent back to the business firm.

2.7 The service will allow business users to provide their customers with postcards or letter envelopes up to 50 g on which the return airmail postage is prepaid. These items will have a standard design (see annex 1).

2.8 Although paragraphs 3.1 to 3.3 below explain the particular benefits of IBRS/CCRI for international Direct Mail, there are also many other uses for the service. For instance, international market research firms can send questionnaires abroad and enclose an IBRS/CCRI envelope for their respondents to return the completed questionnaire. Book, magazine and newspaper publishers can include IBRS/CCRI cards for customers to renew their subscriptions. International mail order companies can include IBRS/CCRI cards or envelopes for their customers to send in their orders for goods, and so on. International Direct Mail is an important use for IBRS/CCRI, but there are many other benefits as well.

2.9 Many countries already operate successful prepaid Business Reply services in their domestic mail services. The British Post Office, for example, has over 90 000 domestic Business Reply Service licences and delivers 435 million Business Reply items per year.

3 Encouraging International Direct Mail

3.1 An IBRS/CCRI service will be an incentive for business users to conduct their advertising and publicity campaigns through the postal service. Direct Mail is becoming an increasingly important service for postal administrations. It consists in sending advertising mailshots, carefully targeted to individual persons and addresses. Its success is shown by the following statistics:

a in Great Britain, over 10 percent of domestic letter-post traffic is made up of Direct Mail;
b in the major CEPT countries, Direct Mail traffic has been growing by an average of 6 percent per annum, over the last five years;
c in the United States of America, the number of Direct Mail items per head of population is five times as high as in Europe.

3.2 Business customers are especially interested in including prepaid Business Reply items in mailshots, because the reply items:

a stimulate increased responses from clients;
b enable the advertisers to judge the success of the mailshot, by measuring the level of response;
c permit the advertiser to build up an accurate list of interested overseas customers.

3.3 Great Britain does not expect that IBRS/CCRI will in itself become a major service, but it will be a valuable additional service which will encourage international Direct Mail advertising. And Direct Mail itself is one of the biggest areas of potential traffic growth for letter mail.

4 Development of IBRS/CCRI within CEPT

4.1 An International Business Reply Service was introduced in September 1986, on an experimental basis, between a number of CEPT countries. The service has run efficiently and without any problems. The participating countries have all agreed to continue the service indefinitely.

4.2 The following countries all operate the IBRS/CCRI service:

Belgium	Greece	Ireland	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Great Britain	Luxembourg	Norway	Switzerland
Finland	Iceland	Monaco	Portugal	United Arab Emirates
France				

Additionally, Cyprus and Spain provide a return service although they do not yet offer the service to their own customers.
Brazil and New Zealand have agreed to join the service and will start to operate it very soon. A number of other administrations, both inside and outside CEPT, have recently expressed interest in joining the service.

4.3 The service being proposed to Congress is based directly on the successful CEPT service.

5 Developments among our competitors

5.1 Despite the success of the CEPT service so far, it is now important that as many additional administrations as possible join the service, as one of our major competitors, TNT, has introduced a similar reply service.

5.2 It is Great Britain's opinion that the UPU IBRS/CCRI service will be a much better and simpler service for customers than the TNT service. However, the TNT service already operates to more countries than the current CEPT service. Great Britain therefore hopes that many other UPU administrations will be encouraged to join the proposed IBRS/CCRI service.

6 How IBRS/CCRI works: relations with the customer (the "licensee")

Note. – A simplified summary, showing the essential points of this section of the document, is given at annex 2.

6.1 *Conditions for granting a customer an IBRS/CCRI licence*

6.1.1 When a business in one country (Country A) wishes to provide prepaid reply items to its customers in another country (country B) the business must apply to its local post office, or to the postal administration's central offices, for an IBRS/CCRI licence. The business is known as the "licensee".

6.1.2 The conditions of the licence include:

a the size, weight, dimensions, design layout, and other conditions of format, in conformity with the regulations of the administration and of the UPU;
b the requirement for the licensee to have the design of the item approved by the Post Office;
c the countries to which the service operates;
d the fee to be paid to the administration for each reply item that is delivered to the licensee;
e a general licence fee to cover the administrative costs of setting up the licence (establishing a customer account, setting up a traffic monitoring procedure, and so on).

6.2 *Specifications for IBRS/CCRI items*

6.2.1 To keep the service simple, it is proposed to offer the customer two types of reply items:
- postcards;
- envelopes weighing up to 50 g.

6.2.2 All IBRS/CCRI items will conform to the specifications for standardized items, as laid down in article 20 of the Convention, with the exception of the increased weight limit of 50 g for envelopes.

6.2.3 Items will also have to conform to a standard design layout to make them readily identifiable in sorting offices. An example is shown at annex 1, and the conditions are specified in annex 1 A.

6.2.4 The reason for permitting IBRS/CCRI envelopes to weigh up to 50 g, rather than simply the first weight step of 20 g, is to permit licensees to enclose medium-size questionnaires, order forms, or similar items. But this will be limited to 50 g, since:

a it is not possible to put more than about 50 g of paper inside the maximum dimensions of a standardized envelope;

b to permit items over 50 g would make the charging and accounting procedures too complicated.

6.3 *Dispatch and return of items to the licensee*

6.3.1 The licensee prints the cards or envelopes to the approved design.

6.3.2 The licensee in one country (country A) will dispatch a mailing to its customers in another country, or number of countries (country B). The items in the mailing will each contain an IBRS/CCRI envelope or card. IBRS/CCRI envelopes and cards can only be enclosed in letter-post items dispatched to other administrations which participate in the service.

6.3.3 This prepaid envelope or card can be used by the licensee's customers in country B (the "respondents") to respond. The respondent simply posts the card/envelope back to country A in the same way as an ordinary item, but does not have to affix stamps or pay any postage charges.

6.3.4 The reply item is circulated back to country A and delivered to the licensee. The number of IBRS items delivered is continually recorded at the delivery office of the licensee, and the licensee is billed by the postal administration of country A, at regular intervals, for the items delivered.

6.4 *Accounting arrangements with customers*

6.4.1 Administrations will wish to decide for themselves how they fix their charges to customers, both for the licence fee and for the handling fee for each item. Great Britain recommends that administrations should not fix these fees too high in the early stages of developing the service, in order to encourage more customers to use it.

6.4.2 Administrations shall not, however, fix their charges to their customers, for IBRS/CCRI, at a load which is lower than the charges for the domestic business reply service.

7 How IBRS/CCRI works: relations between participating administrations

Note. – A simplified summary, giving the essential points of this section of the document, is given at annex 3.

7.1 *Preliminary remarks*

7.1.1 Because IBRS/CCRI is a new service, it may take some time before traffic builds up to significant levels. Administrations may, therefore, wish to consider the option of agreeing bilaterally not to apply any accounting procedures, perhaps for the first one or two years of the service, until there is sufficient traffic to justify accounting.

7.1.2 Alternatively, administrations may make separate bilateral arrangements, for different accounting procedures from those suggested in 7.4 below.

7.1.3 For those administrations which do wish to implement accounting procedures, the following operational and accounting procedures have been agreed by the administrations which currently operate the service.

7.2 *Operational procedures*
Administrations wishing to account with each other in the IBRS/CCRI service will need to monitor the number of items for inter-administration accounting purposes.

7.2.1 In order to achieve accurate monitoring, the administration in country B will bag or bundle IBRS/CCRI items separately from other mail, when dispatching items back to country A. The bundle labels must be clearly marked "IBRS/CCRI", followed by the number of items. If there are over 5 kg of IBRS/CCRI items, they should be placed in a separate bag. The bag label must have the indication "IBRS/CCRI", followed by the number of items, clearly marked on the back of the label. The number of IBRS/CCRI items must be notified on the C 12 letter bill. The bundles of IBRS/CCRI items shall be enclosed in the bag containing the letter bill. The outward office of exchange will need to maintain a continuous record of IBRS/CCRI items dispatched, to form the basis for accounting statements.

7.2.2 Country A may wish to nominate a single inward office of exchange to receive dispatches containing IBRS/CCRI items from other countries, in order to assist the monitoring process. Alternatively, some administrations, particularly those with large or difficult geographical territories, may wish to nominate more than one inward office of exchange. Administrations which choose to nominate inward offices of exchange shall notify these offices to each other. Administrations are not obliged to nominate inward offices of exchange, but, if they do so, other administrations must respect these requirements when dispatching mails containing IBRS/CCRI items.

7.3 *Quality of service*

7.3.1 In view of the competitive threat from similar new services introduced by TNT, administrations must ensure that IBRS/CCRI items are returned from country B to country A as fast as possible. All IBRS/CCRI items will be handled as airmail items. Dispatches of returned items must be made every day.

7.4 *Accounting procedures*
As indicated in 7.1, administrations may agree bilaterally not to apply the following procedures, if they prefer to have no accounting arrangements, or if they prefer to make different arrangements.

7.4.1 Because the IBRS/CCRI items are all prepaid items, the administration in country B will receive no revenue from customers posting the items. Country B will therefore need to charge country A a fee for each item returned to country A.

7.4.2 Each participating administration shall decide the amount to be charged for returning IBRS/CCRI items for delivery to the licensee. Some countries may wish to calculate the specific costs incurred in sorting and dispatching an IBRS/CCRI item. Others may wish simply to base the charge on the appropriate airmail postage rate between country B and country A, or to fix a charge closely related to the postage rate.

7.4.3 It is proposed that administrations may charge either:
a a single per item rate, to apply to all IBRS/CCRI items; or
b two per item rates, one rate applicable to IBRS/CCRI cards, and a higher rate for IBRS/CCRI envelopes weighing up to 50 g.

7.4.4 The fees charged by each country for returning IBRS/CCRI items for delivery to the licensee in country A shall be notified to the International Bureau which will publish them in the Compendium of Information (Convention).

7.4.5 Country B will maintain records, for accounting purposes, at its outward offices of exchange of the numbers of IBRS/CCRI items dispatched to each administration. It is proposed that administrations send notifications of traffic levels to each other every three months, and that settlements should be made annually. See proposals for new article 196bis and new AV 14 and AV 15 forms.

7.4.6 Payments should be made on the basis of the balance, or difference, between the total annual charges raised between each pair of administrations. The creditor administration shall send an annual account to the debtor administration for settlement.

8 How to regulate the UPU service

8.1 Because IBRS/CCRI is a comparatively new service, and one which is still developing, it is not yet considered appropriate to insert detailed provisions for the service into the Acts. This is for the same reason as led many administrations to defer the introduction of regulations for the EMS service; namely, to ensure that the service had sufficient flexibility in its early years to develop and adapt in line with improving operating circumstances and changing customer requirements. These are also good reasons why IBRS/CCRI is not yet ready for detailed regulation in the Acts.

8.2 Great Britain is therefore submitting three documents to Congress.

8.2.1 The present document, which explains why an IBRS/CCRI service is needed, and how the present CEPT service operates.

8.2.2 A proposal to insert a short article in the Convention, stating that administrations may agree to operate IBRS/CCRI as an optional service and that the procedures for the service will be specified by the Executive Council.

8.2.3 A Congress decision, which would require administrations to operate the service on the basis of the procedures described in this document. It would also instruct the Executive Council to examine and update these procedures as appropriate.

8.3 The intention is to insert, in the Convention, a brief "enabling" article (proposed as article 30bis), which simply:
- allows administrations to participate in IBRS/CCRI on an optional basis; and
- specifies that the provisions for the service will be laid down by the Executive Council.

8.4 This article in the Convention would have the benefit of giving official status to the existence of the service. It provides a legal basis for operating the service, for those administrations which need this. And the existence of the article acts as encouragement to those administrations who may wish to join the service at a later date.

8.5 It will, nonetheless, be necessary to specify standards for operating the service, for those administrations which wish to. Consequently it is proposed that the Congress decision should endorse the general procedures under which the service already operates among the existing participating administrations, as described in this document. The Congress decision would require these procedures to be studied by the Executive Council, and modified and updated by the EC from time to time, in the light of further developments in customer requirements, or improved operating and accounting procedures, and so on.

9 Conclusions

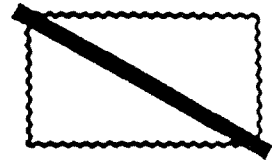
9.1 *Congress is invited to:*

- note the explanations concerning the service contained in the rest of this document;
- approve proposal 2039.91 for amending the Convention to allow the introduction of a prepaid International Business Reply Service (IBRS/CCRI) on an optional basis; and
- approve proposal 2000.16 instructing the Executive Council to examine, modify and update the provisions for operating the service.

By air mail
Par avion

IBRS/CCRI NO:

NE PAS AFFRANCHIR



NO STAMP REQUIRED

REPLY PAID/REPONSE PAYEE
GREAT BRITAIN/GRANDE-BRETAGNE

MESSRS. T. Smith & Co.
99 Temple Street
PRESTON
GREAT BRITAIN
PR1 1ZY

Annex 1A

Specification for standard design layout

The address side layout must conform with the following points:

i In the top right-hand corner the "Ne pas affranchir" (no stamp required) symbol must be printed. This must contain the symbol of the postage stamp, with a bold diagonal line superimposed, and the words "Ne pas affranchir" (no stamp required). Administrations may additionally allow a similar indication in another language.

ii Above the address, two solid horizontal bars must be printed. Each bar must be at least 3 mm thick, and the bars must be at least 14 mm apart. Between the bars there must be printed two lines of text. On the first line must be printed the words "REPONSE PAYEE" (reply paid). Administrations may additionally permit a similar indication in another language. On the second line must be printed the name of the country of destination. Both lines of text between the horizontal bars must be printed in capital letters.

iii The address of the IBRS/CCRI licensee must be printed below the two horizontal bars.

iv An airmail indication must be printed in the top left-hand corner, in accordance with article 200 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

v If an indication of the IBRS/CCRI licence number is printed on the item, it must be shown in the top left-hand corner.

vi All the text and the symbols must be printed in a dark colour which contrasts clearly with the background of the envelope or card. In principle black or dark blue printing should be used, but administrations may permit other colours, provided that they result in dark printing contrasting clearly with a light background.

Annex 2

How the service works for the customer

Summary

This summary outlines the principal stages for the business customer in developing his IBRS/CCRI items, dispatching them to his customers overseas, receiving them back from his customers, and accounting with his postal administration.

Stage 1: country A

1.1 The customer applies to the administration of country A for an IBRS/CCRI licence, and submits a design of the items for approval.

1.2 The administration ensures that the customer's application for a licence, and the proposed design of the items, conform to the requirements of the administration and of the UPU.

1.3 The administration approves the licence and charges the customer an annual fee for establishing the licence.

1.4 The customer prints the reply items in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

1.5 As often as he wishes the customer (the licensee) dispatches mailings of items which enclose prepaid IBRS/CCRI items for the addressees to send back to the licensee.

Stage 2: country B

2.1 The addressees receive items which enclose IBRS/CCRI items.

2.2 The addressees post the prepaid IBRS/CCRI items back to country A, without needing to pay postage.

Stage 3: country A

3.1 The returning IBRS/CCRI items reach the office of delivery, which maintains a record of all IBRS/CCRI items returned to the licensee.

3.2 The items are delivered to the licensee.

3.3 The administration bills the licensee at regular intervals for the number of items returned.

Annex 3

Inter-administration operating and accounting procedures

Summary

This summary outlines the principal stages in the inter-administration operating and accounting procedures. Administrations may agree not to apply the accounting procedures, or to apply different accounting procedures.

Stage 1: country A

1.1 The administration dispatches the licensee's mailings of items which enclose prepaid IBRS/CCRI items, to country B.

Stage 2: country B

2.1 The recipients of the mailing from country A post the prepaid IBRS/CCRI items back to the licensee in country A.

2.2 The IBRS/CCRI items are identified at the outward offices of exchange, in country B, and bundled or bagged separately.

2.3 The numbers of IBRS/CCRI items contained in a dispatch are indicated on the C 12 letter bill.

2.4 The outward offices of exchange keep records of the numbers of IBRS/CCRI items dispatched to each administration.

2.5 IBRS/CCRI items are dispatched to country A (to the nominated inward office of exchange, where appropriate).

Stage 3: country B

3.1 Country B fixes the amount which it wishes to charge country A for dispatching each IBRS/CCRI item back to country A. This amount is notified to country A.

3.2 Country B sends country A a statement every three months of the numbers of IBRS/CCRI items dispatched to country A.

Stage 4

4.1 The creditor country sends an annual account to the debtor country for settlement.

GREAT BRITAIN **2000.17**

Resolution

Items for delivery free of charges and fees

Congress,

Considering
that the FDD service, for delivery of items free of charges and fees, is a valuable service for large business customers of the Post, which can use the service for mailing products to their customers, without the need for the addressees to pay customs fees and similar charges,

Noting
that, although many administrations offer the FDD service for postal parcels, not all of them also offer the service for customers in the letter-post services,

Considering
that, for customers of the Post, the letter-post services often offer a service that is quicker, and especially simpler, in terms of customs documentation and procedures,

Recognizing
therefore, that the FDD service in the letter post offers an attractive service, especially to customers who wish to send low value goods within the limits of the C 1 green label,

Invites

postal administrations to offer the FDD service as widely as possible in their letter-post services, and in their relations with other administrations that already offer the service.

Reasons. – There is an increasing demand for the FDD service from business customers of the Post, particularly from mail order firms. This type of business is a growing part of the international market for the transport of low value goods, and one of the main competitors of the Post, TNT, is already offering a similar service. Customers are greatly attracted by the comparative simplicity of the customs documentation and procedures available in the letter post, particularly where the C 1 green label can be used for items with a value of less then 300 SDR.
At the moment, not all administrations offer customers the comparative simplicities of the FDD letter-post service, but our competitors are able to offer an equivalent service to all destinations. The increasing number of large mail order customers that are interested in such services may well be tempted to take their traffic to our competitors, if we are not able to offer a more comprehensive number of destinations.
Administrations which do not yet offer FDD in their letter services are therefore encouraged to do so, in order to maintain the position of the Post in this increasingly important market.

Supported by. – Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN **2000.18/Rev 1**

Recommendation

UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics

Congress,

Referring
- to article 9 of the Convention, which specifies the terms under which postage stamps shall be issued;
- to article 192 of the Convention, Detailed Regulations, which specifies the characteristics of postage stamps,

Considering
the affirmation of the purpose of the Union and the aims which it pursues as described in the Preamble to and in article 1 of the Constitution,

Observing
that postage stamps and postal items can be of commercial value other than for postal purposes, which for the understanding of this Code shall be termed "philatelic purposes",

Recognizing
that the value for philatelic purposes of postage stamps and postal items depends:
- partly on the exclusive rights of postal administrations to issue postage stamps, as recognized by the Universal Postal Union;
- partly on the due observance, by administrations, of the relevant Acts of the Union;
- and partly by administrations maintaining proper postal procedures in their national services,

Noting
the desire expressed on various occasions by member administrations for there to be available a recognized code of practice to be observed in regard to the provision of postage stamps and postal items for philatelic purposes,

Recommends

that the administrations of member countries of the UPU should observe the procedures of the attached UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics when providing postage stamps and postal items for philatelic purposes.

Annex to proposal of a general nature 2000.18/Rev 1

UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics

The UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics makes the following recommendations:

1 Administrations shall not for philatelic purposes undertake activities involving postage stamps or other means of denoting payment of postage where this will lead to the existence of items which could not result from the exercise of their proper postal procedures.
(This article shall not be interpreted as precluding the provision, within the terms of this Code, of articles adding value to or incorporating postage stamps:
- maximum cards
- first day covers
- presentation packs or albums
- envelopes with embossed or preprinted stamps
- items and cachets for special occasions and events
- stamps with surcharges, in conformity with article 192 of the Convention, Detailed Regulations.)

2 Administrations shall not permit the use of cancellation dies, handstamps or other official informative or operating markings in such manner as to produce items which could not result from the exercise of their proper postal procedures. Nor shall they permit the use of such cancelling or marking devices by persons other than their own employees, except where, by express permission of the administration concerned, under the direct supervision of such employees. If cancellation forms part of postal operations contracted out by an administration, the relative contract shall specify, and the administration concerned shall ensure, that the cancelling and marking devices shall be used for operational purposes only and in strict accord with the proper postal procedures of the administration.

3 In the provision for philatelic purposes of items incorporating postage stamps, administrations shall ensure that the handling of the postage stamp element of such items and the associated use of cancellation dies, handstamps, cachets and other marking devices is in conformity with their respective proper postal procedures.

4 In issuing postage stamps, administrations shall ensure that these are printed in sufficient quantity to meet known and foreseeable operational and philatelic requirements. In employing cancellation dies, handstamps and cachets for special occasions or events, administrations shall ensure that the quantity of items thereby produced is sufficient to meet such requirements.

5 Administrations shall not cause postage stamps, including stamps incorporated in items for philatelic marketing purposes, to be sold to the public in the territory of issue at other than face value. Nor shall they sell such postage stamps in territories other than the territory of issue below face value.

6 Wherever possible, items incorporating postage stamps for philatelic purposes shall be produced in sufficient quantity to satisfy the requirements of all those wishing to purchase them.

7 Whilst administrations have no control over postage stamps or posted items once they have been sold, whether for postal or philatelic purposes, nevertheless:

7.1 Administrations shall not support nor acquiesce in any artifice intended, by means of indicating scarcity or potential scarcity, to enhance sales of their postage stamps or stamp-dependent items.

7.2 Administrations shall avoid any action which might be taken as declaring approval of or conferring official status on postage stamp-dependent items of unofficial origin.

7.3 Administrations appointing philatelic agents to market their philatelic products shall instruct such agents to observe the same procedures and practices as those of the appointing administration itself. Administrations shall not permit agents to operate or influence the administrations' proper postal procedures nor control any of their philatelic procedures.

7.4 Administrations shall specifically prohibit the sale or disposal by their agents of their postage stamps or stamp-dependent items below face value. In remunerating their agents, administrations shall obviate as far as possible any need for agents to sell postage stamps or those incorporated in stamp-dependent items above face value. Due allowance may be made for territorial variations in sales and other taxes which may be pertinent.

Reasons. – The intention of this Code is to provide a set of clear and agreed guidelines which can help postal administrations to implement prudent philatelic policies. The production and sale of philatelic items has long been recognized as a legitimate additional source of income for postal administrations, but imprudent policies can put philatelic income at risk.
If this Code is agreed at Congress, it is suggested that administrations that observe the policies recommended in the Code would be able to inform their philatelic customers that they, as an administration, conform to the UPU Philatelic Code of Ethics.
The worldwide peak in stamp collecting reached by 1980, in the absence of any official guidelines for administrations on whether, or how far, their normal postal procedures might be distorted to accommodate the apparent requirements of the philatelic market, led all too often to excesses which resulted in loss of confidence and drastic decline in stamp collecting and in market value of existing collections.
Reliance on the security, probity and accountability implicit in the operation of proper postal procedures, which had previously encouraged stamp collecting, was undermined during these years of recession, and for many administrations a lucrative contribution to their revenue was similarly eroded.
Reviving the popularity of stamp collecting, even at a less active level than before the decline, requires that disillusioned collectors of yesterday and potential collectors of tomorrow can have new confidence. A philatelic code of practice, which by its absence in the early 1980s led to imprudent methods of retrieving inflated overall philatelic revenues, is essential now if collectors' confidence is again to rest, as it should, in the integrity of postal procedures observed by administrations arising from their recognition by the UPU.

Previous attempts to arrive at a code of practice have been seen for the most part as generated by philatelic interests and by some as infringing the right of administrations to issue stamps according to their individual policies. The Code now proposed is no more than a positive restatement of the basic factors which earlier provided the necessary security that supported stamp collecting as a reasonable pursuit, and which in consequence prudent administrations should have no difficulty in accepting and observing, because there is no conflict with their established procedures. Without the psychological incentive arising from such reaffirmation of proper postal procedures, however, general recovery in the philatelic market is unlikely, and even if experienced by some administrations because of their known preoccupation with prudence, will not become sufficiently general to lead to the desired revival of new issue stamp collecting as a world pastime. The Code would be widely recognized as the response of the world's postal administrations to the legitimate aims of their philatelic customers. Administrations publicizing their adherence to the Code could expect to safeguard the loyalty of their existing markets and improve their opportunities of adding to them.

Supported by. – Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Malawi, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, Tonga, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

GREAT BRITAIN **2000.19**

Resolution

Study of the structure of the Convention, Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations

Congress,

In view of
the ever-increasing need for flexibility and adaptability of the Universal Postal Union in the light of external circumstances and pressures,

Welcoming
the work already done by the Executive Council to improve the work methods of the Union,

Noting
the intentions for further activities in this direction,

Considering
the need for clear, simple and adaptable rules for the operation of the international postal services,

Believing
however, that the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and the Agreements no longer meet this need adequately,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to undertake a study of the Convention, the Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations, with the purpose of determining:
   - which provisions are essential to the Convention and Agreements, and which are not proper to them and should be moved elsewhere;
   - how the Detailed Regulations, together with any provisions currently in the Convention or Agreements which it is deemed are not proper to them, could be recast into logically constructed operational manuals, which explain in clear and direct language how the international postal service is operated;

ii to decide whether such operational manuals need to have a legal status and, if so, what simplest form is possible;

iii to start work on the preparation of such operational manuals, once it has decided on the form they should take;

iv to submit the results of this work to the next Congress, together with proposals on how the operational manuals will be kept up to date.

Reasons. –

1 The Convention and Agreements are intergovernmental treaties and, as such, should contain only the basic and essential principles relating to the provision of the international postal services. However, examination shows that they now contain many articles and paragraphs of a detailed nature.

2 The Detailed Regulations, on the other hand, should lay down the details necessary for the day-to-day operation of the international postal services, and should be clear and easy to use. However, because of the procedure of amending them over the years, they have become difficult to follow and apply, and it is frequently necessary to consult several articles to comprehend a particular procedure.

3 Furthermore, the Detailed Regulations have a legal status, which makes it difficult to amend them in a flexible manner.

4 Operational manuals, as envisaged in this proposal, would explain simply, perhaps aided by diagrams and flow-charts, the various operational, statistical and accounting procedures, with separate chapters or sections dealing with each particular subject. They could then be used at all levels of a postal administration as working tools.

5 To ensure maximum flexibility, it would be desirable for the EC, with appropriate help from the CCPS and the IB, to have the power to issue such manuals and changes to them. However, an examination of the legal status of operational manuals would have to be undertaken; but it is hoped that, if a legal status is required, it could be of the simplest and least constraining nature. The EC would then be able to respond readily and flexibly to new circumstances, thus assuming a managerial rather than a legislative character.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia.

CANADA **2000.20**

Resolution

Use of a symbol for literature for the blind

Congress,

Aware of the fact that the present regulations do not provide for a distinct symbol for literature for the blind,

Considering
that, for this reason, such items are not always handled in the best possible way, particularly as regards customs clearance,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
a to conduct, with the cooperation of the international organizations concerned, a study aimed at determining whether the adoption of a distinct symbol for literature for the blind is called for;
b if appropriate, to propose to the next Congress a symbol which would ensure optimum quality of service for items of literature for the blind.

Reasons. – Article 115, c, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention prescribes that the indication *"Cécogrammes"* (Literature for the blind) shall be placed on the address side in the top right-hand corner of items mentioned in article 17 of the Convention. An organization involved in the field of materials for the blind has made representations to the effect that items of literature for the blind are subject to delays, particularly during customs clearance, because they cannot be identified easily and quickly enough. A distinct symbol, recognized in all countries, should remedy this situation.
This question merits in-depth study in order to find the best possible solution. It has also been pointed out that use of the term "Blindpost" in English rather than "Literature for the blind" is more in keeping with reality (eg dispatch of cassettes, etc).

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

DENMARK, GREAT BRITAIN **2000.21**

Recommendation

Conclusion of bilateral agreements on service targets

Congress,

Noting
the efforts to improve the quality of international postal service resulting from the Declaration of Hamburg,

Having noted
that the Executive Council has acknowledged the necessity of incorporating quality of service targets in the Convention,

Aware
of the importance of rapid and reliable postal transport in order to compete with private transport companies,

Recommends

- that the administrations of origin and destination conclude a bilateral agreement regarding service targets for letter-post items based on a detailed analysis of operational and transport arrangements between the two administrations;
- that the administrations should agree on the measures that each will take in order to achieve the ultimate service targets;
- that the administrations should set up monitoring systems in order to identify where problems are occurring;
- that there should be regular reviews of the bilateral agreements in order to review progress towards the ultimate target and to agree on what, if any, further measures are needed.

Reasons. – Executive Council proposal 2032.91/Rev 1 is an essential proposal as a means of improving the quality of service. However, the proposal ought to be supplemented with a recommendation to conclude bilateral agreements on the establishment of end-to-end service targets and to assure permanent monitoring of performance. It will not be possible in practice to conclude bilateral agreements for all routes. However, this should be concluded for every essential flow of mail from an administration of origin. As far as can be seen, the majority of countries will have to conclude five to ten agreements. As regards the biggest countries, it will be necessary to conclude more agreements. Besides end-to-end service targets, bilateral agreements ought to contain the conditions for these targets such as the pretreatment of mail in the country of origin and the kind of transport used between the two administrations. The bilateral agreements are revised at suitable intervals (eg once a year) partly in consequence of the results of measures of performance, partly in order to improve service targets.
Related proposal: 2032.91/Rev 1.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2000.22

Amendment to proposal 2000.16

Decision

International Business Reply Service

Annex, section 7.2.1. Amend as follows:

7.2.1 In order to achieve accurate monitoring, the administration in country B will bag or bundle IBRS/CCRI items separately from other mail, when dispatching items back to country A. The bundle labels must be clearly marked "IBRS/CCRI", followed by the number of items. If there are over 5 kg of IBRS/CCRI items, they should be placed in a separate bag. The bag label must have the indication "IBRS/CCRI", followed by the number of items, clearly marked on the back of the label. The number of IBRS/CCRI items must be notified on the AV 7 delivery bill. The bundles of IBRS/CCRI items shall be enclosed in the bag containing the delivery bill. (Remainder unchanged.)

Annex 3, section 2.3. Amend as follows:

2.3 The numbers of IBRS/CCRI items contained in a dispatch are indicated on the AV 7 delivery bill.

Reasons. – The AV 7 is the accounting document for airmail, and we believe it is preferable to use it for IBRS/CCRI as well. Use of the C 12 for IBRS/CCRI would require processing of two accounting documents for each dispatch containing IBRS/CCRI; this would not be cost-effective, and would be very difficult to handle.
The primary concern we have involves the potential for having to maintain an accounting system to keep track of two entirely different forms. Information concerning IBRS/CCRI should be stated on whatever single form Congress adopts in discussions about documentation on terminal dues and transit charges.

CONVENTION (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

Article 1

Freedom of transit

USSR **2001.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Freedom of transit, the principle of which is set forth in article 1 of the Constitution, shall carry with it the obligation for each postal administration to forward closed mails by routes agreed with the administration of posting as well as à découvert letter-post items by the routes which it uses for its own items. This obligation shall also apply to airmail correspondence, whether or not the intermediate postal administrations take part in reforwarding it.

Reasons. – Development of the principle of freedom of transit. The present text limits the choice of the dispatching administration. It also contains a contradiction, because, for various reasons, the route used by the administration for forwarding its own mails may not be the quickest; on the other hand, the administration of origin may prefer a slower but more economical or more reliable route.

Article 2

Failure to give freedom of transit

PAKISTAN **2002.1**

Amend as follows:

When a member country fails to observe the provisions of article 1 of the Constitution and of article 1 of the Convention regarding freedom of transit, postal administrations of other member countries may discontinue their postal service with that country. They shall give prior notice of this step to the administrations concerned by telegram or any appropriate telematic service, and inform the International Bureau of the fact.

Reasons. – Different telematic services are now available with the member countries of the UPU. The use of these services would help the postal administrations concerned to make alternative arrangements more rapidly.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 4

Temporary suspension and resumption of services

KOREA (REP) **2004.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 When, owing to exceptional circumstances, a postal administration is obliged temporarily to suspend its services wholly or in part, it shall announce the fact immediately, /.../ by telegram or telex or by electronic means to the administration or administrations concerned, indicating, if possible, the probable duration of the suspension of services. It shall do likewise when the suspended services are resumed.

Reasons. – In practice, the notification reaches the administration concerned too late and, therefore, often serves no real purpose.
The electronic transmission of written messages, for example by the facsimile service, is now widely employed by postal administrations.

Article 4

Temporary suspension and resumption of services

IRAQ, SUDAN **2004.2**

Amendment to proposal 2004.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 When, owing to exceptional circumstances, a postal administration is obliged temporarily to suspend its services wholly or in part, it shall announce the fact immediately, /.../ by the fastest means of telecommunication available, to the administration or administrations concerned, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The Republic of Korea has proposed adding "or by electronic means" to the text of article 4, paragraph 1, of the Hamburg Convention.
In view of the continuing advances in telecommunications between Congresses, and so as not to be obliged to add a new means of communication each time and have to amend the text accordingly, we propose a set wording that specifies the fastest means of telecommunication available.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 6

Creation of new service

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2006.1**

Amend as follows:

Administrations may by mutual consent create a new service not expressly provided for in the Acts of the Union. Charges for a new service shall be laid down by the administrations concerned, having regard to the expenses of operating the service.

Reasons. – Until now, article 6 of the Convention dealt with the possibility of creating new services not provided for in the Convention. Since the Convention deals solely with the letter-post service and since the article in question was designed for other services, it would be desirable to replace the term "Convention" by "Acts of the Union". Moreover, charges for a new service are laid down not by the administration concerned, but by the administrations concerned or by each administration concerned.

Article 6

Creation of new service

FINLAND **2006.2**

Amendment to proposal 2006.1

Amend as follows:

Administrations may by mutual consent create a new service not expressly provided for in the Acts of the Union. Charges for a new service shall be laid down by each administration concerned, having regard to the expenses of operating the service.

Reasons. – Until now, article 6 of the Convention dealt with the possibility of creating new services not provided for in the Convention. Since the Convention deals solely with the letter-post service and since the article in question was designed for other services, it would be desirable to replace the term "Convention" by "Acts of the Union". Moreover, charges for a new service are laid down not by the administration concerned, but by the administrations concerned or by each administration concerned.

Reasons for the amendment. – As is stated above, it is each administration's task to lay down its charges. The amended text clarifies this, maintaining at the same time the element of there always being more than one administration concerned.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2006.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 6bis

Use of bar codes and unique identification system for items, receptacles and related documents

1 Administrations may use computer-generated bar codes and a unique identification system in the international postal services for purposes such as track/trace systems and other identification applications. The bar codes and the unique identification system may be used in order to identify, for example:
- individual items;
- mail receptacles (mailbags, containers, letter trays, etc);
- related documents (forms, labels, etc).

2 Administrations which choose to use bar codes in the international services must comply with the technical specifications laid down by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies. These specifications shall be notified to all administrations by the International Bureau.

3 Administrations which do not operate computerized bar-coding systems are not obliged to comply with the specifications laid down by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies.

4 Nonetheless, administrations not using a computerized bar-coding system may find it useful to adopt the system of unique identification for items, receptacles and related documents specified by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies. This system may be used by countries operating traditional manual systems for numbering items, receptacles and documents in the international postal services.

5 If countries using a manual system choose to use the unique system, they must comply with the specifications laid down by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 67.

Article 6bis

Use of bar codes and unique identification system for items, receptacles and related documents

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN **2006.92**

Amendment to proposal 2006.91

Paragraphs 2 and 5. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations which choose to use bar codes in the international services should comply with the technical specifications laid down by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies. These specifications shall be notified to all administrations by the International Bureau.

5 If countries using a manual system choose to use the unique system, they should comply with the specifications laid down by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies.

Reasons. – The role of the CCPS in setting bar code standards is still in its infancy. As explained in Congress – Docs 67 and 67/Add 1, there is still much work to be done in this field. For that reason, it is felt that some flexibility in the wording of the proposal is needed until further experience is gained by the CCPS in this matter.

Article 8

Monetary standard. Equivalents

AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VATICAN, YUGOSLAVIA

2008.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The monetary unit /.../ laid down in article 7 of the Constitution and used in the Convention and the Agreements as well as in their Detailed Regulations shall be /.../ the Special Drawing Right (SDR).

Reasons. – This proposal is the consequence of the replacement of the gold franc by the SDR as the monetary standard of the Union (see proposal 1007.2).

Article 8

Monetary standard. Equivalents

AUSTRALIA

2008.2

Amendment to proposal 2008.1

Amend the article as follows:

1 The monetary unit laid down in article 7 of the Constitution and used in the Convention and the Agreements as well as in their Detailed Regulations shall be the Special Drawing Right (SDR).

2 (No change.)

3 (Deleted.)

4 (No change.)

5 (Deleted.)

6 (Deleted.)

Reasons – Proposal 2008.1 stems from the adoption of the SDR as the Union's monetary unit and specifies that the SDR shall be used in the Convention and the Agreements and their Detailed Regulations. Furthermore, subsequent to the adoption of proposal 3019.6 converting the current basic charges into guideline charges, various references to equivalents have to be deleted. It is true that equivalents are still valid for converting into local currency the minimum selling price for international reply coupons, the indemnities payable to customers and certain special charges. But the economic importance of equivalents in this regard is not comparable to their use for fixing the charges of items. In addition, the current text of the article makes no reference to converting indemnities into local currencies.

Article 18

Letter-post items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2018.1**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and create the following paragraphs 2 to 4:

1 Letter-post items shall consist of:
a letters and postcards together called "LC";
b printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets together called "AO".

2 Letter-post items conveyed by air with priority shall be called "airmail correspondence".

3 Based upon the speed of their treatment, letter-post items may be divided into:
a priority items, which are letter-post items conveyed by the quickest route (air or surface) with priority;
b non-priority items which are letter-post items for which the sender has chosen a lower rate, implying a longer delivery time.

4 Operationally, in administrations of transit and destination, priority items shall be treated as airmail correspondence; on the basis of bilateral rules, administrations may also give the same treatment to surface LC items when no better service is offered to the sender. Similarly, non-priority items shall be treated as surface AO items, including AO surface items conveyed by air with reduced priority (S.A.L.).

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. At present, air conveyance is the usual method of forwarding LC and, to a great extent, AO items also. It therefore seems expedient to incorporate the provisions concerning airmail correspondence into the provisions concerning the letter post, as is done in the system used in the Postal Parcels Agreement (see articles 4, paragraph 3, and 8, of that Agreement). In the consultation, a large majority of administrations gave their consent in principle to the above amendment.
The proposal adds a new dimension to article 18, viz that of classification based on the speed and/or method of conveyance. Since the concepts of "LC" and "AO" are not defined in the Convention, it was considered advisable to insert definitions in paragraph 1. The wording of paragraph 2 is taken from article 71, which will become superfluous if this proposal is adopted, and can be deleted (see proposal 4071.1). Paragraph 3 introduces the system of classification based on speed and paragraph 4, gives the main rule for the coexistence of the two systems at operational level.
Related proposals: 3019.5, 3019.91, 2032.92, 4071.1, 4072.1, 2513.91, 2524.91 and 2550.1.

Article 18

Letter-post items

PAKISTAN **2018.2/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

Letter-post items shall consist of letters, postcards, printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets. The expressions "letter" and "postcard" mean and include communications by one person to another sent in writing, print or type and may disseminate a message, information, thought, idea or advice. Postal administrations may nevertheless define these terms in the light of their domestic regulations.

Reasons. – The conveyance of "letters and postcards" is the monopoly of the postal administrations. There is, however, no definition of "letter" and "postcard" in the UPU Acts. Consequent upon the establishment of private courier services in most of the developed and developing countries, a number of problems have been faced by postal administrations, including litigation. It is, therefore, necessary that the definition of "letter" and "postcard" be incorporated in this article.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 18

Letter-post items

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL

2018.3

Amendment to proposal 2018.1

Add the following paragraphs 1bis and 2bis:

1 (No change.)

1bis Special bags containing solely printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall be called "M bags".

2 (No change.)

2bis Surface items conveyed by air with reduced priority shall be called "S.A.L."

Reasons. –

i Logically, the definition of "M bags" should be introduced, because it is not now clearly set forth in the Convention.

ii To include in the relevant part of the article the definition of surface items conveyed by air, thereby also making it possible to link the contents of the end of paragraph 4 with the corresponding definition given above.

Supported by. – Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Paraguay, Spain.

Article 20

Standardized items

LUXEMBOURG **2020.1**

Insert the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Administrations which admit items in envelopes whose width does not exceed 162 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm, as standardized items in their domestic service may also admit such items as standardized items in the international service.

Reasons. – With today's sorting equipment, the processing of items with a larger format can be mechanized. This advantage must be passed on to the customers by applying the lower rates for standardized items to all items which can be processed by sorting machines.
However, customers have difficulty understanding why their items are standardized in the domestic service, whereas they become non-standardized by virtue of being sent abroad.
It is therefore important to adapt the regulations to technical developments and to make them more comprehensible to our customers, if we are not to play into the hands of our competitors.
This additional provision will also make it possible to dispense with the reservations introduced by a number of administrations when signing the Acts (article VI, paragraph 3, of the Final Protocol).

Supported by.– Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 20

Standardized items

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2020.2**

Paragraph 1, a, iii. Amend as follows:

iii all items in envelopes:
the sender's address, when it appears on the front, shall be placed in the top left-hand corner; this position shall also be assigned to service indications or labels, if any, which may be located beneath the sender's address; service indications may also be placed immediately above the addressee's address when window envelopes are used; the items shall be closed by completely sticking down the sealing flap of the envelope;

Reasons. – An inquiry, conducted within the framework of CCPS study 636 "Address area on documents – Constituent elements of a postal address" and covering several points, revealed that it is necessary, particularly for electronic mail, to place some service indications immediately above the addressee's address. These indications must also be visible through the window of the envelope. As the inquiry revealed that the administrations were favourable to this special feature also being applied to standardized items, it is therefore proposed to supplement the provisions on standardized items in the Convention to that effect.

Article 20

Standardized items

FRANCE, GERMANY, FED REP OF **2020.3/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1, b. Supplement as follows:

b for items in card form:
items in card form up to 120 x 235 mm in size may be accepted as standardized items provided they are made of cardboard heavy enough to be sufficiently stiff to withstand processing without damage;

Reasons. – Most senders and printers want to have as much room as possible on business reply mail in card form.
The automatic sorting machines used by many administrations can process objects up to 120 x 235 mm in size, either in card or envelope form.
It is therefore proposed that standardized items in card form be accepted up to 120 x 235 mm (± 2 mm) in size, conditional on minimum weight and sufficient stiffness to allow safe handling by automatic or manual sort.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Article 22

Items wrongly admitted

BRAZIL **2022.1**

Create the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis If the administration of destination finds that an item posted as an AO does not, by its nature, meet the conditions laid down in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, it may classify the item, according to its actual weight, in the postal parcel category, in the corresponding weight step. The rates due shall be collected from the administration of origin.

Reasons. – A growing number of M bags or small packets are being assimilated to postal parcels because of their contents, weight or size.
Moreover, it is unfair for the addressee to bear the costs incurred as the result of an error committed at the time of posting.
The purpose of this proposal is to enable the administration of destination to collect payment for the processing it does and to fill the existing gap.
If this proposal is approved, Committee 7 will have to consider the provisions to govern this measure.

Article 26

Storage charge

PAKISTAN **2026.1**

Amend as follows:

The administration of destination shall be authorized to collect, according to its legislation, a storage charge for any letter-post item /.../ of which the addressee has not taken delivery within the period during which the item is held at his disposal free of charge. This charge shall not apply to literature for the blind.

Reasons. – Addressees should be discouraged from leaving postal items too long with the post office. The administration has to adopt measures for the safe custody of the articles irrespective of its weight. The proposal is aimed at simplifying the operational problems of the administration of destination.
See also proposal 3024.2.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 27

Prepayment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2027.1**

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis Surcharged airmail correspondence, surcharged S.A.L. mail and priority items which it is not possible to have regularized by the senders shall be sent by air, as S.A.L. and as priority mail respectively if the charges paid represent at least the amount of the surcharge or, as appropriate, the difference between the charge for an airmail or S.A.L. item and the charge for a surface item or the difference between the charge for a priority item and the charge for a non-priority item. Nevertheless, the administration of origin may send such items by air or by priority means when the charges paid represent at least 75 percent of the surcharge or 50 percent of the combined charge. Below these limits, the items shall be forwarded by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence or non-priority items.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The purpose of this proposal is to incorporate into article 27 the provisions concerning unpaid or underpaid airmail correspondence and to extend them to include unpaid or underpaid priority items and S.A.L. items. The new paragraph replaces article 77 (see proposal 4077.1).

Article 28

Methods of denoting prepayment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2028.1**

Paragraph 1. Add the following subparagraph dbis:

dbis indication that full postage has been prepaid, for example, "Taxe perçue" ("Amount collected"). This indication shall appear in the top right-hand part of the address side and be authenticated by a date-stamp impression of the office of origin or, in the case of unpaid or underpaid items, of the office which prepaid the item or made up the postage on it.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The aim of this proposal is to incorporate into article 28 the provisions concerning the methods of denoting prepayment of airmail correspondence and to extend them to include all letter-post items. The new subparagraph replaces article 76 (see proposal 4076.1) and part of article 139, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations (see proposal 2539.1).

Article 30

Charge on unpaid or underpaid correspondence

SAUDI ARABIA **2030.1**

Amend as follows:

1 An administration of origin that itself undertakes to prepay unpaid letter-post items or make up the postage on underpaid items and collect the missing amount from the sender shall /.../ be authorized to collect from the sender the handling charge determined by its internal legislation.

2 Where paragraph 1 is not applied, the administration of origin shall be authorized to deal with unpaid or underpaid items in accordance with its internal legislation.

3 Registered and ordinary items and insured letters shall be regarded on arrival as duly prepaid.

Reasons. –

i The method prescribed in article 24, h, of the Convention for calculating the charge payable is complicated and unsuited to present circumstances, where speed is all-important.

ii In actual practice, most administrations of origin no longer use this method because of its complexity and unsuitability.

iii The method is an obstacle for offices of destination when they have to collect the missing amounts from the addressees, and in most cases such items are not delivered to their addressees.

iv Allowing administrations of origin to collect the missing charge on the basis of their internal legislation would be in keeping with administrations' actual circumstances and would at the same time facilitate the work of administrations of destination.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

GREAT BRITAIN **2030.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 30bis

International Business Reply Service

1 Administrations may agree with each other to participate in the International Business Reply Service (IBRS/CCRI), as an optional service.

2 Administrations which operate the service shall comply with the provisions laid down by the Executive Council.

3 Two administrations may, nevertheless, agree bilaterally on another system to be applied between themselves.

Reasons. – See annex to proposal 2000.16.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

Article 31

International reply coupons

BELGIUM **2031.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Reply coupons shall be exchangeable in any member country for one or more postage stamps representing the charge applicable in its international service for the first weight step for ordinary letters sent by surface. Unless the internal legislation of the country of exchange prevents this, reply coupons shall also be exchangeable for postal stationery or for other postal prepayment marks or impressions. When a sufficient number of reply coupons are presented, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – To update the existing text which still refers to the vague concept of an unregistered letter whereas everywhere else, mention is made of the charge applicable for the first weight step for letters sent by surface.
Provided that the legislation of the country of destination does not prevent it, there is no reason to restrict the way in which senders prepay their correspondence. This greater flexibility will necessarily result in increased use of reply coupons and thus promote the development of international relations.
Moreover, the present wording of this article presupposes the existence of internal legislation authorizing the exchange of international reply coupons for postal stationery. The new wording absolves administrations from the need for such regulations, while preserving each country's sovereignty in the matter.

Supported by. – Canada, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain, Italy.

Article 31

International reply coupons

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2031.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Reply coupons shall be exchangeable in any member country for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage prepayable on an unregistered letter sent abroad by air or as a priority item. If the regulations of the administration of the country of exchange permit, reply coupons shall also be exchangeable for postal stationery. /.../

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. In the 1987 consultation, a large majority of administrations replied that, when the "priority/non-priority" system is used, the international reply coupon should be exchangeable for a postage stamp representing the postage on a priority letter of 20 g. The logical consequence of this upgrading of the coupon must be the exchange for the minimum postage prepayable on an airmail letter instead of the minimum postage prepayable on a letter sent by surface. Moreover, customers using international reply coupons often need the airmail letter/priority item service rather than the surface letter/non-priority item service. This proposal aims at introducing this upgrading of reply coupons. The cost of air conveyance of a letter up to 20 g is modest compared with the value of the reply coupon.

Article 31

International reply coupons

BRAZIL **2031.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Reply coupons shall be exchangeable in any member country for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage prepayable on an unregistered letter sent abroad /.../. If the regulations of the administration of the country of exchange permit, reply coupons shall also be exchangeable for postal stationery. Where applicable, when a sufficient number of reply coupons are presented, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The introduction of S.A.L. mail has prompted numerous postal administrations to eliminate the "letter forwarded by surface" category from their rate structure. Even those which do not use S.A.L. mail for dispatching letters and postcards no longer use the surface route for this category of items. Consequently, the charge collected for forwarding a letter by air henceforth represents the minimum amount for the exchange of coupons.

Article 31

International reply coupons

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2031.4**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The value of the reply coupon shall be 2.25 gold francs (0.74 SDR). The selling price fixed by the administrations concerned may not be less than this value.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.6 for abolishing the upper limit of the charge for a letter up to 20 grammes. At the same time, the current value of international reply coupons appears to be high enough to cover the cost of air conveyance as well in the event that Congress were to adopt proposal 3031.2 for allowing the exchange of a coupon against the postage prepayable on a priority or airmail letter. Indeed, the cost of air conveyance for a letter of 20 grammes over the world weighted average distance is only 0.15 g fr.

Article 31

International reply coupons

IRAQ **2031.5**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 International reply coupons shall be accepted in Union member countries for the postage actually prepayable on items, where the internal legislation of the administration of the country of posting permits, by means of postage stamps, postal stationery or postal franking impressions representing the charge applicable in its international service for the first weight step for ordinary letters sent abroad by air or as a priority item. Where applicable, when a sufficient number of reply coupons are presented, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – On the basis of proposals 2031.1 by Belgium, 2031.2 by the EC, 2031.3 by Brazil and 2031.4 by the EC, we wanted to submit an umbrella proposal combining all the proposals on the same subject.
Our administration feels that the term "exchangeable" should be avoided as potentially ambiguous and allowing of interpretations that divorce reply coupons from their initial purpose. It has sometimes been construed in terms of using reply coupons to subscribe to certain printed matter, periodicals and competitions, and to obtain forms. The purpose of this umbrella proposal, therefore, is to specify that coupons must be used only for postage prepayment purposes by the dispatching office.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 31

International reply coupons

BELGIUM **2031.6**

Amendment to proposal 2031.1

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Reply coupons shall be exchangeable in any member country for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage prepayable on an unregistered letter sent abroad by air or as a priority item. Unless the internal legislation of the country of exchange prevents this, reply coupons shall also be exchangeable for postal stationery or for other postal prepayment marks or impressions. /.../

Reasons. – This amendment is, in fact, a merger of proposals 2031.1 and 2031.2 as Belgium agrees with Executive Council proposal 2031.2 for the reasons adduced. However, it wishes to keep in this amendment the changes made to the last sentence of pragraph 3 in proposal 2031.1 so that administrations do not have to specify in their internal legislation that reply coupons are exchangeable for postal stationery or other prepayment marks. At the same time, Belgium wishes to enable users to use new methods of prepayment of correspondence in exchange for reply coupons. This flexibility can only serve to promote the development of international relations.

Article 32

Express items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2032.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 In countries where the administration performs the service, letter-post items shall, at the sender's request, be delivered by special messenger as soon as possible after their arrival at the delivery office; however, any administration shall have the right to confine this service to air-mail correspondence, to priority items and, when this is the only means used between two administrations, to surface LC items. As regards insured letters, the administration of destination may, where its regulations so provide, deliver by express an advice of arrival of the item and not the item itself.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The aim of this proposal is to give both the administration of origin and the administration of destination the possibility of confining the express delivery service to airmail items and priority items. In the consultation a majority of administrations wanted to reserve the express delivery service for airmail items and priority items. At present, postmen in countries of destination sometimes have to deliver with top priority special delivery items which have been on the way for three or four weeks. This is demoralizing for the delivery service and harmful to the express delivery service. In addition, delivery by special messenger involves high costs for administrations of destination. Consequently, these administrations have an economic interest in confining express delivery to items for which the sender has paid quite high charges (air or priority) over and above the express charge. Moreover, according to CCPS study 621, 14 of the 81 administrations providing the "Express" service for letters do not provide it for printed papers.
According to the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 109, paragraph 1, a, administrations must inform the International Bureau whether they apply the option of restricting the express delivery service or not. This information is then given in the Compendium of Information (Convention).

Article 32

Express items

CANADA **2032.2/Rev 2**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Express items may be dealt with in a form different from that specified in paragraph 1, as long as the /.../ overall service level of this service provided to the addressee /.../ is at least equal to that which would have been obtained through special messenger delivery.

Reasons. – Delivery through a special messenger is not the only way to provide express service. It is very expensive as well. One alternative is handling and processing in a dedicated stream, with tight service standards. This can often result in faster and more reliable service, especially in large countries.
This possibility constitutes a product orientation which should be provided for in article 32.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Norway, Sweden, United States of America.

Article 32

Express items

GREAT BRITAIN **2032.3**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis In cases in which express items have to be submitted to customs control, administrations should:
a present them to Customs as soon as possible after their arrival;
b encourage the customs authorities in their country to carry out the control of these items speedily.

Reasons. – To improve as much as possible the quality of service for express items. When they are necessary, the customs controls should not harm the quality of this service.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2032.91/Rev 1**

Create the following new article:

Article 32bis

Quality of service targets

1 Administrations of destination shall fix a service target for the handling of priority 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 of destination shall also, as far as possible, fix a service target for the handling of surface and non-priority items addressed to their country.

3 Administrations of origin shall fix service targets for priority and airmail items for abroad by reference to the targets fixed by the administrations of destination.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The aim of the proposal is to include service targets in the Convention. In the consultation conducted within the framework of the study on classification, a clear majority of postal administrations considered that it was possible to fix service targets for the handling of priority items and airmail correspondence in the countries of destination. Added together, the number of administrations which replied that 90 percent of the items should be delivered to the addressees on the first working day after their arrival in the country of destination and the number of those which replied that 90 percent of the items should be delivered to the addressees within two working days after their arrival constitute a clear majority. This should be the subject of an annotation. However, the majority of administrations thought that this service target should not be universally applicable in all countries but that each administration should fix its own targets and publish them in the Compendium of Information (Convention). Moreover, the administrations of some large countries maintained that, while they could fix better service targets than that mentioned in paragraph 1 for certain regions of their countries, they were unable to ensure the same standard of service for all regions. They were, however, prepared to offer the same service target as for comparable items in their domestic service. Because priority mail and airmail from abroad often arrived in a city that suited the administration of destination (eg a city with a big sorting centre), they could in some cases even offer a shorter target than that fixed for domestic service items.
Slightly over half the administrations which replied thought that it was possible to fix service targets for the handling of non-priority and surface-mail items in the country of destination, but there was no majority in favour of a specific target.
Related proposals: 2000.21, 2032.92 and 2509.3.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2032.92**

Create the following new article:

Article 32ter

Priority treatment of airmail correspondence and priority items

Administrations shall take all necessary steps to:

a ensure the best conditions for the receipt and onward transmission of mails containing airmail correspondence and priority items;

b ensure that agreements concluded with the carriers concerning the priority due to such mails are respected;

c speed up the operations relating to the customs control of airmail correspondence and priority items addressed to their countries;

d keep to a strict minimum the time required for forwarding airmail correspondence and priority items posted in their country to the countries of destination and for having airmail correspondence and priority items arriving from abroad delivered to the addressees.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59 and proposal 2032.91, the purpose of which is to introduce service targets into the Convention. This proposal aims at creating a new article 32ter which indicates ways of attaining these targets. The text is taken over from article 79 and expanded so as to include priority items in addition to airmail correspondence. If this proposal is adopted, article 79 can be deleted (see proposal 4079.1).

Article 33

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address at the sender's request

ITALY **2033.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If, in relations between two countries which admit this procedure, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph of the action taken by the office of destination on his request for withdrawal from the post or alteration of the address, he shall pay for this purpose the relative telegraph charge /.../, calculated on a fifteen-word basis. The cost of the telegraph reply shall be borne by the administration of destination. When telex is used, the telegraph charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the request by telex.

Reasons. – 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, ie to collect the telegraph charge for a reply-paid telegram.
The aim of this proposal is to adapt the regulation to reality. The charge for a telegraph reply to a request for withdrawal from the post or alteration of the address must be borne by the administration of destination.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Greece, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Switzerland.

Article 33

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address at the sender's request

PAKISTAN **2033.2**

Amend as follows:

1 The sender of a letter-post item may have it withdrawn from the post, or have its address altered or corrected, so long as the item:
a to c (no change).

2 The request to be made to this effect shall be forwarded by post, /.../ telegraph or any appropriate telematic service at the expense of the sender who shall pay, for each request the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, j. If the request is to be forwarded by a service other than the post, the sender shall pay in addition the corresponding charge for that service. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 If its legislation permits, each administration shall be bound to accept requests for withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of the address in respect of any letter-post item posted in the service of other administrations.

4 If, in relations between two countries which admit this procedure, the sender wishes to be informed by a service other than the post of the action taken by the office of destination on his request for withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of the address, he shall pay for this purpose the relative /.../ charge. (Remainder unchanged.)

5 The charges prescribed in paragraph 2 shall be levied only once for each request for withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of address involving several items posted at the same time, the same office, by the same sender to the same addressee.

6 (No change.)

7 An item shall be returned to origin by air following a request for withdrawal from the post when the sender undertakes to pay the corresponding air surcharge. When an item is redirected by air following a request for alteration or correction of address, the corresponding air surcharge shall be collected from the addressee and shall remain the property of the delivering administration.

Reasons. –
a To bring paragraphs 1, 3, 5 and 7 into line with the title of the article.
b The changes proposed in paragraphs 2 and 4 are intended to encourage the use of telex and other telematic services for requests for withdrawal from the post, alteration or correction of address at the sender's request.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 34

Redirection

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2034.1**

Amend as follows:

1 If an addressee changes his address, letter-post items shall be reforwarded to him forthwith, under the conditions prescribed in the internal service, unless the sender has forbidden redirection by means of a note on the address side in a language known in the country of destination. Nevertheless, reforwarding from one country to another shall be effected only if the items satisfy the conditions for the onward conveyance. /.../

1bis Airmail letters, airmail postcards and priority items shall be redirected to their new destination by the quickest route (air or surface). Other airmail correspondence shall be redirected by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence except in the cases referred to in the following paragraphs.

1ter Items other than those listed in paragraph 1bis may be reforwarded by air at the express request of the addressee if the latter undertakes to pay the air surcharges or combined charges on the new air route or on the new priority transmission; in this case, the surcharge or the combined charge shall be collected, in principle, at the time of delivery of the item and retained by the delivering administration. All items may also be reforwarded by the quickest route if the surcharges or combined charges are paid at the redirecting office by a third person. Redirection by the quickest route within the country of destination shall, in the case of surface or non-priority items, be governed by the internal regulations of that country.

1quater Administrations which apply combined charges may fix special fees, which must not exceed the combined charges, for the redirection by air or by priority means under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1ter.

1quinquies The special C 6 envelopes and bags used for collective redirection of correspondence shall be forwarded to the new destination by the route prescribed for individual items in paragraphs 1bis and 1ter.

2 to 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The purpose of this proposal is to incorporate the provisions concerning the redirection of airmail correspondence into those concerning the redirection of letter-post items. If the proposal is adopted, article 80 can be deleted (see proposal 4080.1 as well as the similar proposals 2035.1 and 4081.1).

Article 34

Redirection

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2034.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 If an addressee changes his address, letter-post items shall be reforwarded to him forthwith, under the conditions prescribed in the internal service, unless the sender has forbidden redirection by means of a note on the address side in a language known in the country of destination or unless the item is addressed in accordance with article 113, paragraph 1, jbis, of the Detailed Regulations. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2513.3.

Article 35

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2035.1**

Amend as follows:

1 to 6 (No change.)

7 Airmail letters, airmail postcards and priority items to be returned to origin shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface).

7bis Undeliverable airmail correspondence other than airmail letters and airmail postcards shall be returned to origin by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence; however, in the event of interruption of those means of transport, the correspondence shall be returned to origin by air.

7ter For the return of correspondence to origin by air or priority means at the request of the sender, article 34, paragraphs 1ter and 1quater, shall apply by analogy.

8 (No change.)

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The purpose of the proposal is to incorporate the provisions concerning the return to origin of airmail correspondence into those concerning the return of letter-post items and to introduce provision for undeliverable items when the "priority/non-priority" system is used.
If this proposal is adopted, article 81 can be deleted (see proposal 4081.1 as well as the similar proposals 2034.1 and 4080.1).

Article 35

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2035.2**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The return to origin of undeliverable printed papers shall not be compulsory, unless the sender has asked for their return by means of a note on the item in a language known in the country of destination. However, administrations shall endeavour to make such return to sender or inform him appropriately, when repeated deliveries or bulk items are involved. Registered printed papers and books shall always be returned.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. In the 1987 consultation, 54 percent of the administrations were of the opinion that undeliverable non-priority items must always be returned to the sender, whereas 46 percent preferred optional return as for printed papers. It is in the mutual interest of postal administrations and their customers to update lists of addresses to ensure that postal items are delivered to their addressees as quickly and as cheaply as possible. For this reason it is important to notify the sender that the addressee no longer resides at the address given, either by returning the item to him or by another form of notification. It appears that some administrations wish to return all undeliverable items while others do not wish to return all categories of undeliverable postal items.
When administrations were invited to comment on the proposals, one administration proposed the above wording which may constitute a compromise between the two groups.

Article 35

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

PAKISTAN **2035.3**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 Undeliverable items shall be returned forthwith to the country of origin or sender's country of residence.

3 The period of retention for items held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed poste restante shall be fixed by the regulations of the administration of destination. As a general rule, however, this period may not exceed one month, except in particular cases where the administration of destination considers it necessary to extend it to a maximum of two months. Return to the country of origin or sender's country of residence shall be effected within a shorter period if the sender has requested it by a note on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

6 The return to origin or sender's country of residence of undeliverable printed papers shall not be compulsory, unless the sender has asked for their return by means of a note on the item in a language known in the country of destination. Registered printed papers and books shall always be returned.

7 In the event of return to the country of origin or sender's country of residence by air, article 81 of the Convention and 200 of the Detailed Regulations shall be applied.

8 Undeliverable letter-post items returned to the country of origin or sender's country of residence shall be delivered to senders according to the conditions laid down in article 34, paragraph 5. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – To avoid successive reforwardings in case the sender's address is other than the country of posting and also to make this article compatible with article 29 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 35

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

COLOMBIA **2035.4**

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 When the administration of destination returns to origin a registered AO item weighing over 2000 g the characteristics of which do not conform to the standards laid down in the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, it may consider that item as falling within the postal parcels category and treat it as such, ie the item may be accompanied by a CP 25 statement of charges and dispatched in parcel mails by surface or by air according to the mode of transmission used for the outward journey.

Reasons. – Large quantities of items are frequently received which arrive as registered AO items but in actual fact resemble parcels because of their content, weight and size. These items are however given the normal treatment in order not to paralyze the mail stream in which they have been inserted. When such an item is not delivered for some reason, recovery of the return charges presents difficulties owing to the present system of collection. To facilitate and regulate the reimbursement of these costs and so to overcome problems of this kind, it is proposed that the CP 25 statement of charges be used for the items concerned by this proposal.

Supported by. – Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela.

Article 35

Undeliverable items. Return to country of origin or to sender

SPAIN **2035.5**

Insert the following paragraph 6bis:

6bis When the country returning the item no longer uses surface conveyance, it shall return undeliverable items by the most appropriate means in use.

Reasons. – More and more countries are adopting S.A.L. because of the lengthy and sometimes uncertain transmission times entailed by surface conveyance. Some have even abandoned surface conveyance altogether. It is therefore appropriate to acknowledge this situation with regard to the return to origin of undeliverable items.

Supported by. – Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican.

Article 36

Prohibitions

SWITZERLAND **2036.1**

Paragraph 3, a. Amend as follows:

a shall not bear any inscription or contain any document having the character of current and personal correspondence; however, the administration of origin may admit in small packets documents having the character of current and personal correspondence directly related to their contents;

Reasons. – This option meets an obvious need by customers who find it difficult to understand why their items, particularly gifts, cannot be accompanied by a personal message. The administration of posting should be free to accept personal messages in small packets.
At present, it is the administration of origin which decides whether the content of a small packet complies with the conditions of admission of this category of item, eg when the item contains business papers or recorded tape (Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 130, paragraph 3). It is also that administration that runs the risk of any loss of revenue.
Small packets containing personal messages are unlikely to compete with letters since, by their nature, small packets are more suitable for sending small quantities of goods than documents having the character of current and personal correspondence. In addition, the total transmission time of small packets from the country of origin to the country of destination is longer than that for letters since small packets are always subject to Customs treatment. The same applies to delivery as such items do not have the priority given to letters.
Postal administrations must take account of, or even anticipate, their customers' wishes, if they wish to retain their share of the market. Many administrations already accept personal messages in small packets for countries with which they have concluded bilateral agreements. Experience in the CEPT has also been conclusive on this point.

It should be noted that this proposal is optional and leaves it up to the administration of origin to decide whether or not to accept personal messages in small packets.
See also proposal 2530.1 on amending article 130, paragraph 3, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Article 36

Prohibitions

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2036.2**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 Every administration shall ensure to the fullest extent possible that the information concerning the prohibitions of its country referred to in paragraph 4, f, is communicated to the International Bureau /.../ at least three months before their application, is stated in a clear, specific and detailed manner and is kept up to date.

Reasons. – Information about prohibitions in the country of destination must be received in good time by administrations so that they can notify senders of it.

Article 36

Prohibitions

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2036.3**

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 When an item wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the administration of origin shall be notified without delay how it has been dealt with. This notification shall clearly indicate the prohibition under which the item falls and the articles which gave rise to seizure. A wrongly admitted item which is returned to origin shall be accompanied by a similar notification.

Reasons. – It is particularly important for the senders to be notified of the specific reasons for return to origin of small packets and parcels which have been returned because part or all of their contents violates the prohibitions and restrictions of the country of destination. This information will help prevent future prohibited mailings and reduce inquiries seeking information about the return. Moreover, a new standard form C 33/CP 10bis (Information about a seized postal item) has been approved by the Executive Council and can readily be adapted for this purpose.

Article 36

Prohibitions

SENEGAL **2036.4**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, items other than /.../ insured letters 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.

Reasons. – As evidenced by numerous International Bureau Circulars most administrations do not admit the articles cited in paragraph 2 in either ordinary or registered items. In order to avoid the need for such circulars and for claims which are difficult to investigate, such articles should be sent only by insured letter.

Supported by. – Côte d'Ivoire (Rep), Niger, Togo.

Article 36

Prohibitions

PAKISTAN **2036.5**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Except as otherwise provided in the Detailed Regulations, printed papers and literature for the blind /.../:

a shall not bear any inscription or contain any document having the character of current and personal correspondence;

b shall not contain any postage stamp or form of prepayment, whether cancelled or not, or any paper representing a monetary value.

Reasons. – Since the 1969 Tokyo Congress inclusion of documents in a parcel having the character of current and personal correspondence has been allowed. There is practically no difference between a parcel and a small packet so far as the transmission of goods is concerned except that the maximum weight limit of a small packet is 1 kilogramme extendable to 2 kilogrammes by mutual consent. As such, this provision should also be applied to small packets which would help the postal service in competing with other commercial organizations.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 36

Prohibitions

PAKISTAN **2036.6**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 Moreover, the right of every member country shall be reserved to deny conveyance in transit à découvert over its territory 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 that country. Such items shall be returned to the administration of origin.

Reasons. – Literature for the blind is given special exemptions on humanitarian grounds. As such, this item should be given the same treatment as letters and postcards to provide assistance in the transmission of such mails.
See also proposal 2530.2.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 36

Prohibitions

COLOMBIA **2036.7**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 Items containing articles mentioned in paragraph 4 which have been wrongly admitted to the post shall be dealt with according to the legislation of the country of the administration establishing their presence. /.../

Reasons. – The wording of the deleted text is as follows: "Letters may not contain documents which have the character of current and personal correspondence exchanged between persons other than the sender and the addressee or persons living with them. If the administration of the country of origin or destination discovers the presence of such documents, it shall deal with them according to its legislation."
Deletion of this second part of paragraph 6 is proposed because, besides infringing users' rights, it suggests that the postal services can open letters to see whether they contain documents of a current and personal character intended for persons other than the sender and the addressee. Thus, the present text does not conform with the principle of the inviolability of personal correspondence.

Supported by. – Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela.

Article 38

Presentation-to-customs charge

PAKISTAN **2038.1**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2:

2 The administration of destination may, if its internal regulations so permit, reduce the aforesaid special charge or even forgo it, in the case of books, catalogues, newspapers, journals and periodicals, representing in its opinion, an educational, scientific, cultural or economic value for their public.

Reasons. – The 1974 Congress adopted a recommendation which appears as annotation 2 to this article. The decision is an important one and in order to help dissemination of knowledge and information and also compete with other carriers for attracting this type of traffic it is necessary that it should now be incorporated in the body of this article.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 40

Items for delivery free of charges and fees

PAKISTAN **2040.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 In the case of a request made after posting, the administration of origin shall also collect the additional charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, n, ii. If the request is to be forwarded by telegraph or any telematic service the sender shall pay in addition the corresponding charge.

Reasons. – To enable the sender to use all appropriate services for transmitting his request.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 42

Inquiries

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP **2042.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Inquiries from users shall be entertained within a period of 6 months from the day after that on which the item was posted.

Reasons. – Observation of this question over many years reveals that most inquiries are presented before six months are up.
Postal administrations encounter major difficulties in successfully dealing with inquiries lodged about one year from the day after that on which the item was posted.

Article 42

Inquiries

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2042.2/Rev 1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Unless the sender has already paid the charge for an advice of delivery, the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, o, may be collected on each inquiry. If a request is made for transmission by telegraph, the telegraph charge for transmitting the inquiry and, where applicable, in relations between two countries which admit this procedure, that for transmitting the reply shall be collected in addition to the inquiry charge. If telegrams are used for the reply, the telegraph charge shall be that for a reply-paid telegram, calculated on a fifteen-word basis. When telex is used, the telegraph charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the inquiry by telex. If a request is made for transmission by other electronic means or by EMS, the charges normally collected for these services may be collected from the inquirer. The cost of a reply sent by other electronic means or by an expedited mail service shall be waived on the basis of reciprocity.

Reasons. Customers should have available to them the facility to transmit inquiries by the fastest means available. They would not understand the situation being otherwise.

Article 42

Inquiries

ITALY **2042.3**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Unless the sender has already paid the charge for an advice of delivery, the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, o, may be collected on each inquiry. If a request is made for transmission by telegraph, the telegraph charge for transmitting the inquiry and, where applicable, in relations between two countries which admit this procedure, that for transmitting the reply calculated on a fifteen-word basis shall be collected in addition to the inquiry charge. /.../

The cost of the telegraph reply shall be borne by the administration of destination. When telex is used, the telegraph charge to the sender shall normally be the same amount as that charged for forwarding the inquiry by telex.

Reasons. – See reasons for proposal 2033.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Greece, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Switzerland.

Article 43

Admission of registered items

SENEGAL **2043.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 /.../ The administrations of origin and of destination may agree to admit in their mutual relations registered letters in closed envelopes /.../ containing 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 and other valuable articles.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2036.4.

Supported by. – Côte d'Ivoire (Rep), Niger, Togo.

Article 46

Insured letters. Insured value

FINLAND, SPAIN **2046.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Nevertheless, every administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 10 000 francs (3266.91 SDR), or to an amount at least equal to that adopted in its internal service if that amount is less than 10 000 francs (3266.91 SDR).

Reasons. – Raising the amount of the insured value from 7000 to 10 000 francs in order to:
- meet the needs of the customers;
- maintain the competitive edge.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Vatican.

Article 46

Insured letters. Insured value

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP **2046.2**

Create the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis The minimum insured value may not be less than 50 gold francs.

Reasons. – It very often happens in international traffic exchanges that the insured value amounts to a few francs. Although the value of such letters is insignificant, they have to be subjected to special rules throughout their transmission, because they generate a great deal of work for the postal services. The admission of such letters runs counter to the concept of insured letters.

Article 50

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Registered items

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND **2050.1**

Paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 6. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations shall be liable /.../ for the loss or theft of or damage to registered items. Their liability shall be as binding for items conveyed à découvert as for those forwarded in closed mails.

2 (Deleted. Partly transferred to the new paragraph 4bis.)

4bis In the event of theft of or damage to a registered item and provided that the packing was recognized as sufficient to guarantee the contents effectively against accidental risks of theft or damage, the sender shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding, in principle, to the actual value of the 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 fixed in paragraph 4.

6 Notwithstanding paragraph 4bis, the addressee shall be entitled to the indemnity after taking delivery of a /.../ rifled or /.../ damaged item. He may waive his rights in favour of the sender.

Reasons. – The purpose of this proposal is to allow indemnification of a customer who receives a registered item which has been partly rifled or damaged. A further consideration is that small packets were specially created for sending merchandise and that the partial theft of or partial damage to the contents of such an item or of a special bag of printed papers may represent a considerable loss for the customer.
In this connection, it should be stressed that private carriers generally accept liability in the event of partial theft of or partial damage to the contents of items entrusted to them.

Supported by. – Canada, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal.

Article 50

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Registered items

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND **2050.2**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 The administration of origin shall have the option of paying senders in its country the indemnities prescribed by its internal legislation for registered items, provided that they are not lower than those laid down in paragraph 4. The same shall apply to the administration of destination when the indemnity is paid to the addressee under the terms of paragraph 6. However, the amounts laid down in paragraph 4 shall remain applicable:

i in the event of recourse against the administration liable;

ii if the sender waives his rights in favour of the addressee or if the addressee waives his rights in favour of the sender.

Reasons. – The aim of this amendment, of an optional nature, is to put the sender and the addressee of a registered item on an equal footing, taking account of the special characteristics of each country. At present, addressees who accept damaged or rifled registered items with reservations are unable to benefit from the indemnities provided for by domestic legislation. Moreover, customers cannot understand why a higher indemnity should be received for an outward registered item than for an inward one.

As the right of recourse against the administration liable is based on the amounts fixed in paragraph 4, administrations applying this amendment would bear only the resultant extra financial cost.

The situation will, however, have to be avoided where the addressee or sender takes advantage of the waiving of rights concerned in order to obtain a higher indemnity.

See also proposal 5039.4

Supported by. – Canada, Denmark, France, Portugal.

Article 50

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Registered items

BRAZIL **2050.3**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If a registered item posted on or after the date of entry into force of the present Convention is lost, the sender shall be entitled to an indemnity the amount of which shall be fixed at 60 francs (19.60 SDR) per item. This amount may be raised to 300 francs (98.01 SDR) for each special bag of printed papers such as are mentioned in article 19, paragraph 8, sent registered on or after the date of entry into force of the present Convention.

Reasons. – The UPU Acts are revised at each Congress and customarily increase the amount of the indemnities to be paid to senders in the event of irregularities.
We have noted that, when the new Acts come into effect, each administration allocates a different amount to the indemnities payable in respect of items posted before the entry into force of the new Acts. The present wording of the text gives rise to differing interpretations and allows each administration to apply the old or the new amount, as it sees fit. The aim of this proposal is to specify the items for which the indemnity may be adjusted to the new amount fixed in the Convention.

Article 50

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations.
Registered items

NORWAY **2050.4**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If a registered letter is lost, the sender shall be entitled to an indemnity the amount of which shall be fixed at 90 francs (29.40 SDR) per item. This amount may be raised to 450 francs (147.01 SDR) for each special bag of printed papers such as are mentioned in article 19, paragraph 8, sent registered.

Reasons. – Increase in the amount payable for a registered letter in order to:
- satisfy customer service requirements;
- maintain a competitive edge.

Supported by. – Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden.

Article 50

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Registered items

EGYPT **2050.5/Rev 1**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 The administration of origin shall have the option of paying senders in its country the indemnities prescribed by its internal legislation for registered items, when it is established that the item was lost in the country of origin before it could be sent abroad. However, the amounts laid down in paragraph 4 shall remain applicable:
i in the event of recourse against the administration liable;
ii if the sender waives his rights in favour of the addressee.

Reasons. –
1 The 60-franc lump-sum indemnity per lost item laid down in article 50, paragraph 4, plus the postage on registered items, is in general too high for developing countries. The postal administrations of these countries are at a great disadvantage because of the low rates of exchange of their currencies against the franc.
2 The administration of origin's freedom of choice should be unconditional. The condition laid down in paragraph 7 that the indemnities paid by the administration of origin to senders in its country should not be lower than those laid down in paragraph 4 leaves these administrations no leeway to pay the indemnities prescribed by their internal legislation if they are lower than those laid down in paragraph 4.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 50

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations. Registered items

SUDAN **2050.6**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 Notwithstanding paragraph 4, the addressee shall be entitled to the indemnity on taking delivery of a totally rifled or totally damaged item. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The phrase "after taking delivery" allows the customer to submit a claim to the administration after taking delivery of the item. The customer can then come back to the delivery service and claim that the item has been rifled or damaged, which would cause problems for the administration since the official involved could assert that the item had been delivered in good condition. To avoid this type of embarrassment, the customer's claim and his entitlement to the indemnity should be registered at the time of delivery and not afterward.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 52

Non-liability of postal administrations. Registered items

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND **2052.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Postal administrations shall cease to be liable for registered items which they have delivered, according either to the conditions laid down in their regulations for items of the same kind or to those set out in article 11, paragraph 3. Liability shall, however, be maintained when /.../ theft or /.../ damage is discovered either prior to or at the time of delivery of the registered

item or when, internal legislation permitting, the addressee, or the sender if it is returned to origin, makes reservations on taking delivery of a /.../ rifled or /.../ damaged item.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2050.1.

Article 55

Determination of liability between postal administrations.
Registered items

CHILE **2055.1**

Delete paragraph 3.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2057.1.

Article 55

Determination of liability between postal administrations. Registered items

JORDAN **2055.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When the loss occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 86, paragraph 1, shall pay the administration of origin /.../ the indemnity paid or due to the sender. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the air carrier in question. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The phrase "paid to the sender" creates problems for the administration entitled to reimbursement. Some carriers require proof of actual payment of the indemnity to the sender as the prerequisite for payment of the amount in question to the administration concerned, whereas, for one reason or another, payment has not been made to the sender entitled to it. For this reason we feel the phrase "paid to the sender" should be amended.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 57

Determination of liability between postal administrations and air carriers. Insured letters

CHILE **2057.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Determination of liability between postal administrations and air carriers. Registered items and insured letters

When the loss of a registered item or the loss, theft or damage of an insured letter occurs (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Combining of two similar provisions currently presented in a different form. This proposal takes over paragraph 3 of article 55 and amalgamates it with article 57.
The provision concerning the recovery from the air carrier of the indemnity paid to the sender was incorporated into the Insured Items Agreement and the Postal Parcels Agreement at the 1974 Lausanne Congress.
At the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress it was incorporated into the Convention, in paragraph 3 of article 56 concerning insured letters.
The 1984 Hamburg Congress decided to extract this provision from article 56, paragraph 3, and turn it into a new article – article 57 – in view of its importance. At the same time, it incorporated it into article 55, paragraph 3, concerning registered items.
Since both provisions concern the determination of liability between postal administrations and air carriers and are worded in the same manner, and since registered items are also important, the postal administration of Chile considers that the provisions should not be separated and therefore proposes that they be combined into the present article 57.

Article 57

Determination of liability between postal administrations and air carriers. Insured letters

JORDAN **2057.2**

Amend as follows:

When the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 86, paragraph 1, shall pay the administration of origin /.../ the indemnity paid or due to the sender, subject to article 1, paragraph 3, and article 56, paragraph 5. It shall be for the former administration to recover this amount from the air carrier in question. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Same reasons as for the proposal concerning article 55 of the Convention.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 58

Payment of indemnity

GREAT BRITAIN, NORWAY **2058.1**

Paragraphs 2 to 4. Amend as follows:

2 This payment 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.

3 When the administration responsible for the payment does not undertake to cover risks of force majeure and when, at the end of the period prescribed in paragraph 2, the question of whether the loss is due to such causes has not been decided, it may, exceptionally, postpone payment of the indemnity for another three months.

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed three months to pass: (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In the competitive situation in which postal administrations are now required to operate, it is important to pay more attention to the interests and demands of the customers, and to take them into account when establishing our aims and the quality standard of our services.
Now that it is technically feasible to send a message to the other end of the world in a few seconds, our customers find it difficult to understand why a period of five months should be allowed for processing inquiries.
In our view, a three-month response period would seem more reasonable to customers, while allowing enough time for the administration of destination to conduct the necessary investigation.
With the response time reduced to three months, indemnities could be paid out no later than four months after establishment of the file. A four-month processing period is acceptable, although far from the ideal situation, which would require that these matters be settled with no delay whatsoever, as is the practice among our competitors.

Supported by. – Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 58

Payment of indemnity

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **2058.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed five months to pass:
- without finally settling the matter; the return of a C 9 form which has not been completed in accordance with the provisions of article 147, paragraphs 9 and 12, of the Detailed Regulations shall not be considered as final settlement; or
- (no change).

Reasons. – C 9 forms are frequently returned without certain information (date of delivery, addressee's declaration made out on a form conforming to the specimen C 32, etc). In some cases, the administration of destination authorizes the administration of origin of the item under inquiry to pay half the indemnity on its behalf, without detailed investigation of the inquiry. The purpose of this proposal is to ensure that a detailed investigation is always made.
See also proposal 5043.2.

Article 58

Payment of indemnity

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **2058.3**

Create the following paragraph 4bis:

4bis Postal administrations which state in the Final Protocol to the Universal Postal Convention that they are not bound to comply with article 58, paragraph 4, of the Convention as regards final settlement of inquiries within five months shall notify a period within which they will finally settle the matter.

Reasons. – Administrations accepting inquiries about items intended for one of the above-mentioned countries cannot inform their customers until they receive a final reply from the country of destination. In some cases, investigation of the inquiry may take several years.
See also proposal 5043.3.

Article 58

Payment of indemnity

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2058.4**

Paragraphs 2 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 This payment shall be made as soon as possible and, at the latest, within a period of four months from the day following the day of inquiry.

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed three months to pass:
- without finally settling the matter, or
- without informing the administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, that the loss appeared to be due to a case of force majeure, or that the item had been detained, confiscated or destroyed by the competent authority because of the nature of its contents or seized under the legislation of the country of destination.

Reasons. – Paragraph 2. As the period allowed for inquiries has been reduced from five months to three months, the latest time for payment of indemnity has been reduced by the same amount of time, ie two months. The one-month period allowed after the maximum period allowed for inquiries has expired is retained.
Paragraph 4. Reduction in the period allowed for inquiries from five to three months.

Article 58

Payment of indemnity

CHILE **2058.5**

Amendment to proposal 2058.2

Add the following paragraph 4bis:

4bis The return of a C 9 form which has not been completed in accordance with the provisions of article 147, paragraphs 9 and 12, of the Detailed Regulations shall not be considered as final settlement.

Reasons. – Czechoslovakia's proposal is considered useful but it should constitute a separate paragraph because in its present form it breaks the natural flow of the existing proposal.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2090.91**

Create the following new part:

Part IIIbis

EMS

Article 90bis

EMS

1 EMS 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.

2 This service shall be identified by a logo as shown in the attached specimen and comprising the following elements:
– an orange wing;
– the letters EMS in blue;
– three horizontal orange stripes.
The logo may be supplemented by adding the name of the national service.

3 Charges for the service shall be set by the administration of origin in consideration of costs and market requirements.

Reasons. – Hamburg Congress resolution C 25 on international highspeed mail (EMS) instructed the CCPS among other things "possibly to submit to the next Congress proposals for including in the Acts of the Union the basic principles of international high-speed mail." It is with this in mind that the present draft was developed jointly with the Executive Council.
It was not considered necessary at this stage to go any further as regards preparation of the regulations, since this is an entirely new activity in full development which will undoubtedly undergo substantial changes over the next few years.
The minimum provisions proposed were nonetheless deemed sufficient to allow administrations to overcome the legal obstacles which could hamper the introduction and development of the new service.

SWEDEN

2090.92/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 2090.91

Create the following new part:

Part IIIbis

EMS

Article 90bis

EMS

1 EMS 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.

2 This service shall be identified by a logo as shown in or similar to the attached specimen and comprising the following elements:
- an orange wing;
- the letters EMS in blue;
- /.../ horizontal orange stripes.

The logo may be supplemented by adding the name of the national service.

3 Charges for the service shall be set by the administration of origin in consideration of costs and market requirements.

Reasons. – The EMS logo which has been adopted by a large number of postal administrations has been contested by competitors and at least one postal administration has been obliged to change the logo slightly by adding more lines and altering the presentation.
As some basic texts are now being introduced into the Convention on the basis of CCPS proposal 2090.91, it would be appropriate to adapt the wording to this new situation at the outset, without however changing the basic characteristics of the logo (colours, "EMS", horizontal lines).
The CCPS and the EC will certainly follow developments in this field and, if necessary, suggest required changes.

Article 91

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2091.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

1bis To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention which have been referred by Congress to the Executive Council for a decision or which have been introduced between Congresses must be approved by a majority of the members of the Executive Council.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Convention /.../ must obtain:

a unanimity of votes if they involve amendments to articles 1 to 17 (part I), 18 to 23, 24, paragraph 1, h, p, q, r and s, 27, 30, 36, paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6, 43 to 48, 50 to 70 (part II), 91 and 92 (part IV) of the Convention or to any of the articles of its Final Protocol /.../;

b two thirds of the votes if they involve amendments of substance to provisions other than those mentioned under a;

c a majority of the votes if they involve:

i drafting amendments to the provisions of the Convention /.../ other than those mentioned under a;

ii interpretation of the provisions of the Convention and its Final Protocol /.../.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1 to give the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 18.
Regarding paragraph 2, c, ii, the phrase "except in case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution" is totally irrelevant in such an article. It should therefore be deleted.

CONVENTION, FINAL PROTOCOL (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

Article I

Ownership of postal items (Conv 5)

MALTA **2301.1**

Remove the reference to Malta.

Reasons. – Our national legislation no longer prevents the application of article 5 of the Convention.

Article VI

Exception concerning the dimensions of items in envelopes (Conv 20)

DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN **2306.1**

Delete paragraph 3.

Reasons. – This is a consequence of the adoption of proposal 2020.1 concerning standardized items.

BRAZIL **2307.91**

Create the following new article:

Article VIIbis

Items wrongly admitted

Notwithstanding article 22, paragraph 1, the Brazilian postal administration shall be authorized to handle in accordance with the provisions of its internal legislation items received not complying with articles 18 and 19.

Reasons. – In view of the high extra costs incurred in the handling of items wrongly admitted by the administration of origin.

Article X

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address

IRAQ **2310.1**

Paragraph 1: Add "Iraq" in alphabetical order.

Article XII

Prohibitions

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2312.1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Exceptionally, the postal administration of the People's Republic of China 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. – To better protect the interests of the customer in the event of the loss of such a registered item. Moreover, customers may make use of the insured value service to dispatch precious objects.

Article XII

Prohibitions

DJIBOUTI **2312.2**

Paragraphs 1 and 2: Add "Djibouti".

Article XII

Prohibitions

NEPAL **2312.3**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis The postal administration of 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.

Article XII

Prohibitions

LEBANON **2312.4**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Exceptionally, the postal administration of Lebanon shall not accept registered letters containing coins, bank notes, securities of any kind payable to bearer, travellers' cheques, platinum, gold or silver whether manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or other valuable articles. It shall not be strictly bound by the provisions of article 52, paragraph 1, of the Convention with regard to its liability in cases of theft or damage, or where items containing articles made of glass or fragile articles are concerned.

Reasons. – Non-availability of premises for storing these items.

Article XII

Prohibitions

BOLIVIA **2312.5**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis With reference to article 36, paragraph 2, the postal administration of Bolivia shall not accept ordinary or registered letter-post items containing bank notes or coins.

Article XII

Prohibitions

IRAQ **2312.6**

Paragraph 2bis: Add "Iraq" in alphabetical order.

Article XII

Prohibitions

ANGOLA **2312.7**

Paragraphs 1 and 2bis: Add "Angola" in alphabetical order.

Article XIII

Articles subject to customs duty

DJIBOUTI **2313.1**

Paragraph 3: Add "Djibouti".

Article XIV

Extent of liability of postal administrations

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2314.1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Notwithstanding article 50, paragraph 1, the postal administration of the People's Republic of China shall not be liable for the loss of, total theft of or total damage to the contents of registered items.

Reasons. – To bring the provisions of the international service concerning liability in regard to registered items into line with those of the domestic service.

Article XIV

Extent of liability of postal administrations

BRAZIL **2314.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The postal administration of Brazil shall be authorized not to apply articles 50 and 52 with respect to liability in cases of damage. In addition, articles 50 and 52 will not be applied in cases of rifling of items posted at variance with what is stated in article XIII, paragraph 2, of this Final Protocol.

Reasons. – Brazilian internal legislation does not allow compensation in the event of damage. Moreover, it does not allow liability to be accepted for the rifling of registered items which, by reason of their contents, should only be admitted as insured items.

Article XIV

Extent of liability of postal administrations

CHILE **2314.3**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis The postal administration of Chile shall be authorized not to apply article 50 with respect to liability in cases of partial theft or partial damage.

Reasons. – Domestic legislation does not permit liability for the partial theft of or partial damage to registered items. Furthermore, in most cases, the inquiries concern the absence of money, whose inclusion in items is forbidden by domestic legislation.

Article XIV

Extent of liability of postal administrations

COLOMBIA **2314.4**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis The postal administration of Colombia shall be authorized not to apply article 50 with respect to liability in cases of partial theft or partial damage.

Reasons. – It is extremely difficult to determine the level of indemnity corresponding to partial damage or partial theft.

Article XIV

Extent of liability of postal administrations

DJIBOUTI **2314.5**

Paragraph 1: Add "Djibouti" in alphabetical order.

Article XVI

Payment of indemnity

DJIBOUTI **2316.1**

Paragraph 2: Add "Djibouti" in alphabetical order.

Article XVI

Payment of indemnity

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA **2316.2**

Paragraph 2: Add "Islamic Rep of Mauritania" in alphabetical order.

Article XVI

Payment of indemnity

GUINEA **2316.3**

Paragraphs 1 and 2: Add "Guinea" in alphabetical order.

Article XVI

Payment of indemnity

IRAQ **2316.4**

Paragraphs 1 and 2: Add "Iraq" in alphabetical order.

Article XXV

Characteristics of postage stamps

DJIBOUTI **2325.1**

Add "Djibouti" in alphabetical order.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2325.91**

Add the following article XXVbis:

Article XXVbis

Printed papers. Authorized annotations and enclosures

Notwithstanding article 127, paragraph 5, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, in the absence of a bilateral agreement, the postal administration of the United States of America will not accept as enclosures in dispatches of printed papers cards, envelopes or wrappings bearing the address of the sender or of his agent in the country of destination of the original item.

CANADA **2325.92**

Add the following article XXVbis:

Article XXVbis

Printed papers. Authorized annotations and enclosures

Notwithstanding article 127, paragraph 5 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, in the absence of any bilateral agreement, the postal administration of Canada will not accept as enclosures to dispatches of printed papers any cards, envelopes or wrappers bearing the address of the sender or his agent in the country of destination of the original item.

FRANCE **2325.93/Rev 1**

Add the following article XXVbis:

Article XXVbis

Printed papers. Authorized enclosures

Notwithstanding article 127, paragraph 5, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, the postal administration of France will not, in the absence of bilateral agreement, accept as enclosures in printed papers posted in bulk any cards, envelopes or wrappers bearing a sender's address that is not located in the country of origin of the item.

Article XXVter

Printed papers and authorized enclosures

IRAQ **2325.94**

Add "Iraq" in alphabetical order.

FRANCE **2326.91**

Create the following article XXVIbis:

Article XXVIbis

Special bags of printed papers for a single addressee. Minimum weight

Notwithstanding article 19, paragraphs 1 and 8, of the Convention, the postal administration of France will not, in the absence of bilateral agreement, accept special bags of printed papers for a single addressee weighing less than five kg.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2326.92**

Create the following new article XXVIbis:

Article XXVIbis

Transmission of printed papers for a single addressee

Notwithstanding article 19, paragraphs 1 and 8 of the Convention, the administration of the United States of America will not agree, unless there is a bilateral agreement, to receive special bags of printed papers weighing less than 5 kg for a single addressee.

Article XXVIbis

Special bags of printed papers for a single addressee. Minimum weight

BRAZIL **2326.93**

Add "Brazil" in alphabetical order.

Article XXVIbis

Special bags of printed papers for a single addressee. Minimum weight

AUSTRALIA **2326.94**

Add "Australia" in alphabetical order.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (REGULATORY ASPECTS),
PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES 2500.1

Resolution

Methods for improving the return of empty mailbags

Congress,

Recognizing
that mailbags remain, and are likely to remain for some time, the principal means by which mail is carried throughout the world,

Noting
that the non-return of international mailbags can be for many countries, both developed and developing, detrimental to the efficient provision of services,

Urges
all administrations to return empty mailbags, both efficiently and promptly, to the countries to which they belong, by rigorously observing the requirements of article 168 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention,

Invites
all administrations to consider the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of study 625 as carried out by the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and intended for publication as a Collection of Postal Studies brochure,

Recommends

a those administrations which have problems caused by the non-return of mailbags to consider setting up simple but cost-effective recording systems in order to ascertain:
   - the proportion of bags which are not returned;
   - whether that proportion can be considered as an acceptable loss;
   - which countries may be principally responsible for the failure to return bags;

b those administrations which have such problems to consider writing directly to the administrations concerned to seek the return of their bags or, failing that, applying the provisions of article 168, paragraphs 6 and 7, in order to obtain reimbursement;

c all administrations to consider the use of schemes for bag-sharing, or the reciprocal use of mailbags, as well as the use of one-trip mailbags, in order to improve the availability of mailbags;

d all administrations to consider the more extensive use of containers for conveying loose-loaded parcels, letters in letter trays or boxes and similar types of mail which do not require the use of mailbags.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 75.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2500.2**

Formal opinion

Closed mails in transit suspected of containing narcotics or psychotropic substances

Congress,

Having noted
- that the illicit transmission of narcotics and psychotropic substances through the post is on the increase;
- that, in operations carried out on the requisition of the Customs, the presence of items containing narcotics and psychotropic substances has been detected in closed mails through the use of new techniques (dogs belonging to the Customs, X-rays, etc),

In view of
article 1 of the Constitution of the Union and article 1 of the Universal Postal Convention which enshrine freedom of transit for postal items forwarded in transit by closed mails or à découvert as one of the essential and fundamental principles of the Universal Postal Union,

In view of
article 36 of the Universal Postal Convention dealing with prohibitions,

Considering
- that postal administrations are aware of the importance to be placed on combating the traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- that postal administrations must act within the framework of the provisions prescribed in the Acts of the Universal Postal Union and in their national legislation;
- that the technique known as "controlled delivery" is an effective means of helping to identify persons involved in trafficking,

Invites

postal administrations:

i – to cooperate in combating the traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances whenever they are legally required to do so by their national authorities responsible for this matter;
– to ensure respect for the fundamental principles of the international Post, in particular, the freedom of transit (article 1 of the Constitution and of the Convention);

ii to make all appropriate arrangements with the relevant authorities of their countries to ensure that bags of mail in transit suspected of enclosing items containing narcotics or psychotropic substances are not opened, but to advise:
a by the quickest means, at the request of their customs authorities the administration of destination so that the suspected bags can easily be identified on arrival;
b by verification note, the administration of origin of the mail.

iii to approach the legislative authorities, in consultation with the customs services, to ensure that laws and regulations do not prevent the use of the technique known as "controlled delivery"; the Customs of the transit country, if necessary with the agreement of the competent authorities, must take appropriate measures to inform the customs authorities of the country of destination and, possibly, of the country of origin of the suspect mails.

Reasons. – Since article 36, paragraph 4, b, prohibits the insertion in letter-post items of narcotics and psychotropic substances, the question arose as to what measures postal administrations should take when they received closed mails in transit suspected of containing narcotics.
In this connection, the 1984 Hamburg Congress had adopted formal opinion C 55 according to which the mails in question should not be opened in the countries of transit, but the postal administrations should make all appropriate arrangements to see that they were duly notified to the customs and postal authorities of the country of destination whose responsibility it was to take the necessary action.
However, following an inquiry conducted by the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) amongst its member countries, it decided that the problem of customs treatment of transit operations should be studied by the two Secretariats with a view to partially amending the above-mentioned formal opinion C 55 so as to take account, in particular, of the technique known as "controlled delivery".
Revised by the IB along the lines advocated, formal opinion C 55 was submitted to the CCC which approved it. At the 13th meeting of the Contact Committee, the customs side declared itself satisfied with the new version of the formal opinion although it felt that in future, attempts should be made to create other possibilities in view of the fact that, in many countries, the Customs are unable to act when postal items are in transit.

NB. – The lines in the margin show the additions which have been made.

CHILE **2500.3**

Resolution

Indication of the reason for delayed delivery of items on the C 9 inquiry form

Congress,

Referring
to article 147, paragraph 7, of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention, according to which "if ... 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 3 of the form. In cases of delayed delivery, retention or return to origin the reason shall be shown briefly on the C 9 form",

Aware
of the importance of indicating the reason for the delayed delivery of a registered item or an insured letter on the C 9 form, in order to give a full and appropriate reply to the inquirer and avoid the detriment such delay is likely to cause both to the inquirer and to the administrations, which may well see their customers turn to other firms that offer them a better service,

Noting
that it is very common to receive C 9 forms stating that the item has been delivered 30 days or more after the date of dispatch without any reason for the delay being given,

Considering
that this lack of information gives rise to a new delay because it obliges the administrations to investigate the reason for the delay and thus further postpones the time when the inquirer can receive a full reply,

Recommends

the postal administrations of member countries to instruct their offices on the need to complete all parts of the C 9 form and, in particular, to give the reason for the delayed delivery, retention or return to origin, in order to provide the inquirer with precise information.

Reasons. – Through this resolution, Chile hopes to make its fellow administrations conscious of the need to ensure that the C 9 forms are fully completed, so that the inquirer may receive a well founded and appropriate reply. It feels that administrations owe it to themselves to satisfy their customers to the best of their ability, given the existence of strong competition.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2500.4**

Resolution

New presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles

Congress,

Having taken cognizance of
the study conducted by the Executive Council in implementation of 1984 Hamburg Congress resolution C 54,

Noting
that the results of that study had revealed:
- the lack of a general system of methodical classification of natural or manufactured products, except for the Customs Co-operation Council's (CCC) Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System;
- the suitability of the above-mentioned Harmonized System for satisfying the postal administrations' need for a master classification system for arranging in a logical structure products subject to conditional or total restrictions in international exchanges,

Approves

the attached model presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles,

Instructs

the International Bureau to distribute this model to all postal administrations, and

Invites

postal administrations to prepare the list of their prohibited articles, in collaboration with their customs administration, on the basis of the above-mentioned model.

Reasons. – By resolution C 54, the 1984 Hamburg Congress instructed the EC to undertake a study to assess the possibility of amending the presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles with a view to making it easier to consult.
In the initial stage of the study, a survey was made of the classification methods used in other international organizations such as ISO and WHO. Analysis of the results of approaches made to these organizations and contacts with its own customs administration led the reporting country to conclude that the Harmonized System of customs nomenclature would meet the postal administrations' need for a master classification system for arranging in a logical structure products subject to conditional or total restrictions in international postal exchanges.

The CCC-UPU Contact Committee and, subsequently, the EC having agreed to a presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles based on the CCC Harmonized System, the reporting country, in conjunction with its customs administration, drew up a new List comprising three parts:

- *part I:* classification of prohibited articles and of articles admitted conditionally in accordance with the harmonized system classification;
- *part II:* conditions of admission of articles subject to import restrictions;
- *part III:* customs and other provisions.

The reporting country also attached to the new List of Prohibited Articles model forms required for purposes of importation and exportation.

This set of documents forms an operational guide which postal administrations will be able to follow when drawing up their own lists of prohibited articles, in collaboration with their customs administrations, on the basis of the plan and methodology set forth in the said documents.

New presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles

Note presenting the Harmonized System for insertion in the end papers of the next edition of the List of Prohibited Articles

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System is a systematic list of goods prepared by the Customs Co-operation Council in 1983.

The classification used in the Harmonized System is methodical, not alphabetical, and takes into account the origin or the kingdom of the products (animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom), the material from which the goods are made (plastic, rubber, wood) and, in the case of machinery and apparatus, the industry or sector which uses them.

The multipurpose nomenclature of the Harmonized System contains 1241 headings grouped into 96 chapters, divided into 21 sections. Products are identified by a 6-digit code: the first two digits indicate the number of the chapter where the heading is located, the next two show the heading within the chapter and the last two digits indicate the one or two-dash subheading (the absence of subheadings is indicated by a zero).

In addition to the structured nomenclature consisting of a list of headings classified systematically and sub-divided, where necessary, into subheadings, the Harmonized System includes section and chapter notes (including subheading notes) together with the General Rules for the interpretation of the Harmonized System. The System entered into force on 1 January 1988 and provides a methodical classification for 5019 separate groups of goods; this should make it possible to classify, without difficulty, articles and substances subject to restrictions which the Post must take into account.

New presentation of the List of Prohibited Articles

PART I: LIST OF ARTICLES PROHIBITED AS IMPORTS OR ADMITTED CONDITIONALLY INTO FRANCE

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Section I: Live animals; animal products			
Chapter 1 Live animals			
01.01 - 01.06		All live animals except bees and leeches	
01.06	01.06.00		Bees and leeches, see Part II, paras 211 and 212
Chapter 2 Meat and edible meat offal			
02.01/02.05 02.07/02.08 02.10		All meat) according to the nature and place of origin of these products	All meat) see Part II
02.06/02.08 02.10		All offal) their importation is either prohibited or subject to regulation	All offal) paragraph 213
Chapter 3 Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates			
03.01 - 03.07		All products of this kind: according to the nature and place of origin of these products, their importation is either prohibited or subject to regulation	All products of this kind: see Part II, paragraph 213
Chapter 4 Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included			
04.01/04.06		Milk and dairy products) according to the nature and place of origin of these products, their importation is either prohibited or subject to regulation	Milk and dairy products) See Part II, paragraph 211 (honey) and 213 (others)
04.07/04.08		Bird's eggs	Birds' eggs
0.4.09	04.09.00		Natural honey
04.10	04.10.00	Other products	Other products

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally	
Chapter 5 Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included				
		Nil.		
Section II: Vegetable products				
Chapter 6 Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage				
06.01/06.04		Live plants, flower bulbs and cut flowers contaminated by parasites considered to be dangerous to crops	All plants) parts of plants) trees, bushes,) flower bulbs and) cut flowers)	See Part II, paragraph 22
06.02	06.02.10/20	Cuttings and seedlings of the grape-vine (possible exceptions see below).	Live plants and parts of live plants of the roasaceae family. See Part II, paragraph 22	
	06.02.10/99	Unrooted cuttings of poplars, seedlings of poplars (possible exceptions see below).	Live plants, parts of live plants, trees, bushes, grafts and cuttings from countries contaminated with San José scale. See Part II, paragraph 22	
	06.02.10/20	Unrooted cuttings of chestnuts, seedlings of chestnuts.		
	06.02.20/90	Cuttings, grafts and sets belonging to the genera Citrus, Fortunella and Poncirus.		
Exceptions are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Service, 3, rue Barbet de Jouy, 75007 PARIS				
Chapter 7 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers				
07.01	07.01.10 07.01.90	Seed potatoes intended for consumption or industrial purposes coming from the American continent (possible exceptions, see previous ch)	Seed and new potatoes))))))	See Part II, paragraph 221
07.02/07.14		Other vegetables, plants, roots and edible tubers contaminated by parasites considered to be dangerous to crops	Vegetables, onions, shalots, garlic))))	
Chapter 8 Edible fruit or nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons				
08/01 - 08/10		Fresh or dried fruit contaminated by parasites considered to be dangerous to crops	Fresh fruit or chestnuts, citrus fruit, figs apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, nectarines, plums, black currants, raspberries, gooseberries.) Fresh fruit originating in or coming from countries contaminated with San José scale)))))))))))))	
	08.06.20	Raisins.		
	08.04.10/20	Dried figs and dates intended solely for distillation or wine-making.		See Part II, paragraph 222
	08.05/90	Fruit with their stem with leaves of the genera Citrus, Fortunella and Poncirus		

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Chapter 9 Coffee, tea, maté and spices			
		Nil.	
Chapter 10 Cereals			
10.01 - 10.08			All cereals See Part II, paragraph 224
Chapter 11 Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten			
Nil			
Chapter 12 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder			
12.07	12.07.20	Cotton seeds	
12.09	12.09.21 - 29	Seeds of forage graminaea in mixture or unfit for sowing.	Seeds for sowing: See Part II, paragraph 223
12.11		Seeds for sowing contaminated by parasites considered to be dangerous to crops	Narcotics, see Part II, paragraph 27.
Chapter 13 Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts			
13.01			
13.02	13.02.11		Opium: see Part II, paragraph 27
Chapter 14 Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included			
14.04	14.04.10	Vegetable colouring matter	
Section III: Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes			
Chapter 15 Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes			
15.01			
15.17	15.17.10 15.17.90	Margarines of foreign origin that do not satisfy the conditions laid down.	Certain poultry products, see Part II, paragraph 213.
15.21	15.21.90		Beeswax: See Part II, paragraph 211

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Section IV: Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes			
Chapter 16 Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates			
16.02	16.02.10 .20		Certain poultry products, see Part II - paragraph 213.
16.03 - 16.05		Preparations of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates. According to the nature and place of origin of these products, their importation is either prohibited or subject to regulation	
16.04		Preserves of fish not bearing an indication of the country of origin	
Chapter 17 Sugars and sugar confectionery			
		Nil.	
Chapter 18 Cocoa and cocoa preparations			
		Nil.	
Chapter 19 Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products			
		Nil.	
Chapter 20: Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants			
		The following preserves with no indication of the country of origin.	
20.01 - 20.05		Preserved vegetables	
20.06 - 20.08	20.06.00 20.08.99	Preserved plums	
20.08	20.08.19	Preserved nuts Preserved green almonds	
Chapter 21: Miscellaneous edible preparations			
21.06	21.06.90	Saccharine tablets and sachets	

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Chapter 22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar			
22.04 - 22.06		Wines of foreign origin not satisfying the trademark regulations laid down by law: soured, spoilt and cloudy wines, unfit for consumption. Wine of fresh grapes with an acquired alcohol content of over 18°.	Grape juices, grape must other than with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol originating in Algeria. Dessert wines, alcohol and liqueurs.
22.04	22.04.21 22.04.29	Dessert wines.	Dessert wines, Mistelles, must with alcohol added to arrest fermentation.
22.05	22.05.10	Vermouths.	For all these products, see Part II - paragraph 241.
22.08	22.08.90	Spirits flavoured with aniseed that have an alcohol content of more than 45° Bitters of all kinds, tarwaters, gentian and any similar product with a sugar content of less than 200 g per litre and an alcohol content of more than 30°.	
Chapter 23 Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder			
		Nil.	
Chapter 24 Tobacco and manufactured substitutes			
24.01	24.01.10		Leaf or stalk-cut tobacco
24.01	24.01.30		Tobacco refuse
24.02) 24.03)			Manufactured tobacco
24.02	24.02.10		Cigars
24.02	24.02.20		Cigarettes
24.03	24.03.10		Smoking tobacco
24.03	24.03.99		Chewing tobacco, snuff Tobacco essence (praiss) See Part II, paragraph 25

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Section V: Mineral products			
Chapter 25 Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement			
		Nil.	
Chapter 26 Ores, slag and ash			
		Nil.	
Chapter 27 Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes			
27.09	27.09.00		Oils from shale and other mineral oils
27.10	27.10.00		Heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils See Part II, paragraph 26
Section VI: Products of the chemical or allied industries			
Chapter 28 Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radio-active elements or of isotopes			
28.39	28.39.90		Anti-parasite products for agricultural use and similar products, packed for retail sale. See Part II, paragraph 23.
28.44	28.44.10	Radioactive materials	
	28.44.50		
Chapter 29 Organic chemicals			
			Insured boxes and postal parcels containing:
29.39	29.39.10		Morphine,
	29.39.90		Cocaine and other narcotics See Part II, paragraph 27
Chapter 30 Pharmaceutical products			
30.01 - 30.06	30.02.10		Medicinal products - Animal or human serums.
	30.02.20		- Medicaments for human and veterinary medicine.
	30.02.30		- Microbial vaccines. - Toxins. - Cultures of micro-organisms for purposes of research or human or veterinary medicine and similar products. - Toothpastes and medicinal soaps. - All products presented as having either curative or preventive properties with regard to human diseases or special properties in respect of dietetic treatment, including those containing 3 percent or more menthol and/or 5 percent or more camphor.

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
	30.06.50		- Syringes and needles for medical use. For all these products, see Part II, paragraph 281.
30.06	30.06.60		Contraceptive products and remedies. See Part II, paragraph 282.

Chapter 31 Fertilizers

Nil.

Chapter 32 Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks

32.03 - 32.06		Colouring matter	

Chapter 33 Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations

Nil.

Chapter 34 Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes; polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster

Nil.

Chapter 35 Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes

35.02	35.02.10	Nil.	Certain poultry products, see Part II, paragraph 213.

Chapter 36 Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations

		Substances considered explosive, inflammable or dangerous:	
36.01	36.01.00	propellent powders	
36.02	36.02.00	explosives	
36.03	36.03.00	detonators - mercury detonating caps	
36.04	36.04.10) 36.04.90)	rockets	
36.05	36.05.00	matches	chemical matches
36.06	36.06.10) 36.06.90	combustible materials	See Part II, paragraph 29.

Chapter 37 Photographic and cinematographic goods

Nil.

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Chapter 38 Miscellaneous chemical products			
38.08. 38.22 38.23		Artificial radio-elements and products containing them.	Anti-parasite products for agricultural use and similar products, packed for retail sale.
Section VII: Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof			
Chapter 39 Plastics and articles thereof			
39.15	39.15.90	Waste and dust from celluloid	
39.17	39.17.29 and 39.17.32	Celluloid in tube and rod form	
			Celluloid cinematographic films:
39.20	39.20.79	Celluloid in plate and sheet form	unexposed without perforations
39.26	39.26.90		unexposed with perforations
Chapter 40 Rubber and articles thereof			
40.14	40.14.90	Baby's comforters and dummies not marked "Pure rubber" or without an indication of the number under which authorization was granted and the trademark of the manufacturer or trader.	Contraceptives other than condoms. See Part II, paragraph 282.
40.14	40.14.10		Rubber condoms. See Part II, paragraph 30.
Section VIII: Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)			
Chapter 41 Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather			
		Nil.	
Chapter 42 Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)			
		Nil.	
Chapter 43 Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof			
		Nil.	

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Section IX: Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork			
Chapter 44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal			
44.01		Chestnut timber	
44.01	44.01.30	Bark from resinous timber	
44.03	44.03.20	Resinous timber covered wholly or partly with its bark	
44.21	44.21.90		Hives, small hives, frames See Part II, paragraph 211. Prepared matchwood See Part II, paragraph 29.
Chapter 45 Cork and articles of cork			
		Nil.	
Chapter 46 Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork			
46.02	46.02.10		Straw hives and small hives See Part II, paragraph 211
Section X: Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulose material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof			
Chapter 47 Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulose material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard			
		Nil.	
Chapter 48 Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard			
		Nil.	
Chapter 49 Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans			
49.01 and 49.02		Newspapers) relating to the) chain letter or) any other similar) procedure	Newspapers, printed books and brochures, see Part II, paragraph 31.
49.03 49.04	49.03.00	Pirated books - Publications harmful to young people.	
	49.04.00	- Works contrary to public order.	
	49.05.10 91 99	- Obscene or immoral articles.	

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
49.07	49.07.00	Articles prohibited in transit: Bank notes) Prohibited in) ordinary parcels, Currency notes) these articles may) only travel in Bearer) insured parcels securities) except when received) from or sent to a) country that does) not accept insured) items.	
49.11		Printed matter) relating in whole) or in part to) foreign lotteries) or lotteries not) authorized in) France	Printed matter See Part II, paragraph 31.

Section XI: Textiles and textile articles

Chapter 50 Silk

Nil.

Chapter 51 Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric

Nil.

Chapter 52 Cotton

Nil.

Chapter 53 Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn

Nil.

Chapter 54 Man-made filaments

Nil.

Chapter 55 Man-made staple fibres

Nil.

Chapter 56 Wadding, felt and non-wovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof

56.05	56.05.00	Metallized yarn with or of gold thread

Chapter 57 Carpets and other textile floor coverings

Nil.

Chapter 58 Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery

58.08	58.08.90	Trimmings) with or of gold)
58.09	58.09.00	Fabrics) thread

Chapter 59 Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use

Nil.

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally

Chapter 60 Knitted or crocheted fabrics

Nil.

Chapter 61 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted

Nil.

Chapter 62 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted

Nil.

Chapter 63 Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags

Nil.

Section XII: Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair

Chapter 64 Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles

Nil.

Chapter 65 Headgear and parts thereof

Nil.

Chapter 66 Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof

Nil.

Chapter 67 Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair

Nil.

Section XIII: Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware

Chapter 68 Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials

Nil.

Chapter 69 Ceramic products

Nil.

Chapter 70 Glass and glassware

70.13	70.13.39	Tube feeding bottles	
70.18	70.18.20	Imitation pearls containing lead salts	

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Section XIV: Natural or culture pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin			
Chapter 71 (sole chapter)			
71.01	71.01.10 71.01.21 and 71.01.22		Pearls natural or cultured) See Part II, paragraph 321
71.02 and 71.03			Precious stones)
			Articles of base metals
71.09	71.09.00		- clad with gold
71.07	71.07.00		- clad with silver
71.11	71.11.00		- clad with platinum See Part II, paragraph 322
71.14 71.15 71.17	71.15.90	Articles of jewelry made with imitation pearls containing lead salts	- gilt and silvered articles See Part II, paragraph 322
Section XV: Base metals and articles of base metal			
Chapter 72 Iron and steel			
		Nil.	
Chapter 73 Articles of iron or steel			
		Nil.	
Chapter 74 Copper and articles thereof			
Chapter 75 Nickel and articles thereof			
		Nil.	
Chapter 76 Aluminium and articles thereof			
		Nil.	
Chapter 77 (Reserved for possible future use in the Harmonized System)			
Chapter 78 Lead and articles thereof			
		Nil.	
Chapter 79 Zinc and articles thereof			
		Nil.	
Chapter 80 Tin and articles thereof			
		Nil.	

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Chapter 81 Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof			
		Nil.	
Chapter 82 Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal			
		Nil.	
Chapter 83 Miscellaneous articles of base metal			
		Nil.	
Section XVI: Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles			
Chapter 84 Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof			
84.21 84.36	84.21.19 84.36.80		Bee-keeping equipment having been used for the operation of an apiary: - centrifuges for extracting honey - machines for forming into comb foundations, honey presses See Part II, paragraph 211
84.23			- Scales See Part II, paragraph 34
Chapter 85 Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles			
85.28 85.31 85.35	85.28.10 20	Artificial radio-elements and products containing them.	Importation of television receivers by private persons is subject to an individual declaration to the customs service. See Part II, paragraph 34.
Section XVII: Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment			
Chapter 86 Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds			
		Nil.	
Chapter 87 Vehicles, other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof			
		Nil.	
Chapter 88 Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof			
		Nil.	
Chapter 89 Ships, boats and floating structures			
		Nil.	

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Section XVIII: Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof			
Chapter 90 Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof			
90.16 90.17 90.23	90.17.30 90.17.80	Measuring instruments graduated in units other than those defined by law. Measuring instruments graduated in legal units of measurement as well as in foreign units are also prohibited.	Measuring instruments other than those measuring capacity. See Part II, paragraph 35
90.18	90.18.90		Contraceptives deemed to be medicaments (See Part II, paragraph 281.)
90.25	90.25.11 and 90.25.19	Artificial radio-elements and products containing them.	Thermometers, medical thermometers) See Part II, paragraph 34
90.25	90.25.80		Alcohol meters, densimeters) See Part II, paragraph 34
Chapter 91 Clocks and watches and parts thereof			
91.02 91.08		Artificial radio-elements and products containing them.	
91.10			
91.13	91.13.20		Watch wrist-straps and parts thereof made of gold plated or silver-plated metals) See Part II, paragraph 322
Chapter 92 Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles			
		Nil.	
Section XIX: Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof			
Chapter 93 Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof			
93.01 93.02 93.04 93.05	93.01.00 93.02.00 93.04.00 93.05.10 and 93.05.90		War material and the like) Weapons of war) Revolvers, pistols) Other weapons) Parts and accessories) See Part II paragraph 35
93.06	93.06.21 and 93.06.30	Charged military and shotgun cartridges	Ammunition) See Part II paragraph 35
93.07	93.07.00		Cutting and thrusting weapons) See Part II paragraph 35

Heading No	HS code	Prohibited articles	Articles admitted conditionally
Section XX: Miscellaneous manufactured articles			
Chapter 94 Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings			
		Nil.	
Chapter 95 Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof			
95.04	95.04.30	Machines for games based on chance or skill and certain operating conditions	Confectionery vending machines and machines intended for use at fun-fairs. Fruit machines intended for use in authorized casinos.
Chapter 96 Miscellaneous manufactured articles			
96.13	96.13.10 96.13.20 96.13.30 96.13.80	Butane gas cigarette lighters	See Part II, paragraph 36.
Section XXI: Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques			
Chapter 97 Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques			
		Nil.	

PART II: CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO FRANCE

21 ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

211 Bees, honey, wax and apiary products

Bees may be imported on presentation of a special authorization issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and on the conditions laid down therein. Frontier-to-frontier transit without breaking of load is not subject to any health formality (see attachment 1).

Apiary products and equipment (viz, honey and wax in all forms) may be imported subject to presentation of a health certificate issued by the relevant authority in the country of origin. The entries on the certificate may be simplified (in the case of acariosis, the document can merely certify that there has been no contact between the honey and wax on the one hand and the bees on the other for 72 hours prior to dispatch).

In addition, natural honey is subject on importation to the satisfactory result of a health inspection made by a veterinary inspector in an authorized customs office (see paragraph 213 below and attachment 2).

However, consignments of natural honey up to 2 kg dispatched by postal parcel and of no commercial value are exempted from all health formalities.

212 Leeches

Leeches must be enclosed with marsh soil or moss in a canvas bag carefully sealed and placed in a second container (wooden box or basket) packed with hay or straw.

213 Products of animal origin intended for consumption by humans or by pet animals

**General rule*

a Provided it is not prohibited by special provisions of the Health Authorities the importation under all customs régimes, with the exception of frontier-to-frontier transit without breaking of load, of animal products or products of animal origin is permitted subject to current hygiene regulations, namely:

- Satisfactory hygiene and health inspection carried out by a veterinary inspector in an authorized customs office and attested by a health certificate (see attachment 2).

- Submission of a hygiene or health certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, when stipulated by current regulations.
- Customs clearance at an authorized office.

b When in frontier-to-frontier transit without breaking of load, and subject to compliance with the health prohibitions in force, these products are exempt from all the health formalities laid down under a.

**Exception*

Provided that their importation is not prohibited and is not for commercial purposes, animal products or products of animal orign up to the following limits are exempted from all health formalities:

- 1 kg for meat and meat-based products;
- 2 kg for other animal products or products of animal origin.

Details of the regulations and exemptions from prohibition may be obtained from the *Ministère chargé de l'Agriculture et de la Forêt* (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), 175 rue du Chevaleret - 75646 PARIS CEDEX 13 - Tel: 45 84 13 13:

- *Service Vétérinaire de la Santé et de la Protection animales*) live animals
- *Service Vétérinaire et d'Hygiène Alimentaire*) animal products and products of animal origin.

In addition, importation is prohibited of certain poultry products originating in or coming from countries in which the use of certain substances containing arsenic, antimony or oestrogen for feeding and raising the animals concerned is not forbidden. These are countries other than: Belgium, Bulgaria, China (People's Rep), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of South Africa, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom. (Further information on this regulation may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture.)

22 PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

General rule

The general conditions for the importation of plants and plant products and their packing, which may harbour pests dangerous to crops, are formulated jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry for the Budget which decide on the list of products particularly likely to carry such pests.

These products must be examined on importation by an official responsible for plant protection and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued in the country of origin and complying with the model in attachment 3.

Special cases

The general phytosanitary control provisions are supplemented by special provisions relating to the prevention of the introduction of specified parasites such as San José scale.

They consist of:

- prohibitions on importation of certain products from all or certain countries;
- the adoption of more restrictive measures (submission of a technical importation certificate);
- stricter entry provisions (compulsory disinsectization treatment conducted only at customs offices equipped with appropriate facilities (fumigation);
- measures relating to presentation and treatment of plants;
- the obligation for other products, sometimes solely on the basis of where they have come from, to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates bearing certain extra details.

Exceptions

1 The provisions laid down in the phytosanitary regulations have been suspended temporarily since 1 January 1988 for plants imported from one of the countries party to the Sehengen agreement (Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Luxembourg and Netherlands): these more favourable provisions concern the following plants:

- Cut flowers and parts of plants for decoration;
- Corms, bulbs, tubers and other floriculture products;
- Outdoor and indoor flowering plants (except cactuses);
- Certain fresh fruit;
- Seeds, excluding seed potatoes;
- Timber of oak, chestnut and elm.

2 Provided that their importation is not prohibited and is not for commercial purposes, certain plants or plant products are exempted, in general, from control, submission of documents and entry restrictions when arriving by post.

Special provisions

Certain plants (for example orchids) are subject, in addition to the health formalities applicable to them, to the provisions of the Washington Convention and European Community regulations (regulations for application of the Convention in the Community) relating to species of flora and fauna threatened with extinction.

In this context, the importation of these products under all customs régimes, including frontier-to-frontier transit without breaking of load, is permitted subject to compliance with the following provisions:

- importation by an authorized customs office;
- presentation of the following documents:
  . an import or transit authorization (see Community model in attachment 4), issued by the Directorate for Nature Protection;
  . an export permit obtained from the country of origin (CITES permit, attachment 5).

For details of these regulations, apply to the Directorate for Nature Protection:

14 Bd du Général Leclerc
92524 NEUILLY CEDEX
Tel: 47.58.12.12

*For further information on the provisions of paragraph 22, contact the Ministère chargé de l'Agriculture et de la Forêt - Service de la Protection des Végétaux 175, rue du Chevaleret 75646 - PARIS CEDEX 13 - Tel: 45.84.13.13.

221 Vegetables, plants, cereals, roots and bulbs for human consumption

Seed potatoes, early potatoes and others, cereals, onions, shallots and garlic intended for propagation must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (see attachment 3).

222 Fruit and citrus fruit

Fresh citrus fruit, figs, apples, pears, quince, apricots, peaches including nectarines, cherries, plums, gooseberries, black currants, raspberries - coming from all countries - may be imported subject to presentation of a phytosanitary certificate (see attachment 3).

Fresh fruit originating in or coming from countries contaminated by San José scale may be imported provided:

i the consignments are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of the type attached to the International Plant Protection Convention, certifying that the fruit is not contaminated;

ii the consignment is inspected as it passes through Customs by an official of the plant protection service who will allow free circulation if the fruit is found to be healthy or otherwise will order disinsectization treatment, return, destruction or consignment to a jam factory.

223 Seeds

Most seeds to be used for plant reproduction are subject to special inspection for colouring and detection of dodder, and to checking of purity and germination capacity.

Nevertheless, samples of fodder seeds for commercial use imported in postal parcels of less than 3 kg shall be exempted from special control measures concerning dodder, providing no individual packet of samples in a parcel weighs more than 300 g.

23 ANTI-PARASITE PRODUCTS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

Anti-parasite products for agricultural use and similar products, packed for retail sale, may be imported only if they have been approved either by granting of a temporary sale or import licence or a permit for distribution for experimental use or of an exemption from approval. (For all further information on these regulations apply to the Ministry of Agriculture.)

24 BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC FLUIDS

241 Grape juices, must, wine of fresh grapes, dessert wines, etc, from Algeria

Importation from Algeria of grape juices, partly fermented, grape must even other than with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol, wine of fresh grapes, dessert wines, mistelles or must with alcohol added to arrest fermentation is subject to compliance with the special conditions set out in the "*Avis aux importateurs*" (Notice to importers) periodically published in the *Journal Officiel* (including presentation of an import permit issued by the *Institut des vins de consommation courante).*

25 TOBACCO

Under the customs legislation, products can be imported only on behalf of the Régie, except for imports of manufactured tobaccos (including cigars and cigarettes) for the personal use of the importers up to a maximum of 10 kg per importer per year, subject to special authorizations issued either by the local chief customs officer or by the Directorate-General of Customs in the case of items addressed to persons residing from time to time in France, or by the Directorate-General of Taxes in the case of persons habitually resident in France.

Nevertheless, products sold in France by SEITA, whether manufactured in France or abroad, do not have the benefit of this exemption.

Independently of the customs duty itself, items are subject to purchase taxes.

Importing of leaf or stalk-cut tobacco, other than on behalf of the Régie, is prohibited. Nevertheless, samples of leaf tobacco may be imported under temporary admission regulations.

Items are subject to a bond-note which includes an undertaking to re-export the goods or to return them to the warehouse within one year; a fine equivalent to six times the value of the goods is imposed if this requirement is not met. The maximum weight per importer cannot exceed 2000 kg per year for exotic tobaccos and those from the State of Bahia (Brazil), and 500 kg for tobaccos from Sumatra, Java, Havana and the Orient.

Samples of manufactured tobaccos may also be imported under the temporary import regulations.

26 MINERAL OILS

Industrial products and oils from petroleum and shale and other mineral oils: an import licence must first have been obtained.

Heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils: an import licence must first have been obtained.

27 NARCOTICS

The import of narcotics, preparations and pharmaceutical specialities containing narcotics is subject to authorization by the Narcotics Bureau, Ministry of Health. (For all further information on these regulations apply to the Narcotics Bureau.)

28 PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

281 Medicaments and other products used in medical treatment

The importation of medicaments and other products used in medical treatment is subject to prior authorization granted either by the Ministry of Health (Medicaments Bureau) or by the Ministry of Agriculture (Veterinary Service).

282 Contraceptives

Contraceptives other than medicaments and condoms may be imported only by companies or bodies which have been granted approval by the Ministry of Health.

Contraceptives which are deemed to be medicaments are subject to the regulations covering medicaments (see paragraph 281).

29 CHEMICAL MATCHES AND PREPARED MATCHWOOD

Customs legislation provides for a monopoly on importation of these products.

30 RUBBER ARTICLES

Rubber condoms may be imported subject to presentation of:

- either a certificate of approval issued by the Ministry of Industry,
- or a decision of admission for the NF mark and presence of the mark on the product,
- or of a certificate of conformity with certain foreign standards recognized as equivalent.

31 BOOKS, BROCHURES, NEWSPAPERS, PRINTED MATTER

Books in French published in France and printed abroad must have on the cover, spine or fly-leaf the name of the publisher or the main French stockist and must also bear on the last page of the text of the work the name and address of the foreign printer and the country in which the printing shop is situated, in such a way that this information cannot be removed from the book without spoiling it or making it incomplete.

In the case of books in French both published and printed abroad, it is sufficient to indicate the name of the publisher and his address abroad on the cover, the spine or the fly-leaf of the book.

Certain articles such as books, journals, booklets, publications and printed matter reproduced by letterpress printing, lithography or engraving, imported from other countries, are subjected, in the interests of copyright protection and public order alike, to special restrictions and conditions, particularly to checking by specially appointed officials of the Ministry of the Interior, who shall have authority to determine whether books should be admitted into the country or not.

The following are exempt from these special formalities:

- works intended for the National Library;
- single consignments or a small number of consignments addressed to members of the diplomatic corps;
- consignments intended for UNESCO.

32 FINE OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS, ARTICLES MADE OF THESE SUBSTANCES, IMITATION JEWELRY

321 Pearls and precious stones

Importation of precious stones and pearls is subject to the legal and regulatory provisions on the prevention of fraud and falsification concerning trade in precious stones and pearls.

322 Base metals lined or plated with gold, silver or platinum

Articles made of base metals and lined or plated with gold, silver or platinum and gilded or silvered work may only be admitted as imports for consumption on condition that they bear the "responsibility stamp" of the business establihsed in France and making the first sale of those articles there. This stamp is in the form of a square, one side of which is replaced by an arc of a circle centred on the middle of the side of the square.

Articles in base metals either lined with gold or plated with gold, silver or platinum may only be termed "lined" or "plated" if that term is followed by the name of the precious metal used and the manufacturing process adopted.

33 TELEVISION RECEIVERS

Importation of all television receivers is subject to a declaration to the Customs Service for transmission to the Audiovisual Licensing Authority.

The regulation applies to all television receivers, in whatever form (black and white or colour sets of traditional design; sets combined in a single housing with other articles such as a video-recorder or a hi-fi system; combination of a video monitor with a videogram receiver (tuner), separate but cleared through Customs at the same time; television receivers incorporated in watches or radio alarms; television projectors).

Only articles imported by individuals for personal use must be declared.

34 MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Measuring instruments may only be imported with the approval of the Measuring Instruments Service. Any person intending to import such instruments must send to the said service a preliminary import declaration. If it approves, the service will issue a receipt constituting an import licence, which must be submitted to the customs authorities at the customs post where the articles are being cleared.

35 WAR MATERIEL

The importation of all war matériel, arms and ammunition is subject to production of a war matériel import-licence (AIMG) issued by the Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes after approval by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior (see attachment 6).

36 GAMING MACHINES - TOYS

Importation of gaming machines and toys (and their spare parts) offered to the public on the occasion of, during, and on the grounds of fun-fairs, which offer only prizes in kind, operate with a maximum unit value of 10 francs and offer prizes of a value not exceeding thirty times the price of a single stake, is allowed on the basis of an honour declaration made by the importer, in addition to the customs declaration.

Importation of fruit machines (and spare parts) intended for use in authorized casinos may be made on presentation, with the customs declarations, of any decision handed down by the Ministry of the Interior approving the *Société de Fourniture et de Maintenance - S.F.M.* (Supply and maintenance company) concerned in the operation, and of the brands imported.

Importation of toys is subject to presentation of a declaration of conformity, completed and signed by the importer, certifying compliance of the products with safety standards, and of the following wording on the toy or its package: "Conformity of this product with safety standards is certified by the importer".

NGD 254 a

MODEL HEALTH PERMIT ISSUED BY THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR

LIVE ANIMALS

FRENCH REPUBLIC - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES

DEPARTEMENT	CUSTOMS OFFICE	VETERINARY INSPECTOR

IMPORTATION OF LIVE ANIMALS No A.V.:

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND PROVENANCE	MEANS OF TRANSPORT
	AIR Flight No: LAND Vehicle No: SEA Ship:

CONSIGNOR:
(Name and address)

IMPORTER:
(Name and address)

CONSIGNEE:
(Name and address)

MEANS OF REMOVAL (Vehicle No.) ABATTOIR OF DESTINATION

TYPE:	NUMBER:	DESCRIPTION, REGISTRATION, MARKS:

EXEMPTION No	DATE

Health certificate, Country of origin	DATE

TYPE OF ENTRY

Definitive	☐
Temporary	☐
Transit	☐
Seasonal migration	☐
French animals re-imported	☐

Tick as appropriate

PURPOSE OF IMPORTATION

Breeding	☐
Meat	☐
Fattening	☐
Other	☐

Tick as appropriate

PERMIT (1)

These animals show no evidence of disease at the time of crossing the border
In witness whereof this permit is issued

DATE: .....

Veterinary Inspector

REFUSAL OF ENTRY (1)

REASONS:

Importation prohibited	☐
Disease	☐
Irregularity, lack of certificate	☐
Incorrectly penned on board	☐
Other (please specify)	☐

Tick as appropriate

DATE: .....

Veterinary Inspector

(1) Cross out the irrelevant area

DESTINATION: CUSTOMS OFFICE

(Attachment 1)

■GD 254 b

MODEL HEALTH PERMIT ISSUED BY THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

FRENCH REPUBLIC - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES

DÉPARTEMENT	CUSTOMS OFFICE	VETERINARY INSPECTOR

IMPORTATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS OR PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN No .....

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: ..... COMING FROM (COUNTRY): .....

CONSIGNOR: .....
(Name and address)
.....

Means of transport: AIR Flight No: ..... LAND Vehicle No: ..... SEA Ship: .....

IMPORTER: .....
(Name and address)
RESERVATIONS(*): .....

PARCEL No	MARK	TYPE	NATURE OF PARCEL	PRESENTATION METHOD OF PRESERVATION	WEIGHT GROSS	WEIGHT NET

EXEMPTION No	DATE

Health certificate Country of origin	DATE

HEALTH TAXES

.....

.....

.....

TOTAL

PERMIT (1)

These products are certified:

i Suitable for human consumption
ii Ditto subject to reservations (*)
iii Suitable for animal food
iv Suitable for organotherapy
v Unsuitable for any food

Date: ..... Time: .....
Veterinary Inspector

Circle the appropriate comment and delete the others

REFUSAL OF ENTRY (1)

REASONS: (Tick as appropriate)

- Importation prohibited ☐
- Irregularity or lack of certificate ☐
- Incorrect make-up ☐
- Backteriological polution ☐
- Faulty preservation ☐
- Other ☐

Date: Time:
Veterinary Inspector

(1) Cross out the irrelevant area

CONSIGNEE: CUSTOMS OFFICE.

(Attachment 2)

(MODEL)

Name and address of consignor:	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE No CE/FR/ / Issued on
Declared name and address of consignee:	Organization for Plant Protection, FRANCE To Organization for Plant Protection,
	Place of origin:
Declared means of transport:	
Declared point of entry:	

Marks, numbers, number and type of parcel, name of product (including botanical name for plants):

Quantity declared:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the plants or plant products described above:
- have been inspected by appropriate procedures;
- are deemed free of pests laid down in the phytosanitary regulations and practically free of other dangerous pests
- and are considered to comply with the current phytosanitary regulations in the importing country.

Supplementary declaration:

Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment:	Stamp of the Organization - Name of authorized official: at:
Chemical product used (active agent):	Date:
Duration and temperature:	Concentration:
Supplementary information:	Signed:

(Attachment 4)

(MODEL)

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

DIRECTORATE FOR NATURE PROTECTION

14, bd du Général-Leclerc
92524 Neuilly-Sur-Seine CEDEX
Tel: (1) 47 58 12 12

PERMIT FOR PRODUCTION/IMPORTATION OF PROTECTED PLANT SPECIES

Act No 76-629 of 10 July 1976 concerning the protection of nature, articles 3, 4 and 5.
Decree No 77-1296 of 25 November 1977.
Order of 12 October 1987.

DPN (Directorate for Nature Protection) identification number: _____

BENEFICIARY:

Name, first name or company name:

Address:

Post code: Town:

Telephone: SIREN No: _____

Address of institution where activities will take place:

Post code: Town:

Telephone: SIRET No: _____ _____

PURPOSE OF AUTHORIZATION:

The Minister of the environment authorizes the holder of this permit to:

Produce the species:

- scientific name
- common name

Mode of reproduction permitted:

Import of species:

- scientific name:
- common name:

Coming from

This permit is valid from to

Done at Neuilly-sur-Seine, on

pp. the Minister:

Departmental stamp:

[ ] Original kept at the DPN
[ ] Certified copy for the Prefect representative of the Republic
For dispatch to the beneficiary_____

IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE - 8 575120 P 78

EEC MODEL CITES* PERMIT

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Expert permit No

Exporting country: Valid until (date):

This permit is issued to:

address:

who declares having knowledge of the provisions of the convention, for the exportation of: specimen(s) or part(s) or product(s) of specimen(s)[1] of a species listed in annex I, annex II, annex III[2] of the convention as specified hereunder,

raised in captivity or cultivated in: (2).

This/these specimen(s) is/are addressed to:

address:

country:

(place) (date)

(signature of permit holder)

(place) (date)

(stamp and signature of the administrative authority issuing the export permit)

[1] State species and type of specimen(s).

[2] Delete whichever does not apply.

* EEC Commission Regulation No 3418/83 of 28 November 1983 on the uniform issue and use of documents required for application within the Community of the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMEN(S) OR PART(S) OR PRODUCT(S) OF SPECIMEN(S) INCLUDING ANY MARKS APPLIED THERETO

Living specimens

SPECIES (scientific name and common name)	NUMBER	SEX	DIMENSIONS (or volume)	MARK (if any)

Parts or products

SPECIES (scientific name and common name)	QUANTITY	TYPE of merchandise	MARK (if any)

Stamps of the authorities having made the inspection:

a On exportation

b On importation[1]

[1] This stamp renders the present permit unusable for any further commercial purpose and the permit will be returned to the administrative authority.

(Attachment 5)

(Attachment 6)

NGD/171

APPLICATION FOR A WAR MATERIEL IMPORT LICENCE (1)

Country of provenance:

Country of origin:

Name, profession and address :
of the consignor:
of the applicant:

Date of the decision granting the licence to manufacture, to sell or to act as intermediary where the matériel belongs to the first four categories laid down in the decree of 18 April 1939:

Name and address of transit agent:

Description of the matériel according to the nomenclature of the decree of 18 March 1973:

Type:
Model:
Number:
Detailed nomenclature:
Gross weight:
Net weight:
Value in French francs:
Packing:
Make:
Number of parcels:

Customs office where clearance will take place:

Date of dispatch:
Reason for dispatch:
Date, signature and stamp of applicant:

Opinion of the Ministry departments concerned	Reply of the Ministry of the Budget General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Taxes

(1) Where appropriate: application for a war matériel temporary import licence.

PART III: SPECIAL PROVISIONS, CUSTOMS AND OTHER

31 DRAWING UP OF CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS

Customs declarations must contain all the information necessary for the application of duties, taxes and control measures on both importation and exportation. Specifically, they must state:

- The names, first names and addresses of the consignors and consignees;
- The countries of origin and of destination of the item;
- A description of the goods contained and the Harmonized System code index;
- The gross weight and net weight;
- The value of the item, specifying the currency used.

In addition, certain supplementary statements on the situation of goods in respect of the customs regulations (gifts, samples, goods returned or admitted temporarily) must be made on the customs declaration.

Customs declarations constituting true declarations under French regulations, involving the liability of the consignor, must bear his handwritten signature.

32 NEED TO INSERT INVOICES

Unless abuses are suspected, the customs administration exempts from the requirement to produce an invoice consignments that are non-commercial in character, irrespective of value, and commercial consignments with a total value of 500 francs or less.

33 NEED TO ATTEST TO THE ORIGIN OF GOODS

The origin must be attestable for products exchanged under a preferential tariff system under agreements concluded by the European Economic Community with various countries, or under decisions of association of countries and territories dependent on certain States members of the EEC.

The circulation form EUR 1 is required:

- for goods exchanged between the EEC and EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland);
- in preferential relations with certain States of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP States);
- in relations with the overseas countries and territories associated with the EEC (AOCT);
- in preferential relations with the Spanish territories of Ceuta, Melilla and the Canary Islands;
- in preferential relations with the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco);
- in preferential relations with certain Mediterranean countries (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Syria and Yugoslavia);
- in preferential relations with the Faröe Islands.

As an exception to the provisions above, the EUR 1 form may be replaced by:

- either form EUR 2 completed by the importer himself, when the value of the goods does not exceed:
  - 30 000 francs for exchanges with the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla;
  - 17 750 francs for exchanges with Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Jordan, Malta, ACP and AOCT States and Yugoslavia;
  - 5550 francs for exchanges with other countries benefiting from preferential agreements;
- or, for exchanges with EFTA countries, a declaration made on the invoice by the importer when the value of the article does not exceed 30 000 francs.

A certificate of origin model A is required for the application of a preferential system for goods originating in the developing countries (DC).

34 MISCELLANEOUS CUSTOMS PROVISIONS

341 Small items addressed to private persons

a Standard tax

The customs administration may subject small items addressed to private persons to a lump-sum levy when such items:

i are occasional in nature;

ii concern solely goods reserved for the personal or family use of the addressees and which, by their nature or quantity, are clearly not intended for commercial ends;

iii do not have a dutiable value of more than 12 500 francs.

b Fiscal and customs allowances

Small items not exceeding 70 francs in value are admitted free of import duty and taxes.

For domestic consumption tax, this allowance is limited to:

- two bottles of normal capacity, where the total quantity does not exceed two litres, of wine, cider, perry or mead;
- and one bottle, of normal capacity, not exceeding one litre, of aperitif based on wine or alcohol, spirits, brandy or rum, excluding beverages prohibited absolutely; allowances may not be cumulative.

c Fiscal allowances

Items of a non-commercial nature coming from third countries are exempt from payment of taxes when their value does not exceed 300 francs. For items from the EEC this value is 680 francs.

342 Foreign trade control formalities

Importation of certain foreign goods may be subject to production of a foreign trade control document such as an import licence or an import declaration (D I), whether stamped or not.

343 Customs clearance formalities for goods sold by mail order

The conditions for importation into France by parcel post of goods sold by mail order by foreign companies are laid down in special regulations.

Customs clearance formalities may be carried out by a representative of the foreign supplier domiciled in France and approved by the Director-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes. It is compulsory for this representative to use a special subscription procedure for clearing goods (including catalogues and printed advertising matter).

35 PROVISIONS ON INFRINGEMENTS

French legislation contains no provision relating specifically to the repression of infringements of the Customs Regulations applicable specially to postal items. Such infringements therefore fall within the scope of the general provisions of the customs laws regarding fraudulent importation and exportation.

It is a matter of principle that all goods imported into or exported from France must be declared to the Customs and that the customs declarations must be strictly accurate.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2500.5**

Recommendation

Packaging used for the conveyance of postal items

Congress,

In view of
decision C 21 of the 1984 Hamburg Congress instructing the Consultative Council for Postal Studies to examine with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) the possibility of laying down norms concerning the packaging sold by postal administrations,

Considering
the provisions of article 20, paragraph 1, c, of the Universal Postal Convention and of article 113, paragraphs 1, c and 2, of its Detailed Regulations (Hamburg 1984),

Basing itself
on the results of study 635 conducted by the CCPS,

Aware
of the difficulties involved in providing the packaging issue with greater standardization than currently exists,

Noting
the possibilities available to the administrations for applying the standards defined by the ISO,

Concerned to
facilitate the identification of postal markings as well as the handling and sorting of packing bags, cartons and boxes,

Recommends

that the postal administrations:

a use, for the closing of packing bags, either an adhesive or a self-adhesive closing mechanism, particularly for reasons of labour protection, the latter method to be used especially in cases where it is required that control of the content of an item shall be possible;

b ensure that the markings conform to the relevant provisions of the Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations with regard to the address area on packing bags, cartons and boxes;

c provide an area for stamps on packing bags, for technical and work method reasons, in accordance with the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention;

d provide, by mutual agreement, areas for markings and imprints on packing bags, cartons and boxes, in accordance with the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention, viz:
- a specific area for technical postal markings;
- a specific area for the postal category of the items;

e use a single common colour combination on packing bags, cartons and boxes making as big a contrast as possible between the colour of the packaging and the printed markings;

f should it be possible to standardize the address area on packing bags, cartons and boxes, study the possibilities of using packing bags, cartons and boxes without any text printings;

g not require a separate wrapping in the international postal traffic for packing cartons and boxes;

h bring the above recommendations to the attention of their customers.

Reasons. –

1 The Hamburg Congress instructed the CCPS in its decision C 21 "to examine with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) the possibility of laying down norms concerning the packaging sold by postal administrations." The corresponding study 635 "Packaging used for the conveyance of postal items" was conducted by means of an inquiry with Finland as coordinating country and completed with the presentation to the 1986 CCPS of the relevant report.

2 Following consideration of the CCPS report at its 1986 session and bearing in mind the conclusions of the study, it was decided to:
- send the report on this study to the ISO for consideration and suggestions;
- distribute to the postal administrations of Union member countries, by International Bureau circular letter, the report on study 635 along with the account of the discussions on it;
- submit to the 1989 Congress a proposal containing the recommendations which the coordinating country of the study had suggested in its report.

3 The ISO informed the International Bureau that it had no comments to make about the report in question. Moreover, the International Bureau distributed the study report to the postal administrations of UPU member countries along with an excerpt from the CCPS Committee 3 report containing a summary of the discussions on the subject of packaging (LC 4435–635(D)2223 of 22 December 1986).

4 The conclusions of the report and the discussions in the CCPS reveal that defining international standards for packing materials for postal items is apparently very difficult. In fact, only three administrations replied that they considered standardization necessary. In any case, administrations can always use the standards set by the ISO in the packing materials field.

5 Since the aim was, however, to make the packaging more uniform than at present and more suited to international postal traffic, it is suggested that Congress adopt the above recommendations based on the analysis of the replies by postal administrations to the questionnaire sent out and on the results of the study.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

GERMAN DEP REP **2501.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

Discrepancies in the accounts made out on the forms listed above, including discrepancies in weights entered on the AV 5bis detailed accounts, shall not be taken into consideration unless they exceed a total of 30 gold francs (9.80 SDR) per account.

Reasons. – As there were no regulations hitherto dealing with discrepancies in the accounts – except for the CP 16 and AV 5 accounts – it is proposed that a comprehensive regulation for all spheres of accounting be included in the general provisions.

Note for the Drafting Committee. –
If this proposal is adopted, deletion of:
- Universal Postal Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 222, paragraph 8.
- Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 150, paragraph 4.

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2501.2**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows and add the new paragraph 2bis below:

1 Each administration shall draw up its accounts and send them in duplicate to the others concerned by the quickest route (air or surface). One accepted copy, if necessary amended or accompanied by a statement of discrepancies, shall be returned to the creditor administration. This account shall serve as a basis for the preparation, as necessary, of the general postal account prepared quarterly between the two administrations or for the direct settlement of debts. The model of the C 19bis account form is attached. If, one month from the date of dispatch of the account, the debtor administration has raised no objection, payment shall be made to the creditor administration, which shall be informed to that effect in a notification. The preparation and dispatch of a C 19bis general postal account may be carried out, without waiting for all the postal accounts to be returned and accepted, as soon as an administration which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned finds that it is the creditor. The check of the C 19bis account by the debtor administration and payment of the balance shall be carried out within a period of three months from the date of dispatch of the account.

2 In the total of each account made out in gold francs or in SDRs on C 20, C 20bis, C 21, C 21bis, C 23, C 24, C 31/CP 22, CP 16, /.../ AV 5, /.../ AV 12 and C 19bis forms, decimals shall be ignored in the total or the balance.

2bis When the balance of the general postal account not exceeding 50 gold francs (16.33 SDR) per quarter and continually carried forward does not exceed 50 gold francs (16.33 SDR) at the end of the year, the debtor administration shall be exempted from all payment.

Reasons. – For the exchange of postal accounts and the urgent settlement of debts, it is necessary that the rules applicable in common throughout the international postal service should provide for the transmission of the accounting documents by the quickest route (consequence of proposal 4622.1 and Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 150, paragraph 6).
International accounting practice shows that accounts are settled either direct between the administrations concerned or using the general account. The existing CP 18 and AV 11 general account forms are currently used by administrations for entering debts owed on all sorts of postal traffic.
It is therefore necessary to give administrations regulations providing for both direct settlement of accounts and offsetting debts through a single general account for all postal traffic, the verification period for which must also be regulated (consequence of proposals 2503.1, 2598.1, 4621.1 and 4622.1 and Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 150, paragraph 6).

The amendment of paragraph 2 is the consequence of the proposal on creating C 31/CP 22 forms for a single general postal account and indemnity account (see also proposal 2598.1).
The new paragraph 2bis contains the existing provisions relating to the exemption threshold for CP 18 and AV 11 accounts (consequence of proposals 4622.1 and 5550.6).
The provision relating to the preparation of an account by the creditor administration without waiting for the accepted accounts has been taken from article 101 to standardize provisions relating to the general postal account (consequence of proposals 4622.1 and 5552.2).

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

CHILE **2501.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 In accordance with article 113, paragraph 5, of the General Regulations the International Bureau shall arrange the settlement of accounts of all kinds relating to the international postal service. /.../ Administrations /.../ may agree to settle direct between themselves all or some of the accounts relating to the international postal service. Accounts of telecommunications services may also be included in these special liquidation accounts.

Reasons. – At present, the settlement of accounts relating to the international postal service, with the sole exception of the account for international reply coupons, is generally subject to the conclusion of direct agreements between administrations. In order to use the International Bureau's good offices, administrations have to have reached agreement between themselves and the Bureau. Thus, an administration which fails to recover the payment due to it in respect of these accounts has no alternative method of settlement if it has not obtained the consent of its debtor to request the International Bureau's intervention.
Consequently, in some cases, the provisions mentioning the International Bureau's intervention have no effect, and the creditor remains dependent on the debtor's good will.
This situation is unsatisfactory because priority protection through legislative provisions should of course be given to precisely this correct payment of accounts which enables administrations to establish a financial balance between themselves that is more than ever necessary nowadays and which promotes the progress of the postal services, giving them a level of efficiency which can measure up to the competition.
This balance can be obtained if the general rule is established that all accounts relating to the postal service should be settled through the International Bureau's general liquidation account. This will guarantee payment in the required time without prejudice to the option of the administrations involved to reach direct agreement between themselves. The above suggestion not only gives the creditor due protection, because he will receive payment through the general liquidation account without being obliged to submit to a bilateral agreement, but also greatly benefits the debtor, whose indebtedness may be improved through the offsetting arrangement.

Furthermore, the introduction of a provision along these lines will help administrations which need an international legal basis for solving domestic legal problems of a financial nature by giving them the possibility of regularizing their payments through offsetting arrangements.
This proposal sets forth, as a general rule, the settlement of all accounts through the International Bureau's general liquidation account and the retention of the option for administrations that so wish of agreeing between themselves to settle their problems direct.

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

COLOMBIA **2501.4**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 In accordance with article 113, paragraph 5, of the General Regulations the International Bureau shall arrange the settlement of accounts of all kinds relating to the international postal service. To this end the administrations concerned shall consult with each other and with the International Bureau and decide upon the method of settlement. /.../

Reasons. – The deleted sentence runs as follows: "Accounts of telecommunications services may also be included in these special liquidation accounts." This part of paragraph 3 should be deleted because it deals with services which come under the jurisdiction of the International Telecommunication Union.

Supported by. – Ecuador, Venezuela.

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

ARGENTINA **2501.5**

Amendment to proposal 2501.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Discrepancies in the accounts made out on the forms listed above /.../ shall not be taken into consideration unless they exceed a total of 30 gold francs (9.80 SDR) per account.

Reasons. - The words "including discrepancies in weights entered on the AV 5bis detailed accounts" have been deleted since this form "Statement of weights of airmails received" has no connection with the rule laid down in the present article, which deals with the preparation and settlement of accounts. In any case, the idea could be taken up in article 172, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations by including a statement that discrepancies up to a stated weight of the total weight shown on the AV 5bis shall not be taken into consideration.
Moreover, the Argentine administration considers that if this proposal is approved, account should be taken of the limit of 25 gold francs (8.17 SDR) mentioned in article 67, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

Article 101

Preparation and settlement of accounts

CHILE **2501.6**

Amendment to proposal 2501.2

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each administration shall draw up its accounts and send them in duplicate to the others concerned by the quickest route (air or surface). One accepted copy, if necessary amended or accompanied by a statement of discrepancies, shall be returned to the creditor administration by the quickest route. This account (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Delays in the receipt of accounts accepted with amendments pose accounting problems. Three months after the drawing up of the account, the creditor administration is fully justified in considering the latter as accepted and entering it into its books. However, the account accepted sometimes arrives several months later with amendments, with the obvious losses this delay entails.
Considering that the principle of the transmission of accounts by the quickest route, set out in article 222, paragraph 10, has been incorporated into paragraph 1 of proposal 2501.2, it is proposed to extend this principle to include the return of accounts accepted or if necessary amended.

Article 103

Rules for payment

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2503.1**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 Payment shall be made as quickly as possible and at the latest within six weeks from the date of dispatch for general liquidation accounts prepared by the International Bureau and from the date of acceptance or the date of notification of official acceptance /.../ for /.../ accounts or general postal accounts prepared between corresponding administrations indicating the amounts or balances to be settled; after that period the amounts due shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum reckoned from the day following the day of expiry of the said period. The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts or general accounts which are not transmitted to it within eighteen months of the end of the year to which they refer. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The reference to the general postal account is a consequence of proposal 2501.2.
The period for retention of postal documents is still the reference for any postal settlement, it must therefore be included in the rules applicable in common to all postal accounts and general accounts.
See also proposals 3582.3, 3585.3, 5550.5 and 5552.2.

Article 109

Communications and information to be forwarded to the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2509.1**

Amend paragraph 3 as follows:

3 Administrations shall supply the International Bureau with two copies of the documentation which they publish, whether relating to the internal or international service. They shall also furnish, as far as possible, other works published in their country concerning the postal service.

Reasons. – See proposal 1507.1.

Article 109

Communications and information to be forwarded to the International Bureau

SWITZERLAND **2509.2**

Paragraph 1. Create the following new subparagraph hbis:

hbis a list of their offices of exchange responsible for handling letter post with information concerning the exact name of each office, as well as its telephone, telex and telefax numbers;

Reasons. – This information would make possible fast direct communication between the offices of exchange, particularly to expedite handling of inquiries and other irregularities. This information could be included in the Compendium of Information (Convention).

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Vatican.

Article 109

Communications and information to be forwarded to the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2509.3**

Paragraph 1. Add the following subparagraph nbis:

nbis the quality of service targets fixed for the delivery in their country of priority and airmail items and, if appropriate, of non-priority and surface items, in accordance with the Convention, article 32bis.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2032.91.

Article 109

Communications and information to be forwarded to the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2509.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Administrations shall communicate to the International Bureau:
a to c (no change);
d the extraordinary conveyance dues collected under article 66, paragraph 1, of the Convention, together with the names of the countries to which the dues apply and, where appropriate, particulars of the services for which the dues are payable;
e to k (no change);
l a list of the transport services operating from their countries and used for the conveyance of surface mails (including S.A.L. mails), with details of the points of departure, places of destination, types of service, frequency, duration of transport, capacity limits, categories of mail for which transit à découvert is provided, conveyance charges per kg and, if the charges are not payable to the administration of the country of departure, the necessary comments in this connection:
m and n (no change).

Reasons. –

i Amendment to subparagraph d: consequence of proposal 3066.1.

ii Amendment to subparagraph 1: In a consultation about S.A.L. mail in transit (circular letter No 3390(B)1055 of 19 January 1988), nearly all the 95 administrations (93 percent) which replied were in favour of the International Bureau publishing a list of S.A.L. reforwarding services for mail in transit. In a consultation conducted within the EC that same year, most of the EC members felt that the "List of Shipping Lines" should be replaced by a list of transit services for surface mail. This new list should contain concise information about all transit services provided (traditional forwarding by sea and by land, S.A.L. conveyance of mail in transit, multimodal transport by container and door-to-door transport).

Article 109

Communications and information to be forwarded to the International Bureau

CANADA **2509.5**

Paragraph 1. Add the following sub-paragraph abis:

abis their willingness to receive mails in AV 9 envelopes;

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4602.2.

Article 109

Communications and information to be forwarded to the International Bureau

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2509.6**

Amendment to proposal 2509.2

Paragraph 1, hbis. Amend as follows:

hbis a list of their offices of exchange responsible for handling letter post with information concerning the exact name and address of each office, as well as its telephone, telex and telefax numbers;

Reasons. – In order to assure that all necessary documents are received by exchange offices in a timely manner, the address of the offices has been added to the information to be forwarded to the International Bureau.

Article 111

Publications

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2511.1**

Amend paragraph 4 as follows:

4 Amendments to the various publications listed in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be notified by circular, bulletin, supplement or other appropriate means.

Reasons. – See proposal 1507.1.

Article 111

Publications

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2511.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 It shall also publish, from information supplied by administrations and, if appropriate, by the Restricted Unions as regards subparagraph a, or the United Nations as regards subparagraph f:
a and b (no change);
c a compendium of information (transit) comprising:
i a list of kilometric distances relating to land sectors of mails in transit;
ii a list of transit services provided for surface mail (including S.A.L. mail);
d (deleted);
e to l (no change).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposl 2509.4. The List of Kilometric Distances and the List of Shipping Lines are currently placed in the same binder. It seems expedient to use a single binder for the List of Kilometric Distances and the new list of transit services also.

Article 112

Distribution of publications

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2512.1**

Amend paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 as follows:

1 The publications published by the International Bureau shall be distributed to administrations in accordance with the following rules:

a all publications excepting those specified in subparagraph b: three copies, one of which shall be in the official language and the other two either in the official language or in the other language requested in accordance with article 107 of the General Regulations;

b (no change).

2 Over and above the number of copies distributed free of charge by virtue of paragraph 1, administrations may purchase International Bureau publications at cost price.

3 Publications published by the International Bureau shall also be sent to the Restricted Unions.

Reasons. – See proposal 1507.1.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2513.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, service instructions and labels shall be placed on the address side of the item, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. The service instructions shall be written in French or in some other language generally known in the country of destination; a translation of the instructions in the language of the country of origin may also be given.

Reasons. – The current provisions relating to writing service instructions are not at all uniform, for absolutely no reason.
At present, the following provisions exist:
- instructions in French (with no alternative and no translation): Universal Postal Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 138;
- instructions in French (with an alternative but no translation): Universal Postal Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 135, paragraph 1;
- instructions in French or similar instructions in the language of the country of origin: Universal Postal Convention, article 72; Universal Postal Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 115, a, b and c; article 117, paragraph 1; article 131, paragraph 1; article 200;
- instructions in French or equivalent in a language known in the country of destination and no translation; Universal Postal Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 122, paragraph 2; article 126, paragraph 4; article 130, paragraph 1; article 136;
- instructions in French or equivalent in another language: Universal Postal Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 125, paragraph 2.

This proposal is aimed at standardizing this variety of possibilities so that, this general provision regarding the position of service instructions and labels also lays down in which language they must or may be written.
In this context, priority should be given to French as the language of the Union, as is already the case in a large number of regulations. In addition, a translation in the language of the country of origin may always be added as this is important for the acceptance and dispatch of items. Use of a language generally known in the country of destination must also be generally accepted as this makes for better understanding in the administration of destination.

NB. – Acceptance of this proposal entails making drafting amendments to the provisions mentioned in the reasons.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2513.2**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Envelopes, the edges of which are provided with coloured bars, shall be reserved exclusively for airmail correspondence.

Reasons. – The purpose of this proposal is to clarify regulations regarding the use of bordered envelopes. Bordered envelopes are being used on surface airlifted (S.A.L.) items. The use of bordered envelopes on S.A.L. items creates processing problems in the destination country and permits S.A.L. items to benefit from air treatment without payment of the air charge. The amended language will make it clear that bordered envelopes are to be used exclusively for airmail correspondence and are not to be used for items in S.A.L. mailings.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2513.3**

Paragraph 1. Add the following subparagraph jbis:

jbis The following exceptional form of address, in French or a language accepted by the country of destination, may be used on printed papers: Mr John Doe or occupant.

Reasons. – This proposal will give the mailers of direct mail advertising and other printed papers on option to show an alternate addressee. This will assure that mail items which cannot be delivered to the named addressee are delivered to the current occupant of the household, which is the intent of the mailer. This address option will relieve the delivering postal administration of processing undeliverable printed papers as prescribed in articles 34 and 35, because printed papers which specify "or occupant" in the addressee area will be left at the household, thereby eliminating the need for the item to be redirected or returned to sender.

Article 113

Address. Make up

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2513.4**

Paragraph 1, d. Amend as follows:

d to write the address very legibly in roman letters and in arabic figures, to write it in compact form, without a blank line between the line containing the place of destination and the other elements of the address and without leaving a space between the letters of the words, setting it out on the right-hand side lengthwise. If other letters and figures are used in the country of destination, it shall be recommended that the address be given also in these letters and figures:

Reasons. – An inquiry, conducted within the framework of CCPS study 636 "Address area on documents – Constituent elements of a postal address" on the usefulness or not of leaving a blank line separating the place of destination from the rest of the addressee's address in the postal address, as is the custom in some countries, shows that this practice, designed to make manual sorting easier, loses a line for the address elements and is likely to interfere with optical reading; the reader may not choose the place of destination but some other indication in the address block. Another special feature, customary in some countries, consisting of writing the place of destination leaving a space between each letter of the word has the effect of limiting the number of characters which can be written on the line and is also a source of interference in the optical reading of addresses.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2513.5**

Paragraph 1, e. Amend as follows:

e to write the name of the place with the correct postcode number or delivery zone number, if any, and country of destination in capital letters, without underlining them;

Reasons. – An inquiry, conducted within the framework of CCPS study 636 "Address area on documents – Constituent elements of a postal address" on the underlining of the place of destination customary in some countries revealed that this practice involved drawbacks which were best avoided. It is proved, in fact, that, if this underlining is well clear of the letters, it has no negative effect on the optical reading of the address. Generally, however, this underlining goes through the down strokes of the lower-case letters "g", "j", "p", "q" and "y", and this can interfere with the optical reading.
Most administrations consulted on this subject favoured adding a provision on this important feature of the postal address.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

CANADA **2513.6**

Paragraph 1, g. Amend as follows:

g to show the name and address, with the postcode number or delivery zone number, if any, of the sender. Only one return address shall appear on the envelope or wrapping. When the return address appears on the address side of the envelope, it shall be placed in the top left-hand corner;

Reasons. – A growing number of letter-post items bear more than one return address on the envelope or wrapping. This causes confusion not only in the minds of customers but also of postal officials charged with returning such items. The items usually bear return addresses in two different countries.
To resolve this problem, two related proposals are being put forward. The present one establishes a clear rule which was taken for granted in the past but can no longer be so. The second one (2543.3) prescribes what is to be done if the rule is broken, ie if undeliverable items are found to bear more than one return address.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Norway, United States of America.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

CANADA, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, NORWAY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2513.7**

Insert the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis The envelope or wrapping may bear only one sender's address, which must be located in the country of origin of the item.

Reasons. – A growing number of letter-post items bear more than one sender's address on the envelope or wrapping. This causes confusion not only in the minds of customers but also of postal officials charged with returning such items. The items usually bear return addresses in two different countries.
This proposal establishes a clear rule by stipulating that the sender's address must be located in the country of origin (ie the country of posting).

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, Turkey.

Article 113

Address. Make-up

CHILE **2513.8**

Amendment to proposal 2513.3

Paragraph 1. Amend subparagraph jbis as follows:

jbis the following exceptional form of address, in French or a language accepted by the country of destination, may be used on printed papers: the addressee's name, or occupant.

Reasons. – The aim of this amendment is to substitute "the addressee's name" for "Mr John Doe" in order to depersonalize and simplify the rule, thus avoiding any confusion or risk of error when it is applied.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2513.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 113bis

Marking of mode of transportation or priority

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, items to be treated as airmail correspondence or priority items in the administrations of transit and of destination shall bear either a special blue label or a stamp impression of the same colour bearing the words "Par avion" (By airmail), or if need be these two words in handwritten or typewritten capital letters, with an optional translation in the language of the country of origin. This "Par avion" label, impression or indication shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. When the airmail service is replaced by the priority items service, the words "Par avion" shall be replaced by the word "Prioritaire" (Priority).

2 The words "Par avion" (By airmail) and any note relating to air or priority conveyance shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines when forwarding, redirection or return takes place by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence or non-priority items in accordance with articles 27, paragraph 4bis, 34, paragraph 1bis, or 35, paragraph 7bis, of the Convention. In the first case, the reasons shall be briefly given.

3 The administration of origin may also require the marking of non-priority and surface items.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The proposal is a consequence of the merging of the provisions concerning airmail correspondence and those concerning the letter post. The proposed article replaces article 200 as well as paragraph 1 of article 201 – see proposals 4600.1 and 4601.1. During the consultation, the majority of postal administrations expressed the opinion that airmail correspondence and priority items should bear the words "Par avion" (By airmail). When priority items are conveyed by surface, the words "Par avion" are inappropriate. The marking "Prioritaire" (Priority) should therefore be admitted, provided that the colour of the label or stamp impression is blue.
Most of the administrations which answered this question also felt that non-priority and surface items should be marked, but there was no clear majority in favour of any specific solution. This is why paragraph 3 was added.

Article 113bis

Marking of mode of transportation or priority

ARGENTINA **2513.92**

Amendment to proposal 2513.91

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, items to be treated as airmail correspondence or priority items in the administrations of transit and of destination shall bear either a special blue label or a stamp impression of the same colour bearing the words "Par avion" (By airmail), or if need be these two words in handwritten or typewritten capital letters, with an optional translation in the language of the country of origin. This "Par avion" label, impression or indication shall be placed on the address side, in so far as possible in the top left-hand corner, beneath the sender's name and address where these are given. When priority items must be sent by surface, the words "Par avion" shall be replaced by the word "Prioritaire" (Priority).

Paragraphs 2 and 3. No change.

Reasons. – To clarify the scope of this paragraph and to bring it fully into line with the reasons cited in proposal 2513.91. In this way, any risk of difficulty in interpreting the meaning of paragraph 1 as a whole is avoided.

Article 114

Poste restante items

KOREA (REP) **2514.1**

Amend as follows:

The address of items sent poste restante shall show the name of the addressee and the post office at which the item is to be collected with the indication "Poste restante" in bold letters on the address side. The use of initials, figures, forenames only, ficititious names or code marks of any kind shall not be permitted for these items.

Reasons. – Post offices frequently receive postal items addressed "post restante" but without the name of the post office at which they are to be delivered (collected). There is no way of knowing at which post office they should be kept for collection.

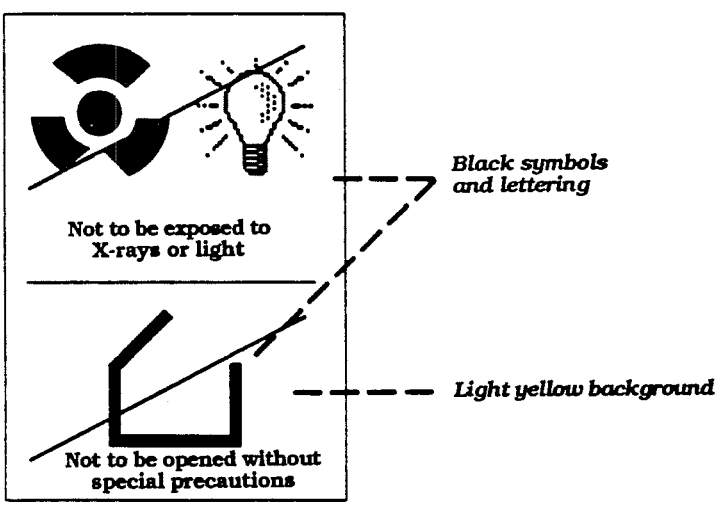
Article 118

Make-up. Packing

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2518.1**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Items containing goods which the sender does not wish to be subjected to radiographic control or be opened without special precautions (photographic material, living tissues, etc) shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addressee's address, with a light yellow label with the following text and symbols:



(62 x 44 mm)

Reasons. – This proposal by the customs administration of Czechoslovakia, submitted to the 11th meeting of the CCC–UPU Contact Committee, is aimed at creating a special label to distinguish postal parcels which must not be opened because of the sensitive nature of their contents.
An inquiry conducted by the IB (circular letter No 3710(B)1880 of 26 September 1986) revealed that both postal and customs administrations favour the use of a special label to identify the parcels in question, although Customs reserves the right to verify such items if it considers this necessary.
The symbols adopted are those used by the ISO. The label drawn up by the IB in conjunction with Czechoslovakia was approved by the CCC–UPU Contact Committee and by the EC.
See also related proposal 5505.1.

Article 118

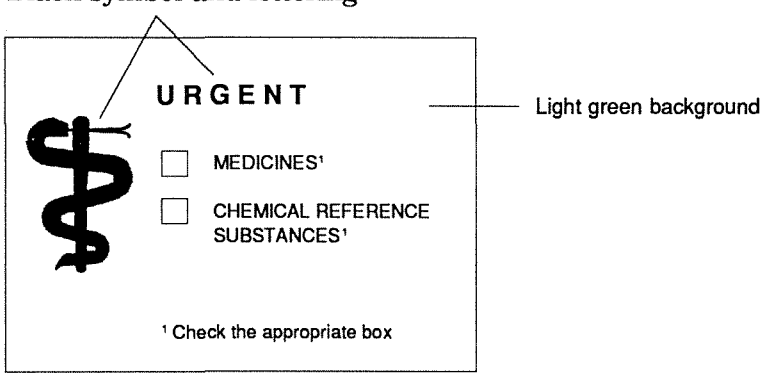
Make-up. Packing

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2518.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Items containing urgent medicines or chemical reference substances shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addressee's address, with a light green label with the following text and symbol:

Black symbol and lettering



(Size 62 × 44 mm)

Reasons. – Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO), the latter requested the UPU and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) to assist it in facilitatig the importation of chemical reference substances at international level. The draft label, prepared by the International Bureau following consultations in the CCC–UPU Contact Committee, was approved by WHO as well as by the Contact Committee at its 13th meeting in January 1988, and subsequently by the 1988 EC.
See also proposal 5505.2.

Article 122

Make-up. Verification of contents

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2522.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Printed papers and literature for the blind shall be made up in such a way that their contents are sufficiently protected while permitting quick and easy verification. They shall be placed in a wrapper, on a roller or between cardboard, in open envelopes or containers, in closed unsealed envelopes or containers which can be easily and safely opened and reclosed, or tied with a string which is easy to unknot. The administration of origin shall determine whether the closing of these items allows for quick and easy verification of the contents. Printed papers containing books or brochures may be admitted under sealed, transparent wrapper. No special conditions of closing shall be required for literature for the blind and for printed papers containing books or brochures; (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. –

1 The provision adopted by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress allowed books and brochures to be sent under sealed transparent wrapper for their protection. The 1984 Hamburg Congress also decided, for the sake of protecting the items sent, not to require any special conditions of closing for printed papers containing books. Following the latter amendment, the text of this provision has become somewhat unbalanced in that, at present, brochures may be sent under transparent (interior) wrapper, but under unsealed external wrapper, while books may be sent without any (internal) protective wrapping but under sealed external wrapper.
The proposed amendment corrects the provision to read as it was meant to do originally and provides optimum protection for books and brochures by allowing transparent (internal) wrapping and waiving any special requirements as regards closing the external wrapping.

2 At present, literature for the blind must always be sent unsealed.
However, blind people have long sought permission for sealed wrapping for literature for the blind which is generally very bulky and relatively heavy. Instead of the expensive wrapping currently used, they would prefer to use cheaper heat-sealed shrink-wrap film.
These justified wishes, based on the regulations relating to printed papers containing books, can no longer be ignored. That is why literature for the blind should, in future, also be allowed under sealed wrapper.

Supported by. – Iceland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Variant 1

Article 122

Make-up. Verification of contents

NEW ZEALAND **2522.2**

Amend as follows:

1 /.../ No special conditions of closing shall be required for printed papers, small packets or literature for the blind; such items may be opened for verification of their contents. The administrations concerned may require the sender or addressee to facilitate verification of the contents either by opening some of the items picked out by them or in some other satisfactory manner.

2 (Deleted.)

3 When printed papers /.../ are inserted in closed plastic wrapping, either transparent or opaque, the address of the addressee, set out in the direction of the greatest dimension, the address of the sender and the franking-machine impression prescribed in article 193 or the postage paid imprint prescribed in article 194 may be placed under the plastic film in such a way that they are perfectly legible through the transparent panel or panels provided for that purpose. The wrapping shall include, on the address side, a sufficiently wide part on which service instructions, any reasons for non-delivery or, when applicable, the addressee's new address can be written by hand, or shown by means of a label or by any other process, as on paper; a sufficiently wide part of the wrapping on the address side must have the properties of paper. Items wrapped in plastic may also be prepaid by means of franking-machine impressions made on a self-adhesive label or, in some indelible way, on the actual wrapping.

4 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to eliminate unnecessary restrictions as to the way in which printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets should be made up, while at the same time continuing to allow administrations of origin to verify the contents by requiring that the items be opened for inspection.
At present, the administration of origin decides whether the closing of printed papers allows for quick and easy verification. This provision is interpreted by administrations in various ways. In fact, since the provisions concerning the closing of items containing books were introduced at Hamburg, a high proportion of printed papers received in incoming overseas mails are completely sealed.
The provisions concerning the make-up of printed papers have been liberalized over the years in a number of ways, eg:

- printed papers containing brochures or magazines may now be sealed in plastic/transparent wrappers;
- the conditions concerning the closing of printed papers containing books have been relaxed;
- the closing of bulk postings of printed papers under permit has been introduced;
- the conditions for closing small packets have been relaxed.

Thus, the existing "customer-unfriendly" restrictive provisions now only apply to casual users of the Post. In fact, a high proportion of individually posted items in the printed papers category are completely sealed. There is therefore no reason why this should not apply to all printed papers. The customs authorities have no objection to the sender's sealing an item, provided it remains subject to customs control. (Note 6 to article 122 refers to the CCC attitude towards the closing of AO items.)

Variant 2

Article 122

Make-up. Verification of contents

NEW ZEALAND **2522.3**

Add the following paragraph 4bis:

4bis Exceptionally, notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 3, the administration of origin may permit the closing of all printed papers and literature for the blind in accordance with the provisions applying in their domestic service.

Reasons. – The same as the reasons in variant 1. The present restrictions are unnecessary and serve no useful purpose. They need to be modified to give administrations of origin the right in exceptional cases to decide whether items may be sealed (regardless of their contents) in order to simplify acceptance procedures in line with those applying in their domestic service.
This proposal is submitted in the event that Congress is reluctant to accept proposal 2522.2 (variant 1).

Note . – This proposal will lapse if proposal 2522.2 (variant 1) is adopted.

Article 123

Items in panel envelopes

JAPAN **2523.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Items in envelopes which are wholly transparent may be admitted if the surface of the envelope is constructed in such a way as to create no difficulties in mail handling. A label having sufficient space for showing the address of the addressee, prepayment and service instructions must be firmly attached to the outer surface of the item. Items in envelopes which have an open panel shall not be admitted.

Reasons. – Along with the ever-advancing technology in manufacturing envelopes, various kinds of synthetic and plastic envelopes, which are similar in nature to paper, are used to enclose mail items. In addition, manufacturers have recently been selling completely transparent envelopes with an address label firmly affixed, in order to attract users; the label having enough space for the addresses of sender and addressee, postage stamps, service instructions, etc. These envelopes have been admitted in domestic services of certain countries, including ours, with no particular problem in mail handling. If an envelope undergoes a preventive treatment against static electricity, it will not pose any sticking problems to mechanical handling systems such as a culler-facer-canceller or an automatic sorter. If we prohibit users from using these envelopes, there is a possibility that they will consider the Post too restrictive and seek means alternative to the Post. From these points of view, the present provision should be amended so as to admit mail items in transparent plastic envelopes, with certain conditions to secure normal mail flow.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2524.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 124bis

Aerogrammes

1 Aerogrammes must be rectangular and be so made that they do not hamper the handling of the mail.

2 The front of the aerogramme shall be reserved for the address, the prepayment and service notes or labels. It shall bear the printed indication "Aerogramme" and may also bear an equivalent indication in the language of the country of origin. An aerogramme shall not contain any enclosure. It may be registered if the regulations of the country of origin so permit.

3 Each administration shall fix, within the limits defined in article 19, paragraph 3bis, of the Convention, the conditions of issue, manufacture and sale of aerogrammes.

4 Items of airmail correspondence posted as aerogrammes, but not fulfilling the conditions thereof shall be treated in accordance with article 27 of the Convention. Administrations may, however, forward them in all cases by surface.

5 If airmail correspondence posted as an aerogramme is forwarded by air but does not comply with the conditions laid down in paragraph 4, the word "Aerogramme" shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines. If the item is sent by surface, the word "Aerogramme" and, by analogy with article 113bis, paragraph 2, the words "Par avion" (By airmail) and any note relating to air conveyance shall be struck through in the same way. The reason for this deletion shall be given briefly.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59 and proposals 3019.5, 4072.1 and 4601.1. The proposed article replaces articles 72, paragraphs 3 to 5, of the Convention and 201, paragraph 2, of its Detailed Regulations.

Article 126

Printed papers

LUXEMBOURG **2526.1**

Amend this article as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 Administrations of origin may admit at the printed paper rate:
a to e (no change);
f impressions obtained by means of computer printers or typewriter posted simultaneously in several identical copies.

3 and 4 (No change.)

5 The following may not be sent as printed papers:
a /.../
b copies obtained by means of tracing /.../ or handwritten; /.../

(Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Regulations are only effective if they can be implemented by the services concerned. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to determine whether printed matter has been produced by means of a typewriter or a computer printer.
It would therefore be better to admit documents obtained by typewriter as printed papers to avoid differences with customers over interpretation.
There is no danger of abuses, since these items will always have to be dispatched in several identical copies.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Netherlands, Portugal, Yugoslavia.

Article 127

Printed papers. Authorized annotations and enclosures

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2527.1**

Paragraph 5, b. Amend as follows:

b with literary or artistic printed works: the relative open invoice, reduced to its essential elements together with the copies of the invoice, a delivery bill or international or internal money order forms; (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Very often, literary or artistic printed works are only delivered if they have been paid for in advance so that neither invoices nor payment forms are attached to such items but delivery bills. This is not, however, permitted according to the current wording.
The proposed amendment leads to regulations better suited to customers' needs without causing any risk of abuse.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Liechtenstein, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Article 127

Printed papers. Authorized annotations and enclosures

LUXEMBOURG **2527.2**

Paragraph 5, a. Amend as follows:

a with all printed papers: a card, envelope or wrapper bearing the printed address of the sender of the item or his agent in the country in which the original item was posted. The enclosure may be prepaid for return by means of postage stamps or postal franking marks of the country of destination of the original item;

Reasons. – Customers must also be able to use the figurines obtained from automatic franking label dispensers installed by postal administrations.

Supported by. – Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 127

Printed papers. Authorized annotations and enclosures

AUSTRALIA **2527.3**

Paragraph 5, a. Amend as follows:

a with all printed papers: a card, envelope or wrapper bearing the printed address of the sender of the item or his agent in the country /.../ of posting or of destination of the original item /.../. The enclosure may be prepaid for return by means of postage stamps of the country of destination of the original item;

Reasons. – It is common for international companies to have branch offices or representatives in countries other than the country in which the company has its headquarters. These companies, many of which are major customers of the Post have a restriction placed on them by the Post which prohibits them from returning cards or envelopes or wrappers other than to the country of posting.

It would make sound business sense if senders were now permitted to insert cards or envelopes or wrappers for return to a branch office or representative in the country of destination. Some competitors of the Post have already successfully introduced this service.
Previous objections to this suggestion have been based on an argument that it would have aggravated the imbalance in exchanges of AO items. But, it has to be remembered that compensation for handling items in imbalance is now paid in the form of terminal dues.
The proposal does not affect the provisions of article 23 of the Convention relating to the posting of letter-post items abroad.

Supported by. – Bangladesh, China (People's Rep), Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Rep), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

Article 129

Literature for the blind

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2529.1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Administrations of origin shall be allowed to admit as literature for the blind items admissible as such in their internal service.

Reasons. – Administrations have different regulations regarding what is acceptable as literature or matter for the blind in the domestic service. This often causes confusion on the part of mailers when items which can be mailed in the domestic service cannot be mailed in the international service. Adoption of this proposal will allow administrations to standardize and simplify their international and domestic regulations.

Article 130

Small packets

SWITZERLAND **2530.1**

Paragraph 3. Supplement as follows:

3 Unless use is made of the exception provided for in article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention, it shall also be permitted ... (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2036.1 on amending article 36, paragraph 3, a, of the Convention.

Supported by – Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Article 130

Small Packets

PAKISTAN **2530.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 It shall also be permitted to enclose therein any other document /.../ having the character of current and personal correspondence, provided that its addressee and sender are those of the small packet and the internal regulations of the administration concerned so permit. The administration of origin shall decide whether the document or documents enclosed fulfil these

conditions. The same shall apply to the enclosure in small packets of gramophone records, tapes and wires whether or not bearing a sound or video recording, ADP (automatic data processing) cards, magnetic tapes or similar means as well as QSL cards.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2036.5.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 132

Make-up of insured letters

SWEDEN **2532.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1. Supplement subparagraph b as follows:

Administrations should recommend that customers wrap items containing high-value articles (bank notes, precious stones, etc) in an internal packing stronger than paper (cardboard, plastic, metal, etc);

Reasons. – It has been noted that the rifling of items containing high-value articles is often due to flimsy packing. Such items, which are often easy to identify by feel, are totally or partially rifled by thieves slitting open the bag and then the envelope with a sharp instrument.
For these reasons and in view of unfortunate experiences in this field, we are convinced of the need to encourage customers to improve the make-up of insured letters containing high-value articles.

Article 132

Make-up of insured letters

NEW ZEALAND **2532.2**

Paragraph 2, c. Amend as follows:

c the top and bottom shall be covered with white paper to take the address of the addressee /.../ and the impression of the official stamps; they shall be sealed on the four sides in the manner described in paragraph 1, a; if required for insuring inviolability, the boxes shall be tied round crosswise with strong string without knots, the two ends being joined under a wax seal bearing a special uniform design or mark of the sender.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2533.1 which seeks to eliminate the obligation to declare the insured value on the outer cover of insured items.

Article 132

Make-up of insured letters

JAPAN **2532.3**

Paragraph 1, a. Amend as follows:

1 Insured letters shall fulfil the following conditions to be admitted to the post:
a They must be sealed /.../ <u>with</u> identical wax seals /.../, lead seals<u>, adhesive tapes or other</u> effective means, with a special uniform design or mark of the sender; <u>but administrations may agree not to require such design or mark</u>;

Reasons. – The proposed simplified method of sealing is currently used by this administration for insured parcels with 45 other administrations, in order to promote the use of insured parcels by offering customers a simplified procedure for mailing and to overcome the severe competition

with private courier companies which do not impose such severe conditions as the postal service. Since no irregularity caused by this simplified method has yet been reported, it seems opportune for the UPU to introduce this method into the insured letter service by adding it expressly to the existing methods of sealing. Administrations wishing to adopt this method may choose either of the following two ways:

- sealing each seam of the wrapping material with adhesive tape, no personal seal or signature of the sender being required on the tapes at the time of posting;
- sealing each seam of the wrapping with adhesive tape, the personal seal or signature of the sender being required on the tapes at the time of posting.

(See also proposal 5508.2.)

Article 133

Insured letters. Insured value

NEW ZEALAND **2533.1/Rev 1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, administrations may agree not to mention on the item the insured value either in the currency of the country of origin or in gold francs or SDR. In such cases, the insured value shall be recorded on a receipt to be provided to the sender in accordance with article 45, paragraph 2. The accepting office shall also maintain a local record of the insured value for reference purposes in the event of subsequent inquiries.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to give administrations the option to agree between themselves not to require the insured value to be shown on the cover of an insured item. Experience has shown that indicating the insured value on items can act as a temptation for employees to indulge in malpractice.

The practice of recording the insured value on the item and accompanying documentation does not necessarily determine the extent of liability payable in the event of loss or damage. In such an event, verification as to the original insured value is confirmed vis-a-vis the C 9 inquiry form which is referred to the office of origin.

Banking institutions and jewellery importers and exporters which are among some of the Post's more important customers are becoming increasingly concerned at the requirement to show the insured value on packages. Competitors of the Post do not require the value to be shown on the cover of items and this is seen by customers as a much more confidential and secure method of transferring valuables. Within the terms of Convention, article 116, paragraph 2, customs documentation may be inserted in the item itself and article 121, paragraph 6 of the Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, allows for origin and destination administrations to agree on

alternative systems for transferring documents. Accordingly, it is possible even now for senders to conceal details of contents within the packages themselves notwithstanding that they may need to present the details to Customs in the country of destination. The existing requirement to show the insured amount on the cover of valuable items denies senders the right to conceal the value and nature of contents.
It is therefore proposed that if two administrations agree to not require the insured value to be shown on the item itself, the value shall instead be recorded on the receipt given to the sender at the time of posting and that a record also be kept at the office of origin. This will allow for verification of the insured value in the event of subsequent inquiries.
(See also proposal 5508.3/Rev 2.)

Article 133

Insured letters. Insured value

JAPAN **2533.2/Rev 1**

Amend paragraph 1 and add paragraph 1bis as follows:

1 The insured value shall be expressed in the currency of the country of origin and written by the sender or his representative above the address of the item either in words with roman lettering or in arabic figures, without erasure or alteration, even if certified; the amount of the insured value shall not be written in pencil or indelible pencil.

1bis Notwithstanding paragraph 1, administrations may agree to allow correction of the insured value, if certified by both the sender and an official of the office of origin; in correcting, the original insured value shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines in red and the signature or mark of the sender and a date-stamp impression of the office of origin shall appear on the incorrect amount. The new insured value shall be shown above the original entries.

Reasons. – This proposal is aimed at promoting the use of this service by simplifying the manner of writing the amount of the insured value and saving senders the trouble of rewrapping in the case of erroneous expression thereof.
See also proposal 5508.2/Rev 1.

Article 134

Insured letters. Functions of the office of origin

NEW ZEALAND **2534.1**

Paragraph 1. Add the following subparagraph bbis:

bbis provide the sender with a receipt of posting on which shall be recorded the letter V, the name of the office of origin, the serial number and the insured value expressed in the currency of the country of origin.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2533.1.

Article 135

Advice of delivery

GREAT BRITAIN **2535.1**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 At the sender's request, an advice of delivery which has not been returned within a normal time shall be the subject of an inquiry made free of charge on form C 9. A duplicate of the advice of delivery, bearing on the front in bold letters the word "Duplicata" (Duplicate), shall be attached to the C 9 inquiry form. The latter shall be dealt with in accordance with article 147. The C 5 form shall remain attached to the C 9 inquiry form /.../ for subsequent delivery to the claimant.

Reasons. – The previous Agreements state that the duplicate C 5 is to be detached from the C 9 inquiry form and returned à découvert to the sender of the original item. This means that the administration of origin has no proof that the sender has been notified of delivery.

Because the administration of origin receives only the C 9 and not the C 5 form, it does not have all the details relating to the inquiry and it must answer the sender solely on the basis of the information contained in the C 9. Disagreements can sometimes arise between the administration of origin and the sender as to the validity of the information on the C 9.
As indicated in note 1 to article 48 of the Convention, delivery of an item is duly certified by the delivery office, on form C 9. If form C 5 is returned to the sender through the office which issued form C 9, there should be no doubt as to the delivery of the item in question. Accordingly, it is proposed to delete the clause allowing form C 5 to be detached from form C 9, if the item has been delivered as required.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain, Switzerland, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

Article 135

Advice of delivery

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2535.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 As a matter of priority the advice of delivery shall be signed by the addressee or, if that is not possible, by another person authorized to do so under the regulations of the country of destination, or, if those regulations so provide and except in the case of delivery to the addressee in person, by the official of the office of destination.

Reasons. – To make clear that there is no inconsistency between article 135, which establishes principles and priorities regarding the signing of advice of delivery forms, and article 136, which establishes specific requirements in the case of delivery to the addressee in person.

Article 135

Advice of delivery

JAPAN **2535.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 In calculating the postage on an advice of delivery item, including, where applicable, calculation of the air surcharge, the weight of the C 5 form may be taken into account. The advice of delivery charge shall be represented on the item with the other charges.

Reasons. – The 1974 Lausanne Congress adopted this provision to compensate for the introduction of the systematic return of advices of delivery by air (by the quickest route) without surcharge on the one hand, and, on the other, as an additional simplification.
However, many senders find it strange that the weight of the C 5 form, to which a separate charge applies, should be added to that of their items.
Since the decrease in income due to exclusion of the weight of the form, which is generally very light, will be very little, and since it is more profitable for the Post to eliminate customers' complaints and doubts, it is proposed that the decision whether or not to add the weight of the form to that of the item should be left to the discretion of the administration of origin.

Article 136

Delivery to the addressee in person

BRAZIL **2536.1**

Amend as follows:

Registered items and insured letters for delivery to the addressee in person shall bear in bold letters the words in French *"A remettre en main propre"* (For delivery to the addressee in person) and optionally the equivalent in an official language of the country of destination. This indication (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – It is common to receive items bearing indications or instructions in a language not known in the country of destination, and this makes them difficult to understand during handling/sorting.
This proposal attempts to solve this problem by making it compulsory to use French (the official language of the UPU), while giving the country of origin the option of using an official language of the administration of destination if it so wishes.
Consequently, all articles containing the expression "in a language known in the country of destination" are amended as follows: "in French and optionally in an official language of the country of destination".

Article 139

Unpaid or underpaid items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2539.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 When the administration of origin undertakes automatically to prepay unpaid items or make up automatically the postage on underpaid items in order to collect the missing amount from the sender afterwards, the postage or the remainder of the postage shall be denoted /.../ by one of the methods of prepayment laid down in article 28, paragraph 1, of the Convention /.../.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. Consequence of proposal 2028.1.

Article 139

Unpaid or underpaid items

BRAZIL **2539.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Items on which the special charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, h, of the Convention is to be collected in accordance with article 30, paragraph 2, either from the addressee or, in the case of undeliverable items, from the sender, shall be marked with the T stamp (postage due) in the middle of the upper part of the front; beside the impression of this stamp the administration of origin shall write very legibly in the currency of its country the amount of the underpayment, and under a fraction line, that of its minimum charge valid for the first weight step for letters dispatched /.../ abroad.

Reasons. – As a result of the development of the postal services, many administrations no longer forward letters and postcards by surface. The purpose of this proposal is to enlarge the scope of this article to the maximum, so that it can be adapted to any rate-fixing system.

Article 139

Unpaid or underpaid items

SAUDI ARABIA **2539.3**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 to 7 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2030.1.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 141

Redirected items

CHILE **2541.1**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 The customs duty and other fees of which it has not been possible to secure cancellation on redirection or on return to origin (article 143) shall be collected COD from the administration of the new destination. In that case, the administration of the original destination shall attach to the item a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 33/CP 10ter and a COD money order (R 3, R 6 or R 8 forms of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement). If there is no cash-on-delivery service between the administrations concerned, the charges in question shall be recovered in accordance with the instructions given on the above-mentioned form.

Reasons. – Where there is no COD service, the use of a form giving details of the item in question, the fees to be recovered and the form in which they will be recovered will enable this provision to be observed in a more practical and precise manner than by attaching "an explanatory note" or by proceeding "by correspondence", as stipulated at present.

Administration of origin

Office of origin

C 33/CP 10ter

REDIRECTED ITEMS
Recovery of customs duty and other fees

To the administration of	Note. To be sent by registered post to the administration of origin of the item	
	Date	Reference

One form is sufficient for several items posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee

Description of item

Nature of item	Office of origin	
☐ Airmail		
☐ Surface ☐ No	Date of posting	
☐ S.A.L.	Weight of item	
Information concerning routeing	Dispatching office	Office of destination
	Mail No	Date
Addressee's name and address		Observations, if any
Sender's name and address		

Fees to be recovered

		Reason for charging of fees
Recovery of	☐ customs duty	
	☐ postal fees	
	☐ other fees (specify)	
Amount of fees in	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	

To recover the amount of the above-mentioned fees under article 141, paragraph 9, of the Universal Postal Convention,

☐ please find enclosed a COD money order R .....

☐ the amount will be entered in the next account .....

Office of origin of the form	Office of destination of the form

Article 141

Redirected items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2541.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Items properly prepaid for their first transmission but on which the additional charge for the further transmission has not been paid before their redirection, shall be subject, in accordance with articles 24, paragraph 1, h, and 30, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to a charge representing the difference between the postage already paid and that which would have been charged if the items had been dispatched originally to their new destination. To this charge shall be added the handling charge. If reforwarded by air or by priority means, the items shall in addition be subject, for their further transmission, to the /.../ surcharge, combined charge or special fee according to the provisions of article 34, paragraphs 1ter and 1quater, of the Convention.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. Consequence of proposal 2034.1.

Article 141

Redirected items

PAKISTAN **2541.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Any insured letter the addressee of which has left for another country may be redirected if that country operates the service in its relations with the country of the first destination. If it does not, the item shall be sent back forthwith to the administration of origin or the sender's country of residence for return to the sender.

Reasons. – To avoid successive reforwardings in case the sender's address is other than the country of posting and also to make this article compatible with article 29 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 143

Undeliverable items

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2543.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Undeliverable items shall be returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin, either individually or in a special bundle labelled "Envois non distribuables" (Undeliverable items), as if they were items addressed to that country. Undeliverable ordinary /.../ items (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – According to the existing wording, undeliverable ordinary letter-post items and insured letters may be returned direct to sender. This is, of course, not possible for insured letters, as stipulated in paragraph 7.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

Article 143

Undeliverable items

CHILE **2543.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Undeliverable items shall be returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin, either individually or in a special bundle labelled *"Envois non distribuables"* (Undeliverable items), as if they were items addressed to that country. Undeliverable and unregistered items which bear adequate return details shall be returned direct to the sender. In this specific case, such items shall be returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin on the terms set forth in article 141, paragraph 9.

Reasons. – The case of reimbursement by the addressee or the sender of the "customs duty or other special charges which the country of destination does not cancel" is envisaged in articles 34, paragraph 5, and 35, paragraph 8, of the Convention; these provisions can supplement one another where the return of undeliverable items is concerned. In article 141, paragraph 9, of the Detailed Regulations mention is also made of the case of "customs duty and other fees of which it has not been possible to secure cancellation", without it being noted that it is possible to refer to article 143 in the event of return of undeliverable items; this can lead to error. It seems advisable to insert this reference in paragraph 4, which is the intention of this proposal. It is not a question of a substantive amendment but rather the establishment of a logical sequence of the provisions, designed to facilitate their execution without it being necessary to conduct an exhaustive investigation of the way they are linked together, which might well lead to errors and shortcomings when they are applied.

Article 143

Undeliverable items

CANADA **2543.3**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Undeliverable items shall be returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin, either individually or in a special bundle labelled "*Envois non distribuables*" (Undeliverable items), as if they were items addressed to that country. Undeliverable and unregistered items which bear adequate return details shall be returned direct to the sender. Where, exceptionally, undeliverable items bear more than one return address, the one placed in or nearest to the top left-hand corner shall be deemed to be the sender's address.

Reasons. – Please refer to the reasons for our proposal 2513.6.
The present proposal is meant as a practical way of dealing with undeliverable items to be returned which bear more than one return address. A uniform rule should be adopted to cover this situation (which may occur even with the adoption of proposal 2513.6).

Supported by. – Bahamas, Norway.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2543.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 143bis

Items wrongly admitted

In the event of the seizure of a wrongly admitted item, the administration of destination shall so inform the administration of origin in accordance with article 36, paragraph 8, of the Convention. Such information shall be provided through the dispatch of a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 33/CP 10bis.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2933.91.

Article 144

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address

PAKISTAN **2544.1**

Amend the title and text of the article as follows:

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address

1 Every request for withdrawal of items from the post or for alteration or correction of address shall entail completion by the sender of a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 7; one form may be used for several items posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee. (Remainder unchanged.):

a (no change);

b if the request is to be made by telegraph or any telematic service, the form shall be handed over to the corresponding service which shall be instructed to transmit its terms to the post office of destination.

2 Any request for alteration or correction of address concerning an insured letter made by the telegraph or any telematic service shall be confirmed by post, by the first mail, as prescribed in paragraph 1, a; the C 7 form shall then bear at the head, in bold letters, the note "Confirmation de la demande télégraphique ou télématique du..." (Confirmation of the telegraph or telematic request dated ..); pending this confirmation the office of destination shall merely retain the item. However, the administration of destination may, on its own responsibility, act on the telegraph or telematic request without waiting for confirmation by post.

3 On receipt of the C 7 form or of the telegram or telematic message sent instead, the office of destination shall search for the item in question and take the necessary action.

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 or origin by the quickest route (air or surface), by means of the reply portion of the C 7 form, which shall be automatically prepared if the request has been made by telegraph or any telematic service. The office or origin shall inform the applicant. The same shall apply in the following circumstances:

- fruitless searches;
- items already delivered to the addressee;
- request by telegraph or any telematic service not sufficiently explicit to permit the item to be identified with certainty;
- item confiscated, destroyed or seized.

If the sender of a request sent by telegraph or any telematic service has asked to be notified by similar service, the reply shall be sent by this means to the office of origin, which shall inform the applicant as quickly as possible.

5 (No change.)

6 (No change.)

7 Administrations which exercise the option allowed by paragraph 5 shall bear the charges which may result from the transmission in their internal service by post /.../, telegraph or telematic service of the communications to be exchanged with the office of destination. Recourse to telegraph or other similar service shall be compulsory when the sender has himself used this means and the office of destination cannot be advised in time by post.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2033.2.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 145

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address. Items posted in a country other than that which receives the request

ITALY, SPAIN **2545.1/Rev 2**

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Amend as follows:

2 If the withdrawal concerns a registered item or an insured letter, the certificate of posting must be presented by the sender /.../ and the C 7 form /.../ shall bear the notation: *"Vu l'original du récépissé de dépôt /.../"* (Seen, original of certificate of posting /.../). Before being handed back to the sender, the following notation shall be made on the certificate of posting (remainder unchanged).

3 Any telegraph request made under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 shall be sent direct to the office of destination of the item. If, however, it refers to a registered item or an insured letter, a C 7 form /.../, bearing the notations *"Vu l'original du récépissé de dépôt"* (Seen, original of certificate of posting) and *"Demande télégraphique déposée le ... au bureau de ..."* (Telegraph request made on ... at the office of ...) shall, in addition, be sent to the office of origin of the item. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The postal administration of Lesotho submitted proposal 2541.1 to the Rio de Janeiro Congress in which it stated that the certificate of posting should not be attached to form C 7, arguing in support of its viewpoint that the certificate of posting is the sender's only proof that he had in fact posted his item; the document therefore should always remain in his possession.

Congress accepted the proposal and, as a consequence, arranged for the amendment of paragraph 2 of article 141 corresponding to paragraph 2 of article 145 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention revised in Hamburg. But no amendment was made to paragraph 3 of the same article concerning form C 7 prepared for a request transmitted by telegraph.
The aim of this proposal is therefore to standardize the regulations concerning requests transmitted by post and by telegraph, and to make the wording of the two paragraphs more straightforward.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Greece, Switzerland.

Article 145

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address. Items posted in a country other than that which received the request

PAKISTAN **2545.2**

Amend the title and text of the article as follows:

Withdrawal from the Post. Alteration or correction of address. Items posted in a country other than that which received the request

1 Any office which receives a request for withdrawal from the post or alteration or correction of address made in accordance with article 33, paragraph 3, of the Convention shall verify the identity of the sender of the item. (Remainder unchanged.)

2 If the withdrawal concerns a registered item or an insured letter, the certificate of posting must be produced by the sender but shall not be attached to the C 7 form; the latter shall bear the notation: "Vu récépissé de dépôt No ... délivré le ... par le bureau de ..." (Seen, certificate of posting No ... issued on ... by the office of ...). The certificate of posting shall bear the following notation: "Demande de retrait ou de correction (ou de modification ou de correction d'addresse) déposé le ... au bureau de ..." (Request for withdrawal from the post ou de correction (or for alteration or correction of address) made on ... at the office of ...). (Remainder unchanged.)

3 Any /.../ request made by telegraph or any telematic service under the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 shall be sent direct to the office of destination of the item. If, however, it refers to a registered item or an insured letter, a C 7 form accompanied if possible by the receipt of posting and clearly marked "Demande télégraphique ou télématique déposé le ... au bureau de ..." (Telegraph or telematic request made on ... at the office ...) shall, in addition, be sent to the office

of origin of the item. After verifying the details, the office of origin shall write at the top of the C 7 form, in coloured pencil, the note "Confirmation de la demande télégraphique ou télématique du..." (Confirmation of the telegraph or telematic request dated ...) and shall send it to the office of destination. The office of destination shall hold the registered item or the insured letter until receipt of this confirmation.

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2544.1.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 147

Inquiries. Registered items and insured letters

CANADA, LUXEMBOURG, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2547.1**

Add the following paragraph 12bis:

12bis If, despite the communication received from the administration of destination to the effect that the item has been properly delivered, the addressee insists that he has not received the item in question, the administration of destination shall be obliged to provide, at the express request of the administration of origin, confirmation of the delivery by letter, C 5 advice of delivery or some other means, signed in conformity with article 135, paragraph 4, or 136, as appropriate.

Reasons. – If the addressee of a registered or insured item denies having received it and the sender wishes to initiate legal proceedings, the claimant must be able to produce a document bearing the signature of the person having accepted and/or delivered the item, which document can be produced solely by the administration of destination.

Supported by. – Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Netherlands, Spain.

Article 147

Inquiries. Registered items and insured letters

GREAT BRITAIN **2547.2**

Paragraph 12. Amend as follows:

12 The C 9 form and the documents which are attached to it, including the addressee's declaration made out on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 32 and certifying the non-receipt of the item under inquiry, shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within three months from the date of the original inquiry.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2058.1.

Supported by. – Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 147

Inquiries. Registered items and insured letters

BRAZIL **2547.3**

Create the following paragraph 6bis:

6bis As soon as an inquiry transmitted on a C 9 form reaches its services, the postal administration of destination shall be bound to acknowledge the receipt thereof to the administration of origin. It shall also provide the latter with its control code which must be given in future communications.

Reasons. – To facilitate the search for inquiries in postal archives, both in the administration of origin and in the administration of destination. To regulate the current procedure in certain administrations which has proved very useful. The introduction of this measure would not only facilitate the search for files concerning inquiries – both in the administration of origin and the administration of destination – but would also enable the administration of origin to know whether the inquiry form had arrived safely.

Article 147

Inquiries. Registered items and insured letters

CANADA **2547.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Every inquiry about a registered item or an insured letter shall be made on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 9 which shall be accompanied, whenever possible, by a facsimile of the address of the item on a small sheet of thin paper. The inquiry form shall be completed with all the details called for and very legibly, preferably in roman capital letters and arabic figures. Whenever possible this form shall be completed by typewriter. In the case of an inquiry about registered items exchanged under the system of bulk advice, the number and the date of dispatch of the mail must be entered on the C 9 inquiry form or be provided in a manner agreed between the administrations of origin and destination.

Reasons. – This will reinforce the need for administrations to agree on this important issue at the same time as agreeing on bulk billing.

Article 147

Inquiries. Registered items and insured letters

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES **2547.5**

Paragraph 12. Amend as follows:

12 The C 9 form and the documents which are attached to it, including the addressee's declaration made out on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 32 and certifying the non-receipt of the item under inquiry, shall invariably be returned to the administration of origin of the item under inquiry as soon as possible and at the latest within three months from the date of the original inquiry.

Reasons. – A period of five months from the date of the original inquiry is presently allowed for administrations to return C 9 forms. Three months is considered to be sufficient time for inquiries to be made.
See also proposal 2058.4.

Article 150

Exchange of items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2550.1**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add paragraph 2 as follows:

1 Administrations may exchange, via one or more of their number, both closed mails and à découvert items according to needs and service requirements.

2 Mails shall be classified as follows:
a "airmails" which are conveyed by air with priority and which may contain airmail correspondence and priority items;
b "priority mails" which are conveyed by surface but which have the same priority as "airmails". "Priority mails" may contain priority items and airmail correspondence;
c "surface airlifted (S.A.L.) mails" which contain surface mail conveyed by air (S.A.L.) and non-priority items;
d "surface mails" which contain surface mail and non-priority items.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. It is desirable that the various categories of mails be listed. For the surface conveyance of priority items it seems necessary to create a new category of mail: "priority mails". In the absence of a special agreement between the administration concerned, this category of mail should be used when priority items and airmail correspondence are forwarded by surface mail.
Related proposals: 2560.1, 2562.1, 2564.1, and 4612.1.

Article 151

Exchange in closed mails

GREAT BRITAIN **2551.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 It shall be obligatory to make up closed mails whenever one of the intermediate administrations so asks on grounds that the amount or the weight of à découvert items is such as to hinder its work. Dispatches of à découvert items with an average weight exceeding 3 kilogrammes per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day) can be considered as being likely to hinder work as regards weight.

Reasons. – Making up closed mails facilitates handling in the intermediate country and such mails almost always benefit from a higher standard of service than items sent à découvert. It therefore seems reasonable to ask administrations to make up closed mails for dispatches weighing more than 3 kilogrammes, since they can contain as many as 300 items.
See also proposal 2554.2.

Supported by. – Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 151

Exchange in closed mails

FRANCE, SWITZERLAND **2551.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The exchange of items in closed mails shall be regulated by common consent between the administrations concerned. Any changes in routeing shall be notified by the dispatching administration to the administration of destination at the earliest opportunity and, if possible, before the date of implementation.

Reasons. – To inform the administration of destination of changes in the routeing of mails. The administration of destination can thus inform its offices of exchange accordingly and take all appropriate steps to ensure that mails are received at the earliest opportunity.

Supported by. – Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Vatican.

Article 154

Transit à découvert

BELGIUM **2554.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend the last sentence as follows:

3 (First two sentences unchanged.) When the total weight of such bundles is less than 5 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in an extra-light bag (which may be made of transparent plastic); this bag shall be sealed, labelled "Transit" and placed in the bag which contains the letter bill.

Reasons. – In the light of the inquiry conducted by the International Bureau about quality of service and in particular the analysis of a specific weak point, transit à découvert, it was noted that bundles of items in transit are insufficiently distinguished from other bundles, making such mail difficult to identify and causing delays in handling times. In order to facilitate the work of exchange office staff, it seems expedient to place such mail in special bags which will be directed straight to the sorting sections for abroad.

Article 154

Transit à découvert

GREAT BRITAIN **2554.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When their number and make-up permit, and in all cases where their average weight exceeds 500 grammes per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day), unless the number of items is ten per mail or less, items sent à découvert to an administration shall be separated by country of destination and made up in bundles labelled with the name of each country in roman letters. When the total weight of the separate labelled bundles sent to an intermediate administration exceeds 3 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in one or more bags with labels bearing the word "Transit" in bold letters. When the total weight of such bundles is less than 3 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in the bag which contains the letter bill.

Reasons. – Items not requiring intermediate sorting – since they are already bundled – receive a better quality of service than if they were loose. Since 500 grammes can entail up to 50 items, it seems reasonable to expect that amounts exceeding 500 grammes should be bundled. Placing bundles of mail in transit together in a transit bag also makes them easier to identify and the transit bag can immediately be transferred to the outward office of exchange. It seems reasonable to expect that weights in excess of 3 kilogrammes should be placed in a transit bag, since a number of bundles perhaps comprising as many as 200 items would be involved.
See also proposal 2551.1.

Supported by – Canada, Greece, Portugal.

Article 154

Transit à découvert

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2554.3**

Amend this article as follows:

1 The transmission of à découvert items to an intermediate administration shall be strictly limited to cases where the making up of closed mails for the country of destination is not justified, as defined in article 151, paragraph 1. The dispatching administration shall consult the intermediate administrations as to the suitability of the route by which it is proposed to send its à découvert items. Airmail correspondence or priority items in transit à découvert shall, in so far as possible, be sent to an administration which makes up direct airmails or priority mails for the administration of destination.

2 (No change.)

2bis In the absence of special agreement, items for transit à découvert shall be bundled as follows:

a airmail correspondence and priority items in bundles identified by AV 10 labels conforming to the annexed specimens;

b surface items and non-priority items in bundles identified by C 30 labels conforming to the annexed specimens.

3 When their number and make-up permit, and in all cases where their average weight exceeds 1 kilogramme per mail or per day (when several dispatches are made in a day), items sent à découvert to an administration shall be separated by country of destination and made up in bundles labelled with the name of each country in roman letters. Bundles containing items for reforwarding by air or priority surface shall be labelled on the basis of the AV 1 List. When the weight of the items in transit à découvert to be reforwarded by air does not warrant the make-up of separate labelled bundles for each country of destination, the dispatching administration shall gather them, sorted into categories, in bundles identified by the appropriate AV 10 labels, according to groups of countries of destination on the basis of the information in the AV 1 List. When the total weight of the separate labelled bundles sent to an intermediate administration exceeds 5 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in one or more bags with labels bearing the word "Transit" in bold letters. When the total weight of such bundles is less than 5 kilogrammes, the bundles shall be placed in the bag which contains the letter bill.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The purpose of this proposal is to transfer article 213 to article 154 – see proposal 4613.1. The expression "items in transit à découvert to be reforwarded by air" is used so as to include priority items to be reforwarded by air along with airmail correspondence.

Article 155

Make-up of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2555.1**

Amend this article as follows:

1 Ordinary items which can be bundled shall be classified by size (standardized items and other items) and bundled according to categories, letters and postcards being included in the same bundle and the newspapers and periodicals mentioned in article 162, paragraph 1, b, iii, being made up in bundles separate from other AO items. The bundles shall be distinguished by labels in the form of the annexed AV 10 specimens, in the case of airmail correspondence or priority items, and by labels in the form of the annexed C 30 specimens in the case of surface mail or non-priority items. Bundles shall bear the indication in roman letters of the office of destination ... (remainder unchanged).

2 (No change.)

3 Mails, including those made up solely of empty bags, shall be contained in bags the number of which shall be kept to the strict minimum. The bags shall be in good condition to protect their contents; they shall also be suitably closed, sealed preferably with lead and labelled. The seals may also be made of light metal or plastic provided the sealing is so done that it cannot be tampered with without bearing signs of tampering. However, when administrations are in agreement on this subject, bags containing unregistered AO items and unregistered non-priority items only and empty bags need not be sealed with lead; the same applies ... (remainder unchanged).

3bis For the make-up of airmails the bags referred to in article 202, paragraph 1, shall be used. In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the airmail bags shall also be used for priority mails.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The amendments proposed in paragraph 1 and the creation of paragraph 3bis are in accordance with the wishes expressed by the majority of administrations during the consultation.
The provisions concerning the classification and bundling of correspondence are combined with the provisions concerning the classification and bundling of letter-post items – see consequent proposal 4602.1. Also see proposal 2550.1 concerning the creation of the "priority mail" category.

Article 155

Make-up of mails

USSR **2555.2**

Amend paragraph 3 as follows and add the following subparagraph c to paragraph 6:

3 Mails, including those made up solely of empty bags, shall be contained in bags the number of which shall be kept to the strict minimum. The bags shall be in good condition to protect their contents; they shall also be suitably closed, sealed preferably with lead and labelled. The seals may also be made of light metal or plastic provided the sealing is so done that it cannot be tampered with without bearing signs of tampering. However, when administrations are in agreement on this subject, bags containing unregistered AO items only and empty bags need not be sealed with lead; the same applies to bags containing unregistered LC or AO items if they are conveyed in a sealed container by a direct service or if they are forwarded by a country of embarkation that puts them into such a container for the country of destination. When string is used it shall be passed twice round the neck of the bag in such a way that one of the two ends is drawn under the loops and then tied. After being sealed with lead, the ends of the string shall not stick more than 2 or 3 mm out of the lead seal so that the string cannot be released or removed without damaging the lead seal. The impressions of the seals shall reproduce, in very legible roman letters, the name of the office of origin or an indication sufficient to identify that office.

c more than five small packets in a mail shall be conveyed in separate bags or mails the labels of which shall be marked "Petits paquets" (Small packets).

Reasons. – For more security for the mails.

Article 155

Make-up of mails

CANADA **2555.3**

Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 1:

Bundles must be securely tied so that they will not fall apart prior to their arrival.

Reasons. – Bundling in the international service is extremely poor – resulting in extensive mail preparation.
Slippery twine becomes very brittle with use and should not be used, as it falls apart.

Article 155

Make-up of mails

AUSTRALIA **2555.4**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 The packet or bag of registered items or insured letters shall be placed in one of the bags of letters or in a separate bag. Subject to article 162, paragraph 9, the outer bag shall /.../ bear the red label prescribed in article 162, paragraph 1, a. When there are several bags of registered items or insured letters, all /.../ bags shall bear a red label, subject also to article 162, paragraph 9.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2562.7.

Supported by. – Great Britain, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Korea (Rep), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines.

Article 156

Letter bills

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2556.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The dispatching office shall complete the letter bill with all the details called for, taking into account this article and articles 157, 158, 160 and 168:

a Heading: /.../ Letter bills shall be numbered according to an annual series for each office of destination. Each mail shall in that event bear a separate number. In the case of the first dispatch of each year the bill shall bear, in addition to the serial number of the mail, that of the last mail of the preceding year. If a mail is suppressed, the dispatching office shall enter beside the number of the mail, the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used shall be shown when the dispatching office knows it. /.../

b to g (no change).

3 (No change.)

4 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight. It is unnecessary to enter the number of bags subject to transit charges and terminal dues or that of bags exempted from such charges and dues.
Moreover, the identification of mails according to the dispatch dates could cause inconvenience, not only in preparing the delivery bill but also in verification for the administrations of transit and destination, making it even more difficult to prepare the accounts. That is why we propose abolishing this procedure.

Article 156

Letter bills

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2556.2**

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a Heading: in the absence of special agreement, /.../ offices of exchange of origin /.../ shall number the letter bills according to an annual series for each office of destination separately for surface mail, S.A.L. mail and airmail. 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 mail, the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used shall be shown when the dispatching office knows it. /.../

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues, according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the weight of the mails (see proposals 3067.91, 3067.92 and 3570.1). At present, the AV 7 delivery bill is used both for accounting for air conveyance dues and for accounting for terminal dues. The same often applies to S.A.L. mail where the C 18bis delivery bill is used for that purpose. Sometimes, also, surface mail carriers are paid on the basis of weight. For that reason, the weight should be entered on all delivery bills (C 18, C 18bis and AV 7) which should also be used for accounting for transit charges and terminal dues.
To facilitate preparation of the C 12bis and C 12ter forms for transit charges, it is advisable to use separate series of mails for surface mail, S.A.L. mail and airmail. This also makes it easier to establish whether mails are missing, given the difference in conveyance time according to mode of transport.

Article 156

Letter bills

CANADA **2556.3**

Paragraph 2, f. Amend as follows:

f Table V: 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. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – If a country uses bags belonging to the administration of destination to dispatch mail, this should be recorded. This would enable greater control over the total number of empty bags returned.

Article 156

Letter bills

COLOMBIA **2556.4**

Amendment to proposal 2556.2

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a 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 and airmail. 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 mail the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used shall be shown when the dispatching office knows it. The dispatching office shall enter the number and weight of the bags subject to transit charges and terminal dues according to the categories to which they belong (LC/AO on the one hand and M bags on the other).

Reasons. – As a result of the EC study on transit charges and terminal dues, the postal administration of Colombia thinks it expedient to effect this accounting on the basis of actual weights. However, concerned that this operation should be carried out smoothly and without wasting time, the Colombian postal administration proposes that the document serving as the basis for this accounting should be the C 12 letter bill for airmails and surface mails.
At present, accounting for the actual weight of airmails is based on the AV 7 delivery bill. This system has serious drawbacks; if the carrier mislays this bill or if the document made out by the administration of origin contains illegible entries, transit charges and terminal dues accounting is considerably delayed.
The receipt of surface mail by the offices of exchange, of transit or destination, is even more complicated in the case of sea transport because it happens regularly that shipping lines cannot produce the C 18 delivery bills because they have been mislaid, and this obliges the inward office of exchange to prepare a replacement form. Similar difficulties are encountered with the C 18bis forms.
Furthermore, several administrations, including Colombia, use this method of control which gives excellent results as regards transit charges and terminal dues accounting.
In short, it is proposed that the delivery bills (C 18/C 18bis/AV 7) be used as reference documents for the payment of conveyance dues and that C 12 letter bills should be used as reference documents for the accounting of transit charges and terminal dues.
Related proposals: 3570.4, 3571.4, 2912.4, 3912.9 and 3903.1.

NB. – If this series of proposals is accepted, proposals 2562.4, 2564.4, 2568.1, 2918.1, 2918.2 and 2918.91 will lapse, while adjustments will have to be made to proposals 2565.5 and 2914.2, as appropriate by the Drafting Committee.

Article 156

Letter bills

COLOMBIA **2556.5**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The dispatching office shall complete the letter bill with all the details called for, taking into account this article and articles 157, 158, 160, 168 and 170:

a Heading: in the absence of special agreement, /.../ offices of exchange of origin shall not number the letter bills when mails are made up only once every day. In every other case they shall number them according to an annual series for each office of destination, separately for surface mail, S.A.L. mail and airmail. Each mail shall in that event bear a separate number. In the case of the first dispatch of each year the bill shall bear, in addition to the serial number of the mail, that of the last mail of the preceding year. If a mail is suppressed, the /.../ office of origin shall enter beside the number of the mail, the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used

shall be shown when the /.../ office of origin knows it. The dispatching office shall enter the weight and number of bags subject to transit charges and terminal dues according to the categories to which they belong (LC/AO, on the one hand, and M bags, on the other). The number of bags exempted (remainder unchanged);

b to g (no change).

Reasons. – This proposal is in keeping with the fundamental principles of the EC study on terminal dues. According to one of these principles, accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the weight of the mails (see EC proposals 3067.91 and 3570.1 concerning articles 67bis of the Convention and 170 of the Detailed Regulations). For this reason the weight of the mails should be shown on the C 12 letter bill, the essential document accompanying each mail, whether it goes by surface, S.A.L. or air. In order to facilitate the preparation of forms C 12bis and C 12ter for the determination of transit charges, separate series of dispatches should be used for surface mail, S.A.L. mail and airmail.

Supported by . – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

Article 156

Letter bills

CANADA, COLOMBIA **2556.6/Rev 1**

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a 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 and airmail. 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 mail the indication "Last mail". The name of the ship transporting the mail or the official abbreviation of the flight used shall be shown when the dispatching office knows it. The dispatching office shall enter the number and weight of the bags subject to transit charges and terminal dues according to the categories to which they belong (LC/AO on the one hand and M bags on the other).

Reasons. –

Background
To document an international letter-post dispatch there are two forms:
- the C 12 letter bill which travels inside the dispatch, in the final bag, and describes the entire dispatch;
- the (AV 7 or C 18) delivery bill which travels outside the dispatch and is used for transportation purposes.

Problems currently arise because the AV 7 airmail delivery bill (originally a transportation document) has been adapted to capture certain information relating exclusively to terminal dues settlements, thus making it a multi-purpose document.
In the case of surface mail, terminal dues data is found on the letter bill, thus maintaining the C 18 delivery bill as a transportation document (unlike the AV 7 for air).

The issue
The Executive Council is proposing that the airmail letter-post system of dispatch documentation be applied to surface-mail letter post. This would mean that the delivery bill travelling outside the dispatch would form the basis for terminal dues settlement. It would also mean that the parcel system would continue to be dissimilar to the letter system, even though operationally the same principles apply.
In our view such a course of action would result in significant problems for postal administrations, both operationally and in the settlement of accounts.
However, there is an opportunity to make the international system much stronger by making minor modifications to current forms and procedures.
The following specific principles should apply:
i that the C 12 letter bill be the basis for letter-post terminal dues (surface, S.A.L. and airmail) and internal air conveyance and that it be modified accordingly to include the total dispatch weight (LC/AO and M bags separately);
ii that the AV 7 be used solely for billing by air carriers, including the transit of airmail letter post and parcel post;
iii that the C 18 surface-mail delivery bill be used as at present, thus remaining solely an operational form (except for administrations wishing to use it as a basis for settlement of transit charges).

Reasons
1 The weaknesses of the AV 7 form in the case of abnormal operating conditions (that happen every day at airports) are well documented. This is evidenced by practical experience in every postal administration and many years of deliberations between the UPU and IATA concerning the development of a substitute AV 7 delivery bill to handle abnormal operations at airports.
If account settlements are based on the C 12 form, airline problems and re-documentation have no repercussions on inter-administration settlement of accounts.
2 According to the UPU Convention, the surface-mail delivery bill (form C 18) is not necessarily used to pay surface contractors. Yet the AV 7 is used to pay airlines. It is not correct, therefore, to indicate that the C 18 is the surface-mail equivalent of the AV 7, as far as payments for transportation are concerned.

By basing account settlements on the C 12 form, administrations can continue to manage their surface-mail transportation in accordance with their contractual arrangements, without there being any need of an equivalent of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee to resolve issues concerning the C 18.

3 Settlement of accounts between postal administrations is dispatch-based, each dispatch having its number and being uniquely identifiable.

However, the AV 7 is not dispatch-based. Each AV 7 can contain more than one dispatch. An AV 7 can also contain only part of a dispatch. EMS mail is sometimes included along with other mail categories on the AV 7 delivery bill and as there is no separate column for such mail, the total weight for EMS mail is combined with the total weight of LC/AO mail in the LC/AO column. The EMS Framework Agreement adopted by Executive Council (resolution CE 2/1987) only stipulates that EMS mail be marked clearly on the AV 7. More important still, the AV 7 received by the destination postal administration may have been transcribed several times.

The C 18 delivery bill is not intended to be completed for each dispatch. Rather, it is a listing of all mails conveyed between two administrations over a particular route. Any surface mail forwarded via one or more transit administrations will therefore need to be re-documented by each transit administration.

4 Currently, administrations wishing to use actual weights for account settlements are precluded from using a combination of S.A.L and normal surface transport to improve service for their mail because of the nature of the current documentation system.

For example, an administration wishing to use actual weights for account setttlements cannot use its national airline for transporting S.A.L. letter post to New York, then from New York to Montreal via the United States postal administration with normal surface transit applying from New York to Montreal. This is because the dispatch weights do not appear on the C 12 letter bill and so Canada does not have ready access to this important information.

If account settlements are based on the C 12 form this is not a problem, as there is no transcription involved.

By facilitating S.A.L.-to-surface transfer, the goal of improving international service by maximization of air transportation becomes easier to attain.

This example, using Canada and New York, is not unique. It applies to any country that is close to another country having extensive international routes.

5 Currently, the system of payment for surface transit of letter post is very cumbersome and weak.

If transit accounting is based on the C 12 form, the system becomes much stronger. The C 12 is a well-recognized document that is appropriate as it documents terminal dues.

6 As of January 1986, the AV 7 form was amended to incorporate two additional columns: one for the number of M bags and one for the gross weight of M bags. This was necessary because the terminal dues rate for M bags is different than for ordinary LC/AO, and, for airmail, terminal dues are based on the AV 7. Such a change was not necessary on the C 18 surface-mail delivery bill because, for surface mail, it is the C 12 letter bill that is used for determining terminal dues.

These changes made to form AV 7 complicate postal transfer operations. Not only is it necessary for the transferring postal administration to transcribe from an incoming AV 7 form to an outgoing AV 7 form, but it is also necessary to transcribe into the correct column. An error results in significant terminal dues implications.
Moreover, it is necessary for airlines to sign form AV 7 – both on dispatch and on arrival. Whether or not a bag of mail happens to be an M bag is irrelevant to airlines. Having M bags recorded on form AV 7 and demanding airline signatures can potentially involve the airlines in issues that are purely postal in nature.
By basing terminal dues on form C 12, the AV 7 can be simplified, and any potential airline involvement in issues relating to M bags versus LC/AO bags can be eliminated.
Considering the difficulties of transferring at airports, it is not in the best interests of postal administrations to complicate form AV 7 unnecessarily. In fact, the AV 7 should be actively simplified.
7 Concerning bulk billing on form AV 7, article 206, paragraph 2, of the UPU Convention states: "If the receiving administration finds that more than 10 percent of the mails from a particular origin do not reflect the information recorded on the AV 7 delivery bills, including those cases where the AV 7 bill is missing, it may require the dispatching administration to list each bag and corresponding weight individually on all future AV 7 bills."
This article further illustrates the fact that there is a difference between reality and theory with regard to airmail transportation and documentation.
By basing account settlements on form C 12, the practical advantages of bulk billing can be furthered, with no loss of terminal dues accuracy. Furthering bulk billing can accelerate service, by avoiding bag-by-bag checking.
8 Finally, one has only to look at the UPU Convention, article 156, concerning the C 12 letter bill, to note that the C 12 is the only form in the entire Convention that has an item-by-item description of its contents. This fact illustrates the significance of the C 12 form and the importance attached to it.
Moreover, one must remember that the C 12 form documents registered letter post. Thus, as long as registered letter post remains important, the C 12 will continue to be important.
Postal administrations would be well served to base account settlements on a good system – the letter bill, rather than continually patching up a poor system – the delivery bill.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

Article 157

Transmission of registered items

CANADA **2557.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Except where paragraph 2 applies, registered items shall be transmitted entered individually in table VI of the letter bill. One or more special lists in the form of the annexed specimen C 13 may be used, either in place of table VI or as a supplement to the letter 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 in table VI of the letter bill shall be restricted to the number for which the layout of the respective form provides.

Reasons. – Mail number is preferable to "serial number" as the term serial number can be confused with the next sentence that says "... in their own series." Similarly there is a serial number for each registered item listed on form C 13. This also may cause confusion.

Article 160

Transmission of express items and airmail correspondence sent in surface mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2560.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Transmission of express items /.../

1 The presence of /.../ express /.../ items shall be shown by a cross (x) in the corresponding box of table I on the letter bill (article 156, paragraph 2, b).

2 /.../ Express items /.../ shall be made up in separate bundles bearing labels marked in bold letters "Exprès" (Express) /.../. These bundles shall be enclosed by the offices of exchange in the envelope containing the letter bill which accompanies the mail.

3 If, however, this envelope has to be fixed to the packet or the bag of registered items (article 156, paragraph 1), the bundles of express items /.../ shall be placed in the outer bag.

4 Registered express items /.../ shall be arranged in their order among the other registered items and the word "Exprès" (Express) /.../ written opposite the appropriate entries in the "Observations" column of table VI of the letter bill or the C 13 special lists. In the case of bulk advice, the presence of such registered items shall be shown by a cross in the corresponding box of table VI 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. – See Congress – Doc 59. Consequence of proposal 2550.1. It is understood that airmail correspondence is always transmitted in priority surface mails whenever it is transmitted by surface means.
Related proposal: 4612.1.

Article 161

Transmission of printed papers for a single addressee

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2561.1**

Amend as follows:

Every special bag or packet containing printed papers for the same addressee at the same address shall, in addition to the C 28 or AV 8 label to which a large letter M has been added in the upper right-hand corner, be furnished with a rectangular address label 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 with a tolerance of 2 mm. The administration of origin shall have the option of sending these bags registered, in which case they shall be entered in table VI of the C 12 letter bill or on a C 13 special list as a single registered item and the letter M shall be added in the "Observations" column. Bags or packets containing printed papers for the same addressee shall be entered on the letter bills and delivery bills in the "M bags" box.

Reasons. – The current provisions do not mention that packets containing printed papers for the same addressee are considered as M bags and should be entered thus in postal documents.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2562.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend subparagraph c as follows and add paragraph 1bis below:

c in light blue, for bags containing only printed papers, literature for the blind, ordinary small packets, non-priority items and periodicals other than those mentioned in subparagraph b, iii. The words "Ecrits périodiques" (Periodicals) may be written on the blue label when the bags contain only items of this category;

1bis In the case of priority mails conveyed by surface, the C 28 label shall bear in large, very bold characters the word "PRIORITE" (PRIORITY). The labels referred to in articles 202, paragraph 3, and 223, paragraph 2, shall be used for airmails and S.A.L. mails.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The amendments are in keeping with the wishes expressed by the majority of administrations during the consultation (see also proposal 2550.1 concerning creation of the "priority mail" category).

Article 162

Labelling of mails

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2562.2**

Create the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis The label of receptacles containing express items must bear a tab or the indication "Exprès" (Express), in accordance with article 138.

Reasons. – In view of the growing competition, it seems necessary to take as many measures as possible to give priority to the handling of urgent items. It therefore seems expedient also to provide some external identification – on the label – of bags containing express items. Although the principle can be assumed that express items are placed in the final bag in accordance with article 160, it may happen that these items, if numerous, are put in a special bag. Moreover, some administrations, for example at the weekend, process express items only and do not even open the final bags unless these contain express items which are recognizable as such. It therefore seems expedient to identity such items on the label itself (cf also Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 122, paragraph 3, c).

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2562.3**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The weight of each bag making up the mail shall be shown on the C 28 label in a specific place. The weight of each bag shall be rounded up to the nearest hectogramme when the fraction of a hectogramme is equal to or more than 50 grammes and rounded down to the nearest hectogramme otherwise. In the case of (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2562.4**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The labels shall bear the name of the dispatching office printed in small roman letters and the name of the office of destination in large roman letters, preceded respectively by the words "de" (from) and "pour" (to), as well as, as far as possible, an indication of the transmission route, and, if the mails are going by sea, the name of the vessel. The name of the office of destination shall also be printed in small letters, vertically, on either side of the eyelet of the label. In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, these details shall be supplemented by the number of the mail, the weight of the bag and, where applicable, the port of disembarkation of the mail.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the weight of the mails (see proposals 3067.91, 3067.92 and 3570.1). The weight of each bag should be entered on its C 28 label.
It is also proposed (proposal 2556.2) to always number mails. It is therefore no longer necessary to enter the date of dispatch on the label in order to identify the mail to which the bag belongs.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

CANADA **2562.5**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The label of the bag or packet containing the letter bill (article 156) shall always bear a bold letter "F" and the number of bags comprised in the mail must be written on it.

Reasons. – Article 162, paragraph 2, provides for the bag label of the bag carrying the documents (the "F" bag) to optionally have the number of bags in the dispatch inscribed on it. This should be mandatory.
In the parcel service, the bag label has the receptacle (bag) number. If it makes sense in the parcel service it makes sense in the letter service.
The operational advantage is that, at any point, a dispatch (a mail) can be checked to make sure that it is intact – even if the AV 7 or C 18 are not readily available – which is common operationally.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

CANADA **2562.6**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The label of the bag or packet containing the letter bill (article 156) shall always bear a bold letter "F" and the number of bags comprised in the mail may be written on it. For airmail, the total weight of the dispatch may be written on it.

Reasons. – The AV 8 final airmail bag label would thus carry with it a lot of information useful to the destination and the transferring points. The total weight is helpful when the AV 7 is not available or illegible.
Note that weights on AV 7s can be transcribed several times, but the original weight on the F bag label travels to the administration of destination.
Such a practice can considerably reduce the need for C 14 verification notes.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

AUSTRALIA **2562.7**

Add the following paragraph 9:

9 Administrations may agree among themselves to dispense with the labels prescribed in paragraph 1, a, and the tab in red prescribed in paragraph 3 of this article and to use instead the labels prescribed in paragraphs 1, b and 1, c of this article.

Reasons. – Mail violations are endemic and remain an ongoing problem despite attempts to minimize the number of incidents. Investigation of violations indicates clearly that bags bearing red C 28 and AV 8 labels are a prime target of thieves. On some routes at certain transit points mail violations have exclusively focussed on red-labelled bags.
While the practice of using red C 28 and AV 8 labels as prescribed in article 162 of the Convention has operational advantages, these aspects must be considered secondary to maintaining the integrity of the mail.
The proposal seeks to provide administrations which experience frequent mail violations and which have tried unsuccessfully other preventative measures, with the scope to preserve the integrity of the mails by another means.

Supported by. – Great Britain, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Korea (Rep), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2562.8/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 2562.1

Paragraph 1, c. Amend as follows:

c in light blue, for bags containing only printed papers, literature for the blind, ordinary small packets, non-priority items except when the labels mentioned in subparagraph a are prescribed, and periodicals other than those mentioned in subparagraph b, iii. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – To retain the use of red labels for non-priority registered items, a reference to subparagraph a is added.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2562.9

Amendment to proposal 2562.4

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The labels shall bear the name of the dispatching office printed in small roman letters and the name of the office of destination in large roman letters, preceded respectively by the words "de" (from) and "pour" (to), as well as, as far as possible, an indication of the transmission route, and, if the mails are going by sea, the name of the vessel. The name of the office of destination shall also be printed in small letters, vertically, on either side of the eyelet of the label. /.../ In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, these details shall be supplemented by the number of the mail, the weight of the bag and, where applicable, the port of disembarkation of the mail. The weight of the bag shall be rounded up to the nearest hectogramme when the fraction of a hectogramme is equal to or more than 50 grammes and rounded down to the nearest hectogramme otherwise.

Reasons. – For purposes of precise measurement, the instruction for rounding a fraction of a hectogramme in proposal 2562.3 has been added to this proposal.

Article 162

Labelling of mails

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2562.10**

Amendment to proposal 2562.7

Amend the proposed paragraph 9 as follows:

9 Administrations may agree among themselves to double-pouch registered items and insured letters. The vermilion red label should be used for the enclosed bag, which should contain the registered and insured items. The label prescribed in paragraph 1, b or c should be used for the outer bag.

Reasons. – We agree that mail violations are endemic and remain an ongoing problem, despite attempts to minimize the number of incidents. Investigation of violations indicates clearly that bags bearing red C 28 and AV 8 labels are a prime target of thieves. This proposal seeks to provide administrations which experience frequent mail violations and which have tried unsuccessfully other preventive measures, the option of concealing mailings containing registered and insured items from thieves. Placing the registered pouch on the inside of a pouch identified with a white or blue label would conceal its identity until all the pouches are opened for processing by the destination administration.

Article 163

Routeing of mails and preparation of trial notes

USSR **2563.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The administration of the country of origin shall prescribe the route to be followed by the closed mails which it dispatches, provided that the use of that route does not entail special costs for an intermediate administration. Information about the routeing shall be entered on the C 18 bills and the C 28 labels.

3 and 4 (No change.)

5 In the event of a change in the routeing of closed mails, the dispatching administration shall seek the agreement of the administrations through which it wants to send mails; after obtaining their agreement, it shall inform the administrations which had up to then provided transit of the date on which use of their services will cease.

6 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – The point of view of the transit country must be taken into account in accordance with the proposal on article 1. Mentioning the agreed route in the accompanying documents will ease the work of the transit country's services.

Article 163

Routeing of mails and preparation of trial notes

CANADA **2563.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 To determine the most favourable route and the time of transmission of a mail, the office of exchange of origin may send to the office of destination of the mail a trial note in the form of the annexed specimen C 27. This note shall be included in the mail and attached to the letter bill, on which its presence shall be shown by a cross in the corresponding box of table V. If the C 27 form is missing when the mail arrives, the office of destination shall make out a duplicate. The trial note, duly completed by the office of destination, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface) either to the address specified, or if no address is given, to the office which prepared it.

Reasons. – This will enable the forms to be returned to an address other than the dispatching exchange office, should the destination administration so desire. This is an important feature when there are no closed mails in both directions between the two exchange offices involved – which is quite common. (The wording, slightly modified, is taken from that for C 9 inquiry forms, article 147, paragraph 9.)

Article 164

Transfer of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2564.1**

Add new paragraph 5bis below and amend paragraph 6 as indicated:

5bis The presence of priority surface mails shall be indicated by the word "PRIOR" in the "Observations" column of the C 18 bill.

6 For the transfer of surface airlifted mails, the C 18 bill shall be replaced by a white delivery bill in the form of the annexed specimen C 18bis, prepared in accordance with article 224. For airmails, see article 205.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2550.1. Also see proposal 4082.1. Because, in practice, priority surface mails will always be exchanged between adjacent countries, the administrations in question can probably easily reach agreement on the matter of using statistics or actual weight for determining the internal air conveyance dues. They can also establish their own terms for preparing accounts and any necessary statistics.
The proposal originally contained, in paragraph 5bis, the following sentence: "If the air conveyance dues within the country of destination for priority surface mail are established according to actual gross weight, the weight shall also be shown in the 'Observations' column." This sentence was deleted on the assumption that proposal 3918. stemming from the study on terminal dues will be adopted by Congress.

Article 164

Transfer of mails

BRAZIL **2564.2**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 For the transfer of surface airlifted mails, the C 18 bill shall be replaced by an AV 7 delivery bill /.../, prepared in accordance with article 205.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4907.1.

Article 164

Transfer of mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2564.3**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The number, origin and destination of the mail, the total number and the total weight of the bags in each category and any other useful information given on the C 28 label or on the external address side shall be carried over to the C 18 delivery bill. The number and weight of bags with red labels shall be indicated separately from the number and weight of other bags, and an "R" shall be entered in the "Observations" column of the C 18 delivery bill. The weight of bags containing only items exempt from transit charges and terminal dues or empty bags shall not be shown on the C 18 delivery bill.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Article 164

Transfer of mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2564.4**

Paragraph 5. Replace as follows:

5 The serial number of the mail, the total number and total weight of the bags entered in bulk by category LC/AO, M bags and postal parcels, the origin/destination pair and all other necessary particulars appearing on the C 28 label shall be copied on the C 18 delivery bill. 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 from the number and weight of other bags, with an "R" being marked in the "Observations" column of the C 18 delivery bill to show that the bags in question bear red labels. 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. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the weight of the mails (see proposals 3067.91, 3067.92 and 2556.2). The weight of each category, LC/AO, M bags and postal parcels, should be entered on the C 18 and C 18bis labels as is done at present on the AV 7 delivery bill. The new content of paragraph 5 corresponds in substance to the content of article 206, paragraph 1.

Article 164

Transfer of mails

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2564.5**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis When an administration transmits its mails through the services of one or more transit administrations, it shall prepare as many copies of the delivery bill as there are postal administrations participating in the conveyance and transfer of the mail in question. If an administrations receives a mail in transit accompanied by an insufficient number of copies of the C 18

delivery bill, it shall prepare its own C 18 or C 18bis delivery bill for the attention of the following administration re-entering on it all the data from the original C 18 delivery bill, and shall reforward the mail received in transit without breaking it up. Any exceptional situation shall be mentioned on the C 18 delivery bill and, where applicable, on the C 18bis bill.

Reasons. – There are cases in the transfer of mails where postal administrations, in transmitting the mails received in transit, break up the dispatch either by the bags of a given mail on different days or by using different forwarding routes for mails belonging to the same office of origin.
(For example, there are extra-European surface mails which are reforwarded by the same administration of transit either by land or by air. The work of the subsequent administrations of transit and of the administration of origin may be disrupted in consequence.)

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

CHILE **2565.1**

Add the following paragraph 6bis:

6bis The discovery, at the time of the check, of any irregularity whatsoever may in no case be the cause of the return of an ordinary, registered or insured item contained in the mail examined.

Reasons. – This proposal takes account of the need to harmonize this article with the provision of the Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 125, paragraph 6, in regard to the non-return, in the event of the discovery of irregularities, of items contained in a mail examined. Such harmonization is in line with that existing between the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 164, paragraph 7, and the Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 124, paragraph 3, with respect to the non-refusal of mails because of damage or theft.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

BRAZIL **2565.2**

Paragraph 17. Amend as follows:

17 The offices to which the verification notes are sent shall return them as promptly as possible to the office of exchange of origin, after having examined them and indicated thereon their observations, if any. If the notes are not returned to the administration of origin within a period of two months from the date of their dispatch, they shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as duly accepted by the offices to which they were sent.

Reasons. – As is clear from International Bureau circulars, returning verification notes to the central administration is a common practice which hampers the circulation of information within postal administrations, as well as making the services more bureaucratic.
The purpose of this proposal is to clearly specify the office to which the notes should be returned.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

GERMAN DEM REP **2565.3**

Paragraph 17. Amend as follows:

17 The offices to which the verification notes are sent shall return them as promptly as possible, after having examined them and indicated thereon their observations, if any. If the notes are not returned to the administration of origin within a period of one month from the date of their dispatch or if the administration of origin is not advised within this period of any investigations which may still be necessary or of the additional dispatch of documents that may be required, they shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as duly accepted /.../.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to make general use of the regulation of periods in accordance with the Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 126, paragraph 8, which has stood the test of time, and thus to expedite the performance of operations and accounting.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2565.4**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis When an office detects errors in the information about the number and weight given on the C 18 delivery bill, it shall immediately rectify them and report them, by verification note, to the dispatching office of exchange. However, insofar as the weight of a bag is concerned, the information entered by the dispatching office shall be considered valid unless the weight is found to exceed that given on the C 28 label by more than 250 grammes. If the intermediate office detects errors in the indication of a bag weight on the C 28 label, it shall report them immediately by verification note to the offices of exchange of dispatch and destination.

Reasons. - Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2565.5**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Every office receiving a mail shall check not only the origin and destination of the bags making up the mail and entered on the delivery bill, but also the sealing and make-up of the bags bearing red labels as well as the accuracy of the information on the delivery bill. It shall also check, by sampling or systematically, the weight entered on the C 28 or AV 8bis label, the data given by the office of origin being accepted as valid if they differ by 200 grammes or less from the weights established.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the weight of the mails (see proposals 3067.91, 3067.92 and 2564.4).
The proposal aims at specifying that intermediate offices and offices of destination must also check the data on the delivery bill, particularly the total weight, and, if possible, the entry on the labels relating to the weight of each bag. According to article 165, paragraph 6, the irregularities established shall be reported immediately, by means of a verification note, to the office of origin of the mail and, where applicable, to the last intermediate office.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

USSR **2565.6**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 When the mails are transmitted through the intermediary of a carrier, the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill mentioning the irregularities established by the intermediate administration or administration of destination on taking over the mails shall where possible be countersigned by the carrier or his representative. The copies of the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 delivery bill – the third and fourth copies of the C 18 bill provided for in article 164 and the fourth, /.../ fifth and sixth copies of the AV 7 and C 18bis bills provided for in article 205 – must indicate the reservations made with respect to the carrier service. Where the mails are transported in containers, these reservations shall relate solely to the condition of the container and of its fastening and seals.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4605.2.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

INDIA **2565.7**

Amendment to proposal 2565.1

Add the following paragraph 6bis:

6bis The discovery, at the time of the check, of any irregularity whatsoever may in no case be the cause of the return of an ordinary, registered or insured item contained in the mail examined except as provided for in article 22 of the Convention.

Reasons. – Proposal 2565.1 seeks to harmonize the provisions contained in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, and the Postal Parcels Agreement. The reservation proposed above brings the provisions of article 165 fully into line with those of article 125 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Article 165

Checking of mails and use of verification notes

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **2565.8**

Amendment to proposal 2565.1

Paragraph 6bis. Amend as follows:

6bis The discovery, at the time of the check, of any irregularity whatsoever may in no case be the cause of the return of an ordinary, registered or insured item contained in the mail examined except as provided for in article 22, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention.

Reasons. – As stated in the reasons for the original proposal, article 165 should be harmonized with the analogous provisions of the Postal Parcels Agreement. The amendment brings this article in line with article 125, paragraph 6, of the Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations.

Article 168

Return of empty bags

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2568.1**

Create the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis 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 bills in the form of the annexed specimen C 18 S. If special mails are not made up, the number and the weight of sacks of empty bags shall be entered in the "Observations" column of the C 18 and C 18bis delivery bills.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the weight of the mails (see proposals 3067.91, 3067.92 and 2564.4). In order to have the same procedure as for airmail, the main ideas of the provisions of article 217 have been taken over for surface mail and S.A.L. mail empty bags. In this way, the C 18 and C 18bis forms can be brought into line with the AV 7 form. It is, in fact, very difficult to include in them the additional columns relating to empty bags.

Article 168

Return of empty bags

CANADA **2568.2**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The bags used for printed papers for the same addressee at the same address provided for in article 161 shall be recovered after they have been handed over to the addressees and returned, in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions, to the administrations of the countries to which they belong. Notwithstanding the above, the administration of destination shall not be held accountable for the non-return of such bags.

Reasons. – The operational complications and related costs of keeping track of M bags given to customers can make this infeasible, particularly in view of the lesser terminal dues charges.
It should be noted that M bags are the only inbound international bags that are not opened at exchange offices.

Article 168

Return of empty bags

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES **2568.3/Rev 1**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis In the absence of agreement to the contrary, the administration of origin which sends its mail by surface shall stand the costs of the return of empty bags belonging to it.

Reasons. – Under paragraph 1 of this article, bags shall be returned empty by the next post in a direct mail for the country to which they belong and if possible by the normal route followed on the outward journey.
However, as the outward route is occasionally different from the return one, since some administrations send all their surface mail by sea, it is difficult for administrations of destination which use neither land nor sea transport, to return large quantities of empty bags by the air route which they use for the conveyance of their own mail. This involves costs for them for which they are not responsible and it is up to administrations of origin to stand the costs arising from the return of their empty bags.
(See also proposal 5532.1/Rev 1.)

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia.

Article 168

Return of empty bags

AFGHANISTAN **2568.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, bags shall be used for sending mail by the dispatching administrations, particularly those of the least developed countries, by the next post, by the most convenient direct route to the country to which they belong and if possible by the normal route followed on the outward journey. Empty bags in excess of the number required for the onward mails shall be returned by the same post. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – The financial resources of the least developed countries are limited. This arrangement will spare those countries the unnecessary burden of investing in mailbags. The postal service could then invest in another sector.

Article 192

Characteristics of postage stamps

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2592.1**

Amend the title and text of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 as follows:

Characteristics of postage stamps and of postal prepayment impressions

1 Postage stamps and postal prepayment impressions (remainder unchanged).

2 Postage stamps and postal prepayment impressions (remainder unchanged).

3 Postage stamps and postal prepayment impressions (remainder unchanged).

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – In the Universal Postal Convention, article 28, paragraph 1, b, introduced by the 1984 Hamburg Congress, postal prepayment impressions are regarded as a means of prepayment equivalent to postage stamps and impressions of franking machines or printing presses.
This proposal aims at standardizing the characteristics for the new prepayment procedure (eg vending machines) also, as is the case for the traditional processes and these characteristics must be the same as those in force for postage stamps.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 192

Characteristics of postage stamps

CHILE **2592.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Commemorative or charity postage stamps may bear an indication of the year of issue in arabic figures. Similarly, they may bear an inscription in any language (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The advantage of showing the date of issue of commemorative postage stamps is obvious in that their identification and classification are thereby facilitated for philatelists, dealers and publishers of stamp catalogues. This is what was taken into account in the reasons for the proposal to this effect approved by the Hamburg Congress.
Chile shows the date of issue on its commemorative stamps; it none the less considers that this provision should not be compulsory – as it is at present – but should be left to the sovereign discretion of each individual country. This is what led it to participate in the reservation which a number of countries made with regard to this provision in article XXV of the Final Protocol to the Convention.
This proposal enables the two viewpoints to be reconciled by keeping the provision but making it optional; this leaves each country free to act as it thinks fit and at the same time enables the submission of reservations to be avoided.

Article 194

Characteristics of franking impressions

BELGIUM **2594.1**

Amend this article as follows:

Franking impressions obtained from a printing press or by another printing or stamping process under the conditions laid down in article 28 of the Convention shall bear the name of the country of origin and, if appropriate, of the office of posting (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – At present, mention of the name of the country of posting is not compulsory, and this sometimes causes difficulties when such correspondence has to be returned to the senders or in seeing that the provisions of article 23 of the Convention are observed.
Moreover, these provisions should be brought into line with those of the Detailed Regulations, articles 192 and 193, which make such mention compulsory.

Supported by. – Cyprus, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, Spain, Turkey, Vatican.

Article 195

Suspected fraudulent use of postage stamps or franking impressions

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2595.1**

Paragraph 1, a. Amend as follows:

a when, in outgoing mail, a postage stamp, or a postal prepayment impression, or (remainder unchanged);

Reasons. – Same as for proposal 2592.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 196

International reply coupons

BELGIUM **2596.1**

Paragraph 2. Add the following subparagraph bbis:

bbis of indicating by means of a printing process or a control imprint the name of the country or of asking the International Bureau for this name to be indicated at the time of printing.

Reasons. – Consequence of Belgium's proposal amending the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 196, paragraph 3.
To avoid any dispute when international reply coupons are presented for exchange and to enable administrations that so wish to distinguish the reply coupons they sell from those originating abroad.

Supported by. – France, Norway.

Article 196

International reply coupons

BELGIUM **2596.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 There shall be no limit to the period of exchange for reply coupons. Post offices shall satisfy themselves as to the genuineness of the documents when they exchange them and check particularly the presence of the water-mark. /.../ Reply coupons on which the printed text does not agree with the official text shall be refused as invalid. Exchanged reply coupons shall be marked with an impression of the date-stamp of the office exchanging them.

Reasons. – Although according to the present text: "reply coupons shall bear a control stamp identifying the country of origin", many reply coupons are still tendered for exchange without this distinctive mark. As these reply coupons are perfectly authentic, it is difficult to refuse to exchange them on these grounds, especially as they are often presented by businesses which wait until they have a number of them before exchanging them, and consequently do not know their origin.
Furthermore, to the extent that the control stamp is not notified to the administrations and may be limited to the name of the country printed in red ink, the protection against counterfeiting which it is supposed to provide is illusory.

Lastly, it is always possible to check the authenticity of a reply coupon by comparing it with those held for sale by the office or perhaps with a specimen (in the case of administrations not engaging in sales).
Also, considering that there is little purpose in mentioning the country of origin, making this optional and transferring it to paragraph 2 should not present any drawback.

Supported by – France, Norway.

Article 198

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for letter-post items

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2598.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Accounting for amounts due in respect of indemnity for postal items

1 When payments have to be charged to the administrations which are liable, in accordance with article 59, paragraph 8, of the Convention, the creditor administration shall prepare monthly or quarterly accounts in the form of the annexed specimen C 31/CP 22.

1bis In principle, these accounts may be settled direct or included in a general postal account in the form of the annexed specimen.

2 The C 31/CP 22 shall be sent (remainder unchanged).

3 After checking and acceptance, one copy of the C 31/CP 22 account shall be returned to the creditor administration, at the latest by the end of three months from the date of dispatch. (Remainder unchanged.)

4 (Delete.)

Reasons. – The C 31 and CP 22 forms serve the same purpose: charging administrations which are liable for the loss of, damage to or rifling of a postal item. Combining the two forms makes the relevant accounting easier and saves space in the archives.
The creation of paragraph 1bis and the deletion of paragraph 4 are the consequence of proposals 2501.2 and 5550.6.
The proposal to increase the period for checking the C 31/CP 22 account is for the sake of standardizing regulations on the period for checking postal accounts.
See related proposals 2931.1, 2501.2 and 5550.6.

CONVENTION, FORMS (REGULATORY ASPECTS)

Form C 2/CP 3

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA **2902.1**

Front. Amend the text in box (5) as follows:

The undersigned certifies that the particulars given in this declaration are correct and that the item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations.

Reasons. – UPU members and the International Bureau are making greater efforts to make customers and staff aware of the hazards associated with handling dangerous goods, and indeed, that dangerous goods are prohibited in the Post. It is considered appropriate, therefore, that customers be asked to certify that the item to be mailed does not contain any dangerous article, in addition to certifying that the particulars in the declaration are correct.
The addition to the text is based on the text contained under item (5) on the back of the current form C 2/CP 3.

Form VD 3

NEW ZEALAND **2903.1/Rev 1**

Amend the table headings as follows:

Number		Office of origin	Place of destination	Amount of insured value or Serial Number (as per VD 2 label)	Observations
serial	of the mail				
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2533.1/Rev 1.

Form VD 4

SWEDEN **2904.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – According to the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 132, paragraph 1, a, insured letters may be sealed "by another effective means" and this has become increasingly common. In some relations, unsealed insured letters are also exchanged.
To enable postal employees to complete form VD 4 easily, these alternatives should be included in the "Packing" section.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Spain.

Postal administration

REPORT
Insured letter

VD 4 (Front)

To be sent by registered post

Office preparing the report	Date	Reference

Reason for report	☐ Loss ☐ Theft ☐ Damage ☐ Irregularities
Posting of item	Office Date / Number
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address
Special particulars	Insured value COD amount and currency Other particulars
Weight	shown / observed
Packing	Description 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 ☐ non-regulation
Mail in which the item was sent	Number / Date of dispatch / Time Dispatching office Date of arrival / Time 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	Name or number ☐ Travelling post office ..... ☐ Railway van ..... ☐ Ship ..... ☐ Flight

Contents

☐ From the invoice ☐ From the customs declaration ☐ According to the addressee or the sender

.....

.....

.....

.....

The contents have been examined in the presence of

☐ the addressee ☐ the sender

Contents established on examination

.....

.....

.....

Contents damaged

.....

Contents missing

.....

Estimate of loss

☐ According to the addressee ☐ According to the sender

The loss is estimated at the amount of

Cause

The loss is due to

.....

.....

Subsequent treatment of the item

☐ After repacking and weighing the item has been forwarded to its destination

New weight

☐ The contents have been destroyed by the undersigned office

☐ The packing is held here

☐ The addressee refuses the item ☐ The sender refuses the item

☐ The addressee has accepted the item ☐ The sender has accepted the item

Amount of indemnity claimed

Signature of addressee or sender

Attestation. In witness whereof we have drawn up this report a duplicate of which has been sent to the authority indicated below

Authority of destination of the report

Stamp of the reporting office and date
Signatures of the postal officials

Form C 7

PAKISTAN **2907.1**

Amend in accordance with the enclosed specimen.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2033.2 and 2040.1; harmonization with the title of article 37 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Postal administration of origin

Office or service of origin

REQUEST C 7

☐ **for withdrawal from the post (I)**

☐ **for alteration or correction of address (II)**

☐ **for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount (III)**

Office of destination or service designated as intermediary	☐ Request by post ☐ Request by telegraph or telematic service (page 2)

To be sent as a registered item by the quickest route (air or surface). One form is sufficient for several items posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee

Request by post

Description of item	Nature of item	No of item	Date of dispatch
	Office of origin		No of mail
	Original COD amount in figures (where applicable)		
	Full name and address of the sender		
	Full address of the addressee as given on the item		
	The attached facsimile represents ☐ the envelope of the item ☐ the address of the item		
I. Request for withdrawal from the post	Please return the item ☐ by surface ☐ by air		
II. Request for alteration or correction of address	Please redirect the item ☐ by surface ☐ by air New address		
III. Request for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount	☐ Please cancel the COD amount ☐ Please alter the COD amount New COD amount, to be written in words ☐ The corrected COD money order is attached		

Place and date	Stamp of the office or service where the request is handed in Signature of the official in charge
Signature of sender	

Request by telegraph or telematic service C 7 (Page 2)

I. Request for withdrawal from the post

☐ Postbur ☐ Postex ☐ Postgen

Office or service of destination of the request

Return by ☐ surface ☐ air

Nature of item | Posting No

Office of posting | Date of posting

from

Full address of addressee

to .....

Particulars of the sender (if any), form and colour of the item, etc

Description .....

☐ Postbur ☐ Postex ☐ Postgen

II. Request for alteration or correction of address

☐ Postbur ☐ Postex ☐ Postgen

Office or service of destination of the request

Old particulars

Replace

New particulars

by

Nature of item | Posting No

on

Office of posting | Date of posting

from

Full address of addressee

to .....

Particulars of the sender (if any), form and colour of the item, etc

Description .....

Redirection requested by ☐ surface ☐ air

☐ Postbur ☐ Postex ☐ Postgen

III. Request for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount

☐ Postbur ☐ Postex ☐ Postgen

Office or service of destination of the request

New amount in words (if applicable)

☐ Cancel ☐ Alter to

Nature of item | Posting No

the COD charge on

Office of posting | Date of posting

from

Full address of addressee

to .....

☐ Postbur ☐ Postex ☐ Postgen

Place and date

Signature of sender

Stamp of the office where the request is handed in
Signature of the official in charge

Part to be filled in by the office or service where the request originates

Office or service where request is handed in	This page should be returned to the address opposite by the quickest route (air or surface)

Description of item	Nature of item	No of item	Date of dispatch
	Office of origin		No of mail
	Original COD amount in figures (where applicable)		
	Name and full address of the sender		
	Full address of the addressee as given on the item		

REPLY OF THE OFFICE OF DESTINATION
which shall detach and return this whole page to the office where the request was handed in or to the specially designated service

I. Request for withdrawal from the post	The item in question was duly returned to origin by		☐ surface	☐ air
	No of mail	Date of mail		
II. Request for alteration or correction of address	The item in question was duly redirected to the under-mentioned address by		☐ surface	☐ air
	No of mail	Date of mail		
	New address of the redirected item			
III. Request for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount	The COD amount in question was duly			
	☐ cancelled	☐ altered to the amount stated below		
	New COD amount			
IV. Miscellaneous	☐ The item in question has already been delivered to the addressee			
	☐ The item in question has been seized by virtue of the internal legislation of this country			
	☐ The request by telegraph or telematic service not being explicit enough to enable the necessary action to be taken, please send additional details			
	☐ The search was unsuccessful			

Stamp of the office or service of destination
Signature of the official in charge

Form C 8

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2908.1**

Amend as shown in the specimen hereunder:

Special indications	☐ Express	☐ By airmail	☐
		COD amount and currency	
	☐ COD		
	Exact or approximate date		

Reasons. – Airmail correspondence must bear the words "Par avion" (By airmail). Moreover, the coexistence of more than one rate-fixing system makes it desirable to have a blank heading. Also see proposal 2513.91.

Form C 8

SWEDEN **2908.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – The present model of the C 8 form is not sufficiently adapted for use by the applicant himself, which would probably be the most appropriate.
For companies with their own postal section, there is no difficulty in quickly learning how to fill in the form as well as postal staff do. This brings a reduction in costs for postal administrations.
To make such use easier, we propose that all the information which has to be supplied by the applicant (addressee or sender) should be given on the same page of the form. In this way, the applicant can complete it without taking it out of the typewriter and there is no risk of missing an entry on the other side of the form.
The form has also been adapted to the possibility of inquiring only about the COD amount not received.

Supported by. – Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.

Postal administration of origin

INQUIRY
Unregistered item

C 8 (Front)

Office or service to which this form should be sent, name and address	Date of inquiries (Stamp of the office of origin)	References

1 Particulars to be supplied by the applicant (sender or addressee)

Reason for inquiry	☐ Item not arrived ☐ Contents missing ☐ Damage ☐ Delay (Day of arrival) ☐ COD amount not received
Item under inquiry	☐ Letter ☐ Postcard ☐ Newspaper ☐ Printed paper ☐ Small packet ☐
Special indications	(COD amount and currency) ☐ Airmail ☐ Express ☐ COD
Posted	☐ Exact date ☐ Approximate date
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address Name and address on the item
Contents (precise description)	☐ Copy of invoice attached
Description of external wrapping	The address was ☐ written on the item ☐ gummed ☐ tied on Size of the item and special marks — Facsimile ☐ attached ☐ not attached The sender's name and address ☐ were given on the item ☐ were not given on the item
Item found	The item should be sent ☐ to the sender ☐ to the addressee

2 Particulars to be supplied by the sender

Posted	Date and time	Name of post office or location of letter-box
	☐ By the sender himself	☐ By a third party
Postage prepaid	☐ For air transmission	☐ For surface transmission
Special indications	(COD amount and currency) ☐ Airmail ☐ Express ☐ COD	

3 Detailed information from the office of origin
(In the case of COD items, please state how paid, in table 5 overleaf)

Stamp of the office and signature	

4 Particulars to be supplied by the addressee

Has the item reached the addressee?	☐ Yes	Date ..... ☐ No
How correspondence is normally delivered	☐ Called for at the post office	Name of post office ..... Name of person who collects the items .....
	☐ Delivered to the place of address	☐ Handed directly to the addressee ☐ Handed to a person in the addressee's service ☐ Put in a special box ☐ The box is locked and regularly cleared
Origin of any correspondence previously lost	....	

5 Detailed information from the office of destination

COD	Dispatch of amount	Date ..... No of money order .....
	The amount was sent ☐ to the sender of the item	
	☐ to the giro office	Name of giro office ..... No .....
	☐ The amount has been credited to the giro account	
Other detailed information	....	

This form must be returned to the office or service given at the top of the front

Stamp of the office and signature

Form C 9

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2909.1**

Amend as shown in the specimens hereunder:

Page 1

Special particulars				
☐ By airmail	☐ S.A.L.	☐ Express	☐ Advice of delivery	☐
		COD amount and currency		

Page 2. See below.

Reasons. – For page 1: airmail correspondence must be marked "Par avion" (By airmail). Moreover, the coexistence of more than one rate-fixing system makes it desirable to have a blank heading. Also see proposal 2513.91.
For page 2: Consequence of proposal 2550.1.

Particulars to be supplied by the office of exchange of the country of origin

Mail in which the item was sent

N° Date

☐ Air ☐ Priority ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	N°	N° of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

2 Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination in the case of return or redirection (see page 3, table 3 B)

Mail in which the item was sent

N° Date

☐ Air ☐ Priority ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	N°	N° of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

Mail in which the item was sent

N° Date

☐ Air ☐ Priority ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface

Dispatching office of exchange

Office of exchange of destination

Particulars of entry	N°	N° of entry	Office stamp
☐ Bulk advice			
☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12)			
☐ Special list (C 13)			
☐ Dispatch list (VD 3)			
☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20)			

Signature

Form C 9

SWEDEN **2909.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – We feel that the C 9 form should be adapted to enable the applicant to complete it himself. Companies are used to dealing with postal forms just as well as postal staff are. There is no reason to have them filled in by a postal official who has to ask the customer for information which he cannot verify (eg the contents and the external wrapping of the item). The postal official must, of course, verify the information and compare it with the receipt if there is one.
To enable customers to complete the form more easily, we have made the layout clearer by adding headings in the margin.
It might also be possible to put a frame round the information to be supplied by the customer.
The form has also been adapted to the possibility of inquiring only about the COD amount not received.
See also the proposal on amending form C 8.

Supported by. – Austria, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Postal administration of origin

INQUIRY

Registered item, insured letter or postal parcel

C 9 (Front)

Office or service to which this form should be sent, name and address	Date of inquiry (stamp of the office of origin)	Reference

1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin

Reason for inquiry	☐ Item not arrived ☐ Contents missing ☐ Damage ☐ Delay (Day of arrival) ☐ COD amount not received ☐ Attached advice of delivery not duly completed
Item under inquiry	Registered item: ☐ Letter ☐ Printed paper ☐ Small packet ☐ — Insured item: ☐ Letter ☐ Parcel — Insured value — Weight (parcel) — Weight — ☐ Ordinary parcel
Special indications	☐ Airmail ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Express ☐ Advice of delivery — Amount and currency — ☐ COD
Posted ☐ Receipt seen — Official's initials	Date — Office — No of item — Routeing (does not concern letter-post items) — Port payé
Sender	Name and full address
Addressee	Name and full address
Contents (precise description)	☐ Copy of invoice attached
Description of external wrapping	Description (parcel) — Facsimile of the address on the item: ☐ attached ☐ not attached — The sender's name and address: ☐ were given on the item ☐ were not given on the item
Item found	The item should be sent: ☐ to the sender ☐ to the addressee
Mail in which the item was sent in the internal service of the country	☐ Air ☐ Surface — Date — From — For
Mail in which the item was sent abroad (to be completed by the office of exchange) — Office stamp	☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface — No — Date — Dispatching office of exchange — Office of exchange of destination — No of the bill/list — Table VI ☐ of the letter bill (C 12) ☐ Special list (C 13) — Serial no — ☐ Dispatched list (VD 3) ☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20) — ☐ Bulk advice — Signature

2 Particulars to be supplied by the intermediate services or by the service of destination in the case of return or redirection (see table 3B)

Mail in which the item was sent	☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface No / Date	Dispatching office of exchange Office of exchange of destination
	No of the bill/list Serial No ☐ Bulk advice	☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12) ☐ Special list (C 13) ☐ Dispatch list (VD 3) ☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20) Signature
Mail in which the item was sent	☐ Air ☐ S.A.L. ☐ Surface No / Date	Dispatching office of exchange Office of exchange of destination
	No of the bill/list Serial No ☐ Bulk advice	☐ Table VI of the letter bill (C 12) ☐ Special list (C 13) ☐ Dispatch list (VD 3) ☐ Parcel bill (CP 11 or CP 20) Signature

3 Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination

A. In case of delivery (in case of damage or delayed delivery, give the reason briefly in table 4 under "Any other comments")	The item was duly delivered to the entitled person		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 has been credited to the giro account		No
B. In case of non-delivery Stamp of the delivery office	The item ☐ is being held at	Name of office	Reason
	☐ has been returned to the office of origin[1]	Date	Reason
	☐ has been redirected[1]	New address in full	
	Date		
	☐ The item has not been received at the office of destination. The addressee's declaration is attached		
	Signature		

4 Final reply (to be given by the administration of destination, or, if appropriate, by the intermediate administration which cannot establish the regular transmission of the item under inquiry to the next administration)

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 applicant within the prescribed limits and to debit against us in a CP 16 summarized account
	☐ the full amount paid — Reference
	☐ half of the amount paid (bulk advice) — Reference
	☐ Because of the agreement between our two administrations, you have to compensate the applicant
Office stamp	Any other comments
	Signature

This form must be returned to the office or service of origin given at the top of the front

[1] See table 2 for routeing

Form C 9

NEW ZEALAND **2909.3**

Page 1. Under "1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin", amend as follows:

1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin

Reason for inquiry ☐ Item not received	☐ Contents missing	☐ Item damaged	☐ Item delayed	☐ Advice of delivery not duly completed
Registered item ☐ Letter	☐ Printed paper		☐ Small packet	☐
Insured item ☐ Letter	☐ Parcel	Insured value amount (attach a copy of the sender's receipt or a statement of verification by the accepting office)		

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2533.1.

Form C 10

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2910.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below:

Postal administration of origin

C 10

ADVICE
Presumed fraudulent use of postage stamps or franking impressions

Office dispatching the advice	Date of advice	Reference

Notes. Advice of dispatch, by registered post, of the letter-post item described hereafter which apparently bears a postage stamp or impression of the nature indicated below.
A copy of the C 10 form is being sent to the administrations of origin and destination, as well as the office of destination.

Nature of presumed fraud

☐ Counterfeit postage stamp	☐ Already used postage stamp
☐ Counterfeit prepayment impression	☐ Already used prepayment impression
☐ Counterfeit franking machine impression	☐ Already used franking machine impression
☐ Counterfeit printing press impression	☐ Already used printing press impression

Reasons. – Same as for proposal 2592.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Form C 11

GERMANY, FED REP OF **2911.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below:

Postal administration of origin C 11

Office preparing the report

REPORT
Presumed fraudulent use of postage stamps or franking impressions

To the administration of	Notes. To be sent by registered post to the administration of origin of the item	
	Date of report	Reference

Nature of item	Office of origin	
Date of dispatch	Weight of item	Postage prepaid
Name and address of addressee		

Nature of presumed fraud

☐ Counterfeit postage stamp	☐ Already used postage stamp
☐ Counterfeit prepayment impression	☐ Already used prepayment impression
☐ Counterfeit franking machine impression	☐ Already used franking machine impression
☐ Counterfeit printing press impression	☐ Already used printing press impression

Reasons. – Same as for proposal 2592.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Form C 12

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2912.1**

Part of heading. Delete the indications about the number of bags of all categories.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Form C 12

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2912.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2556.2.
As the delivery bills will be used as the basis for determining the weight subject to transit charges and terminal dues, the headings relating to terminal dues and transit charges can be abolished.
As the letter bills have, in all cases, to be numbered in separate series for surface mail, S.A.L. mail and airmail, boxes should be introduced to indicate the category of mail.

Dispatching administration

LETTER BILL
Exchange of mails

C 12

☐ by airmail
☐ 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)

I. The mail contains unregistered items ☐ express ☐ airmail

II. Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III. Summary of items entered in the mail

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV. Closed mails included in this mail

No of mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of bags or packets

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

[1] Continue overleaf if necessary

V. Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	

☐ C 27 note enclosed in mail

Other information

VI. List of registered items

Bulk entry

Presence of items ☐ express ☐ airmail

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual entry

No ser-ial	of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9[1]			

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

Form C 12

CANADA **2912.3**

Section V. Official notes. Delete the word "empty" in the following box:

Bags returned /.../ belonging to the administration of destination	Number

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2556.3.

Form C 12

COLOMBIA **2912.4**

Amend in accordance with the following specimen:

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2556.4.

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

LC/AO bags			M bags		
Number	Weight		Number	Weight	
	kg	g		kg	g

I. The mail contains unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II. Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III. Summary of items entered in the mail

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV. Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of bags or packets

V. Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	

☐ C 27 note enclosed in mail

Other information

VI. List of registered items

Bulk entry

Presence of items ☐ express ☐ airmail

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual entry

Number		Office of origin	Observations
serial	of the item		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9[1]			

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

[1] Continue overleaf if necessary

Form C 12

COLOMBIA **2912.5**

Amend the front of the C 12 form so as to include the weight of the mail subject to payment of transit charges and terminal dues, ie the weight of the LC/AO bags and M bags with an indication of the number of bags per category, as shown in the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2556.5 and 3570.7.

Supported by . – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

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)

Weight of mail subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues

LC/AO bags			M bags		
Number	Weight		Number	Weight	
	kg	g		kg	g

I. The mail contains unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II. Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III. Summary of items entered in the mail

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV. Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of bags or packets

V. Official notes

	Number
Dispatching administration bags	
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	

☐ C 27 note enclosed in mail

Other information

VI. List of registered items

Bulk entry

Presence of items ☐ express ☐ airmail

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual entry

Number serial	Number of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9[1]			

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

[1] Continue overleaf if necessary

Form C 12

CANADA, COLOMBIA **2912.6/Rev 1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Indication of the type of dispatch is a necessary change. The indication of the total weight is a consequence of proposal 2556.6/Rev 1.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

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 charges, to transit charges and to terminal dues

LC/AO bags			M bags		
Number	Weight		Number	Weight	
	kg	g		kg	g

Bags exempted from transit charges and terminal dues

Number

V. Official notes

Dispatching administration bags	Number
Bags returned empty belonging to the administration of destination	Number

☐ C 27 note enclosed in mail

Other information

I. The mail contains
unregistered items ☐ express ☐ air

II. Number of bags

	Number
Bags with red labels	
Bags with white and blue labels	
Sacks of empty bags (SV)	
Total number of bags	

III. Summary of items entered in the mail

	Registered	Insured
Number of bags containing items		
Number of packets containing items		
Number of special lists (registered) or dispatch lists (insured)		
Total number of items included in the mail		

Number of AV 2 bills

IV. Closed mails included in this mail

No of the mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of bags or packets

VI. List of registered items

Bulk entry

Presence of items ☐ express ☐ airmail

Number of items inserted in this bag

In letters

In figures

Individual entry

Number serial	Number of the item	Office of origin	Observations
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9[1]			

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange
Signature of the official

Stamp of the office of exchange of destination
Signature of the official

[1] Continue overleaf if necessary

Form C 14

SWEDEN **2914.1**

Back. Add the words "Seen and noted" and "Copy/copies attached", in accordance with the model below:

Stamp of the office preparing the note and date Signatures of officials	☐ Seen and accepted ☐ Seen and noted Stamp of the office of destination of the note and date Signature of the official in charge	☐ Copy/copies attached

Reasons. – A verification often contains a request for a copy of a missing document which, in turn, must be attached to the reply. "Accepted" is used only in cases involving liability.
The alternative headings may simplify correspondence.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal.

Form C 14

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2914.2**

Amend the front in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – The proposal is designed to:

i reconcile the wording of a parenthesis with the provisions of articles 164, paragraph 8, 165, paragraph 3, 207, paragraph 1, and 214, paragraph 4;

ii replace the AV 7 bill by the C 18, C 18bis and AV 7 delivery bills (boxes to be ticked) since the C 14 verification note has also to be used in the event of the absence of a C 18 or C 18bis (see article 164, paragraphs 6 and 8);

iii replace "LC" by "LC/AO" and "AO" by "M bags" to bring it into line with form AV 7 (The 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress forgot to make this amendment);

iv replace "AV 7 delivery bill" by "delivery bill" as a consequence of proposals 2564.4 and 2565.5;

v add the parenthesis (amended as necessary) to take account of article 203, paragraph 3 (see also proposal 2565.5).

Postal administration of origin

VERIFICATION NOTE
Exchange of mails

C 14

Office of origin of note	Date of note	No	Mail No
	Date of dispatch	Time	
Office of destination of note	Name of ship		
	Train No, Flight No, etc		
	Dispatching office of exchange		
	Office of exchange of destination		

1 Irregularities concerning bags or covers

No of mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of receptacles concerned: Bags – Red	White	Covers – Blue	LC	AO	CP

The bags and covers described above	☐ arrived in excess
☐ did not arrive here	☐ arrived in bad condition
☐ were missent	☐ have been repaired here
☐ were they received by your office?	☐ arrived here unlabelled

2 Irregularities concerning documents

Missing documents (please accept the substitute form attached)

☐ Delivery bill ☐ C 18 ☐ C 18bis ☐ AV 7

☐ AV 2 weight bill

☐ Letter bill

☐ Special list

Number of registered items received: ☐ No

	LC/AO	M bags	CP	The total weight was checked here
☐ The delivery bill has been corrected as follows according to the weights (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
☐ II. Number of bags			
☐ III. Total registered items			
☐ Special lists			
☐ Dispatch lists			
☐ Total insured items			
☐ V. Bags returned, etc. Number			

To be sent by registered post

3 Irregularities concerning the weights of mail subject to transit charges and/or terminal dues C 14 (back)

Findings and differences	LC/AO bags		M bags	
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
According to declaration of dispatching office		kg		kg
According to findings of transit office				
According to findings of office of destination				
Difference				

4 Other irregularities and/or observations

This form must be returned by registered post to

Stamp of the office preparing the note and date Signatures of officials	Seen and accepted Stamp of the office of destination of the note and date Signature of the official in charge

Form C 14

IRAQ **2914.3**

Back. Supplement as follows by a new heading relating to irregularities concerning missent items:

3 Irregularities concerning missent items C 14 (Back)

Office of destination	Office of origin	Nature of items	Surface		Air	
			kg	g	kg	g
		Registered				
		LC				
		AO				

4 Other irregularities

Reasons. – The C 14 verification note makes no provision for irregularities where mail is missent. This obliges the office of exchange to comment on the case in detail under the heading "Other irregularities". Bearing in mind the diversity of languages whose use is required, adoption of the references on this subject and the indication of the weight and nature of the airmail or surface mail would obviate the need to translate the explanations given on such occasions by the office of exchange, thus facilitating completion of the form in question.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Form C 18

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2918.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2564.4. Not all postal administrations need the column for entering the gross weight of postal parcel mails. Administrations' latitude to amend the wording and dimensions of the form slightly should therefore also include the possibility of deleting this column.

Postal administration of origin

C 18

DELIVERY BILL
Surface mails

Office of origin of the C 18 bill	Date of transfer
To be filled in if the mail is transferred to an office or a train	To be filled in if the mail is transferred to a sea service
Name of office, train No or forwarding route	Shipping company
	Name of ship / Date of sailing
	Port of disembarkation

No of mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of			Gross weight of bags, etc						Observations or, if containers are used indication of	
			LC/AO bags	M bags	CP and loose parcels[1]	LC/AO		M		CP[2]		No of container	No of seal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10	
						kg	g	kg	g	kg	g		
Totals													

Stamp of the dispatching office of the mail, date and signature	The undersigned acknowledges receipt in good condition of the mails mentioned above Date and signature

[1] The presence of loose parcels must be mentioned in the "Observations" column
[2] To be used if necessary

Form C 18bis

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2918.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2564.4.

Postal administration of origin

C 18bis

Office of origin of the C 18bis bill

DELIVERY BILL
Surface airlifted mails

Office of destination of the C 18bis bill	Date of departure	Time
	Flight No	

Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)	Airport of offloading

No of mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of			Gross weight of bags, etc						Observations or, if containers are used indication of	
			LC/AO bags	M bags	CP and loose parcels[1]	LC/AO		M		CP		No of container	No of seal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10	
						kg	g	kg	g	kg	g		
Totals													

Stamp of dispatching office Signature of official	The official of the airport or airline	Stamp of office of destination Signature of official

[1] The presence of loose parcels must be mentioned in the "Observations" column

Form C 18

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2918.3**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Postal administration of origin

C 18

DELIVERY BILL
Surface mails

Office of origin of the C 18 bill	Date of transfer
To be filled in if the mail is transferred to an office or a train	To be filled in if the mail is transferred to a sea service
Name of office, train No or forwarding route	Shipping company
	Name of ship / Date of sailing
	Port of disembarkation

Number or date of the mail	Origin of mails	Destination of mails	Number of				Gross weight of				Observations
			LC/AO bags	M bags	bags of parcels and unen-closed parcels	sacks of empty bags	LC/AO bags		M bags		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10
							kg	g	kg	g	
Totals											

Stamp of the dispatching office of the mail, date and signature	The undersigned acknowledges receipt in good condition of the mails mentioned above Date and signature

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2918.91**

Create the C 18 S form in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2568.1. In practice, the weight column need only be completed for S.A.L. mail.

Postal administration of origin

DELIVERY BILL
Mails of empty bags

☐ by surface
☐ by S.A.L.

C 18 S

Office of origin of the C 18 S bill	Date of transfer
To be filled in if the mail is transferred to an office or a train	To be filled in if the mail is transferred to a sea service
Name of office, train No or forwarding route	Shipping company
	Name of ship / Date of sailing
	Port of disembarkation

To be filled in if the mail is transferred to an airline

Date of departure / Time	Flight No
Airport of direct transhipment (art 203, para 2)	Airport of offloading

No of mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Number of sacks of empty bags	Gross weight[1]		Observations
1	2	3	4	5		6
				kg	g	
Totals						

EMPTY BAGS

Stamp of the dispatching office Signature of official	The official of the carrier or airport	Stamp of office of destination Signature of official

[1] To be filled in if the carrier requires the information

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2919.91**

Create the C 19bis form in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2598.1.

Administration preparing the account

C 19bis

GENERAL POSTAL ACCOUNT

Corresponding administration		Date of account		
		Quarter		Year
		Half year		Year
Exchange	Period	Balance of accounts in favour of the administration preparing the account	Balance of accounts in favour of the corresponding administration	Observations
1	2	3	4	5
Received by the administration preparing the account		☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	
Sent by the administration preparing the account				
Totals				
Less				
Credit balance				

Name of creditor administration

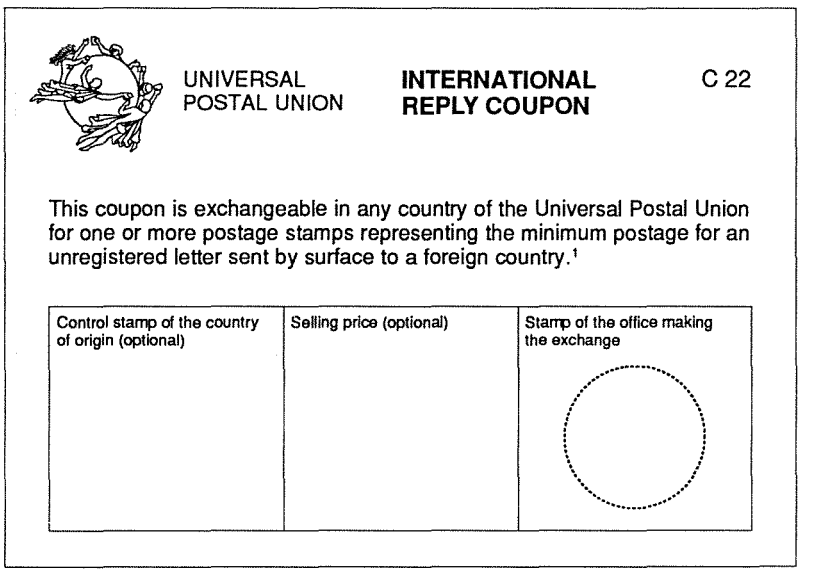
Administration preparing the account Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the administration receiving the account Place, date and signature

Form C 22

BELGIUM, NORWAY

2922.1/Rev 1

Amend the form as in the model below:



UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPON

C 22

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for one or more postage stamps representing the minimum postage for an unregistered letter sent by surface to a foreign country.[1]

Control stamp of the country of origin (optional)	Selling price (optional)	Stamp of the office making the exchange

[1] This explanation is repeated on the back of this coupon in Arabic, Chinese, English, German, Russian and Spanish

Reason. – See the reasons for proposals 2596.1 and 2596.2.

Form C 27

CANADA **2927.1**

Section "To be filled in by the office of destination". Amend as follows:

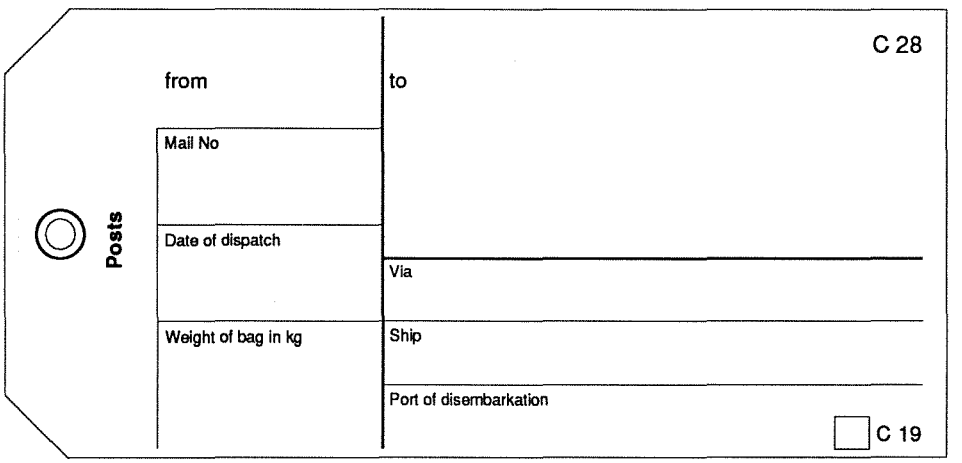
Arrival	Office which received the mail	
	Date opened	Time

Reasons. – As the C 27 travels with the dispatch inside the final bag, it is frequently impossible for a destination exchange office to determine exactly when the dispatch "arrived". It should, however, always be possible to determine when it was "opened", and date/time opened is more relevant to quality of service.

Form C 28

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **2928.1**

Amend the form as follows:



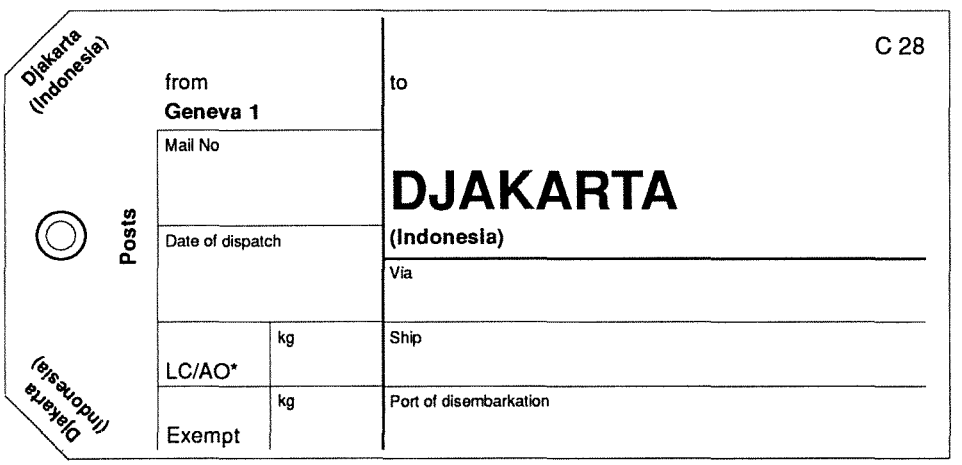
Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Form C 28

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2928.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below:

Red, white and blue labels



* On red and white labels: LC/AO
On blue label: AO, but the administration of origin may print boxes to be ticked for AO and for M bags

Green label



Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2562.4 which provides for entering the weight of each bag. Since all the mails will be numbered, it will no longer be necessary to enter the date of dispatch to identify the mail but it may sometimes be useful for the operational services of the administration of origin. Administrations' latitude to make slight changes to the text and dimensions of the form must also include the possibility of deleting the date of dispatch heading if the administration of origin considers it serves no purpose.

Form C 28

CANADA **2928.3**

Amend form C 28 to include the following:

Total number of bags in mail

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2562.5.

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **2931.1**

Create form C 31/CP 22 according to the following specimen.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2598.1.

Creditor administration

C 31/CP 22

STATEMENT
Amounts due in respect of indemnity for postal items

Date of statement

Debtor administration	Notes. Compensation for postal items
	Month / Quarter / Year

Serial No	Postal items		Letters authorizing recoveries (name of office, date, reference No of debtor administration)	Amount	
	Item No and office of origin	Destination		g fr	SDR
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					
Total					

Creditor administration	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Any observations may be made in the blank space on the front or on the back of the form

Form C 31/CP 22

CHILE **2931.2**

Amendment to proposal 2931.1

Title. Replace "STATEMENT" by "ACCOUNT".

Reasons. – To bring this form into line with proposal 2598.1 by Romania (Soc Rep).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **2933.91**

Create a form C 33/CP 10bis in accordance with the following model.

Reasons. – Article 36, paragraph 8, of the Convention states that the administration of origin shall be informed why a wrongly admitted postal item is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee. However, no form has been provided for this purpose. Creation of the proposed form will correct this omission and make it easier to provide such information. This form was drawn up in agreement with the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and tested for one year. The administrations which tested the form found it suitable.

Postal administration of

C 33/CP 10bis

Office preparing the report

INFORMATION ABOUT A SEIZED POSTAL ITEM

To the administration of	Note. To be sent registered to the administration of origin of the item	
	Date of report	Reference

One form is sufficient for several items posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee

Description of seized item

Nature of item	Office of origin	
☐ Airmail ☐ S.A.L. N°		
☐ Surface	Date of dispatch	Weight of item
Information concerning forwarding	Dispatching office of exchange	Date
	Destination office of exchange	Dispatch N°
Name and address of addressee		Comments, if any
Name and address of sender		

Information about the seizure

Reason for seizure

☐ Hazardous materials ☐ Violates import regulations ☐ Obscene articles

☐ Narcotics ☐ Violates public/moral/religious precepts ☐ Other

Applicable regulation

☐ UPU ☐ Postal Parcels Agreement ☐ National legislation (specify)

Article Paragraph Section

☐ Convention

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 article 36, paragraph 8, of the Convention

Stamp and signature of customs official	Stamp and signature of head of office at which seizure took place

Reserved for the office of origin of the item

Comments, if any

Signature of the sender or of his attorney (if applicable)	Date stamp of the office of origin of the item Signature of the official

CHILE **2933.92**

Create a form C 33/CP 10ter in accordance with the following model.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2541.1.

Administration of origin

Office of origin

C 33/CP 10ter

REDIRECTED ITEMS
Recovery of customs duty and other fees

To the administration of	Note. To be sent by registered post to the administration of origin of the item	
	Date	Reference

One form is sufficient for several items posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee

Description of item

Nature of item	Office of origin	
☐ Airmail ☐ Surface (☐ No .....) ☐ S.A.L.	Date of posting	
	Weight of item	
Information concerning routeing	Dispatching office	Office of destination
	Mail No	Date
Addressee's name and address		Observations, if any
Sender's name and address		

Fees to be recovered

Recovery of	Reason for charging of fees
☐ customs duty ☐ postal fees ☐ other fees (specify)	
Amount of fees in ☐ g fr ☐ SDR	

To recover the amount of the above-mentioned fees under article 141, paragraph 9, of the Universal Postal Convention,

☐ please find enclosed a COD money order R .....

☐ the amount will be entered in the next account .....

Office of origin of the form	Office of destination of the form

III B

Convention (pricing and remuneration)

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

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1984 Hamburg texts.

CONVENTION (PRICING AND REMUNERATION), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

GREAT BRITAIN **3000.1**

Resolution

Study on terminal dues

Congress,

Aware
of the fact that the present system of terminal dues is not sufficiently specific to provide appropriate coverage for the costs borne by the administrations of destination,

Recognizing
the progress already made by the Executive Council to better adapt the terminal dues system to actual costs,

Noting
that certain administrations have for this reason introduced in their reciprocal relations a terminal dues system other than that provided for in the Convention,

Observing
that this system, based on the principle calling for a calculation of terminal dues comprising two elements (a rate per kilogramme and a rate per item), allows, by taking into account delivery costs relating to the number of items, the possibility of ensuring better coverage of the costs borne by the countries of destination,

Taking account
of the fact that the introduction of this system sprang from the concern of these administrations to compensate each other as much as possible on the basis of the actual cost of delivery, which moreover is consistent with the current political tendency of the administrations,

Instructs

the Executive Council to initiate studies for the purpose of designing a terminal dues system more in keeping with delivery costs than the present system, by considering, for example, the system mentioned above, and to submit to the next Congress proposals concerning the adaptations to be made to the terminal dues system by specifying, if necessary, systems which take into consideration the traffic of each flow, or other criteria.

Reasons. – All the studies conducted by the Executive Council pursuant to recent Congresses have unquestionably demonstrated that the present terminal dues system is only very approximately proportional to the actual costs of delivery.
Granted, the present system is fairly simple and inexpensive for low-traffic administrations; but for the heavy-traffic administrations, a more accurate system must be provided.
The essential elements of such studies should be based on the cost of delivering individual items. It is only by addressing the issue of actual costs that it will be possible to devise a system that will really be financially equitable.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America.

GREAT BRITAIN **3000.2**

Resolution

Study on transit charges for à découvert mail

Congress,

Noting
that no remuneration for administrations of transit is stipulated in the Acts of the Union to cover the conveyance costs and the postal costs incurred by administrations which reforward LC/AO surface mail in transit à découvert, whereas such remuneration is provided for with regard to airmail and to air and surface postal parcels in transit à découvert,

Considering
that these costs can be relatively high, especially when the country of transit sends its own surface mail by air (S.A.L.),

Wishing
that every administration should receive financial compensation commensurate with the cost of the services rendered in behalf of other member countries,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to study, on the lines of what is provided for airmail, the principles of possible remuneration for the administration of transit to enable it to cover the costs of reforwarding surface mail in transit à découvert;
- to consider the statistical and accounting terms and conditions to be established;
- to formulate, for the next Congress, suitable proposals.

Reasons. – In some administrations of transit, the quantity of surface mail à découvert causes a substantial amount of work which is not compensated financially. With the development of the S.A.L. service, this workload is currently undergoing a significant increase. Because this situation is not equitable, it is desirable that a study be made of the possibility of instituting remuneration for surface mail in transit à découvert similar to that which exists for airmail and for surface and air postal parcels.

Supported by. – Austria, Cyprus, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United States of America.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3000.3**

Resolution

Permanent study on terminal dues

Congress

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

Considering
that the problems posed by remuneration for services rendered by countries of destination to countries dispatching mail are among the major concerns of the Union,

Being of the view
that financial relations between dispatching countries and countries of destination must henceforth be based on economic criteria that take account not only of costs and services rendered but also of the environment in which postal administrations operate, particularly with regard to competition,

Considering
that it is of the utmost importance that provisions be adopted to further the use of all terminal dues revenue as remuneration for the costs of handling mail in the country of destination, in particular those costs required for the implementation of postal infrastructure replacement and improvement programmes, and that such revenue be used to secure the organization and improvement of postal services in the international field, in accordance with article 1, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Union,

Instructs

the Executive Council

- to continue studying the question of terminal dues with a view to ensuring that administrations of destination receive fair remuneration for handling foreign-origin mail;
- to submit to each Congress, if necessary, its recommendations concerning adjustments to be made to the terminal dues system along with proposals for amending the corresponding Acts.

Reasons. – Payment for terminal dues is based on world economic factors. Since all economic aspects of the international Post are subject to constant changes, the question of terminal dues must be studied by the EC on a regular and permanent basis for each Union Congress.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3000.4**

Recommendation

Reserving terminal dues revenue for the purpose of improving the quality of the postal service

Congress,

Considering
- that the Constitution of the UPU is the fundamental Act of the Union,
- that article 1, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Union stipulates that the aim of the Union shall be to secure the organization and improvement of the postal services,
- that the UPU Congress meeting in Tokyo in 1969 established the principle of payment of terminal dues as remuneration for the costs incurred by the administrations of destination in assuming management of the traffic in imbalance,
- that the said remuneration implicitly entails for the postal administrations the obligation to endeavour to achieve the highest standards of quality of service,
- that, as a result, the costs of managing the traffic in imbalance must include the implementation of programmes for the organization, expansion and improvement of the postal service as a whole,
- that it is necessary to continue to strive to ensure that the revenue generated through the application of the terminal dues system is used to achieve the purposes for which the system was created,

Recommends

the Governments of Union member countries:
- to recognize the principle providing that the monies received as terminal dues be allocated in their entirety to the postal service of the country of destination, regardless of the legal status of that service, whether or not it holds assets in its own name, and irrespective of its autonomy of management, and, consequently, that the revenue derived from terminal dues be used exclusively as reimbursement for handling costs and for the constitution of the reserve funds required for replacement and improvement of the postal infrastructures of the countries;
- to establish procedures that will make it possible with the utmost expediency to transfer all revenue derived from terminal dues to the budget of their postal service, once the formalities required by domestic legislation have been observed.

Resolution

Revision of the scales and permanent study of transit charges

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3000.5**

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, at a date as close as possible to the latter and according to the method approved by the previous Congress, the transit charge scales fixed at article 63 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.– Remuneration in respect of transit charges is based, among other things, on the "least squares" method which makes it possible to calculate transport costs on the basis of the weighted world average price. Taking account of the fact that, since the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress, the elements retained for calculation of the land and sea scales are constantly changing (viz: number of routes, weight carried or prices paid), the EC must make a permanent study of transit developments in the world. In this way, it will be able to improve the basic method with a view to eliminating as much as possible the distortions observed and calculate the transit charge scales most representative of the prices paid by the administrations.

CANADA **3000.6**

Resolution

Weights of airmail dispatches for terminal dues and internal air conveyance purposes to be documented on form C 12

Congress,

Considering
that the document used for settling accounts between administrations should, as a matter of principle, travel inside dispatches all the way to destination – not externally, and not subject to transcription, as form AV 7 is,

Considering
that the C 18 surface-mail delivery bill is the equivalent of the AV 7, but is not used for terminal dues,

Instructs

the Executive Council to undertake a study on the advisability of having the weights of airmail dispatches for terminal dues and internal air conveyance purposes documented on the C 12 form rather than the AV 7 form. This study would also address parcels and S.A.L. letter post.

Reasons. – Form C 12 is considered to be the best basis for settlement of terminal dues and internal air conveyance accounts. Discontinuation of the use of the AV 7 for this purpose should be studied and adopted if appropriate.

COLOMBIA **3000.7**

Resolution

Study of a weighted average distance per country for mails in land transit

Congress,

Considering
that at present land transit charges are calculated in each country on the basis of the actual distances of each of the routes travelled for the conveyance of mails in transit,

Bearing in mind
that in many countries mails in land transit use different routes according to their country of origin and country of destination,

Being of the view
that the multiplicity of routes and distances causes a heavy workload with regard to calculating and preparing the corresponding accounts in respect of land transit charges,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
- to study the possibility of fixing common bases and standards in order that countries providing a transit service can establish a weighted average distance that will serve as a reference for calculating the land transit charges in respect of mails transiting each country;
- to submit proposals to that effect to the next Congress.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to establish a new system that will enable countries of transit more easily to prepare accounts relating to transit charges for mails transiting each country.

Supported by. – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela.

CONVENTION (PRICING AND REMUNERATION)

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

GERMANY, FED REP OF **3019.1**

Paragraph 1, table, column 7. Amend as follows:

Maxima: length, width and depth combined: 900 mm but the greatest dimension may not exceed 600 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter, 1040 mm, but the greatest dimension may not exceed 900 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: to have a surface measuring not less than 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter: 200 mm but the greatest dimension may not be less than 100 mm and the diameter less than 50 mm.	
Maxima: 105 x 148 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. Length at least equal to the width multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ (approximate value 1.4).	

Maxima: length, width and depth combined: 900 mm but the greatest dimension may not exceed 600 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm.
In roll form: length plus twice the diameter, 1040 mm, but the greatest dimension may not exceed 900 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm.
Minima: to have a surface measuring not less than 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm.
In roll form: length plus twice the diameter: 200 mm, but the greatest dimension may not be less than 100 mm and the diameter less than 50 mm.

Reasons. – Where items in roll form are concerned, no minimum measurement is fixed for dimensions taken in isolation.
In the proposed amendment, it is planned to fix the minimum diameter for items in roll form at 5 cm. The arguments in favour of this amendment are as follows:
In the case of all items, excepting those in roll form, the surface required for the address must be completely flat, to enable the address to be read without difficulty. Where items in roll form are concerned, it is naturally impossible to obtain a flat surface, yet it would be an advantage if the address appeared over half the circumference of the item, so that it does not have to be turned to read the address. The diameter of the item should, in this case, be at least 5 cm; consequently, the "length plus twice the diameter" dimensions should be fixed at 200 mm.

Supported by – Austria, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

GERMANY, FED REP OF **3019.2**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 Each postal administration may allow, for newspapers and periodicals published in its country, a reduction of not more than 50 percent of the tariff for printed papers, while reserving the right to restrict this reduction to newspapers and periodicals which fulfil the conditions required by internal regulations for transmission at the tariff for newspapers. This reduction shall not extend to commercial printed papers such as catalogues, prospectuses, price lists, etc, no matter how regularly they are issued; the same shall apply to advertisements printed on sheets annexed to newspapers and periodicals, unless they consist of detached advertising sections to be considered as integral parts of the newspaper or periodical.

Reasons. – There are some press products whose advertising section is enclosed as a detachable sheet, since it cannot be attached for editorial reasons or for reasons connected with production technique or visual considerations. According to the present wording, such newspapers and periodicals cannot be dispatched at the reduced rate for printed papers.
This amendment would make the rules more appropriate to customer needs, while the condition regarding the non-commercial nature of the publications would continue to be respected.

Supported by – Austria, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

LUXEMBOURG **3019.3**

Paragraph 9. Amend as follows:

9 (First sentence unchanged.) The administration of origin may also apply to letters and printed papers in envelopes weighing over 20 g and which do not meet the other conditions laid down in article 20, paragraphs 1 and 1bis, a charge which may not be higher than the charge for the weight step immediately above the step in which the item actually falls.

Reasons. – Consequence of the amendment to article 20.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

SWITZERLAND **3019.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Category	Weight step	Basic charges		Charges upper limit (increase of 100%)		Charges lower limit (reduction of 70%)		Limits of weight	of size
1	2	3		4		5		6	7
		g c	SDR	g c	SDR	g c	SDR		
Letters	(No change.)								
Postcards	(No change.)								
Printed papers	(No change.)								
Literature for the blind	(No change.)								
Small packets	up to 100 g	123.75	0.40	247.5	0.81	37	0.12	2 kg	
	above 100 g up to 250 g	225	0.74	450	1.47	67.5	0.22	/.../	
	above 250 g up to 500 g	405	1.32	810	2.65	121.5	0.40		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	675	2.21	1350	4.41	202.5	0.66		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	945	3.09	1890	6.17	283.5	0.93		
	/.../								

Reasons. – In compliance with the wishes of their customers, 94 administrations have now availed themselves of the option of fixing the maximum weight of small packets at 2 kg. Such items require minimum formalities and are often conveyed more quickly than postal parcels because they use the same means of forwarding as letter post. As letters and printed papers are admitted up to the maximum weight of 2 kg (printed papers even above this limit), all administrations should now be able to convey small packets weighing up to 2 kg.
Postal administrations are having to face increasingly aggressive competition. By increasing the maximum weight of small packets to 2 kg, they provide their customers with a fast way of conveying small merchandise for which dispatch formalities are reduced to a strict minimum, which

is not the case for postal parcels. Experience acquired since the introduction into the 1984 Hamburg Convention of the optional increase in the maximum weight of small packets to 2 kg shows that this expansion of the service causes no operational difficulties.
Consequently, the time seems to have come to make acceptance of the maximum weight of 2 kg for small packets the general practice.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.5**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

3 /.../ Member countries which have abolished postcards, printed papers and/or small packets as /.../ separate categories of letter-post item in their internal service may do the same in respect of mail for abroad.

3bis Each administration may admit aerogrammes, which are airmail letters consisting of a sheet of paper suitably folded and gummed on all sides. However, notwithstanding paragraph 1, the dimensions in that form shall not exceed 110 x 220 mm and the length shall be at least equal to the width multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ (approximate value: 1.4).

4 (No change.)

5 (No change.)

6 Each postal administration may allow, for newspapers and periodicals published in its country, a reduction of not more than 50 percent of the tariff applicable to the letter-post category used for the item, while reserving the right to restrict this reduction to newspapers and periodicals which fulfil the conditions required by internal regulations for transmission at the tariff for newspapers. This reduction shall not extend to commercial printed papers such as catalogues, prospectuses, price lists, etc, no matter how regularly they are issued; the same shall apply to advertisements printed on sheets annexed to newspapers and periodicals.

7 (No change.)

8 Newspapers, periodicals, books and other printed papers for the same addressee at the same address may be inserted in one or more special bags (M bags). The charge applicable to such bags /.../ shall be calculated by weight steps of 1 kg up to the total weight of each bag. Administrations may allow a reduction for such bags of up to 20 percent of the charge payable for the category of item used. This reduction may be independent of the reduction provided for in paragraphs 6 and 7. M bags shall not be subject to the limits of weight laid down in paragraph 1. However, they shall not exceed the maximum weight of 30 kg per bag.

9 The administration of origin may, within the limits laid down in paragraph 1, apply to non-standardized items charges different from those applicable to standardized items.

10 (No change.)

11 (No change.)

12 (No change.)

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. This proposal arises from a consultation of the postal administrations. It aims at allowing postal administrations which use, in their internal service, priority/non-priority, standardized/non-standardized and loose/batch mail systems to apply these systems to their mail for abroad also or to use these systems in conjunction with the present rate-fixing system. Paragraph 3 authorizes administrations to abolish printed papers and small packets, as well as postcards, as separate categories of letter-post items. Administrations may, of course, partly abolish certain categories also, for example they may abolish printed papers in general but keep the category for newspapers and periodicals or for books. According to the present text, administrations which have abolished postcards as a separate category of letter-post item in their internal service may apply the charge for letters to postcards in the international service. Letter charges are always applicable to letter-post items except in cases where the conditions for lower charges are satisfied. Postal administrations which have abolished postcards as a separate category of letter-post item must therefore apply the printed papers rate to such cards for abroad if they satisfy the conditions laid down for printed papers.
Paragraph 3, in combination with article 18, paragraph 2, and article 19bis, paragraph 4, provides the legal basis for the priority/non-priority system. The combination of paragraphs 3 and 9 provides the legal basis for the system of standardized/non-standardized items. The legal basis for the loose/batch mail system is created by the combination of article 19, paragraph 3, of the Convention and article IV of its Final Protocol (see also proposal 3019.11).
The content of paragraph 3bis has been transferred, in abbreviated form, from article 72, paragraphs 1 and 2 (see proposal 4072.1). This is a consequence of incorporating the provisions concerning airmail correspondence in the letter-post provisions (see proposal 2018.1).
The amendment to paragraph 6 authorizes administrations using rate-fixing systems other than the traditional one to grant a charge reduction for newspapers and periodicals as well as for books (paragraph 7). For example, an administration using the priority/non-priority system may grant a 50 percent reduction in the rate applicable to non-priority items when a newspaper is sent in this category.
The amendment to paragraph 8 allows administrations applying rate-fixing systems other than the traditional one to use the M bag service. In the consultation, just under half the administrations expressed the wish for this provision to be extended so as to allow all duty-free letter-post items to be inserted in M bags.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.6**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The postage charge for the conveyance of letter-post items throughout the entire extent of the Union /.../ shall be fixed for guideline purposes in accordance with columns 1, 2 /.../ and 3 /.../ of the table below. The limits of weight and size shall be fixed in accordance with columns 4 and 5 of the table below. /.../ Except in the case provided for in article 25, paragraph 6, (remainder unchanged).

Category	Weight step	Basic charges /.../		Limits of weight	of size
1	2	3		4	5
		g c	SDR		
Letters	up to 20 g	112.50	0.37	2 kg	Maxima: length, width and depth combined: 900 mm but the greatest dimension may not exceed 600 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter, 1040 mm, but the greatest dimension may not exceed 900 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: to have a surface measuring not less than 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter: 170 mm but the greatest dimension may not be less than 100 mm.
	above 20g up to 100 g	270	0.88		
	above 100g up to 250 g	540	1.76		
	above 250g up to 500 g	1035	3.38		
	above 500g up to 1000 g	1800	5.88		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	2925	9.56		
Post-cards		78.75	0.26		Maxima: 105 x 148 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. Length at least equal to the width multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ (approximate value 1.4).

Category	Weight step	Basic charges	/.../	Limits of weight	of size
1	2	3		4	5
Printed papers	up to 20 g	56.25	0.18	2 kg (for books and pamphlets: 5 kg; this limit of weight may be raised to 10 kg after agreement between the administrations concerned)	Maxima: length, width and depth combined: 900 mm but the greatest dimension may not exceed 600 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter, 1040 mm, but the greatest dimension may not exceed 900 mm with a tolerance of 2 mm. Minima: to have a surface measuring not less than 90 x 140 mm, with a tolerance of 2 mm. In roll form: length plus twice the diameter: 170 mm but the greatest dimension may not be less than 100 mm.
	above 20 g up to 100 g	123.75	0.40		
	above 100g up to 250 g	225	0.74		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	405	1.32		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	675	2.21		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	945	3.09		
	per additional step of 1000 g	472.50	1.54		
Literature for the blind	see article 17			7 kg	
		g c	SDR		
Small packets	up to 100 g	123.75	0.40	1 kg (this limit of weight may be raised to 2 kg after agreement between the administrations concerned)	
	above 100 g up to 250 g	225	0.74		
	above 250 g up to 500 g	405	1.32		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	675	2.21		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g (optional weight step)	945	3.09		

Reasons. – According to the results of the EC study on postage charges (see Congress – Doc 58), most EC members wish to give postal administrations more liberty in fixing charges. See also proposal 3019.9.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.7**

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Category	Weight step	Basic charges		Charges upper limit (increase of 100%)		Charges lower limit (reduction of 70%)		Limits of weight	of size
1	2	3		4		5		6	7
		g c	SDR	g c	SDR	g c	SDR		
Letters	(no change)								
Post-cards	(no change)								
Printed papers	(no change)								
Litera-ture for the blind	(no change)								
Small packets	up to 100 g	123.75	0.40	247.5	0.81	37	0.12	2 kg	
	above 100 g up to 250 g	225	0.74	450	1.47	67.5	0.22	/.../	
	above 250 g up to 500 g	405	1.32	810	2.65	121.5	0.40		
	above 500 g up to 1000 g	675	2.21	1350	4.41	202.5	0.66		
	above 1000 g up to 2000 g	945	3.09	1890	6.17	283.5	0.93		
	/.../								

Reasons. – According to the results of the EC study on postage charges (see Congress – Doc 58), most EC members wish to standardize the maximum weight of letter-post items at 2 kg, while keeping the 5 kg limit for books. The present lack of uniformity causes difficulties for postal staff (particularly counter officials) and customers. Moreover, 94 administrations already accept small packets up to 2 kg.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.8**

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis The Executive Council shall be authorized to revise and to amend the basic charges in column 3 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 Executive Council and shall remain in operation until they are revised by the Executive Council.

Reasons. – According to the results of the EC study on postage charges (see Congress – Doc 58) most EC members consider that basic charges must be revised, as necessary, by the EC between Congresses.
See also proposal 1502.4.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.9**

Paragraph 2, c. Delete.

Reasons. – According to the results of the EC study on postage charges (see Congress – Doc 58) most EC members wish to give postal administrations more liberty in fixing charges.
See also proposal 3019.6.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.10**

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 The combining in one item of articles on which different charges are payable shall be authorized on condition that the total weight does not exceed the maximum weight of the category whose /.../ weight limit is the highest. The charge applicable /.../ on such an item shall, 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 "Combination Mailing".

Reasons. – In proposal 3019.7 submitted to the 1984 Hamburg Congress, the administration of the United States of America proposed amending article 19, paragraph 10. In decision C 59, Congress instructed the EC to study this proposal. An International Bureau inquiry in 1986 revealed that most administrations would have difficulty in accepting the rate-fixing system advocated for outward traffic. However, a majority said there would be no problems for inward traffic. According to the results of the EC study on postage charges (see Congress – Doc 58), most EC members would have no difficulty if paragraph 10 were worded as above.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.11**

Add the following paragraph 12bis:

12bis 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. Such preferential rates may not, however, be lower than those applied in the internal service to items presenting the same characteristics (category, quantity, handling time, etc).

Reasons. – Large industrial and commercial firms are the customers most accessible to and sought after by the competition. These customers often complain that the tariff policy applied by the Post is too egalitarian and that the preferential arrangements to which they rightly feel entitled as regular, major users are few or even non-existent. It therefore seems necessary to introduce a facility allowing postal administrations to give preferential rates to major users. This measure would contribute to increasing postal service competitiveness in order to retain or regain its market share in the letter-post sector which is particularly threatened by the competition.
In addition, this proposal aims more expressly to allow postal administrations that use the loose/batch mail system in their internal service to apply the same system to their mail for abroad or to use this system in conjunction with the present rate-fixing system. Moreover, this accords with the wish expressed by a majority of the administrations in the consultation on the system of rate-fixing for letter-post items.
Paragraph 12bis has been transferred from article IV of the Final Protocol – see proposal 3304.1. In response to the wish expressed by the majority of the administrations, a provision aimed at preventing dumping prices has been included in the new paragraph. Obviously, the costs of international items cannot be lower than those of domestic items of the same type, since in addition to posting and delivery costs they also include the costs of handling at the offices of exchange and of conveyance from the country of origin to the country of destination.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

NEW ZEALAND **3019.12**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis Exceptionally, member countries may apply basic charges for letter-post items based on size within the limits set out in column 7, provided that the weight of the items does not exceed the weight limits set out in column 6 of the table given in paragraph 1.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to provide origin administrations with the option of fixing postage charges on the basis of envelope size rather than weight steps. This would allow administrations the flexibility to provide international postal services which are consistent with products and pricing structures applied in their own domestic market and which are competitive with services offered by private couriers and remailers.
Today's changing postal market is being increasingly dictated by customer need and is under serious threat from the Post's competitors who are prepared to provide services the customer demands. Remailing activities are expanding because entrepreneurs are capitalizing on the inflexible nature of the traditional international postal charging system which restricts administrations from providing a greater range of services and products. The services and products offered by competitors of the Post are often more "customer" friendly in that they cater for the customer's choice of priority of service and provide more flexibility in their charging structures which are not restricted by weight steps or classification of categories (ie content).
New Zealand Post Limited has introduced into its domestic service a new product range. This is based on three envelope sizes (medium, large and extra large) without regard to weight. All other mail is regarded as parcels (ie small parcels weighing up to 1 kg and large parcels in 1 kg weight steps). Within this product range, customers have a choice of two streams based on speed of service (ie the priority/non-priority concept respectively branded "Fast Post" and "Post").
This rationalization has been extremely well received by customers. It has enabled New Zealand Post Limited to introduce a range of prepaid envelopes and packaged products in direct competition to couriers. As a result, business previously lost to competitors has been regained and our overall market share has increased significantly.
There are distinct advantages in introducing a similar concept into the international post.

Note. – This proposal will lapse if Executive Council proposal 3019.6 is adopted.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

AUSTRALIA **3019.13**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Exceptionally, member countries which have abolished postcards, printed papers and small packets as /.../ separate categories of letter-post items in their internal service may do the same in their international service.

Reasons. – Administrations are progressively modifying their letter-post charging structures with a view to simplification. Reduction in the number of categories and attendant regulations has advantages for both customers and staff.

Article 19

Postage charges and limits of weight and size. General conditions

PAKISTAN **3019.14**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding paragraph 1, administrations may reduce or increase charges based on their internal legislation for letter-post items posted in their country in accordance with the provisions of their internal legislation.

Reasons. – The proposed amendment is aimed at incorporating the existing article IV of the Final Protocol to the Convention as it is of a general nature and could be made use of by any administration.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3019.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 19bis

Rate-fixing based on method of conveyance and/or speed

1 Administrations shall be authorized to collect air surcharges for airmail items and may for that purpose use smaller weight steps than those laid down in article 19, paragraph 1. 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. With the exception of those originating from the bodies of the Universal Postal Union and from the Restricted Unions, items on postal service mentioned in article 15 shall be exempt from air surcharge.

2 Administrations shall have the option of collecting lower air surcharges for S.A.L. mail than they collect for airmail correspondence.

3 Administrations which so prefer may fix combined charges for the prepayment of airmail correspondence and S.A.L. mail, taking into account:
a the cost of the postal services rendered by them;
b the cost of the air conveyance.

4 Administrations shall, within the limits of article 19, paragraph 1, be authorized to collect different charges for priority than for non-priority items. The air conveyance dues may be taken into account.

5 The reductions in charges according to article 19, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8, shall apply also 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. – See Congress – Doc 59. The purpose of this proposal, which results from a consultation among the postal administrations, is to replace articles 73, 74, 75 and 90 of the Convention, as well as article XXI of the Final Protocol (see also proposals 4073.1, 4074.1, 4075.1, 4090.1 and 4321.1). In keeping with the Declaration of Hamburg, the new wording is shorter, simpler and more flexible than the present provisions. Regarding paragraphs 1 and 2, the substance of the present provisions is not changed in practice, but the more flexible wording makes article XXI of the Final Protocol superfluous. Admittedly, under article 73, paragraph 3, administrations which do not collect a surcharge for air conveyance have to inform the administrations of the countries of destination of the fact, but in practice this is not always done, particularly when unsurcharged airmail correspondence is introduced for a large number of countries. The 1957 Ottawa Congress abolished this obligation towards the countries of transit. Administrations of destination no longer have much need of the distinction between surcharged and unsurcharged airmail correspondence.

Article 73, paragraph 5, is unnecessary since aerogrammes, as letters, are subject to the provisions of article 19. Article 74, paragraph 5, is unnecessary in view of the provisions of article 77. As regards paragraph 6, of that article, it should be sufficient to authorize the postal administrations to take into account the weight of the advice of delivery since that is in their own interests.
Paragraph 3 of the new article introduces combined charges for S.A.L. also, as the 1984 Hamburg Congress had no proposal on these lines before it when it introduced reduced air surcharges (article 90).
Paragraph 4 authorizes administrations using the priority/non-priority charging system to collect higher charges for priority than for non-priority items. The charges for both categories are, in principle, based on the letter charges. The charges for printed papers and small packets are only applicable where the present rate-fixing system is combined with the priority/non-priority system. Under these circumstances, a priority printed-paper item would correspond to an airmail printed-paper item, while a non-priority printed-paper item would correspond to a surface printed-paper item.
Paragraph 5 is in conformity with the present regulations. Following a request from the International Publishers' Association (IPA), the EC Working Party concerned felt it would be useful to make the clarification given in paragraph 5.

Article 24

Special charges

LUXEMBOURG **3024.1**

Paragraph 1, table, o, column 2. Amend as follows:

4 francs (1.31 SDR) at most

Reasons. – The advice of delivery charge in s is set at 3 francs at most. Setting the inquiry charge higher than the advice of delivery charge will avoid the risk of users preferring to use the inquiry method (a very costly service for administrations) to obtain confirmation of delivery of their items.
In addition, the present inquiry charge is nowhere near enough to cover service costs.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Yugoslavia.

Article 24

Special Charges

PAKISTAN **3024.2**

Paragraph 1, table, g, column 2. Amend as follows:

Charge collected at the rate laid down by internal legislation for any letter-post item /.../ except literature for the blind

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2026.1.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 24

Special charges

PAKISTAN **3024.3**

Paragraph 1, table, j, column 1. Amend as follows:

Charge for a request for withdrawal from the post, /.../ alteration or correction of address (article 33, paragraph 2)

Reasons. – To bring it into line with the heading of article 33 of the Convention.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 24

Special Charges

SAUDI ARABIA **3024.4**

Paragraph 1, table. Delete item h.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2030.1.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 62

Transit charges

CHILE **3062.1**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Every dispatch of mail in transit à découvert, including missent mail, weighing more than 5 kilogrammes shall also be subject to the payment of transit charges.

Reasons. – At the 1934 Cairo Congress, transit à découvert was made free of charge, it being understood that this type of transit should be confined to justifiable cases.
Account should also be taken of the fact that the system of triennial statistics caused no economic prejudice to the administration of transit, particularly in the case of missent mail à découvert.

In the context of the present system of statistics and permanent counting of bags to determine transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues, administrations receiving missent items incur costs for internal handling and for domestic and international conveyance as well as terminal dues which they have to pay to the real country of destination without being able to recover them because there are no provisions to this effect. On the other hand, payment of the cost of conveying missent airmail correspondence à découvert is provided for in article 82, paragraph 1, b, of the Convention. In this connection, it should be recalled that the 1989 EC approved the submission to the 20th Congress of proposals establishing a new system of transit charges and terminal dues based on the actual weights.
It is the experience of the postal administration of Chile that missent items in mail in transit à découvert are steadily increasing, and this implies the redirection of substantial quantities of such mail without it being possible to recover the costs incurred.
In view of this situation, it seems expedient to give the administrations affected, which are mainly those receiving a large quantity of mail and dispatching little, the opportunity to recover part of the costs entailed in processing and redirecting large quantities of missent mail.

Article 62

Transit charges

AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **3062.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Sea transit shall begin when the mails cease to be under the control of a postal administration and shall end when the administration of destination is informed by the shipping line that the mails are available for collection.

Reasons. – The current reference to mails being deposited on a quay does not take account of the fact that many of the mails sent by sea are today sent in shipping containers and that handling of these containers is somewhat different to the former methods of handling. In the circumstances, the expression "quay" needs to be redefined to include all of the methods of transport used.
This matter was the subject of a dispute between several administrations in 1987 and was referred to the International Bureau for an opinion, which is to be found in the 1987 Report on the work of the Union.
The opinion of the International Bureau accords with the proposed amendment and the reasons given above.

Article 63

Transit charge scales

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3063.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend the table as follows:

Distances traversed				Charge per kg gross	
1				2	
				g fr	SDR
i Distances traversed by land expressed in kilometres					
Up to 100 km				0.43	0.14
Above	100	up to	200	0.52	0.17
	200		300	0.60	0.20
	300		400	0.67	0.22
	400		500	0.73	0.24
	500		600	0.79	0.26
	600		700	0.84	0.27
	700		800	0.89	0.29
	800		900	0.94	0.31
	900		1 000	0.99	0.32
	1 000		1 100	1.04	0.34
	1 100		1 200	1.08	0.35
	1 200		1 300	1.12	0.37
	1 300		1 500	1.19	0.39
	1 500		2 000	1.32	0.43
	2 000		2 500	1.51	0.49
	2 500		2 750	1.63	0.53
	2 750		3 000	1.70	0.56
	3 000		4 000	1.91	0.62
	4 000		5 000	2.20	0.72
	5 000		6 000	2.47	0.81
	6 000		7 000	2.73	0.89
	7 000		8 000	2.97	0.97
	8 000		9 000	3.20	1.05
	9 000		10 000	3.42	1.12
	10 000		11 000	3.64	1.19
	11 000		12 000	3.85	1.26
	12 000		13 000	4.05	1.32
	13 000		14 000	4.25	1.39
	14 000			4.44	1.45

ii Distances traversed by sea

a expressed in nautical miles

b expressed in kilometres after conversion on the basis of 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km

Up to 100 nautical miles				Up to 185 km					
Above	100	up to	200	Above	185	up to	370	0.52	0.17
	200		300		370		556	0.59	0.19
	300		400		556		741	0.63	0.21
	400		500		741		926	0.67	0.22
	500		600		926		1 111	0.69	0.23
	600		700		1 111		1 296	0.72	0.24
	700		800		1 296		1 482	0.74	0.24
	800		900		1 482		1 667	0.76	0.25
	900		1 000		1 667		1 852	0.77	0.25
	1 000		1 100		1 852		2 037	0.79	0.26
	1 100		1 200		2 037		2 222	0.81	0.26
	1 200		1 300		2 222		2 408	0.82	0.27
	1 300		1 500		2 408		2 778	0.83	0.27
	1 500		2 000		2 778		3 704	0.85	0.28
	2 000		2 500		3 704		4 630	0.89	0.29
	2 500		2 750		4 630		5 093	0.94	0.31
	2 750		3 000		5 093		5 556	0.98	0.32
	3 000		4 000		5 556		7 408	0.99	0.32
	4 000		5 000		7 408		9 260	1.04	0.34
	5 000		6 000		9 260		11 112	1.11	0.36
	6 000		7 000		11 112		12 964	1.16	0.38
	7 000		8 000		12 964		14 816	1.21	0.40
	8 000		9 000		14 816		16 668	1.25	0.41
	9 000		10 000		16 668		18 520	1.29	0.42
	10 000		11 000		18 520		20 372	1.33	0.43
	11 000		12 000		20 372		22 224	1.37	0.45
	12 000		13 000		22 224		24 076	1.40	0.46
	13 000		14 000		24 076		25 928	1.43	0.47
	14 000				25 928			1.46	0.48
								1.49	0.49

Reasons. – In its resolution C 50, the 1984 Hamburg Congress instructed the EC:

- to recalculate, at a date as close to the next Congress as possible and by the method used in drawing them up, the scales of transit charges fixed in article 63 of the Convention;
- to review the methodology currently being used, in particular, with respect to the distance steps in order to bring them into line with the actual land and sea routes taken by the mails in transit by both land and sea;
- to seek ways of eliminating the distortions in the data which are taken into account in calculating the scales.

In the framework of the EC's activities, this study was allocated to Committee 5 (Letter Post – Rate-fixing and payments), under the chairmanship of France.

The new scales represent an updating of the scales adopted by the 1984 Hamburg Congress. Although they were drawn up by applying the traditional method of calculation to the data provided by the administrations, the distance steps on the other hand were unified and widened to take greater account of the realities of transit, as requested in resolution C 50.

All the methods of calculation are indicated in Congress – Doc 61.

Article 64

Terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3064.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 The payment provided for in paragraph 1 /.../ shall be fixed as follows:

a when two administrations exchange with each other, by air and surface, including S.A.L., a total weight of LC/AO mail less than or equal to 150 tonnes a year in each direction, the rate applied per kg shall be 8 gold francs (2.614 SDR) for LC/AO items (uniform rate), excluding the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8;

b when two administrations exchange with each other, by air and surface, including S.A.L., a total weight of LC/AO mail greater than 150 tonnes a year in each direction, the rate applied per kg shall be 22.08 gold francs (7.213 SDR) for LC items and 5.60 gold francs (1.829 SDR) for AO items (separate rate for each category), excluding the printed papers sent by special bags (M bags) referred to in article 19, paragraph 8;

c when the threshold of 150 tonnes a year is exceeded in a single direction, the administration receiving this traffic in excess of 150 tonnes may choose, for the accounting of the terminal dues relating to the mail received, one of the two payment systems described in subparagraphs a and b, above. In the absence of bilateral agreement, the mail sent by the administration dispatching less than 150 tonnes a year shall in all cases be brought to account in accordance with the single rate laid down in subparagraph a;

d for printed papers sent in M bags, the rate to be applied shall be 2 gold francs (0.653 SDR) per kg, irrespective of the annual weight of mail exchanged between two administrations.

2bis When, in a given relation, an administration which is paid in accordance with the differentiated LC and AO rates of terminal dues indicated in paragraph 2 establishes that the average number of items (LC and/or AO) contained in one kilogramme of mail received is higher than the world average which is 48 LC items and 5.6 AO items, it may have the corresponding rates revised if, compared with this world average:
- the number of LC items is more than 15 percent higher (ie more than 55 items) and/or
- the number of AO items is more than 25 percent higher (ie more than 7 items).

In this case the terminal dues amount payable by the debtor administration shall be equal to the difference between the sums owed by each administration for its total mail flow after application of the appropriate rates. The revision shall be carried out on the terms specified in article 177ter of the Detailed Regulations.

3 (No change.)

3bis The administrations concerned may, by bilateral or multilateral agreement, apply other payment systems for the settlement of terminal dues accounts.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to address the needs both of countries with heavy traffic and of those with light traffic.
Countries with heavy traffic will have at their disposal a payment system providing better coverage of their unit costs.
Countries with light traffic will benefit from a system that guarantees them, for constant traffic, a level of receipts equal to or higher than that procured for them by the present system, as shown by the following examples:

First example
Country A sends country B 80 tonnes of LC/AO.
Country B sends country A 60 tonnes of LC/AO.
A will compensate B for the imbalance of 20 tonnes at the rate of 8 gold francs per kg.
In this case, the situation is unchanged.

Second example
Country A sends country B 300 tonnes.
Country B sends country A 50 tonnes.
Country B is entitled to have the 300 tonnes it receives brought to account in whichever of the three ways best suits it:

i at the combined LC/AO rate of 8 gold francs/kg as at present;

ii if it considers that the separate rates of 22.08 gold francs/kg for LC and 5.60 gold francs/kg for AO are likely to take better account of the composition of the traffic and so enable it to cover its costs better, it may ask the dispatching country for these rates to be applied;

iii if it considers that the average numbers of items per kg at world level used for calculating the LC and AO rates are not sufficiently representative, it may, if appropriate, after application of the correction mechanism, have these rates revised.

In the reverse direction and irrespective of its composition, the mail from country B to country A will be brought to account at the rate of 8 gold francs/kg, as at present. This should be favourable to administrations with light traffic since most of their mail generally consists of lightweight LC items.
Finally, in the A–B relation, a country B which carries an imbalance of 250 tonnes will, thanks to the proposed provisions, have the certainty of receiving revenue equal to or higher than that procured for it by the present rate of 8 gold francs/kg.

At the same time, the combined rate for light traffic exchanges permits the retention of simple statistical and accounting procedures.

Article 64

Terminal dues

AFGHANISTAN **3064.2**

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a 14 gold francs (4.574 SDR) for LC and AO items (excluding the printed papers sent by special bags referred to in article 19, paragraph 8);

Reasons. – International costs have increased and the delivery of postal items is very expensive.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3064.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 64bis

Terminal dues for priority items, non-priority items and combined items

1 When a uniform rate for LC/AO items is used under the provisions of article 64, paragraph 2, a and c, that rate shall also apply to priority items, non-priority items and combined items.

2 In the absence of a bilateral agreement concluded under article 64, paragraph 3bis, when separate rates for LC items and AO items are used under the provisions of article 64, paragraph 2, b and c, the rate for LC items shall apply to priority items, while the rate for AO items shall apply to non-priority items and to combined items. Nevertheless, the administration of destination may request application of rates based on the actual structure of the mail by applying the correction mechanism described in articles 177ter and 177quater of the Detailed Regulations.

3 When an administration decides to discontinue separation of the mail into LC and AO in favour of a system based on priority, and the latter produces an effect on terminal dues according to paragraph 2, the new system shall be introduced on 1 January or 1 July only, providing the International Bureau has been so informed at least three months in advance.

Reasons. – The use of a rate-fixing system other than the traditional system does not raise any problems concerning terminal dues themselves in exchanges where separate rates must be used for LC and AO items. Indeed, by applying the correction mechanism, it is possible to calculate rates founded on the actual structure of the mail. If the administration of destination prefers to use the rates which appear in the Convention, it must have the possibility of benefiting from the LC rate for priority items and from the AO rate for non-priority items. It is also desirable that the AO rate be applied to combined items.
In cases where introduction of a new classification might have a bearing on terminal dues, it is frequently desirable to introduce it by means of bilateral agreements since a limited number of administrations will be involved. If a bilateral agreement is not concluded, the introduction of the system must take place either on 1 January or on 1 July so as not to complicate terminal dues accounting. The 1 January date is preferable, but having a single date could cause problems for the administration of origin (curtailment of its freedom with respect to customers, rates included in budgets approved in December, etc).

COLOMBIA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, NORWAY, SWITZERLAND

3064.92

Amendment to proposal 3064.91

Create the following new article:

Article 64bis

1 (No change.)

2 When separate rates for LC items and AO items are used under the provisions of article 64, paragraph 2, b and c, the country of origin and the country of destination may, by bilateral agreement, decide that the rates applicable to priority items and non-priority items shall be fixed on the basis of the actual structure of the traffic. In the absence of an agreement, the provisions laid down in article 64, paragraphs 2, b and c, and 2bis, shall apply. In this case, priority items shall be assimilated to LC and non-priority items to AO.

2bis For combined items exchanged under the provisions of article 19, paragraph 10, terminal dues shall be settled by bilateral agreement between the countries concerned.

3 (No change.)

Reasons.– The purpose of this amendment is to give more specific guidance to administrations wishing through bilateral agreement to apply specific terminal dues rates for priority and non-priority mail. Where there is no bilateral agreement, the Executive Council's proposal is not altered. The country of destination is remunerated for priority mail at the rate of 24.84 g fr stipulated for LC, and for non-priority mail and combined items at the rate of 6.30 g fr stipulated for AO.
Finally, it should be noted that M bags dispatched by countries applying the priority/non-priority system would be subject to the rate of 2 g fr fixed in article 64, paragraph 2, c. For the sake of clarity, that fact could be mentioned in an annotation to the Acts.

Article 65

Exemption from transit charges and terminal dues

CHILE **3065.1**

Amend as follows:

Items exempted from postal charges under article 15, b, undelivered postal items returned to origin (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In proposing this amendment which reintroduces into this article the exemption from land and sea transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues for the postal service letter-post items mentioned in the Convention, article 15, b, the postal administration of Chile shows that it considers it justified to exempt from these charges the country housing the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union and of the Restricted Unions for items exchanged between bodies of the UPU and bodies of the Restricted Unions, between the bodies of those Unions or sent by such bodies to postal administrations or their offices.
The Executive Council had already taken steps to solve this problem in part, advising the administrations of member countries, in recommendation CE 4/1986, to waive terminal dues relating to mail received from the International Bureau and, in decision CE 8/1987, which left it to the Restricted Unions to find their own solutions to the problems of transit charges and terminal dues relating to their own mail. Chile nevertheless feels that this provision should be included in the Acts of the Union again to put an end to this situation which penalizes the countries housing both the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union and those of the Restricted Unions.
It was not considered wise to include in the exemption from transit charges and terminal dues, the letter-post items relating to the postal service sent by administrations or their offices (Convention, article 15, a) since, on the one hand, only small quantities of mail are involved and, on the other, in order to comply with the principle of reciprocity between member countries, which was the reason for the original proposal submitted to the Rio de Janeiro Congress which made the amendment in article 65.

In practice, the reasons for not applying this exemption to items relating to the postal service have lost their cogency since it is well known that the UPU International Bureau sends a large quantity of items to member countries and the Restricted Unions. These exchanges, however, obviously are not reciprocal which is always to the disadvantage of the country in which UPU headquarters are located. The situation is the same, or almost the same, for the Restricted Unions which send documents and correspondence to their respective member countries, exchange items among themselves and/or send correspondence to the Universal Postal Union.
This situation should be normalized by reintroducing the pertinent provision into the Acts of the Union so that it is no longer regarded as an exceptional measure left to the free will of the postal administrations of member countries but becomes a binding rule for all countries of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 65

Exemption from transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3065.2**

Amend as follows:

Undelivered postal items returned in direct dispatches to the administration of origin and dispatches of empty mailbags shall be exempted from land and sea transit charges and from /.../ terminal dues /.../

Reasons. – The proposal is designed to put an end to penalizing postal administrations which systematically return airmail correspondence by air and to harmonize the provisions for surface mail and airmail.
See also the related proposal 4606.1.

Article 65

Exemption from transit charges and terminal dues

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **3065.3**

Amendment to proposal 3065.2

Amend as follows:

Undelivered postal items returned in closed dispatches (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Since direct dispatches are not subject to transit charges, the proposal is amended to exempt from terminal dues undelivered items in closed dispatches being returned to the administration of origin.

Article 66

Extraordinary services

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3066.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Extraordinary services. Multimodal transport

1 The transit charges specified in article 63 shall not be applicable to conveyance by extraordinary services specially established or maintained by a postal administration at the request of one or more other administrations. The conditions of this class of conveyance shall be regulated by mutual consent between the administrations concerned.

2 When surface mails from an administration are reforwarded by combined land and sea transport facilities, the conditions of such reforwarding shall be covered by a special agreement between the administrations concerned.

Reasons. – The purpose of the proposal is to introduce minimum regulations for transit mail reforwarded by new modes of transport not covered by article 63 and comprising both land and sea conveyance.
At present, the postal administrations of landlocked countries can use multimodal transport by container for their mail for overseas destinations, ie their mail is put in containers which a carrier conveys by land and sea to the country of destination. This conveyance may pass through third countries with the prior authorization of the administration of the country crossed (Convention, article 3). Similarly, the postal administrations of coastal countries use multimodal transport for overseas landlocked countries. They may receive mail from other administrations for countries served by this mode of transport. However, the use of a multimodal transit system is not regulated in the Convention.
Over short distances, postal administrations often use direct door-to-door transport by lorry between their offices of exchange. These lorries sometimes use ferry-boats.
The solution proposed is already applied for S.A.L. mail (Convention, article 89, paragraph 2). Since the administration of transit usually has to settle its accounts on the basis of whole containers or lorries, it is important for it to fill them, as it can do if it makes attractive offers to the other administrations. In this way, all postal administrations benefit.

Article 67

Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues

SWEDEN **3067.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment when the annual balance does not exceed:
– 500 gold francs (163.35 SDR) for transit charges; and
– (no change).

Reasons. – There should be no settlement for small amounts, because of the high recovery costs for administrations. Without the measure advocated, it is quite probable that the costs more often than not will be higher than the amount collected.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland.

Article 67

Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3067.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal for a new terminal dues system (see proposal 3064.1), justifying the splitting of article 67 into two separate articles, namely 67bis for transit charges and 67ter for terminal dues (see proposals 3067.91 and 3067.92).

Article 67

Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3067.3**

Amend as follows:

1 (Delete.)

2 Accounting for surface-mail terminal dues (including those relating to surface mail conveyed by air) and airmail terminal dues shall be done for each administration according to the annual actual weights of each of the two categories LC/AO and M bags. Accounting for surface-mail transit charges shall be done for each administration according to the total of the annual actual weights of each of the two categories LC/AO and M bags.

3 The administrations concerned may agree to account for surface mail or surface mail conveyed by air on the basis of statistics. /.../ As regards airmail terminal dues, administrations may agree to apply in their reciprocal relations a simplified statistical method to determine such dues.

4 (No change.)

5 and 6 (Delete.)

Reasons. – Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight increases the reliability of the accounts, simplifies and speeds up settlement procedures and improves the quality of the accounting. In heavy-traffic countries, electronic scales and microcomputers could be used to weigh and automatically check the weight of mails which could serve as the basis for automating the settlement of accounts.
Related proposals: 2556.1, 2562.3, 2564.3, 2565.4, 3569.92, 3570.2, 3571.2, 3572.1, 3572.92, 3573.2, 3574.2, 3575.2, 3576.2, 3577.2, 3580.2, 3581.3, 3581.91, 3582.2, 3583.2, 3584.2, 3585.2, 3586.2, 3587.3, 3590.2, 2912.1, 3912.5, 3912.6, 3915.4, 3915.5, 3915.6, 3916.2, 3917.2, 2918.3, 3920.3, 3920.4, 2928.1 and 3928.1.

Article 67

Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues

CHILE **3067.4**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Accounting for transit charges for surface mail in transit à découvert shall be done according to the annual actual weight.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3062.1.

Article 67

Accounting for transit charges and terminal dues

BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES **3067.5**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment when the annual balance does not exceed:
- 250 gold francs (81.65 SDR) for transit charges; and
- 250 gold francs (81.65 SDR) for terminal dues for surface mail and airmail taken separately.

Reasons. – The above-mentioned paragraph 4 stipulates that the debtor administration shall be exempted from any payment when the annual balance does not exceed 25 gold francs for transit charges and 500 gold francs for terminal dues for surface mail and airmail taken separately, ie a total of 1000 francs. This is why we think it useful to standardize the sums for all types of accounts so as to facilitate accounting operations between administrations and avoid any possible error.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3067.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 67bis

Accounting for transit charges

1 Accounting for surface-mail transit charges shall be done annually by the administration of transit, for each administration of origin, according to the weight of the letter-post mails received in transit throughout the year, to which the scales laid down in article 63 shall apply.

2 The debtor administration shall be exempted from payment of transit charges when the annual balance does not exceed 25 gold francs (8.17 SDR).

3 Every administration shall be authorized to submit for the consideration of a committee of arbitrators any annual results which in its opinion differ too much from reality. The arbitration shall be arranged as laid down in article 127 of the General Regulations.

4 The arbitrators shall be empowered to fix in a fair and reasonable manner the transit charges to be paid.

Reasons. – Consequence of the deletion of article 67 (see proposal 3067.2).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3067.92**

Create the following new article

Article 67ter

Accounting for terminal dues

1 Accounting for terminal dues shall be done annually by the creditor administration, according to the actual weight of the surface mails (including S.A.L. mails) and airmails received throughout the year, to which the rates laid down in article 64 shall apply.

2 To enable the annual weight to be determined, the administrations of origin of the mails shall permanently indicate, for each mail, the total weight of bags containing LC/AO items and the total weight of M bags.

3 When it is necessary to determine separately the weights corresponding to LC items on the one hand and AO items on the other, these weights shall be calculated by applying the proportions determined during a statistical period, the modalities of which are indicated in the Detailed Regulations.

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 that laid down in the Detailed Regulations for the statistical period.

5 The debtor administration shall be exempted from payment of terminal dues when the annual balance does not exceed 1000 gold francs (326.70 SDR).

6 Every administration shall be authorized to submit for the consideration of a committee of arbitrators any annual results which in its opinion differ too much from reality. The arbitration shall be arranged as laid down in article 127 of the General Regulations.

7 The arbitrators shall be empowered to fix in a fair and reasonable manner the terminal dues to be paid.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal for a new terminal dues system (see proposal 3064.1) and of the deletion of article 67 (see proposal 3067.2).
The threshold in paragraph 5 corresponds to the sum of the existing thresholds for surface mail and airmail.

Article 69

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

BANGLADESH **3069.1**

Amend as follows:

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, but the latter shall remain liable for the appropriate transit charges to the postal administrations whose services they normally use. However, transit charges in respect of diverted or missent mails may be claimed by the administrations reforwarding such mails, if they so wish, from the original dispatching administration.

Reasons. – Although in general the volume of such mails is small, in some cases it can be considerable. In such situations, it is reasonable to compensate administrations for the expenditure incurred when reforwarding a considerable volume of missent mails. Administrations will, however, have the option to claim or not to claim the charge. Incidentally, this may also help to reduce the number of cases of missent mails, given the threat to administrations of having to pay a certain amount.

Article 69

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

USSR **3069.2**

Amend as follows:

1 The administration of origin of the mails shall pay the charges on an actual route only in cases where the mails have been misdirected as a result of the irregular completion of the accompanying documents by the administration concerned.

2 The administration deviating from the forwarding route of the mails shall pay all the costs involved in their transmission to the country of destination as if it was its own mail. The administration of origin shall therefore pay only the costs of transmitting the mails to the country which committed the irregularity concerned.

Reasons. – The present text of article 69 reproduces the wording of article 61, paragraph 6, of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Convention, which provided for accounting for surface correspondence once every three years. Under the current accounting system based on actual weights, the methods of paying for misdirected mail could be made more specific.

Article 69

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

CHILE **3069.3**

Delete.

Reasons. – The present system allows the preparation of accounts even for a single mail, so there is no longer any justification for the existing provision.

Article 69

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES **3069.4**

Amend as follows:

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, in principle, be entitled on that account to demand a payment from the dispatching administrations, unless the new transit administration is obliged to use air conveyance, which in this case implies the application of article 225 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. However, the dispatching administrations shall remain liable for the appropriate transit charges to the postal administrations whose services they normally use.

Reasons. – Many postal administrations use air conveyance for their surface mail. Consequently, they no longer use land or sea transport. If one of these administrations were to receive missent surface mails, it would be obliged to redirect them by air, thus incurring additional costs which would then have to be borne by the postal administration of origin.

Article 69

Transit charges for diverted or missent mails

ARGENTINA **3069.5**

Delete.

Reasons. – The regulation we wish to delete dates back to a period when the annual volume of surface mail in transit was determined on the basis of statistics gathered every three years over a period of 14 or 28 days. During this statistical period, missent mails were considered, for statistical purposes, to have followed their normal route.
In a study launched by the 1974 Lausanne Congress, the EC and the CCPS found that there were few diverted or missent mails and that monitoring such mails would therefore entail costs out of all proportion with the revenue that could be collected by the administrations of any country crossed. However, in the case of a significant diversion of the mails outside a statistical period, the 1957 Ottawa Congress recommendation allowing administrations to collect transit charges was quite appropriate.
The 1984 Hamburg Congress decided to discontinue the triennial statistical system and adopted instead the system of permanent counting of bags with an annual statistical period of one month, while maintaining the provision of the present article.
The Executive Council elected by the 1984 Hamburg Congress mentioned the need for surface mail subject to transit charges and terminal dues to be accounted for on the basis of the real weight of the mails. Executive Council proposal 3570.1 concerning article 170 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention sets out the regulations that would govern its application.
Under this new system:

a each intermediary administration can prepare, on the basis of the C 18 delivery bills, quarterly statements of weights of the mails which are actually routed in transit through its country. As a result, it will prepare an account of the transit charges for these mails;

b any administration receiving diverted or missent mails in transit will receive compensation, under the new system, for the costs relating to transmission of these mails, by preparing statements of weight on the basis of the C 18 delivery bills.

In view of the foregoing and of the fact that, if the accounting system based on real weight proposed by the Executive Council is approved, transit charges would be paid on the basis of mails actually received for movement in transit, the present article would become obsolete.

Supported by. – Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Panama (Rep), Paraguay, Spain, Venezuela.

Article 69

Transit charges for missent or diverted mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3069.6**

Amendment to proposal 3069.1

Amend as follows:

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, but the latter shall remain liable for the appropriate transit charges to the postal administrations whose services they normally use. However, transit charges in respect of diverted or missent mails may be claimed by the administrations reforwarding such mails, if they so wish, from /.../ the administration of origin, which may in its turn, claim reimbursement from the administration whose services made the dispatching error.

Reasons. – In the original proposal, the term "the original dispatching administration" does not seem very clear. In effect and in practice, it is difficult for the administration reforwarding missent or diverted mails to determine the administration responsible for the error. Hence, transit charges incurred by these mails can be paid only by the administration of origin, and the latter will then be able to claim these charges from the administration responsible.
It is for the administration responsible to bear the costs of reforwarding missent or diverted mails so that mail circulation standards can be improved.

CONVENTION, FINAL PROTOCOL (PRICING AND REMUNERATION)

Article III

Equivalents and special charges. Maximum limits

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3303.1**

Paragraph 1. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.6.

Article IV

Reduction of postage charges for letter-post items

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3304.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.11.

Article VII

Small packets

ITALY **3307.1**

Add the following paragraph:

The obligation to participate in the exchange of small packets exceeding 1 kilogramme in weight shall not apply to the administration of Italy which finds it impossible to operate such an exchange.

Reasons. – Italian customs legislation does not accept small packets weighing more than one kilogramme.

Article XVIII

Special transit conditions for Panama (Rep)

PANAMA (REP) **3318.1**

The postal administration of Panama (Rep) shall be authorized to collect a supplement of 3 gold francs (0.98 SDR) to the transit charges mentioned in article 63, paragraph 1, for each bag of letter post in transit through the Isthmus of Panama between the ports of Balboa on the Pacific Ocean and Cristobal on the Atlantic Ocean.

Article XX

Special storage charges at Panama

PANAMA (REP) **3320.1**

Exceptionally, the postal administration of Panama (Rep) shall be authorized to collect a charge of 2 gold francs (0.65 SDR) per bag for all mails stored or transhipped in the port of Balboa or Cristobal, provided that that administration does not receive any payment in respect of land or sea transit for those mails.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (PRICING AND REMUNERATION),
PROPOSAL OF A GENERAL NATURE

AUSTRALIA

3500.1

Resolution

Preparation and settlement of accounts

Congress,

In view of
the importance of ensuring that administrations are paid for the services they render in a timely and efficient manner,

Taking account
of the fact that the present system of rendering separate accounts for different services can be time-consuming and inefficient,

Aware of
the current provisions which permit consolidation of some airmail and parcels accounts,

Recognizing
that there are potential advantages in implementing a more streamlined system of accounting, including greater use of offsetting,

Instructs

the Executive Council to undertake a study on the current provisions relating to the preparation and settlement of accounts, including:
- the possibility of implementing a system of consolidation of all accounts;
- the frequency of rendering accounts; and
- the continuing role of the International Bureau in the settlement of accounts.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. – A number of administrations have, in recent years, successfully implemented on a bilateral basis a system of consolidated accounts. The advantages have proven to be simplification of the accounting system, more frequent rendering of some accounts, reduced exposure to currency fluctuations and a reduction in administrative costs. The system takes advantage of the current provisions relating to the rendering of general accounts (AV 11 and CP 18), but also includes indemnities for letter-post items (C 31) and other accounts which are settled on an annual basis. Maximum use is made of offsetting.
The continuing role of the International Bureau in accounts settlement should also be included in the study for reasons of maintaining compatibility.

Supported by. – Bangladesh, China (People's Rep), India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Rep), Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (PRICING AND REMUNERATION)

Part II

Section V

Provisions concerning transit charges and terminal dues

Chapter I

Operations concerning determination of the annual number of bags of surface mail and the annual weights of bags of airmail

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3569.91**

Chapter I

Amend the title as follows:

Determination of the annual weight of mails subject to terminal dues and transit charges.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see proposal 3067.92). See also proposal 3572.91 on transferring articles 178 to 181 to this chapter.

Section V

Chapter I

Operations concerning determination of the annual number of bags of surface mail and the annual weights of bags of airmail

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3569.92**

Amend the title as follows:

Operations concerning determination of /.../ the annual weights of bags of surface mail and bags of airmail.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3570.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Statement of weights of surface mails, including S.A.L. mails

1 As soon as possible after receipt of the last mail of every month, the office of exchange of destination shall prepare, by dispatching office of exchange from the particulars on the C 18 and C 18bis delivery bills, a statement of weights of mails received in the form of the annexed specimen C 12bis. It shall then send these statements to the relevant central service of its administration.

2 For each administration of origin of the mails, 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 statement of weights of mails received, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12ter.

3 The C 12bis statements shall be supplied to the administration of origin in support of the C 12ter statements /.../.

4 The administration of transit may proceed as indicated in paragraphs 1 to 3 above or request from the administration of origin of the mails or from the administration of destination a duly accepted copy of the C 12ter statements which concern it.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues, according to which terminal dues accounting is based on the actual weight of the mails (see proposal 3067.91).
Since the weight of each mail is entered on the C 18 or C 18bis delivery bill, the transit administration has the same information as the administration of destination (see proposal 2564.4). However, to avoid duplication, it must always be able to ask for a copy of the C 12ter statement prepared by the administration of destination.

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3570.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 on settling surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight. The provisions of article 170 have been merged with those of article 171 (see proposal 3571.2).

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3570.3/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

1 After dispatching the last mail of every month, the office of exchange of origin shall prepare by /.../ office of exchange of destination and, where appropriate, by forwarding route, from the particulars on the C 12 letter bills, a statement of the bags of mails dispatched, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12bis. It shall then send these statements to its central administration.

2 For each administration of destination of the mails, the administration of origin shall prepare quarterly from the particulars on the C 12bis statements, by office of origin and office of destination, /.../ a statement of the bags dispatched, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12ter.

3 The C 12ter statement shall be accompanied by the C 12bis statements unless the administrations concerned agree otherwise.

4 /.../ The administration of origin of the mails shall supply the transit administration with a /.../ copy duly accepted by the administration of destination of the C 12ter statements which concern it.

4bis If, within four months after the end of the quarter, the administration of destination has not received the C 12ter statement, it shall routinely prepare it on the basis of the documents in its possession. This statement endorsed "Etabli d'office" (Routinely prepared) shall then be sent to the administration of origin for acceptance.

Reasons. – Conveyance of surface mails is relatively slow. If the administration of destination prepares the C 12bis statement after receiving the last mail of the period to which it relates, this cannot help but delay settlement of the accounts concerned. Furthermore, the existing text of the first paragraph "after receipt of the last mail of every month" is not clear enough, the last mail of every month being interpreted by some administrations as "the last mail received in the month in question" and by others as "the last mail sent". This causes many changes in the statements. If the administration of origin of the mails prepared the C 12bis statement, this would avoid such a situation and improve the quality of the accounts and speed their settlement. As regards the settlement of transit charges, the existing method of preparing the accounts causes the transit administration a lot of trouble. We therefore propose that the C 17 statements should be prepared by the transit administration on the basis of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements supplied by the administration of origin.
Related proposals: 3572.2, 3577.3, 3581.4, 3912.7, 3912.8, 3915.7, 3915.8 and 3917.3.

NB. – If Congress approves the principle of account for surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight, these proposals will be automatically withdrawn.

Article 170

Statement of weights of surface mails, including S.A.L. mails

COLOMBIA **3570.4**

Amendment to proposal 3570.1

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 As soon as possible after receipt of the last mail of every month, the office of exchange of destination shall prepare, by dispatching office of exchange from the particulars on the C 12 letter bills, a statement of weights of mails received in the form of the annexed specimen C 12bis. It shall then send these statements to the relevant central service of its administration.

Reasons. – The EC proposals on terminal dues and transit charges provide for the settlement of accounts on the basis of the actual weight, and the Colombian administration considers this appropriate. However, it thinks it expedient that the C 12 form be used as the basic document for transit charges and terminal dues accounting (see proposal 2556.4). The layout of this form is perfectly suitable for mail processing operations, and this justifies our proposed amendment, especially in the case of checking based on actual weights.

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **3570.5**

Paragraph 3. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3572.3.

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

GERMAN DEM REP **3570.6**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The C 12bis statements shall be attached in duplicate to the C 12ter statements /.../.

Reasons. – The proposal aims at the compulsory use, in these concrete cases also, of the procedure for submitting accounts which has proved its worth and is already practised in other fields (sending of accounts and annexes in duplicate every time, see article 222, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention).
The adoption of this proposal would entail the corresponding amendment of articles 171, paragraph 3, and 177, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (proposals 3571.5 and 3577.4) and of article 150, paragraph 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement (proposal 5550.1).

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

COLOMBIA **3570.7**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Statement of weights of surface mails, S.A.L. mails and airmails

1 Immediately after dispatch of the last mail of every month, the office of exchange of origin shall prepare, by office of exchange of destination and from the particulars on the C 12 letter bills, a statement of weights of the mails dispatched, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12bis. The statements shall be prepared separately for surface mails, S.A.L. mails and airmails. The C 12bis statements shall then be sent by the office of exchange to its central administration.

2 For each administration of destination and for each administration of transit, the administration of origin shall prepare quarterly from the particulars on the C 12bis statements, by office of exchange of origin and office of exchange of destination, and, where appropriate, by forwarding route, a statement of weights of mails dispatched, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12ter.

3 The C 12bis statements shall be supplied in support of the C 12ter statements only at the request of the administration of destination or of transit of the mails.

4 (Deleted.)

Reasons. –

1 To expedite the presentation and payment of accounts in respect of transit charges and terminal dues. Under the present regulations, it is up to the administration of destination of the mails to prepare the C 12bis and C 12ter statements. In intercontinental surface-mail links, the time elapsing between dispatch and receipt of the mails often exceeds three months. The change in procedure suggested by this proposal would enable accounts to be drawn up and paid within a reasonable time.

2 This proposal is based on Executive Council proposals 3067.91 and 3067.92 concerning articles 67bis and 67ter and aimed at basing the preparation of transit charges and terminal dues accounts on the actual weight of the mails. The proposal is also a consequence of Colombia's proposal 2556.5 on article 156 (Letter bills).

3 The new system for determining terminal dues provides for an annual liquidation account that takes into consideration the total weight of all the mails exchanged, that is to say the weight of all surface mails, S.A.L. mails and airmails.

4 In order that accounts may be settled more quickly, the annual liquidation account of terminal dues should be drawn up on the basis of the statements prepared by the administrations of origin of the mails and not by the administrations of destination.

5 Articles 170 and 171 have been merged into a single article (see proposal 3571.7 concerning the deletion of article 171 with a view to standardizing the forms required for calculating both surface-mail and airmail terminal dues); thus, forms C 12bis and C 12ter will be used for airmail instead of forms AV 3bis and AV 5bis, which can be abolished if this proposal is approved.

Supported by . – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

CANADA, COLOMBIA **3570.8/Rev 1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Statement of weights of surface mails, including S.A.L. mails

1 After receipt of the last mail of every month, the office of exchange of destination shall prepare, by dispatching office of exchange, from the particulars on the C 12 letter bills, a statement of weights of mails received, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12bis. It shall then send these statements to its central administration.

2 For each administration of origin of the mails, the administration of destination shall prepare quarterly, from the particulars on the C 12bis statements, by office of origin and office of destination and, where appropriate, by forwarding route, a statement of weights of mails received, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12ter.

3 The C 12bis statements shall be supplied to the administration of origin in support of the C 12ter statements /.../.

4 The administration of transit may proceed as stipulated in paragraphs 1 to 3 above using the weights shown on the C 18 delivery bill or request from the administration of origin of the mails or from the administration of destination a duly accepted copy of the C 12ter statements which concern it.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2556.6/Rev 1. See also proposal 2912.6/Rev 1 concerning the amendment of form C 12.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

Article 170

Statement of bags of surface mails

GREAT BRITAIN **3570.9**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The administration of origin of the mails shall send a duly accepted copy of the C 12ter quarterly statements to the administration of transit.

Reasons. – If, six months after the end of the year, the administration of origin has not sent to the administration of transit the annual statement of weight of the mails (C 17), the intermediary administration could, using the copies of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements routinely received, prepare the C 17 on its own, without asking the administration of origin to send it the C 12ter and C 15ter statements and without waiting for them. This would simplify and expedite the settlement of transit charges.
See also proposals 3577.6 and 3581.5.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 171

Statement of weights of airmails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3571.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The AV 3bis statements shall be supplied to the administration of origin of the mails in support of the AV 5bis statements of weights.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.1.

Article 171

Statement of weights of airmails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3571.2**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Statement of weights of surface mails (including surface mails conveyed by air) and of airmails

1 Each office of destination shall prepare monthly, by dispatching office of exchange, from the particulars on the C 18, C 18bis and AV 7 delivery bills, a statement of the weights of surface mails and of airmails received, in the form of the annexed specimens C 12bis and AV 3bis. It shall send these statements to its central administration. If required, the C 12bis statement shall be prepared by forwarding route.

2 For each administration of origin of the mails, the administration of destination shall prepare quarterly from the particulars on the C 12bis and AV 3bis statements, separately by office of origin and office of destination, a statement of the weights of surface mails and of airmails received, in the form of the annexed specimens C 12ter and AV 5bis.

3 In the absence of a special agreement between the administrations concerned, the C 12bis and AV 3bis statements shall be supplied in support of the C 12ter and AV 5bis statements of weights /.../.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 on settling surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.
The amendments to paragraph 3 bear in mind the fact that, in practice, most administrations of origin need to check the C 12bis and AV 3bis statements. The text as amended could avoid requests for C 12bis and AV 3bis statements from many administrations and reduce the delay in settling the accounts caused by their absence.

Article 171

Statement of weights of airmails

USSR **3571.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The AV 3bis statements shall be supplied in support of the AV 5bis statements of weights /.../.

Reasons. – The absence of an AV 3bis statement of weights often delays the acceptance procedure for the AV 5bis statements of weights.

International Bureau note. – If proposals 4903.1 and 4903.2 are accepted, the text of article 171 will mention "AV 3" instead of "AV 3bis".

Article 171

Statement of weights of airmails

COLOMBIA **3571.4**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each office of destination shall prepare monthly, by dispatching office of exchange, from the particulars on the C 12 letter bills, a statement of the weights of airmails received, in the form of the annexed specimen AV 3bis. It shall then send these statements to its central administration.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2556.4.

Article 171

Statement of weights of airmails

GERMAN DEM REP **3571.5**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The AV 3bis statements shall be attached in duplicate to the AV 5bis statements /.../.

Reasons. – Related to proposal 3570.6.

Article 171

Statement of weights of airmail

CANADA, COLOMBIA **3571.6/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each office of destination shall prepare monthly, by dispatching office of exchange, from the particulars on the pertinent C 12 letter bills a statement of the weights of airmails received, in the form of the annexed specimen AV 3bis. It shall then send these statements to its central administration.

Reasons. – Please refer to the reasons for proposal 2556.6/Rev 1.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

Article 171

Statement of weights of airmails

COLOMBIA **3571.7**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.7 on article 170, in which rules have been inserted concerning the preparation and presentation of the "Statements of weights of surface mails, S.A.L. mails and airmails".

Supported by . – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

Article 172

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mails and statements of weights of airmails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3572.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Transmission and acceptance of statements of weights of surface mails and of /.../ airmails

1 C 12ter /.../ and AV 5bis weight statements shall be sent (remainder unchanged).

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 and AV 3bis statements shall be attached in support of the duly amended and accepted C 12ter and AV 5bis statements. If the administration of destination of the mails disputes the amendments made to the C 12bis or AV 3bis statements, the administration of origin shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the C 18, C 18bis or AV 7 forms drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails.

2bis As regards surface mails which have been in transit through one or more intermediate administrations, the administrations of origin shall be obliged to send photocopies of the duly accepted C 12ter weight statements to the transit administrations concerned.

3 Administrations may agree that the C 12bis /.../ and AV 3bis as well as the C 12ter and AV 5bis statements shall be prepared by the administration of origin of the mails. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 on settling surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 172

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mails and statements of weights of airmails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3572.2**

Amend as follows:

1 C 12ter bag statements and AV 5bis weight statements shall be sent in duplicate to the administrations concerned within four months at the latest after the end of the quarter to which they relate.

2 After accepting them, the administration of destination or of origin of the mails, as appropriate, shall return one copy (remainder unchanged).

3 Administrations may agree that the /.../AV 3bis and AV 5bis statements shall be prepared by the administration of origin of the mails. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3 concerning the preparation of C 12bis and C 12ter statements by the administration of origin and the preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

Article 172

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mails and statements of weights of airmails

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **3572.3**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 C 12ter bag statements and AV 5bis weight statements accompanied by C 12bis and AV 3bis forms 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 and shall send a notification to that effect to the corresponding administration. /.../ If verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected C 12bis and AV 3bis statements shall be attached in support of the duly amended and accepted C 12ter forms and AV 5bis statements. /.../ The administration of destination may query the amendments made to the C 12ter forms and the AV 5bis statements within the period of six months laid down in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 107, paragraph 2. Following such a query, the administration of origin shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the delivery bills drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails or photocopies of the relevant verification notes. If the documents in proof have not been received within one month from the day of the query, the C 12ter and AV 5bis forms shall be regarded as fully accepted at their initial value.

Reasons. – For the checking and acceptance of the summary documents of postal traffic, the basic documents (C 12bis and AV 3bis respectively) must be sent in duplicate because, if the summary documents are amended, they have to be returned in support of them.
In paragraph 2, it is proposed to extend to the C 12ter statements the conditions for querying the amended AV 5bis statements of weight. Reference is made to the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 107, paragraph 2, to indicate the period for any querying of postal documents. For unified regulations on amending accounts, see proposals 4622.1 and 5550.5.
Related proposal: 3570.5.

Article 172

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mails and statements of weights of airmails

GERMAN DEM REP, USSR **3572.4**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 C 12ter bag statements and AV 5bis weight 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 period to which they relate. The debtor administration may refuse to accept statements not forwarded to it within that period.

2 (The first two sentences unchanged.) In the case of airmails, surface mails and S.A.L. mails for which accounting is done on the basis of the actual weight in accordance with article 67, paragraphs 2 and 3, if verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected AV 3bis or C 12bis statements indicating the weight shall be attached in support of the duly amended and accepted AV 5bis or C 12ter statements. If the administration of destination of the mails disputes the amendments made to these statements, the administration of origin shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the AV 7, C 12 or C 18bis forms drawn up by the office of origin or of the relevant verification notes prepared by the office of destination.

Reasons. – As the accounts do not always relate to a quarter, the word "period" corresponds better to actual practice. Application of the period giving entitlement to refusal by analogy with article 222, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention.
The paragraph 2 currently in force deals unilaterally with the provisions concerning airmails only. This proposal will ensure that the regulations are as complete as possible, as follows from the title of article 172.

Article 172

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mails and statements of weights of airmails

CANADA, COLOMBIA **3572.5/Rev 1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Transmission and acceptance of statements of weight of surface mails, including S.A.L. mails, and /.../ of /.../ airmails

1 C 12ter /.../ statements and AV 5bis /.../ statements (remainder unchanged).

2 and 3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2556.6/Rev 1 and 3570.8/Rev 1.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

Article 172

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mails and statements of weights of airmails

COLOMBIA **3572.6**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Transmission /.../ of statements of weights of surface mails, S.A.L. mails and /.../ airmails

1 C 12ter /.../ statements of weights of mails /.../ shall be sent in duplicate to the administrations of destination and to the administrations of transit of the mails within /.../ the quarter following that to which they relate.

1bis If, after the end of the quarter, the administration of destination has not received from the administration of origin the C 12ter statement for the preceding quarter, it shall prepare it routinely on the basis of the particulars on the C 12 letter bills relating to the mails of the quarter in question and shall then send it in duplicate to the administration of transit and to the administration of origin of the mails.

2 (Deleted.)

3 Administrations may agree that the C 12bis and C 12ter /.../ statements shall be prepared by the administration of destination of the mails. In this case, it shall be for the administration of origin of the mails to send the copies of the duly accepted C 12ter statements to the administrations of transit of the mails.

Reasons. – Consequence of Colombia's proposal 3570.7 on article 170, which aims at expediting the preparation and payment of accounts in respect of transit charges and terminal dues.

Supported by . – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

Article 172

Transmission and acceptance of statements of bags of surface mails and statements of weights of airmails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP)

3572.7/Rev 1

Amendment to proposal 3572.3

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

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 and shall send a notification to that effect to the corresponding administration. If verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected C 12bis and AV 3bis statements shall be attached in support of the duly amended and accepted C 12ter forms and AV 5bis statements. The administration of destination may query the amendments made to the C 12bis forms and the AV 3bis statements within the period of three months laid down in this paragraph. Following such a query, the administration of origin shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the C 12 letter bills or of the AV 7 delivery bills drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails or photocopies of the relevant verification notes. If the documents in proof have not been received within one month from the day of the query, the C 12bis and AV 3bis forms shall be regarded as fully accepted at their initial value.

Reasons.– The administration of destination checks the validity of the amendments made by the administration of origin mainly on the basis of forms C 12bis and AV 3bis, and not directly against forms C 12ter and AV 5bis. Consequently, a query made by the administration of destination will be based on the contents of forms C 12bis and AV 3bis. Moreover, since the C 12bis statement is derived from the C 12 letter bill (as form AV 3bis is derived from form AV 7), a copy of the C 12 form or of the AV 7 delivery bill must also be supplied as a supporting document.
Regarding the time allowed for the administration of destination to query the amendments, a period of "three months" is proposed instead of "six months", since the period provided for verification of accounts allows for the time needed to review amendments concerning posted data.

Chapter II

Statistical operations for determining transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3572.91**

Amend the title as follows:

Annual statistical count for calculating the proportion of LC and AO

Transfer articles 178 to 181 to chapter I.

Reasons. – The annual statistical count is valid solely for determining the proportions of LC and AO items for calculating the annual weight of these two categories entering into consideration for the settlement of terminal dues.

Part II

Section V

Chapter II

Statistical operations for determining transit charges and terminal dues

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3572.92**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Article 173

Statistical period for the calculation of transit charges and terminal dues. Surface mail

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3573.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Statistical period for calculating the proportions by weight of LC items and AO items in surface mails (including S.A.L. mails) and airmails

1 Administrations which apply, in their bilateral relations, separate rates of terminal dues for LC items and for AO items shall make, every year, during May in odd years and October in even years /.../, a statistical count of surface mails (including S.A.L.mails) and of airmails /.../ to determine the proportions by weight of LC items and of AO items.

1bis For application of the separate LC and AO rates laid down in article 64, paragraph 2, b and c, 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 statements have been prepared by the administration of destination.

1ter When the threshold of 150 tonnes of LC/AO per annum is exceeded in a single direction, the administration receiving this traffic in excess of 150 tonnes shall notify the administration of origin of the payment system chosen not later than two months before the statistical period of the year in which it is to be applied. After that date, the rate laid down in article 64, paragraph 2, a, of the Convention shall apply with full legal validity to the calendar year concerned.

2 During the statistical period, each mail shall be provided, in addition to the C 12 letter bill, with an accompanying statement of weights of LC and AO items contained in the mails dispatched, in the form of the annexed specimen C 15.

3 (No change.)

4 For mails exchanged between two administrations for the first time /.../, the /.../ terminal dues for the current year shall be calculated, by agreement between the administrations concerned, /../ according to the actual weight of all the LC/AO items in the mails, to which the uniform rate of terminal dues laid down in article 64, paragraph 2, a, of the Convention shall apply.

5 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues which provides for determination of the proportions of LC and AO items in surface mails and airmails.
In the transitional period until the administrations know the actual weight of the mail exchanged between them during the last four quarters, they must establish whether the threshold of 150 tonnes has been reached on the basis of the weight calculated by means of the statistics according to existing provisions. A note to that end could be made to paragraph 1bis.

Article 173

Statistical period for the calculation of transit charges and terminal dues. Surface mail

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3573.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Article 173

Statistical period for the calculation of transit charges and terminal dues. Surface mail

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP **3573.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Every two years, during May and October alternately, a statistical count of surface mails shall be made to determine the average weight of the bags in each of the categories LC/AO and M bags for the calculation of transit charges and terminal dues.

Reasons. – The present system of calculation involves too much extra work for all administrations without making a definite improvement in the basis of calculation used.

Article 174

Labelling of mails during the statistical period

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3574.1**

Transfer as article 175bis.

Article 174

Labelling of mails during the statistical period

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3574.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Article 175

Delivery bill (bags) – statistical period

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3575.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Delivery bill (weights of LC and AO in surface mails (including S.A.L. mails) and airmails) – statistical period

1 For surface mails (including S.A.L. mails) and airmails made up during the statistical period, the /.../ office of exchange of origin shall attach to the C 12 letter bill a C 15 delivery bill. It shall enter on this bill the number and weight of LC bags and the number and weight of AO bags. /.../

1bis During the statistical period, the LC items and AO items in each mail shall be placed in separate bags. When the number or volume of items requires the use of only one bag, the LC items and AO items shall be bundled separately. In this case, the weight of each bundle shall be shown on the C 15 delivery bill.

2 The first and last surface mails or airmails dispatched during the statistical period shall be indicated on the C 15 delivery bill by means of a cross in the appropriate box. When the dispatching office /.../ has been unable to indicate the last mail of the statistical period /.../, it shall send the office of exchange of destination, by the quickest route, a copy of the delivery bill corresponding to the last mail with the annotation "dernière dépêche de la periode de statistique" (last mail of the statistical period).

2bis Printed papers in M bags shall not be taken into consideration for determining the proportions by weight of LC items and AO items.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues which provides for determination of the proportions by weight of LC and AO items (excluding printed papers in M bags).

Article 175

Delivery bill (bags) – statistical period

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3575.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3575.91**

Create the following new article (taken over from article 174 with some changes):

Article 175bis

Labelling of mails during the statistical period

During the statistical period, bags of surface mail (including S.A.L. mail) and airmail, excluding M bags, shall be provided, in addition to the ordinary labels, with a special C 28bis label in the form of the annexed specimen.

Reasons. – The transfer of article 174 as article 175bis is due to the sequence of operations.

Article 176

Checking of mails for the statistical period

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3576.1**

Amend as follows:

The entries on the C 15 delivery bills for the statistical period shall be checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the /.../ weights indicated, it shall correct the bill and immediately notify the dispatching office of exchange of the mistake by means of a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen C 16. However, as regards the weight of a bag, the entry of the dispatching office of exchange shall hold good unless the corrected weight differs by more than 200 grammes from the weight entered in the C 28bis label. /.../

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3573.1. The proposed statistical count is aimed at determining the proportions by weight of LC and AO items. Therefore, a mistake in the number of bags is no longer of any consequence. However, the margin of tolerance should be still linked to the weight of each bag, but set at 200 grammes.
The administration of transit is not concerned by statistical counts designed to calculate the proportions of LC items and AO items.

Article 176

Checking of mails for the statistical period

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3576.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

USSR **3576.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 176bis

Misdirected surface mails

In cases where the office of exchange of the transit country receives a misdirected mail, that office shall reforward it to the country of destination, noting the new forwarding route on the C 28 label, and shall inform accordingly, by C 14 verification note, the office which made up the mail and the office from which that mail was received.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3069.2

Article 177

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags received by surface mail

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Preparation of statistical statements for calculating the proportions of LC and AO

1 As soon as possible after receipt of the last surface mail and of the last airmail made up during the statistical period, the office of exchange of destination shall prepare for each office of exchange of origin a statistical statement in the form of the annexed specimen C 15bis /.../ from the data on the C 15 statements. It shall then send it to the relevant central service of its administration.

2 On the basis of the C 15bis statements relating to one and the same administration of origin, the administration of destination shall prepare and send as soon as possible to each administration concerned, separately for surface mails and airmails, a recapitulative statement of weights of LC and AO bags dispatched during the statistical period, in the form of the annexed specimen C 15ter. This recapitulative statement will enable the proportions of the weights of LC and AO bags contained in the surface mails and in the airmails to be determined /.../.

2bis If the administration that prepared the C 15ter statements has not received any notice of amendment within three months of the date of dispatch, it shall regard these statements as fully accepted.

3 The proportions of the weights of LC and AO bags contained in the surface mails and airmails, mentioned in paragraph 2, applied separately to the total annual weight of surface mails and airmails, shall determine the annual weight of LC and AO surface mail and airmail. The weights thus determined will serve as the basis for terminal dues accounting in the relations concerned by article 64, paragraphs 2, b and c, and 2bis, of the Convention.

4 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – See proposal 3573.1.

Article 177

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags received by surface mail

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3577.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 177

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags received by surface mail

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3577.3**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags dispatched by surface mail

1 As soon as possible after dispatch of the last surface mail made up during the statistical period, the offices of origin shall prepare statistical statements of bags dispatched in the form of the annexed specimen C 15bis for each /.../ office of exchange of destination from the data on the C 15 bills and shall send them to their central administration.

2 On the basis of the C 15bis statistical statements for the offices of exchange of one and the same administration of destination, the administration of origin shall prepare and send as soon as possible to the administration of destination for approval a recapitulative statement of the bags dispatched, classified by category (LC/AO bags and M bags), in the form of the annexed specimen C 15ter. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 (No change.)

4 After accepting the C 15ter statements, the administration of destination of the mails shall return them to the administration which prepared them. If the administration of origin of the mails has not received any notice of amendment within three months of the date of dispatch, it shall regard these statements as fully accepted.

4bis The administration of origin of the mails shall send the administrations of transit involved a copy of the C 15ter statement concerning them, duly accepted by the administration of destination.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3 concerning the preparation of the C 12ter statement by the administration of origin and the preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

Article 177

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags received by surface mail

GERMAN DEM REP **3577.4**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 On the basis of the C 15bis statistical statements of the offices of exchange of one and the same administration of origin, the administration of destination shall prepare and send as soon as possible, in duplicate, to the administration of origin for approval a recapitulative statement of the bags received, classified by category (LC/AO bags and M bags), in the form of the annexed specimen C 15ter, along with the relevant C 15bis statements. This statement will enable the average weights of the LC/AO bags and of M bags to be calculated during the statistical period.

Reasons. – Proposal related to proposal 3570.6 aiming at a standard procedure and at guaranteeing the necessary checks.

Article 177

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags received by surface mail

GERMAN DEM REP, USSR **3577.5**

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

The average accounting weight shall be rounded up to the nearest decimal fraction when the number formed by the hundredths and thousandths is equal to or greater than 50; it shall be rounded down to the nearest decimal fraction otherwise.

Reasons. – To guarantee standardized calculation of the average weights for the subsequent submission of accounts.

Article 177

Preparation of statistical statements of weights of bags received by surface mail

GREAT BRITAIN **3577.6**

Create the following paragraph 4bis:

4bis The administration of origin of the mails shall send a duly accepted copy of the C 15ter statement to the administration of transit.

Reasons. – If, six months after the end of the year, the administration of origin has not sent to the administration of transit the annual statement of weight of the mails (C 17), the intermediary administration could, using the copies of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements routinely received, prepare the C 17 on its own, without asking the administration of origin to send it the C 12ter and C 15ter statements and without waiting for them. This would simplify and expedite the settlement of transit charges.
See also proposals 3570.9 and 3581.5.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 177bis

Revision of the proportions resulting from the annual statistics

1 When an administration finds that the respective proportions of LC and AO resulting from the annual statistics vary quite substantially from the normal structure of the traffic received, it may request that the results of these statistics be revised.

2 Administrations may agree to make this revision. In the absence of agreement, the administrations shall prepare new statistics for a period of one month, the results of which shall serve as the basis for preparing the accounts of the year at issue.

3 The results of these supplementary statistics shall be taken into consideration if they affect by more than 5000 francs (1633.45 SDR) per annum the accounts between the administrations concerned.

4 In the event of continued disagreement, the administrations may resort to the arbitration procedure provided in article 67ter, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the actual weight of the mails. The annual statistics therefore concern only the proportions of LC and AO, which are used solely for determining the terminal dues (see proposal 3573.1).
The proposed text is partly taken over from article 190, which has been deleted (see proposal 3590.1).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.92**

Create the following new article:

Article 177ter

Revision of the rates of terminal dues for LC and AO items – Correction mechanism

1 If an administration receiving more than 150 tonnes of LC/AO a year establishes that the average number of LC and/or AO items per kg actually received is higher than the number mentioned in the Convention, article 64, paragraph 2bis, it may ask the dispatching country for the application of the correction mechanism described in the following paragraphs and aimed at determining new rates of terminal dues suited to their traffic. This request may be made at any time during the year.

2 The correction mechanism referred to in paragraph 1 shall consist in a special statistical count to calculate the average number of LC and/or AO items per kg, in accordance with the practical modalities specified in article 177quater. If the results of the statistical count confirm the finding of the administration of destination, the latter shall be entitled to apply to the traffic it receives from the administration in question new rates of terminal dues calculated as follows:

in gold francs:

LC rate = [(Average number of LC items per kg x 0.10) + 0.88] x 1.27 x 3.061
AO rate = [(Average number of AO items per kg x 0.10) + 0.88] x 1.27 x 3.061

in SDR:

LC rate = [(Average number of items per kg x 0.10) + 0.88] x 1.27
AO rate = [(Average number of items per kg x 0.10) + 0.88] x 1.27

3 If the request for application of the correction mechanism occurs before 1 July, the new rate(s) thus calculated shall come into force with effect from 1 January of the year of the request. If the request occurs after 1 July, the new rate(s) shall apply for the following year. These rates shall remain in force until such time as a new revision is requested by one or other of the administrations concerned. If the number of items per kg resulting from this revision no longer exceeds the threshold of 55 LC items or 7 AO items which gave rise to the first revision, the rates laid down in article 64, paragraph 2, b, of the Convention shall apply to the traffic in question.

4 In the event of disagreement between the two parties about the application of the correction mechanism, the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration on the terms provided for in article 127 of the General Regulations.

Reasons. – The purpose of this mechanism is to enable the administration receiving a large flow of mail to adjust the terminal dues compensation as a function of the actual composition of the mail when the latter differs substantially from the world average.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.93**

Create the following new article:

Article 177quater

Special statistical count for the application of a correction mechanism

1 In the absence of a special agreement, all the mails (surface and air) exchanged in the direction concerned for one month shall be taken into consideration for the revision of the average number of LC and/or AO items per kg.

2 Administrations shall reach agreement on the conditions of this special statistical count. In the absence of agreement, the administration that made the request shall be authorized to perform the statistical count routinely three months after the dispatch of its request.

3 During the observation days, the office of exchange of origin shall enter, separately for surface mails (including S.A.L. mails) and for airmails, the number and weight of LC items and/or the number and weight of AO items on a C 17 bill in the form of the annexed specimen. This C 17 bill shall be attached to the C 12 letter bill of the mails concerned. If the dispatching office of exchange fails to prepare the C 17 bill, the office of exchange of destination shall prepare it routinely in accordance with the results of its own analyses.

4 With the aid of the C 17 bills, the administration that requested the special statistical count shall prepare a C 17bis statement in the form of the annexed specimen consolidating the data concerning the mails from one and the same dispatching office of exchange to one and the same office of exchange of destination. With the aid of the C 17bis statements, or of the C 17 bills if consolidation of the data is unnecessary, the administration that requested the statistical count shall prepare a C 17ter statement in the form of the annexed specimen. On this C 17ter statement it shall calculate, for both surface mail and airmail, the average number of LC and/or AO items per kg and the new rates of terminal dues by application of the formulas set forth in article 177ter, paragraph 2.

5 The C 17ter statements, accompanied by the C 17bis forms or, where applicable, the C 17 forms, shall be sent to the other administration concerned not later than three months after the dispatch 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 statement, the C 17ter statement shall be regarded as fully accepted.

Reasons. – The purpose of this mechanism is to enable the administration receiving a large flow of mail to determine the average number of items actually contained in 1 kg of LC and/or AO mail so that it can calculate specific rates for the traffic flow in question.
The above provisions could be supplemented by an operational guide prepared by the International Bureau in conjunction with certain postal administrations.

Part II

Section V

Provisions concerning transit charges and terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3577.94**

Create the following new chapter IIbis:

Revision of the rates of terminal dues

This chapter contains the following articles:

177ter Revision of the rates of terminal dues for LC and AO items – Correction mechanism
177quater Special statistical count for the application of a correction mechanism

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues (see proposal 3064.1).

Article 177quater

Special statistical count for the application of a correction mechanism

GREECE **3577.95**

Amendment to proposal 3577.93

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

2 Administrations shall reach agreement on the conditions for this special statistical count, which should if possible take place at the same time as the statistical count provided for in article 173, paragraph 1, for calculating the proportions by weight of LC items and AO items. In the absence of agreement on the establishment of the special statistical count, the administration that made the request shall be authorized to perform the statistical count routinely three months after the dispatch of its request.

3, 4, 5 and 6 (No change.)

Reasons. – This proposal seeks to group the two statistical operations together in order to reduce the workload of administrations. Also, it aims at ensuring that the statistical data taken into consideration for the application of the correction mechanism are as reliable as possible.

Article 178

Airmails in transit by surface

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3578.1**

Amend as follows:

Airmails and S.A.L. mails in transit by surface

1 In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, airmails and S.A.L. mails conveyed frequently by surface for part of their journey in /.../ third countries shall be subject to payment of transit charges.

2 In the case referred to in paragraph 1, the transit charges shall be calculated in accordance with the actual gross weights shown on the AV 7 delivery bills for airmails and on the C 18bis bills and, where appropriate, in accordance with the AV 8bis labels for S.A.L. mails.

Reasons. – The proposal is designed to include S.A.L. in this article.
As regards the position of this article, see proposal 3572.91.

Article 178

Airmails in transit by surface

CANADA **3578.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 In the case referred to in paragraph 1, the transit charges shall be calculated in accordance with the actual gross weights shown on the C 12 letter bills.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3571.6. The C 12 form would become the basic inter-administration payment document, including airmail.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

Article 180

Transit bulletin for surface mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3580.1**

Amend as follows:

1 For the routeing data of the mails to be known with complete certainty, the /.../ office of exchange of origin may attach, as necessary, to the mails subject to transit charges a green transit bulletin in the form of the annexed specimen C 19 /.../.

2 The transit bulletin shall be used only if the routeing of the mails is uncertain or if the transport services used are unknown to the administration of origin /.../. Before deciding on its preparation, the administration of origin shall satisfy itself that it has no other way of finding out the routeing of the mails it dispatches, if necessary by consulting the administration of destination in writing beforehand.

3 The presence of a transit bulletin accompanying a mail shall be shown by the endorsement "C 19" written in bold lettering:
a at the head of the C 12 letter bill /.../;
b on the C 28 label of the bag containing the letter bill;
c in the "Observations" column of the C 18 delivery bill.

4 (No change.)

5 When a transit bulletin whose dispatch is advised on the C 18 delivery bill or the C 28 label is missing, the intermediate office of exchange or the office of exchange of destination which notices its absence shall make immediate inquiries about it of the preceding office of exchange; nevertheless, the intermediate office of exchange shall without delay prepare a new bulletin bearing the words *"Etabli d'office par le bureau de..."* (Routinely prepared by the office of...), and forward it with the mail. When the C 19 bulletin prepared by the office of exchange of origin reaches the office which has been inquiring about it, the latter shall send it direct to the office of destination under sealed cover, having endorsed it accordingly.

Reasons. – Under the new system (see proposal 3570.1), the transit administration may either prepare the C 12ter statements itself on the basis of the delivery bills or ask for a copy of the C 12ter statements which concern it. In the latter case, it may sometimes be useful to use the transit bulletin in order to find out the routeing of mails in transit. The statistical period is kept solely for determining the proportions by weight of LC and AO items applicable, in certain relations, to terminal dues.
As regards the position of this article, see proposal 3572.91.

Article 180

Transit bulletin for surface mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3580.2/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

1 To obtain all the information necessary to prepare C 12bis statements, the dispatching office of exchange may attach to each mail /.../ subject to transit charges a green transit bulletin (remainder unchanged).

2 (No change.)

3 The presence of a transit bulletin accompanying a mail shall be shown by the endorsement "C 19" written in bold lettering:
a (no change);
b on the C 28/.../ label of the bag containing the letter bill;
c (no change).

4 (No change.)

5 When a transit bulletin whose dispatch is advised on the C 18 delivery bill or the C 28/.../ label is missing, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 181

Preparation of annual statement of weight of transit mails

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP **3581.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The C 17 statements, prepared in as many copies as there are intermediary administrations plus one for the country of origin, shall be sent as soon as possible to the central administration of the dispatching country. At the same time the administration of destination shall send one

copy of the C 17 statement, marked "Provisoire" (Provisional), to each of the intermediary administrations. The central administration of the dispatching country, after accepting them, shall distribute the C 17 statements to the central administrations of the intermediary countries.

Reasons. – Some administrations of destination do not prepare C 17 statements, nor, sometimes, do the dispatching administrations, notwithstanding the stipulation in paragraph 5 and despite several reminders.
If the administration of destination were to send a copy of the C 17 statement, marked "Provisoire" (Provisional), to each intermediary administration, the latter would be able to monitor more easily the receipt of the C 17 statements they are awaiting. In these circumstances, the settlement of transit charges could take place under more reliable and more specific conditions.

Article 181

Preparation of annual statement of weight of transit mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3581.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – The annual statement of weight on the C 17 form has been abolished because, under the new system, the annual weight of mails in transit is determined directly on the C 20 detailed account, according to the C 12ter quarterly statements of weight. Under proposal 3570.1, the transit administration may prepare the C 12ter statements of weight itself on the basis of the weights given on the C 18 delivery bill or it may use the statements prepared by the administration of destination. Article 172 also applies to transit charges.

Article 181

Preparation of annual statement of weight of transit mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3581.3/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

1 /.../The administration of transit shall prepare an annual statement of weight of mails received in transit, in the form of the annexed specimen C 12quater. This statement shall be prepared for each route followed and for each administration of origin of mails on the basis of the particulars entered on the copies of the C 12ter /.../ statements provided by the administration of origin.

2 The C 12quater statements, prepared in duplicate, shall be sent to the debtor administration in support of the C 20 detailed account prepared in accordance with article 185 of the Detailed Regulations. /.../

3 to 5 (Deleted.)

6 If, within six months of the end of the year, the intermediary administrations have not received the copies of the C 12ter statements from the administrations of origin, they may prepare the C 12quater statements in accordance with their own information. /.../ The C 12quater statements so prepared, endorsed "*Etabli d'office*" (Routinely prepared), shall be attached to the C 20 detailed account.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.
Moreover, since the C 12quater statements have been prepared in accordance with the C 12ter statements provided by the administration of origin, it is not necessary to send them in advance to the administration of origin for verification and acceptance. The text thus amended may speed up preparation and settlement of the transit charges accounts.
Consequence of proposal 3917.2/Rev 1.

Article 181

Preparation of annual statement of weight of transit mails

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3581.4/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

1 /.../ The administration of transit shall prepare an annual statement of weight of mails /.../ in transit, in the form of the annexed specimen C 17. This statement shall be prepared for each route followed and for each administration of origin of mails on the basis of the particulars entered on the C 12ter and C 15ter statements received from the latter.

2 The C 17 statements, prepared in duplicate, shall be sent as soon as possible to the central administration of the dispatching country. The latter, after accepting them, shall return one copy to the administration which prepared them.

3 to 5 (Delete.)

6 If, within six months of the end of the year, the intermediary administrations have not received the copies of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements from the administrations of origin, they shall prepare the C 17 statements in accordance with their own information. /.../ The C 17 statements (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3/Rev 1 concerning the preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

Article 181

Preparation of annual statement of weight of transit mails

GREAT BRITAIN **3581.5**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 If, within six months of the end of the year, the intermediary administrations have not received the C 17 statements from the administrations of origin, they shall prepare them routinely in accordance with the C 12ter and C 15ter statements sent by the administrations of

origin in accordance with articles 170, paragraph 4, and 177, paragraph 4bis, or, in their absence, in accordance with their own information. /.../ The C 17 statements, endorsed *"Etabli d'office"* (Routinely prepared), shall be attached to the C 20 detailed account.

Reasons. – The administrations of origin are often slow in settling the transit charges which they owe to intermediary administrations. This is because the administrations of destination and of origin are responsible in the first instance for preparing the C 17 statements, and not the intermediary administrations, although the latter are the creditors. The existing paragraph 6 of article 181 provides that if, within six months of the end of the year, the intermediary administrations have not received the C 17 statements from the administrations of origin, they shall prepare them routinely. To this end, they ask the administration of origin of the mails for a duly accepted copy of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements. With this procedure, settlement of transit charges is further delayed. If the intermediary administrations automatically received duly accepted copies of the C 12ter and C 15ter statements, they could prepare the C 17 statements much more quickly.
Consequence of proposals 3570.9 and 3577.6.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Part II

Section V

Chapter III

Preparation, settlement, approval and revision of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3581.91**

Amend the title of this chapter as follows:

Preparation, transmission, approval and settlement of /.../ surface-mail and airmail terminal dues as well as surface-mail transit charges accounts

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 182

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3582.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail (including S.A.L. mail) and airmail terminal dues accounts

1 The creditor administration shall be responsible for preparing the accounts and forwarding them to the debtor administration. However, the forwarding of accounts shall not be required when the balance is less than the minimum provided for this purpose in articles 67bis, paragraph 2, and 67ter, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

2 The detailed accounts shall be prepared as follows:

a Transit charges. On a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 20, on the basis of the total weight of the categories (LC/AO + M bags) as appears from the C 12ter quarterly statements;

b Terminal dues. On a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 20bis, on the basis of the difference between the weights of mail received and dispatched for each category (LC/AO and M bags or LC, AO and M bags) as appears from the C 12ter, AV 5bis and, where applicable, the C 15ter statements, or according to the difference between the amounts to be brought to account in relations using a different rate of terminal dues in each direction.

3 (No change.)

4 (Delete.)

5 (No change.)
and
6

7 Administrations may agree to settle terminal dues accounts for surface mails and for airmails separately. In this case, the administrations concerned shall determine the modalities for preparing, accepting and settling such accounts.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues, according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the weight of the mails (see proposals 3067.91, 3570.1 and 3581.2).

Article 182

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3582.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight. To avoid duplication, these provisions are incorporated into the text of article 185.

Article 182

Preparation, transmission and approval of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **3582.3**

Paragraph 5. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2503.1.

Article 183

Adjustment of weight differences accepted after preparation of the detailed accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3583.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – In the new system of transit charges and terminal dues based on the actual weight, this article serves no purpose.

Article 183

Adjustment of weight differences accepted after preparation of the detailed accounts

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3583.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 184

Provisional payments of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3584.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Provisional payments of transit charges and surface-mail <u>(including S.A.L. mail) and airmail</u> terminal dues

Creditor administrations may claim provisional payments in respect of transit charges and /.../ terminal dues. The provisional payments for one year shall be calculated on the basis of the weights of mail used for the final settlements of the previous year. The provisional payments in respect of a year shall be made no later than the end of January following that year. The provisional payments shall then be adjusted as soon as the final accounts of the year are accepted or regarded as fully accepted.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3582.1 under which airmail and surface-mail terminal dues are settled together.

Article 184

Provisional payments of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3584.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 on settling surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight. As such settlement can shorten payment periods, there will be no further need for provisional payments and adjustment and this will simplify accounting procedures.

Article 185

Preparation, transmission and approval of annual airmail terminal dues accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3585.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Under the new system, the annual surface-mail (including S.A.L. mail) and airmail terminal dues accounts are prepared together (see proposal 3067.92).

Article 185

Preparation, transmission and approval of annual airmail terminal dues accounts

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3585.2**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Preparation, transmission and approval of annual surface-mail and airmail terminal dues as well as surface-mail transit charges accounts

1 The creditor administration shall be responsible for preparing the annual surface-mail and airmail terminal dues as well as surface-mail transit charges accounts and forwarding them to the debtor administration. However the forwarding of accounts shall not be required when the balance is less than the minimum provided for in article 67, paragraph 4, of the Convention for this purpose.

2 The detailed surface-mail and airmail terminal dues accounts shall be prepared as soon as possible in duplicate on forms conforming to the annexed specimens C 20bis and AV 12 respectively and on the basis of the C 12ter and AV 5bis forms. The C 12ter and AV 5bis forms shall be provided in support of the C 20bis and AV 12 accounts only if the debtor administration so requests.

2bis The surface-mail transit charges accounts shall be prepared by the intermediate administrations on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 20 and on the basis of the total weight of the categories (LC/AO + M bags) as appears from the C 17 statements. If the C 17 statements have been routinely prepared by the intermediate administration in accordance with its own information, they shall be provided in support of the C 20 account.

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 on settling surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 185

Preparation, transmission and approval of annual airmail terminal dues accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **3585.3**

Paragraph 4. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2503.1.

Article 185

Preparation, transmission and approval of annual airmail terminal dues accounts

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA **3585.4**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Preparation, transmission and approval of /.../ airmail terminal dues accounts

1 The creditor administration shall be responsible for preparing quarterly, half-yearly or annually as preferred, airmail terminal dues accounts and forwarding them to the debtor administration.

1bis Administrations may agree to these accounts being prepared more frequently than specified in paragraph 1.

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which have not been sent to it within eighteen months of the expiry of the period to which they relate.

Reasons. – Accounting for terminal dues was extended to take into account airmails by the 1974 Lausanne Congress. Initially, accounting for airmail terminal dues was determined together with surface-mail terminal dues but one year in arrears. With the entry into force of the Rio de Janeiro Convention separate preparation and settlement of surface-mail and airmail terminal dues accounts came into effect from the 1981 account. This in turn, has allowed the amount due between administrations in respect of airmail terminal dues to be determined more readily, particularly as actual weights are used. As these weights are generally available on a progressive basis, the opportunity exists to prepare current terminal dues accounts on a more frequent basis.
By increasing the frequency in rendering and settlement, the improvement to cash flow will be obvious and will negate the detrimental effect of the possible increase in document flow. By allowing creditor administrations to determine this frequency, the preparation and settlement of airmail terminal dues can be more consistent with other accounts, namely internal air conveyance and parcel-post accounts.
It should be emphasized that the adoption of this proposal will give the creditor administration the flexibility to determine the most appropriate frequency of rendering airmail terminal dues accounts (ie quarterly, half-yearly or annually). But, debtor administrations could also benefit, through decreased exposure to currency fluctuations.
The reasons for allowing administrations the flexibility to increase the frequency are varied; however, the fundamental aspect of this proposal is that, as the statements of weights are prepared, monthly and quarterly, there should be no reason why accounts cannot be prepared at least quarterly. Paragraph 1bis would give administrations the option of agreeing to prepare the accounts on, say, a monthly or two-monthly basis.

NB. – This proposal will lapse if Executive Council proposal 3585.1 to delete article 185 of the Detailed Regulations is accepted by Congress.

Article 186

Special address for the transmission of forms

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3586.1**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Special address for the transmission of forms <u>concerning transit charges and terminal dues</u>

Each administration <u>shall</u> notify other administrations, through the International Bureau, <u>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 15ter, C 16, C 17ter, C 19, C 20, C 20bis and AV 5bis) must be sent.</u>

Reasons. – To shorten the time taken to send documents, all administrations should notify other administrations of the address to be used for these forms.

Article 186

Special address for the transmission of forms

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3586.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 187

General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

LUXEMBOURG **3587.1 R**

Amend as follows:

Paragraphs 1 to 3 (No change.)

4 The C 21 or C 21bis statements concerning the provisional payments laid down in article 184 shall be sent by the creditor administration to the debtor administration in the last calendar quarter of the year to which they relate.

Paragraphs 5 to 11 (No change.)

Reasons. – The present wording "no sooner than" could give the impression that the C 21 or C 21bis statements can still be sent later than the last calendar quarter of the year. This is not the case, since article 184 stipulates that the provisional payments shall be made no later than the January following that year.

Article 187

General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3587.2**

Amend as follows:

1 to 4 (No change.)

5 Administrations may agree to settle their accounts through the International Bureau. In this case, as soon as the detailed accounts between two administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 182, paragraph 6), each of these administrations shall forward without delay to the International Bureau separate statements for transit charges and for /.../ terminal dues in the form of the annexed specimen C 21 and C 21bis respectively, indicating the total amounts of the accounts. At the same time a copy of each of the statements shall be sent simultaneously to the administration concerned.

6 and 7 (No change.)

8 At least twice a year the International Bureau shall prepare, on the basis of the statements which it has received and which are accepted or regarded as fully accepted, a general liquidation account of transit charges and /.../ terminal dues.

9 (No change.)

10 The account shall show separately for transit charges and for /.../ terminal dues:

a the debit and credit of each administration;
b the debit balance or the credit balance of each administration;
c the amounts payable by the debtor administrations;
d the amounts receivable by the creditor administrations.

11 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3582.1 under which airmail and surface-mail terminal dues are settled together.

Article 187

General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3587.3**

Amend as follows:

1 As soon as the C 20 and C 20bis detailed accounts between the administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 185, paragraph 3), the creditor administration (remainder unchanged).

2 (No change.)

3 In the case provided for in paragraph 3 of article 185, the statements (remainder unchanged).

4 (Delete.)

5 Administrations may agree to settle their accounts through the International Bureau. In this case, as soon as the detailed accounts between two administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted (article 185, paragraph 3), each of these administrations (remainder unchanged).

6 to 8 (No change.)

9 (Delete.)

10 and 11 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 on settling surface-mail transit charges and terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 187

General liquidation account. Role of the International Bureau

GERMAN DEM REP **3587.4**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 In the case provided for in article 182, paragraph 6, the statements shall be endorsed (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The reference to paragraph 2 in paragraph 3 is a mistake; see also the former wording of Rio de Janeiro Universal Postal Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 181, paragraph 6.

Article 188

Payment of transit charges and terminal dues

CHILE **3588.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 If the amounts payable in respect of transit charges or surface-mail terminal dues as a result of the general liquidation account of the International Bureau have not been paid within three months of the expiry of the prescribed period (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – When the amendment on preparing the general liquidation account of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues at least twice a year was introduced at the Hamburg Congress, the time limit for paying the balance arising from the general liquidation account was not reduced to coincide with the frequency of that account.

Administrations now have four months after the expiry of the prescribed period set in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 103, paragraph 9, ie five and one half months from the date of dispatch of the general liquidation accounts prepared by the International Bureau. For instance, a general liquidation account sent at the beginning of December is payable by about 20 March, which is later than the final date for returning administrations' C 21 and C 21bis statements to the International Bureau.
The proposed amendment, consisting of reducing the additional time limit to three months, would enable creditor administrations to send the amount of the balances in their favour to the International Bureau in time for the latter to include them in the next general liquidation account.

Article 188

Payment of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3588.2**

Amend the title and text as follows:

Payment of transit charges and /.../ terminal dues

1 If the amounts payable in respect of transit charges or /.../ terminal dues as a result of the general liquidation account of the International Bureau have not been paid within four months of the expiry of the prescribed period (article 103, paragraph 9), the International Bureau shall include them in the next general liquidation account to the credit of the creditor administration. In this case, compound interest shall be chargeable, that it to say, the interest shall be added to the principal at the end of each year until full settlement.

2 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3585.1.

Article 189

Payment of airmail terminal dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3589.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Under the new system, the settlement of airmail terminal dues is considered in conjunction with the settlement of surface-mail (including S.A.L. mail) terminal dues (see proposal 3587.2).

Article 189

Payment of airmail terminal dues

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA **3589.2**

Amend as follows:

In the absence of special agreement between the administrations concerned, the /.../ payments due in respect of airmail terminal dues shall be settled between them direct on the basis of the AV 12 detailed accounts (article 185, paragraph 2).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3585.4

Article 190

Revision of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3590.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the EC study on terminal dues, according to which accounting for terminal dues and transit charges is based on the actual weight of the mails. The annual statistical count thus concerns only terminal dues in relations where separate rates for LC and AO are applied (see proposal 3573.1). The part of the article which is still applicable has been transferred to article 177bis (see proposal 3577.91).
The part concerning transit charges will be irrelevant since the accounts are based on the actual weights. It is up to the administration of origin to supply the necessary data to the administration of transit on the delivery bill (see proposal 3564.1) as well as on the C 28 labels (see proposal 3562.1). These data are copied onto the delivery bills prepared by any intermediate administrations. In cases of absence of the delivery bill, article 164, paragraph 8, is applicable (see also proposal 3565.1).

Article 190

Revision of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3590.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Article 190

Revision of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

GERMAN DEM REP **3590.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 In the absence of agreement, each administration may /.../ request the preparation of special statistics with a view to the revision of transit charges or surface-mail terminal dues accounts if there is a major change in the surface routeing of mails from one country for one or more other countries. /.../

Reasons. – Thanks to the continuous and complete recording of all bags received during the year, the inaccuracies which occurred with the old accounting method based solely on statistical periods can be avoided. The actual effects of variations in traffic beyond postal administrations' control will now be taken into account. The existing provisions lead to an overestimation of the statistical month and, inevitably, to a wrong result in the general account as this diverges considerably from the actual volume of traffic.

Article 190

Revision of transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues accounts

GREAT BRITAIN **3590.4**

Paragraph 3. Create the following subparagraph bbis:

bbis When it is established after the end of the year that there is a difference of over 10 percent between the average weight of the bags checked during the statistical period and the average weight of the bags received over the course of the year.

Reasons. – The provision proposed is a logical complement to that in subparagraph b which concerns the number of bags. The new provision would enable an intermediary administration to request the preparation of special statistics when there is an appreciable difference between the average weight of the bags checked during the statistical period and the true average weight of all bags received over the year.
Paragraph 1 of article 190 currently allows the statistics to be revised but does not allow special statistics to be prepared. In addition, note 1 suggests that a revision would be justified by a difference of more than 20 percent, but this analogy is incorrect, since it is unlikely that a difference of more than 20 percent in the number of bags will produce a difference of the same order in the average weight of the bags. Moreover, a deviation of 20 percent in the average weight constitutes an unacceptable margin of tolerance, the consequence of which could be remuneration that was greatly excessive or too low.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

CONVENTION, FORMS (PRICING AND REMUNERATION)

Form AV 3bis

CANADA, COLOMBIA **3903.1/Rev 1**

Amend in accordance with the following specimen:

Summary of C 12 letter bills

Date of dispatch	Serial No of mail	Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight LC/AO		Weight M bags		Weight parcels		Observations
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8
				kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2556.6/Rev 1 and 3571.6/Rev 1.

Form C 12ter

LUXEMBOURG **3912.1 R/Rev 1**

Amend this form as follows:

Replace "C 20bis account" by "C 20bis detailed account".

Reasons. – Drafting amendment.

Form C 12bis

CANADA, COLOMBIA **3912.2/Rev 1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.8/Rev 1.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

Year

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
Mails

C 12bis

☐ by S.A.L.
☐ by surface

Dispatching administration	Administration of destination
Dispatching office of exchange	Office of exchange of destination
Transit administration(s)	Month / Year

Weight of mails dispatched during month according to C 12 forms

No of mail	Weight by category of bags				No of mail	Weight by category of bags			
	LC/AO		M			LC/AO		M	
1	2		3		1	2		3	
	kg	g	kg	g		kg	g	kg	g

Form C 12bis

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3912.3**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.1.

Year

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
Mails

☐ by S.A.L.
☐ by surface

C 12bis

Dispatching administration	Administration of destination	
Dispatching office of exchange	Office of exchange of destination	
Transit administration(s)	Month	Year

Weight of mails dispatched during month according to C 18 and C 18bis forms

No of mail	Weight by category of bags				No of mail	Weight by category of bags			
	LC/AO		M			LC/AO		M	
1	2		3		4	5		6	
	kg	g	kg	g		kg	g	kg	g

Form C 12ter

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3912.4**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.1.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS C 12ter

Mails

☐ **by S.A.L.**
☐ **by surface**

Dispatching administration	Transit administration(s)	
Administration of destination	☐ First quarter ☐ Second quarter ☐ Third quarter ☐ Fourth quarter	Year

Summary of C 12bis statements

Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight of LC/AO bags		Weight of M bags		Observations
1	2	3		4		5
		kg	g	kg	g	
Total weights to be entered on C 20bis account and C 20 statement as applicable						

Administration of destination or of transit, as the case may be	Seen and accepted by administration of origin
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Form C 12bis

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3912.5**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Year

C 12bis

STATEMENTS OF WEIGHTS
Mails received

Dispatching administration	Administration of destination
Dispatching office of exchange	Office of exchange of destination
Transit administration(s)	Month / Year

Data taken from C 18 form

Date of mail	Number of mail	Weights of bags				Date of mail	Number of mail	Weights of bags			
		LC/AO		M				LC/AO		M	
1	2	3		4		1	2	3		4	
		kg	g	kg	g			kg	g	kg	g

Office of exchange of destination

Place, date and signature

Total weights to be entered on C 12ter statement

Form C 12ter

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3912.6**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

STATEMENT
of weights of mails received

Administration of destination	Transit administration(s)
Administration of origin	☐ First quarter ☐ Second quarter ☐ Third quarter ☐ Fourth quarter — Year

Data taken from C 12bis form

Office of origin	Office of destination	Weights of LC/AO bags		Weights of M bags		Observations
1	2	3		4		5
		kg	g	kg	g	
Total weights to be entered on C 20bis account and C 17 statement as applicable						

Administration of destination	Seen and accepted by the administration of origin
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Form C 12bis

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3912.7**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3 concerning preparation of the C 12ter statement by the administration of origin and preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

Year

C 12bis

STATEMENT OF BAGS
Mails dispatched

Dispatching administration	Administration of destination
Dispatching office of exchange	Office of exchange of destination
Transit administration(s)	Month / Year

Number of bags dispatched during month according to C 12 forms

Date of mail	Number of mail	Number of bags		Date of mail	Number of mail	Number of bags	
		LC/AO	M			LC/AO	M
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

Dispatching office of exchange
Place, date and signature

Total number of bags to be entered on C 12ter statement

Form C 12ter

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3912.8**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3 concerning the preparation of the C 12ter statement by the administration of origin and the preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

STATEMENT
of bags dispatched C 12ter

Dispatching administration	Transit administration(s)

Administration of destination			Year
	☐	First quarter	
	☐	Second quarter	
	☐	Third quarter	
	☐	Fourth quarter	

Number of bags dispatched during quarter according to C 12bis forms

Office of exchange		Number of bags		Office of exchange		Number of bags	
of dispatch	of destination	LC/AO	M	of dispatch	of destination	LC/AO	M
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

Form C 12bis

COLOMBIA **3912.9**

Amendment to proposal 3912.3

Amend the title of the table for entering the mails as follows:

Weight of mails dispatched during month according to C 12 letter bills

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2556.4 and 3570.4.

Form C 12bis

COLOMBIA **3912.10**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.7.

Supported by . – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

Year

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
Mails dispatched

C 12bis

☐ by air
☐ by S.A.L.
☐ by surface

Dispatching administration	Administration of destination	
Dispatching office of exchange	Office of exchange of destination	
Transit administration(s)	Month	Year

Weight of mails dispatched during month according to C 12 forms

Date of mail	No of mail	Weight per category of bag				Date of mail	No of mail	Weight per category of bag			
		LC/AO		M				LC/AO		M	
1	2	3		4		1	2	3		4	
		kg	g	kg	g			kg	g	kg	g

Form C 12ter

COLOMBIA **3912.11**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.7.

Supported by . – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS C 12ter

Mails dispatched

☐ by air
☐ by S.A.L.
☐ by surface

Dispatching administration	Transit administration(s)

Administration of destination			Year
	☐	First quarter	
	☐	Second quarter	
	☐	Third quarter	
	☐	Fourth quarter	

Summary of C 12bis statements

Office of origin	Office of destination	Weight of LC/AO bags		Weight of M bags		Observations
1	2	3		4		5
		kg	g	kg	g	
Adjustment according to C 14 verification notes Weights for preceding quarter to be added or subtracted		+				
		−				
Total weight to be entered on C 20bis statement and, as appropriate, on C 20 statement						

Administration of origin

Place, date and signature

Form C 15

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3915.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3573.1.

Dispatching administration

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS OF LC AND AO
Mails dispatched

C 15

☐ **by air**
☐ **by surface (including S.A.L.)**

Dispatching office of exchange	Month / Year
	Statistical period
Office of exchange of destination	☐ First mail ☐ Last mail

Indication of weight of LC bags and of AO bags subject to transit charges (to be entered on the C 15bis statement)

Date	No of mail	LC bags			AO bags			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	

Stamp of dispatching office of exchange

Form C 15bis

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3915.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3577.1.

Administration of destination of mails

STATISTICAL STATEMENT
Mails received

C 15bis

☐ by air
☐ by surface (including S.A.L.)

Dispatching office of exchange of mails	Month	Year
	Statistical period	
Office of exchange of destination of mails	Dispatching administration of mails	

Summary of C 15 statements of weights

No of mail	LC bags			AO 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

Form C 15ter

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3915.3**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3577.1.

RECAPITULATIVE STATISTICAL STATEMENT C 15ter

Mails received

☐ **by air**
☐ **by surface (including S.A.L.)**

Dispatching administration	Month	Year
	Statistical period	
Administration of destination		

Summary of C 15bis statistical statements

Disptaching office	Office of destination	Number and weight of bags received during statistical period						Observations
		LC bags			AO bags			
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	

	Weight LC	a kg	Weight AO	b kg	Total weight	c kg
Proportion of LC and of AO to be entered on C 20bis statement ($LC = \frac{a \times 100}{c}$) and ($AO = \frac{b \times 100}{c}$)	LC %		AO %			

Administration of destination	Seen and accepted by administration of origin
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Form C 15

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3915.4**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues according to the actual weight.

Form C 15bis

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3915.5**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Form C 15ter

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3915.6**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Form C 15bis

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3915.7**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3 concerning the preparation of the C 12ter statement by the administration of origin and the preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

Administration of origin of mails

C 15bis

STATISTICAL STATEMENT of bags dispatched

Dispatching office of exchange of mails	Month	Year
	Statistical period	
Office of exchange of destination of mails	Administration of destination of mails	
	Transit administration(s)	

Summary of C 15 delivery bills

Mail number	Date	Number and weight of LC/AO bags			Number and weight of M bags			Observations
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	
Totals to be entered on C 15ter statement			kg	g		kg	g	

Office of exchange of origin

Place, date and signature

Form C 15ter

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3915.8**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3 concerning the preparation of the C 12ter statement by the administration of origin and the preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

RECAPITULATIVE STATISTICAL STATEMENT of mails dispatched

Dispatching administration	Month / Year
	Statistical period
Administration of destination	Transit administration(s)

Summary of C 15bis statements

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Number and weight of bags dispatched during statistical period					Observations
		LC/AO bags			M bags		
		Number	Weight		Number	Weight	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
			kg	g		kg	g
Number and total weight of bags, per category		a	b kg		c	d kg	
Average weight of bags to be entered on C 20bis account and C 17 statement as appropriate ($LC/AO = \frac{b}{a}$) and ($M = \frac{d}{c}$)		LC/AO kg			M kg		

Administration of origin	Seen and accepted by administration of destination
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Form C 15ter

LUXEMBOURG **3915.9 R**

Amend this form as follows:

Replace "C 20bis account" by "C 20bis detailed account".

Reasons. – Drafting amendment.

Form C 16

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3916.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3573.1.

Postal administration of origin

C 16

VERIFICATION NOTE
Statistical information

Office of origin of note	Date of note	No	Mail No
Office of destination of note	Date of dispatch		Time
	Dispatching office of exchange		
	Office of exchange of destination		

Proportion by weight of LC items and AO items

Findings and differences	LC bags		AO bags	
	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
According to declaration of dispatching office		kg		kg
According to findings of office of destination		kg		kg
Difference		kg		kg

Observations

This form must be returned by registered post to

Stamp of the office preparing the note and date Signatures of the officials	Seen and accepted Stamp of the office of destination of the note and date Signature of the official in charge

Form C 16

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3916.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Form C 17

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3917.1**

Abolish the existing form and create the new form in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 3582.1 and 3577.93.

Dispatching administration

BILL OF ITEMS (special statistics) C 17
Mails dispatched ☐ **by air** ☐ **by surface (including S.A.L.)**

Dispatching office of exchange	Statistical period	Year
Office of exchange of destination	☐ First mail ☐ Last mail	

Indication of number and weight of LC and AO items subject to terminal dues

Date	No of mails	LC items			AO items			Observations
		Number of items	Total weight		Number of items	Total weight		
1	2	3	4		5	6		7
			kg	g		kg	g	

Stamp of the dispatching office of exchange

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

Stamp of the office that found the differences
Signature of official

Form C 17

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3917.2/Rev 1**

Change the title to C 12quater and amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight. The changes in layout and title are consequences of proposal 3581.3/Rev 1.

Transit administration

C 12quater

ANNUAL STATEMENT
Weight of transit mails

Dispatching administration	Mails forwarded from to	
	Year	Date of statement

Data taken from C 12ter form

Administration of destination	Weights of mails (LC/AO + M bags)				Total annual weight
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg

Transit administration
Place, date and signature

Seen and accepted by the dispatching administration
Place, date and signature

Form C 17

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3917.3**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.3 concerning the preparation of the C 12ter statement by the administration of origin and the preparation of the C 17 statement by the administration of transit.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
Weight of transit mails

Administration of destination	Mails routed from to
Dispatching administration	Year

Transit mail from same administration of origin for same administration of destination

Number of bags received			Observations
Quarter	LC/AO	M	
1			
2			
3			
4			
Total No of bags			
multiplied by the average weights	kg	kg	
Total weight	kg	kg	

Total weight of LC/AO + M bags to be entered on C 20 account	kg

Transit administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by administration of origin Place, date and signature

Form C 17

GERMAN DEM REP **3917.4**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – As the C 17 forms are completed on the basis of the information in forms C 12ter and C 15ter and serve as the basic document for the subsequent accounting by means of the C 20 forms, it is proposed to design the heading of this form accordingly and make it mandatory to include the wording "Seen and accepted" in the C 17 form.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
Weight of transit mails

Dispatching administration	Transit administration(s)
Administration of destination	Year

Transit mail from same administration of origin for same administration of destination

Number of bags received			Observations
Quarter	LC/AO	M	
1			
2			
3			
4			
Total No of bags			
multiplied by the average weights[1]	kg	kg	
Total weight	kg	kg	

Total weight of LC/AO + M bags to be entered on C 20 account	kg

Administration of destination Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the administration of origin of the mails Place, date and signature

[1] Data to be taken from form C 15ter (mails received) for statistical period

Form C 17bis

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3917.91**

Create the new form C 17bis in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3577.93.

Administration preparing the form

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF ITEMS
Mails dispatched

C 17bis

☐ by air
☐ by surface (including S.A.L.)

Dispatching office of exchange of mails	Statistical period	Year
Office of exchange of destination of mails	Administration of origin of mails	
	Administration of destination of mails	

Summary of C 17 bills

No of mail	Date	LC items			AO items			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

Form C 17ter

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3917.92**

Create the new form C 17ter in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3577.93.

Administration preparing the form

RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENT OF ITEMS

Mails dispatched

☐ by air
☐ by surface (including S.A.L.)

C 17ter

Dispatching administration of mails	Statistical period	Year
Administration of destination of mails		

Summary of C 17bis statements

Dispatching office	Office of destination	Number of items and weight						Observations
		LC items			AO items			
		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	Seen and accepted by corresponding administration
Place, date and signature	Place, date and signature

Calculation of rates C 17ter (back)

	LC	AO
Number of items per kg	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR
x dues per item		
Unit dues per kg		
+ fixed costs per kg		
Total dues per kg		

Form C 20

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3920.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3582.1.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Transit charges

Creditor administration	Year of account
Debtor administration	

Administration of destination of mails	Quarterly weight of mails LC/AO + M	Total annual weight of mails LC/AO + M	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	kg	kg	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR

Total	
+ amount carried over from back	
Transit charges Total amount receivable	

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by debtor administration Place, date and signature

Administration of destination of mails	Quarterly weight of mails LC/AO + M	Total annual weight of mails LC/AO + M	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	kg	kg	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR

Form C 20bis

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3920.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3582.1. For administrations with light traffic it is enough to have the front of the form printed.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Terminal dues

C 20bis

Year of account

Creditor administration	Debtor administration

Mail received (data from forms C 12ter and AV 5bis – Give weights in kg only)

LC/AO mail				M bags			
Quarter	Surface/S.A.L.	By air	Total	Quarter	Surface/S.A.L.	By air	Total
	kg	kg	kg		kg	kg	kg
1st				1st			
2nd				2nd			
3rd				3rd			
4th				4th			
Total				Total			

Mail dispatched (data from forms C 12ter and AV 5bis – Give weights in kg only)

LC/AO mail				M bags			
Quarter	Surface/S.A.L.	By air	Total	Quarter	Surface/S.A.L.	By air	Total
	kg	kg	kg		kg	kg	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	Weight of M bags	Observations
Mail received	kg	kg	
Mail dispatched			
Difference			
x terminal dues rate	g fr SDR	g fr SDR	
Totals	g fr SDR	g fr SDR	
Amount payable	g fr SDR		

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by debtor administration Place, date and signature

Determination of weight of LC and AO mail received C 20bis (back)

	Weight	Percentage of LC according to C 15ter	Weight of LC	Percentage of AO according to C 15ter	Weight of AO
LC/AO mail received by surface/S.A.L.	kg		kg		kg
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
LC/AO mail received by surface/S.A.L.	kg		kg		kg
LC/AO mail received 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	Weight of AO	Weight of M bags	Observations
Mail received	kg	kg	kg	
Mail dispatched				
Difference				
x terminal dues rate	g fr / SDR			
Totals	g fr / SDR			
Amount payable	g fr / SDR			

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							

Dues for mail received	g fr / SDR
Dues for mail dispatched	g fr / SDR
Difference payable	g fr / SDR

Form C 20

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3920.3**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Transit charges

Creditor administration	Year of account
Debtor administration	

Transit route	Total weight of mails	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg	Total
1	2	3	4
	kg	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR
Transit charges – Total amount receivable ☐ g fr ☐ SDR			

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration Place, date and signature

Form C 20bis

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3920.4**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 to regulate transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Terminal dues
Surface mail

Year of account

Creditor administration	Debtor administration

	Weight of bags received according to form C 12ter		
	Quarter	LC/AO	M
Mail received	First	kg	kg
	Second		
	Third		
	Fourth		
	Total		

	Weight of bags dispatched according to form C 12ter		
	Quarter	LC/AO	M
Mail dispatched	First	kg	kg
	Second		
	Third		
	Fourth		
	Total		

		Weight of LC/AO bags	Weight of M bags
	Mail received	kg	kg
	Mail dispatched		
Terminal dues	Difference		
	x terminal dues rate	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR
	Totals	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR
	Amount payable	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the debtor administration Place, date and signature

Form C 20

USSR **3920.5**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – This makes it possible to insert a column "Quarterly weight of LC/AO + M mails" with the annual total as well as a column "Forwarding route" which is necessary for checking the tariff used.

DETAILED ACCOUNT
Transit charges

Creditor administration	Year of account
Debtor administration	

Administration of destination of mails	Quarterly weight of mails LC/AO + M	Forwarding route	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	kg 1	kg	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				

Total	
+ amount from overleaf	
Transit charges Total amount receivable	

Creditor administration Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by debtor administration Place, date and signature

Administration of destination of mails	Quarterly weight of mails LC/AO + M	Forwarding route	Land and/or sea transit charges per kg (scales)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	kg 1	kg	☐ g fr ☐ SDR	☐ g fr ☐ SDR
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
Annual total				
		To be entered overleaf		

Form C 21

USSR **3921.1**

Replace it with the model below.

Reasons. – Simplification of the accounting procedure for surface letter mail by analogy with postal parcels traffic.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Corresponding administration

Year to which the amounts refer

Exchange	Type of account	Total C 20 et C 20bis accounts in favour of the		Observations
		administration preparing the account	corresponding administration	
1	2	3	4	5
Accounts submitted by the administration preparing the general account				
Accounts received by the administration preparing the general account				
	Totals			
	Less			
Creditor administration	Credit balance			

Administration preparing the account Place, date and signature	Seen and accepted by the administration receiving the account Place, date and signature

Form C 21bis

USSR **3921.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Simplification of the accounting procedure for surface letter mail by analogy with postal parcels traffic.

Form C 28bis

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **3928.1**

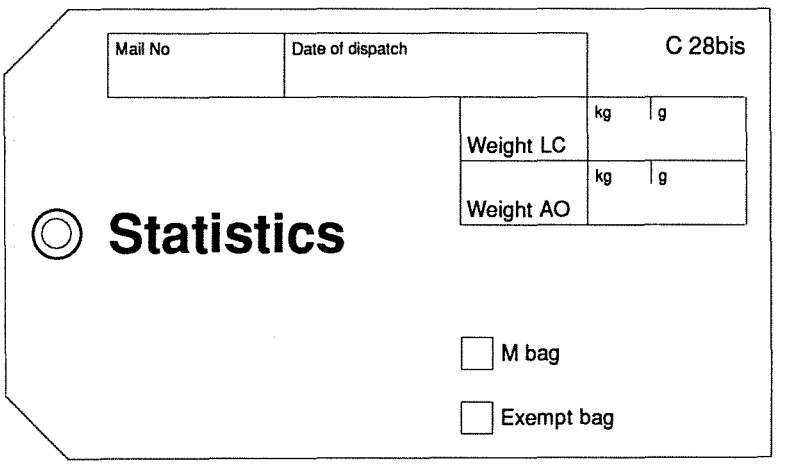
Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3067.3 for settling transit charges and surface-mail terminal dues on the basis of the actual weight.

Form C 28bis

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3928.2**

Amend in accordance with the model below:



Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 3575.1 and 3575.91.

Form AV 12

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **3962.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the deletion of article 185 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (see proposal 3585.1).

III C

Convention (airmail)

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

Note. – The proposals are based on the 1984 Hamburg texts.

CONVENTION (AIRMAIL), PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4000.1**

Recommendation

Redirection and return to origin of airmail correspondence

Congress,

Taking note
of the results of the study carried out by the Executive Council in implementation of 1984 Hamburg Congress resolution C 82,

Noting
that, according to the results of that study, almost all administrations have no special difficulty in applying the new provisions set out in articles 80, paragraph 1, and 81, paragraph 1, of the Convention concerning the redirection of airmail letters and airmail postcards by the quickest route (air or surface),

Observing also
that the cost of redirection and return to origin of airmail AO by the same route is low compared with the improvement in the service rendered to customers of the Post,

Recognizing
the impact on the quality of the international postal service, faced with pressure from the competition, of the general introduction of the redirection and return to origin of airmail items by air,

Recommends

administrations which do not already systematically use the air route for the redirection and return to origin of AO airmail items to use that route to the greatest possible extent in accordance with their economic circumstances.

Reasons. – In order to improve the quality of service provided to users, the Hamburg Congress introduced as a rule the redirection and return to origin of airmail letters and airmail postcards by the quickest route (air or surface). At the same time, Congress instructed the Executive Council to review the conditions in which items may be redirected or returned to origin by air and to bring up to date and simplify the relevant regulations (resolution C 82).

After concluding at the end of the study, first of all, that the systematic use of the quickest route (air) for the redirection and return to origin of airmail letters and airmail postcards did not, in general, cause any difficulty, the Executive Council decided to continue the study to find out whether certain problems of an economic nature could be overcome with a view to making possible the systematic use of the same route for AO airmail items. It emerged that, in fact, the cost of redirection or return to origin of AO items by air is insignificant compared with the total cost of airmail items and that administrations already seemed to be applying certain weight limits for such items.
In conclusion, the Executive Council decided to propose that Congress should recommend administrations which do not already systematically use the air route for the redirection and return to origin of AO airmail items to use that route to the greatest possible extent in accordance with their economic circumstances.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4000.2**

Recommendation

Standardized electronic messages for dispatches

Congress,

Recognizing
the advantages of receiving and utilizing advance information on dispatches to enhance the procedures for tendering, transferring, receiving and verifying mail dispatches by both the postal administrations and the airlines,

Desiring
to define a standardized format for electronically transmitting the information pertaining to dispatches exchanged between postal administrations and the airlines,

Noting
that the frequent non-receipt of the delivery bill at the final destination gives rise to the unnecessary staff expenditure for receiving the mail and processing inquiries,

Recommends

the use of the IATA IMP cargo standard as an intermediate format for the electronic transmission of dispatch messages, until such time as a message in the UN EDIFACT standard can be developed and approved,

Instructs

the Executive Council, on the basis of the recommendations of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee, to finalize development of a standardized message format, to be disseminated through the International Bureau, comprising the following data elements:

- administration of origin of the AV 7;
- exchange office of origin of the AV 7;
- exchange office of destination of the AV 7;
- AV 7 number (control mechanism generated by computer);
- transportation/routeing information:
  - air carrier(s),
  - flight number(s),
  - date,
  - origin/destination/transfer points;
- dispatch details:
  - dispatch number,
  - office of origin of the mail,
  - office of destination of the mail,
  - bag number (computer-generated control number),
  - mail class and special category,
  - weight of the bag,
  - total number of bags by class,
  - total weight by class.

Reasons. – This recommendation was proposed by the IATA–UPU Contact Committee to improve airmail handling operations through a standard form of electronic message concerning mails exchanged between postal administrations and between them and the airlines.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4000.3**

Resolution

Exclusion of dangerous goods from airmail

Congress,

Considering
the provisions of article 36 of the Convention (especially paragraph 4, d) pertaining to the prohibition of transport of dangerous substances,

Having taken note
of the proceedings of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee concerning airmail conveyance of dangerous goods, proceedings which once again underscored the gravity of the risks attendant upon such transport,

Taking note
of the measures advocated by that Contact Committee and endorsed by the Executive Council with a view to excluding the insertion of dangerous goods in postal items through enhanced educational 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 dealing with dangerous goods,

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

Recommends

postal administrations:
- to strengthen measures aimed at preventing the insertion of dangerous articles in postal items and, where appropriate, at detecting at the time of posting items containing such articles;
- to develop to this end educational measures suited to the local situation, for the benefit of postal users and staff;
- to ensure wide dissemination of these measures and appropriate training of the staff, using the most effective modern technical methods (audiovisual or others),

Instructs

the Executive Council to continue to monitor this question closely during the next five-year period.

Reasons. – In resolution C 15, the Hamburg Congress instructed the Executive Council to study the feasibility of permitting the dispatch by airmail of items containing a "small quantity" of certain hazardous materials to meet the scientific and business needs of research organizations, government agencies and commercial enterprises.
IATA, the body mainly affected by the question, opposed this type of conveyance by airmail, considering that controls were difficult to apply. In addition, its new regulations, which came into force in 1988, introduced very restrictive provisions in the matter. Nevertheless, the Executive

Council decided to continue the dialogue with IATA on this question in the IATA–UPU Contact Committee, within the general framework of sending dangerous goods by airmail. It is in this context that it decided, on the recommendation of the IATA–UPU Working Group studying the question, to undertake an awareness-enhancing drive among postal customers and improved training of postal staff responsible for accepting and handling the dangerous goods currently admitted for airmail conveyance (IB circular 139 of 20 June 1988). Executive Council action also included the organization, at its 1989 session and for the Washington Congress, of an exhibition on all the equipment and facilities used by administrations in this field and the development of publicity material on dangerous goods in airmail, namely a poster, leaflets and video films which will be made available to postal administrations. In addition, the Executive Council considered it useful to keep this question on its agenda after the Washington Congress in order to follow developments in this respect.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4000.4/Rev 1**

Resolution

Basic airmail conveyance rate

Congress,

Having taken note
of the Executive Council report on the work carried out in conjunction with IATA on the subject of the basic airmail conveyance rate,

Noting
that it appears from that work and from the work of previous years that it has not been possible to propose a rational system for fixing the basic airmail conveyance rate,

Considering
also the need to maintain in the Acts of the Union, for the settlement of accounts between administrations, a basic rate which takes account of updated economic data relating to the air transport market,

Taking note
of ICAO's offer to assist in developing a concept of airmail costs,

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to gather, on the eve of Congress, the most significant financial information obtained from IATA and ICAO to enable it to propose, if need be, an updating of the basic airmail conveyance rate (in accordance with a method to be developed);

ii to present, in any case, a report on its activities and, if appropriate, proposals for amending the Acts of the Union.

GREAT BRITAIN

4000.5

Amendment to proposal 4000.2

Recommendation

Standardized electronic messages for dispatches

Congress,

Recognizing
the advantages of receiving and utilizing advance information on dispatches to enhance the procedures for tendering, transferring, receiving and verifying mail dispatches by both the postal administrations and the airlines,

Desiring
to define /.../ standardized formats for electronically transmitting the information pertaining to dispatches exchanged between postal administrations and the airlines,

Noting
that the frequent non-receipt of the delivery bill at the final destination gives rise to unnecessary staff expenditure for receiving the mail and processing inquiries,

Recommends

the use of the IATA IMP cargo standard as an intermediate format for the electronic transmission of dispatch messages, until such time as /.../ messages in the UN EDIFACT standard can be developed and approved,

Instructs

the Executive Council, on the basis of the recommendations of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee, to finalize development of /.../ standardized message formats, to be disseminated through the International Bureau, comprising the following data elements:

- administration of origin of the AV 7;
- exchange office of origin of the AV 7;
- exchange office of destination of the AV 7;
- AV 7 number (control mechanism generated by computer);
- transportation/routeing information:
  - air carrier(s);
  - flight number(s);
  - date;
  - origin/destination/transfer points;
- dispatch details:
  - dispatch number;
  - office of origin of the mail;
  - office of destination of the mail;
  - bag number (computer-generated control number);
  - mail class and special category;
  - weight of the bag;
  - total number of bags by class;
  - total weight by class.

Further instructs

the Executive Council to identify the data to be included in:
a messages exchanged between the postal administrations of origin and the airlines;
b messages exchanged between postal administrations of origin, transit and destination.

Reasons. – This recommendation was proposed by the IATA–UPU Contact Committee to improve airmail handling operations through a standard form of electronic message concerning mails exchanged between postal administrations and between them and the airlines.
For greater efficiency and economy, messages should be as short as possible. Consequently, it could be useful to define the number of messages required for each of these exchanges and to specify the data to be included in each message.

CONVENTION (AIRMAIL)

Article 71

Airmail correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4071.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2018.1.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4071.91**

Create the following article:

Article 71bis

Airmails

Mails conveyed by air with priority shall be called "airmails". Airmails may contain airmail correspondence and priority letter-post items. The provisions relating to air conveyance for airmail correspondence shall be applicable to priority items by analogy.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The purpose of this proposal is to create a new article providing that the provisions concerning the conveyance of airmails shall be applicable either to airmails containing airmail correspondence or to airmails containing priority items.

Article 72

Aerogrammes

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4072.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. This proposal, combined with proposals 3019.5 and 2524.91, aims at transferring the dimensions of aerogrammes to article 19 and the other provisions relating to aerogrammes to the Detailed Regulations. The special provisions applicable to other categories of items are already given in the Detailed Regulations, part II, section I, chapter III.

Article 73

Surcharged and unsurcharged airmail correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4073.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.91.

Article 74

Air surcharges

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4074.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.91.

Article 75

Combined charges

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4075.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.91.

Article 76

Methods of denoting prepayment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4076.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2028.1.

Article 77

Unpaid or underpaid surcharged airmail correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4077.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The provisions of paragraph 1 are transferred to article 27 in an abridged form (see proposal 2027.1). The provisions of paragraph 2 are hardly necessary since article 139, paragraph 6, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention covers this case.

Article 78

Routeing of airmail correspondence and airmails in transit

USSR **4078.1**

Amend as follows:

1 The routeing for closed airmails shall be agreed in advance with all the administrations concerned.

2 (No change.)

3 Administrations shall be bound to forward correspondence in transit à découvert by the air communications they use for the conveyance of their own correspondence.

4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2001.1.

BRAZIL **4078.91**

Create the following article 78bis:

Article 78bis

Direct transhipment of airmails in the country of destination

1 Where agreed between the administrations concerned, direct transhipment of airmails may be effected between different airlines at an intermediate airport within the country of destination of the mails.

2 In this case, the AV 7 delivery bill must show the name of the airport of direct transhipment and that of the airport of destination of the mails.

3 The airlines conveying the mail shall have full responsibility for transhipment effected without the intervention of the administration of destination of the mails.

4 Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the administration of origin of the mails shall be solely responsible for settling the conveyance dues incurred on the route concerned. It may do so as follows:

a the amount of the dues is paid to the administration of the country of destination of the mails, which forwards it to the airline that effected conveyance over the final sector of the route;

b the amount of the dues incurred over the whole of the route is paid direct to the first carrier, which is responsible for paying the other carrier(s);

c the amount of the dues is paid direct to each of the carriers that took part in the transhipment.

Reasons. – As a result of the suggestions contained in the study "Principle and method of calculating internal air conveyance dues" finalized by EC Committee 6, it is proposed that responsibilities in regard to the operations involved in, and payment for, direct transhipment carried out – at the request of the administration of origin – between different airlines of the country of destination of the mails be defined.

Article 78bis

Direct transhipment of airmails in the country of destination

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **4078.92**

Amendment to proposal 4078.91

Paragraph 4, a. Amend as follows:

a the amount of the dues is paid to the administration of the country of destination of the mails with its concurrence, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The agreement of the administration of destination should be sought before the latter is involved in the settlement of conveyance dues.

Article 79

Priority treatment of airmails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4079.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2032.92.

Article 80

Redirection of airmail correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4080.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2034.1.

Article 80

Redirection of airmail correspondence

GREAT BRITAIN **4080.2**

Amend this article as follows:

1 Airmail correspondence addressed to an addressee who has changed his address shall be redirected to its new destination by the quickest route (air or surface). /.../

2 Other correspondence may be reforwarded by air at the express request of the addressee if the latter undertakes to pay the air surcharges or combined charges on the new air route or if such surcharges or combined charges are paid at the redirecting office by a third person; in the first case the air surcharge or the combined charge shall be collected, in principle, at the time of delivery of the item and retained by the delivering administration. Redirection by air of such articles within the country of destination shall be governed by the internal regulations of that country.

3 (Deleted.)

4 (Deleted.)

5 The special C 6 envelopes and bags used for collective redirection of airmail correspondence /.../ shall be forwarded to the new destination by the quickest route (air or surface). /.../

Reasons. – In order to improve the quality of service, it is proposed to introduce systematic redirection of all airmail items by air.
This would make for a more consistent service than the present one which provides redirection by air only for airmail letters and airmail postcards. Customers who have paid for the airmail service have a right to expect items to be redirected by air whatever their content.
The same applies to redirection by air, at the addressee's request, of correspondence originally sent by surface. The formula merely consists of a combination of former paragraphs 2 and 4.
See also proposals 4081.2 and 4601.2.

Supported by. – Luxembourg.

Article 80

Redirection of airmail correspondence

ARGENTINA **4080.3**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Airmail letters and airmail postcards addressed to an addressee who has changed his address shall be redirected to their new destination by the quickest route (air or surface). Other airmail correspondence shall be redirected by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence except where the redirecting administration has systematically chosen the air route for redirecting such correspondence or, otherwise, in the cases referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. For this purpose, article 34, paragraphs 1 to 3, shall be applicable by analogy.

Reasons.– It would be necessary to make paragraph 1 of this article more flexible to provide for the possibility of redirecting AO items by air, if the postal administration thinks it feasible.
This proposal is motivated by the potential advantage of improving this quality of service aspect and by the need to adapt the regulation to the practice followed by some administrations. At present, this practice contradicts what is stipulated in paragraph 1, which provides for the redirection of AO items by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence, except for the very specific cases mentioned in paragraphs 2 to 4.

Article 80

Redirection of airmail correspondence

BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, IRAQ, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIAN ARAB REP, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES **4080.4**

Paragraph 2. Supplement as follows:

2 Items other than airmail letters and airmail postcards may be reforwarded by air at the express request of the addressee if the latter undertakes to pay the air surcharges or combined charges on the new air route or if such surcharges or combined charges are paid at the redirecting office by a third person; in the first case the air surcharge or the combined charge shall be collected, in principle, at the time of delivery of the item and retained by the delivering administration, unless it is claimed by the redirecting administration.

Reasons. – If the volume of items to be redirected is large, reforwarding will entail heavy air conveyance costs to be paid by the redirecting administration. Furthermore, the redirecting administration will have to take the appropriate reforwarding action. For this reason it is unfair not to entitle it to reclaim these costs, if it so wishes.

Article 81

Return to origin of airmail correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4081.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2035.1.

Article 81

Return to origin of airmail correspondence

GREAT BRITAN **4081.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Undeliverable airmail correspondence for return to origin shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface).

2 (Deleted.)

3 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – Since the Hamburg Congress, undeliverable airmail letters and airmail postcards are to be returned by air but AO airmail items are returned to origin by surface mail. Customers would be better served if all undeliverable airmail correspondence was returned by the quickest route. Customers who have paid for an airmail service have a right to expect items to be returned by air whatever their content.
See also proposal 4080.2.

Supported by. – Canada, Denmark, France, Sweden.

Article 81

Return to origin of airmail correspondence

ARGENTINA **4081.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Undeliverable airmail correspondence other than airmail letters and airmail postcards shall be returned to origin by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence, /.../ unless:

a the redirecting administration has systematically chosen the air route for returning such correspondence;
b the means of surface transport have been interrupted.

Reasons. – The same as those advanced for proposal 4080.3.

Article 81

Return to origin of airmail correspondence

SPAIN **4081.4**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Undeliverable airmail correspondence other than airmail letters and airmail postcards shall be returned to origin by the means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence; however, in the event of interruption of those means of transport or the adoption of S.A.L. in place of surface conveyance, the correspondence shall be returned to origin by air.

Reasons. – More and more countries are adopting S.A.L. because of the lengthy and sometimes uncertain transmission times entailed by surface conveyance. Some have even abandoned surface conveyance altogether. It is therefore appropriate to acknowledge this situation with regard to the return to origin of undeliverable items.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

Article 81

Return to origin of airmail correspondence

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **4081.5**

Amendment to proposal 4081.3

Paragraph 2, a. Amend as follows:

a the /.../ administration <u>of destination</u> has systematically chosen (remainder unchanged);

Reasons. – In this case, we are dealing with the administration of destination instead of the redirecting administration.

Article 82

General principles

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4082.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 Unless agreement has been reached that no charge should be made, air conveyance dues within the country of destination shall be uniform for all airmails <u>and priority mails</u> originating abroad whether or not this mail is reforwarded by air.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. Priority items may be conveyed by surface to the country of destination in priority mails (see proposal 2550.1). Administrations of destination which treat airmail correspondence and priority items in the same way must receive the same payment for the internal air conveyance of the two types of item.
Related proposal: 2564.1.

Article 82

General principles

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4082.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

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 airmails originating abroad whether or not this mail is reforwarded by air.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 64. In two consultations a large majority of administrations favoured the introduction of a minimum distance of 300 km below which the administration of destination would not be entitled to collect internal air conveyance dues. If the weighted average distance is short, internal air conveyance dues are normally low. In fact, administrations which convey mail by surface over very long distances have costs of a similar level. In addition, collection of these dues entails accounting expenditure.
Most administrations also consider that reimbursement of the administrations of the large countries should be limited to the difference between the cost of air conveyance and that of surface conveyance, since in principle surface conveyance costs are covered by terminal dues.

Article 82

General Principles

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT **4082.3**

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis Where many airports in the country of destination offload closed mails destined for their local areas, on which air conveyance dues have been paid to the airport of destination, due account shall be taken and such mails shall be exempt from internal air conveyance dues.

Reasons. –
1 To introduce a variable system of internal air conveyance dues according to whether the administration of origin has contributed to reducing or increasing the costs incurred by the administration of destination.
2 To encourage administrations of origin to make up direct mails for various regions served by a local airport in the country of destination.
3 To improve the quality of service by reducing transmission times, since these mails would arrive directly at their destinations already prepared and sorted for the local areas served by the airports.
4 To avoid duplicate payment for air sectors on behalf of which settlement has already been made in the country of origin with the various airlines and for which the administration of destination still claims payment of internal air conveyance dues, meaning that payment is made twice.
5 To obviate any financial burden to the administration of destination for reforwarding mails by air to their destination since they will be handled locally.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 83

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues relating to closed mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4083.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When dues are payable for air conveyance within the country of destination, they shall be fixed in the form of a single price. This single price shall include all the dues for air conveyance within the country, regardless of the airport of arrival of the mails, less the corresponding surface conveyance costs. It shall be calculated on the basis of the rates actually paid for /.../ conveyance of the mail within the country of destination, but not exceeding the maximum rate specified in paragraph 1, and according to the weighted average distances of the sectors flown by international mail on the internal network. The weighted average distance shall be calculated by the International Bureau in terms of the gross weight of all the airmails arriving at the country of destination, including the mail which is not reforwarded by air within that country.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4082.2.
The amendment to the last sentence is in keeping with the results of a consultation carried out in 1987 (see Congress – Doc 64) in which most administrations favoured the calculation of the weighted average distances by the International Bureau on the basis of data provided by the administrations of destination. In this way, the same procedure for all countries and an accurate calculation are guaranteed. In addition, it is quite complicated and time-consuming for each administration concerned to make the calculation.
In the 1987 consultation, most administrations considered that the administrations of origin could verify the weighted average distance, but that such verification should not be the norm. The EC feels that it is desirable to provide article 83 with an annotation to that effect.

Article 83

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues relating to closed mails

GREAT BRITAIN **4083.2/Rev 2**

Add the following new paragraph 6bis:

6bis When an administration of origin conveys closed mails to more than one airport in the country of destination, the administration of origin may qualify for a reduction in the amount of internal air conveyance dues normally payable. In such circumstances, at the request of the administration of origin, a weighted average distance specific to the country of origin shall be calculated according to the method described in paragraph 3 above. The resulting weighted average distance shall be applied if it is at least 10 percent below the country of destination's standard weighted average distance, and the amount payable by the country of origin shall be determined by multiplying the specific weighted average distance by the price for air conveyance in the country of destination, provided that such rate does not exceed the rate specified in paragraph 1.

Reasons. – Multi-destination dispatching entails higher conveyance costs for the country of origin.
Conversely, the costs of the country of destination are reduced, because it has to forward less mail by air.
Multi-destination dispatching improves quality of service, in accordance with the Declaration of Hamburg.
In a consultation carried out by the Executive Council, 50 percent of the respondents (32 out of 64) favoured the introduction of a system to meet such cases.

Supported by. – Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Article 84

Calculation of and accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4084.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Accounting for air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall take place, in principle, on the basis of the data of statistical returns compiled annually, in accordance with the provisions of article 215, paragraph 1. /.../

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4615.2.

Article 86

Payment of air conveyance dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4086.1**

Paragraph 2, b. Amend as follows:

b the administration which hands over airmails to an air carrier may settle direct with that carrier for the conveyance dues for all or part of the distance flown /.../.

Reasons. – Proposed by the IATA–UPU Contact Committee, this amendment seeks to facilitate direct settlement of air conveyance accounts between administrations and air carriers in order to reduce the delays observed.

Article 86

Payment of air conveyance dues

CHILE **4086.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Air conveyance dues shall be payable /.../:
a to the postal administration either of the country which the air service used comes under or of the country in which the airport is situated at which the airmails were taken over by the air carrier;
b to the air carrier which has carried out the conveyance for all or part of the distance flown.

Reasons. – It has been proved that the principle according to which air conveyance dues are payable to the administration of the country which the air service comes under has become obsolete.
This provision should therefore be not only made more flexible but also adapted to present realities and today's prevailing commercial freedom so as to create equality of opportunity with the Post's competitors who have freedom of action in this sphere.
The present proposal provides an alternative as regards payment, ie to the postal administration concerned or direct to the air carrier which has carried out the conveyance, and gives an equal choice between the two possibilities, leaving it to the administrations to announce, through the International Bureau, which method they have chosen.

Article 86

Payment of air conveyance dues

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **4086.3**

Amendment to proposal 4086.2

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – As a result of paragraph 1 having been amended and supplemented by the Chilean proposal, the present text of paragraph 2 has become superfluous and should be deleted.

Article 89

Exchange of surface airlifted (S.A.L.) mail

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **4089.1**

Amend and supplement as follows:

1 Administrations may send surface mails by air, with reduced priority. This service, known as S.A.L. (Surface Air Lifted), may be operated by the administration of origin, subject to the agreement of the administrations which receive such mails at the airports of their country and to the agreement of the airlines asked to carry out the conveyance.

1bis For postal items sent by S.A.L., administrations shall have the option of collecting from senders lower air surcharges than they collect for airmail correspondence and air parcels under articles 73 and 74 of the Convention and article 8 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

1ter The air conveyance dues for S.A.L. mails shall be calculated on the basis of the distances given in the List of Airmail Distances, the gross weight of mails and the basic air conveyance rate, with the reductions for the reduced-priority air conveyance service provided by the airlines.

2 When surface mails from an administration are reforwarded by air by another administration, the conditions of such reforwarding shall be covered by a special agreement between the administrations concerned to establish:
- the airport handling S.A.L. mails arriving by air and reforwarded by the same route;
- the air and surface conveyance conditions provided for S.A.L. mails arriving by surface and reforwarded by air.

3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Postal regulations for the S.A.L. service must make provision for relations with airlines and the reduced charges which are to be negotiated with the airlines for that service, because there are cases in which airlines only wish to carry S.A.L. mails at the conveyance price for airmails.
The provisions concerning the charges collected from senders of S.A.L. items are necessary for the unity of the postal rates set out in the UPU Acts.
S.A.L. regulations must also include references to the forwarding of the mails.
Related proposal 4090.2.

Article 90

Reduced air surcharges

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4090.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.91.

Article 90

Reduced air surcharges

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **4090.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Related to proposal 4089.1; see reasons for that proposal.

CONVENTION, FINAL PROTOCOL (AIRMAIL)

Article XXI

Exceptional air surcharge

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4321.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3019.91.

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **4326.91**

Create the following new article:

Article XXVIbis

Weighted average distance used in the calculation of air conveyance dues within the country of destination

The postal administration of the People's Republic of China will recognize only the weighted average distance calculated on the basis of the provisions of the Convention, article 83, paragraph 3 and does not accept the "specific weighted average distances" sought by some countries under the provisions of paragraph 6bis of that article.

Reasons. – The application of the "specific weighted average distance" will complicate the calculation of the average weighted distance and payment for air conveyance within the country of destination, and will entail significant losses in the collection of internal air conveyance dues.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA, VANUATU **4326.92**

Create the following article XXVIII:

Article XXVIII

General principles

Notwithstanding article 82, the administrations of Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu reserve the right not to apply paragraph 4 of article 82 of the Convention.

Reasons. – Owing to the financial constraints imposed by the geographical situation of these countries and the fact that the weighted average distance is 300 km and under.

EL SALVADOR **4326.93**

Create the following article XXVIII:

Article XXVIII

General principles

Notwithstanding article 82, paragraph 4, the postal administration of El Salvador reserves the right to collect the dues for the air conveyance of international mails within its country.

DOMINICAN REP **4326.94**

Create the following article XXVIII:

Article XXVIII

General principles

Notwithstanding article 82, paragraph 4, the postal administration of the Dominican Republic reserves the right to collect the dues for the air conveyance of international mails within its country.

GUATEMALA **4326.95**

Create the following article XXVIII:

Article XXVIII

General principles

Notwithstanding article 82, paragraph 4, the postal administration of Guatemala reserves the right to collect the dues for the air conveyance of international mails within its country.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **4327.1**

Create the following new article:

Article XXVII

Payment of air conveyance dues

Notwithstanding article 86, paragraph 2, b, the postal administration of Czechoslovakia reserves the right to indicate its agreement with the payment of air conveyance dues with respect to airmail dispatches, payable to the air services of its country.

Reasons. – Present economic and foreign exchange regulations concerning payment of air conveyance dues to the national air service are behind the proposal.

GERMAN DEM REP **4327.2**

Create the following new article:

Article XXVII

Payment of air conveyance dues

Notwithstanding article 86, paragraph 2, b, the postal administration of the German Dem Rep reserves the right to indicate its agreement with the payment of air conveyance dues with respect to airmail dispatches, payable to the air services of its country.

Reasons. – Present economic and foreign exchange regulations concerning payment of air conveyance dues to the national air service are behind the proposal.

CANADA **4327.3**

Add the following article XXIbis:

Article XXIbis

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues relating to closed mails

With reference to article 83, paragraph 6bis, these provisions shall apply to Canada only after an agreement between Canada and the countries wishing to avail themselves of the provisions of this paragraph. This applies to the principle of routeing closed mails to several airports in the country of destination, and also to the reduction in the amounts of internal air conveyance dues payable.

Article XXVII

Payment of air conveyance dues

BRAZIL **4327.4**

Add "Brazil" in alphabetical order.

CONVENTION, DETAILED REGULATIONS (AIRMAIL)

Article 200

Marking of surcharged airmail correspondence

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4600.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The text has been transferred to article 113bis (see proposal 2513.91).

Article 201

Deletion of the indications "*Par avion*" (By airmail) and "*Aerogramme*"

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4601.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. Paragraph 1 has been transferred to article 113bis, paragraph 2, and paragraph 2 has been transferred to article 124bis, paragraph 5 (see proposals 2513.91 and 2524.91).

Article 201

Deletion of the indications "*Par avion*" (By airmail) and "*Aerogramme*"

GREAT BRITAIN **4601.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The words "*Par avion*" (By airmail) and any note relating to air conveyance shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines when unpaid or underpaid surcharged airmail correspondence is forwarded /.../ by means of transport normally used for unsurcharged correspondence; /.../ the reasons shall be briefly given.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4080.2.

Supported by. – Luxembourg.

Article 202

Make-up of airmails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4602.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Airmails /.../ shall be made up with bags either entirely blue or with wide blue bands and bear the indications referred to in article 155, paragraph 4. For airmail correspondence in small numbers, envelopes in the form of the annexed specimen AV 9, made either of strong blue paper, plastic or other material and bearing a blue label, may be used.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. The first sentence, which does not interest IATA, has been transferred to article 155, paragraph 1 (see proposal 2555.1). See also proposal 2554.3.

Article 202

Make-up of airmails

CANADA **4602.2/Rev 1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 Late postings at airport post offices of airmail correspondence in small numbers shall be sent, by aircraft about to leave, in AV 9 envelopes only to the exchange offices of those administrations of destination which have agreed to receive airmail items made up in this manner.

Reasons. – This proposal is intended to improve service by restricting receipt of AV 9 envelopes to administrations equipped to handle them. Many international airlines are not equipped to handle such envelopes containing only a few letters and transfer them, through their ground handling agents, to other airlines. Operationally, the concept of AV 9 envelopes makes sense for small aircraft where pilots can include the envelope in their flight documents and personally hand them to the postmaster or personally transfer them to another pilot, where Customs is not involved. The concept does not work well for commercial jet aircraft operating internationally, with containerization, transfers and Customs involvement.
There are no controls over the use of AV 9 envelopes. Unlike with mail documented in a standard manner, the destination exchange office is not in a position to ensure receipt of mail dispatched via AV 9 envelopes. Thus, mail dispatched in AV 9 envelopes is very vulnerable to loss or delay.
This proposal will permit each administration of destination to decide whether or not, in the circumstances which apply to it, receipt of AV 9 envelopes makes sense.

Article 205

AV 7 delivery bills

SWITZERLAND **4605.1**

Add the following paragraph 3bis:

3bis Administrations may agree among themselves to make systematic use of electronic mail and other advanced message systems for transmitting AV 7 delivery bills between the office preparing the document and the office receiving it.

Reasons. – The rapid transmission of this document should enable the offices concerned to take measures in advance, in particular to carry forward the data about mails in transit before their arrival and perhaps thus reduce the minimum time needed for the transfer operations. It should also enable the question of the last-minute exceeding of the weight reserved on a flight to be resolved.

Supported by. – Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Article 205

AV 7 delivery bills

USSR **4605.2**

Amend as follows:

1 Mails to be handed over at the airport shall be accompanied by six copies of a white delivery bill in the form of the annexed specimen AV 7 for each stop.

2 These six copies of the AV 7 delivery bill shall be distributed in the following way:

a one copy, signed as a receipt for the mails by the /.../ ground services of the airline, shall be retained by the dispatching office of exchange;

b one copy shall be kept with the documents of the airport of dispatch of the mails;

c one copy shall be transmitted by the airport to the representative of the airline carrying the mails;

d three copies shall be inserted in an envelope made of light blue paper in the form of the annexed specimen AV 6 and forwarded by air to the airport of offloading. On arrival at the airport of offloading of the airmails, these three copies shall be used as follows:

- the first, with the receipt of transmission of the mail, shall be kept by the airline which has carried the mails;
- the second shall be sent with the mails to the office of exchange of destination of the AV 7 delivery bill;
- the third shall be retained by the ground service of the airport of offloading of the airmail.

3 and 4 (No change.)

Reasons.– According to the present provision, the ground service of the airport of offloading of the mails does not receive the AV 7 copies.

Article 206

Preparation and checking of AV 7 delivery bills

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4606.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The serial number of the mail, the total number and total weight of the bags entered in bulk, the origin/destination pair and all other necessary particulars appearing on the AV 8 label or with the external address shall be copied on the AV 7 delivery bill. Dispatching administrations may elect to enter each bag individually should they wish to do so. The number and weight of bags bearing red labels shall be shown separately from the number and weight of other bags, with an "R" being marked in the "Observations" column of the AV 7 delivery bill to show that the bags in question bear red labels. The number and weight of M bags conveyed by air in accordance with the provisions of article 161 shall be entered in separate columns on the AV 7 bill. If the weights entered on the AV 7 bill include those of mail exempt from terminal dues, the "Observations" column shall also be used to indicate, by LC/AO and M bags category, the weight to be deducted.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3065.2.

Article 206

Preparation and checking of AV 7 delivery bills

SWITZERLAND **4606.2**

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 Any intermediate office or office of destination which notices errors in the entries on the AV 7 delivery bill shall immediately correct them and report them by C 14 verification note to the last dispatching office of exchange and to the office of exchange which made up the mail. Administrations may agree to make systematic use of electronic mail and other advanced message systems for reporting irregularities.

Reasons. – The purpose of this proposal is to simplify the settlement of irregularities and to speed up investigation procedures when bags are missing or there are too many bags.

Supported by. – Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Article 207

Missing AV 7 delivery bill

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4607.1**

Add the following new paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, if the original delivery bill is missing, the administration receiving the mail shall accept the substitute AV 7/C 18bis. This fact shall be notified by means of a C 14 verification note to the office of origin, accompanied by one copy of the substitute bill.

Reasons. – When an airmail (or part of an airmail) arrives at an airport of transhipment without an accompanying AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bill, the airlines which assume responsibility for reforwarding the mail have difficulty in obtaining reimbursement from the administration of origin in the absence of a supporting postal document. Pursuant to resolution C 70, therefore, a substitute AV 7/C 18bis bill conforming to the attached specimen was developed as part of the work of the IATA–UPU Contact Committee. This proposal aims at introducing the new practice relating to the use of the substitute bill into the Acts.

Airline originating substitute bill

Airport of origin of substitute bill

SUBSTITUTE DELIVERY BILL

☐ AV 7 ☐ C 18bis

Date of substitute bill

I. Description of mails as found (from AV 8 or AV 8bis labels)

Observations concerning mails as found			Administration of origin of mails								
From	For	Flight No	Airport		Mail No	Date of dispatch	No of bags			Gross weight	
			transfer	offload			LC/AO	CP	M	kg	g
						Totals					

II. Actual conveyance of mails

Airport of loading	Flight No	Date of departure
Airport of offloading	**Office of destination of mails**	

III. Stamps and signatures

Airline at airport of loading	Airline at airport of offloading	Postal administration taking delivery of mails
Agent's signature	Agent's signature	Office stamp and official's 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

Article 207

Missing AV 7 delivery bill

SWITZERLAND **4607.2**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Administrations may agree to make systematic use of electronic mail and other advanced message systems for settling cases where the AV 7 delivery bill is missing.

Reasons. – The AV 7 delivery bill is often missing; this document must be available as quickly as possible. The aim of the proposal is to simplify and speed up settlement of such cases.

Supported by. – Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Italy, Norway, Portugal, United States of America.

Article 207

Missing AV 7 delivery bill

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **4607.3**

Amendment to proposal 4607.1

Supplement the title of this article as follows:

Missing AV 7 or C 18bis delivery bill

Reasons. – As Executive Council proposal 4607.1 has added the provisions about the C 18bis delivery bill to this article, its title should be brought into line accordingly.

Article 208

Transhipment of airmails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4608.1**

Add the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis In the cases mentioned in paragraph 2, the bags of mails shall be provided with an AV 8ter label in the form of the annexed specimen.

Reasons. – For better identification of bags for direct transfer between airlines, the IATA–UPU Contact Committee advocated the use of a bright orange AV 8ter identification label which would be in addition to the AV 8 label (see proposal 4908.91).

USSR **4608.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 208bis

Steps to be taken when transhipment of airmails cannot take place under the usual conditions

If airmails have not been transhipped at the airport of transit, for various reasons, on to the flight indicated in the accompanying documents, the intermediate administration may reforward them within the next twenty-four hours by a flight of the same airline as shown on the AV 7 bill. If, during this period, there is no flight by that airline, the intermediate administration shall reforward the mail to the country of destination by the nearest flight.

Reasons. – The purpose of this proposal is to ensure closer adherence to the usual routeing of airmail.

Article 212

Airmail correspondence sent in surface mails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4612.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2550.1 and 2560.1, according to which airmail correspondence is included in priority surface mails when, in exceptional cases, they are sent by surface.

Article 213

Sending of airmail correspondence in transit à découvert

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4613.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59. Under proposal 2554.3, this article – which does not concern IATA – is incorporated into article 154.

Article 214

Preparation and checking of AV 2 bills

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4614.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 4. Amend as follows:

1 When, in the conditions laid down in articles 215 and 216, airmail correspondence and priority items à découvert are accompanied by bills in the form of the annexed specimen AV 2, their weight shall be shown separately for each group of countries of destination. (Remainder unchanged.)

4 In the absence of an AV 2 bill, airmail correspondence and priority items à découvert shall be forwarded by air, unless the surface route would be quicker; in appropriate cases, the AV 2 bill shall be prepared routinely and the irregularity pointed out to the office of origin by C 14 note.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59.

Article 215

Airmail correspondence in transit à découvert. Statistical operations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4615.1**

Amend the title and add a paragraph 3bis as follows:

Airmail correspondence and priority items in transit à découvert.
Statistical operations

3bis This article and article 216 shall apply by analogy to priority items in transit à découvert for reforwarding by air.

Reasons. – See Congress – Doc 59.

Article 215

Airmail correspondence in transit à découvert. Statistical operations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4615.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The air conveyance dues for airmail correspondence in transit à découvert provided for in article 84 of the Convention shall be calculated on the basis of statistics taken annually and alternately during May and October, in such a way that these periods coincide with those for the statistics on surface mail in transit provided for in article 173, paragraph 1.

Reasons. – This proposal seeks to harmonize the text of article 215, paragraph 1, with that of article 173, paragraph 1, to which it makes reference, concerning the statistical period.

Article 215

Airmail correspondence in transit à découvert. Statistical operations

GREAT BRITAIN **4615.3**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis During the statistical period, all airmail correspondence in transit à découvert shall be placed with the AV 2 delivery bill in a closed bag, which may be a transparent plastic bag, and which shall be placed in the bag containing the letter bill.

Reasons. – When they arrive in an intermediary country in the same bags as the mail for other destinations, airmail correspondence in transit à découvert is sometimes difficult to identify. This is particularly complicated if the mail has not been individually bundled for each country of destination. The use of a separate special bag would help to overcome these difficulties.

Supported by . – Austria, Italy, Spain, Turkey.

Article 217

Return of empty airmail bags

BRAZIL **4617.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Empty airmail bags returned by air shall be made up as special dispatches, described on the AV 7 delivery bill.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4907.1.

Article 219

Accounting for surface transit charges relating to airmails

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4619.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the amendment to article 182 (see proposal 3582.1).

Article 220

Preparation of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weights

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4620.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 For à découvert correspondence reforwarded by air, the creditor administration shall prepare a yearly statement in the form of the annexed specimen AV 4. This shall be done at the end of each statistical period as laid down in article 215, paragraph 1, and based on the particulars appearing on the AV 2 "S" bills. The total weights shall be multiplied by 12 /.../ on the AV 4 statement. If the accounts have to be prepared on the basis of the actual weight of à découvert airmail correspondence, AV 4 statements shall be drawn up as often as is provided for in paragraph 1 for AV 3 statements and on the basis of the corresponding AV 2 bills.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4615.2

Article 220

Preparation of AV 3 and AV 4 statements of weights

CANADA **4620.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Each creditor administration shall prepare a statement in the form of the annexed specimen AV 3, monthly or quarterly as preferred, using the airmail particulars entered on the /.../ C 12 letter bills (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Please refer to the reasons given in support of proposal 2556.6.

Supported by. – Bahamas, Barbados, Cyprus, Ireland.

Article 221

Preparation of AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **4621.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Preparation of AV 5 detailed accounts /.../

1 (No change.)

2 (No change.)

2bis When the air conveyance dues within the country of destination are to be settled, the administration of that country shall send, for acceptance, the AV 5 accounts relating thereto at the same time as the AV 5bis statements of weights and the AV 3bis statements.

3 (Deleted.)

4 AV 5 detailed accounts may be settled directly between administrations or may be included in a general postal account (GPA) prepared quarterly by the creditor administrations which have adopted the offset system of settling accounts /.../.

Reasons. – Bearing in mind the provisions of article 220, paragraph 1, and the fact that practice has made it possible to regard the simultaneous checking of internal AV 5 accounts and AV 5bis statements of weights as normal and efficient, it is proposed that this practice be regulated.
The amendment of paragraph 4 and the deletion of paragraph 3 are consequences of proposal 2501.2. The deletion of the last phrase in the present paragraph 4 is the consequence of the fact that the general postal account, which includes various postal accounts, must be prepared quarterly, thus enabling costs to be recovered as soon as possible.

Article 222

Submission and acceptance of AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements of weights, AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **4622.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Submission and acceptance of AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements of weights and AV 5 detailed accounts /.../

1 As soon as possible and at the latest within six months from the end of the period to which they refer, the creditor administration shall send the debtor administration AV 3 statements, the copies of AV 3bis statements, AV 4 statements when payment for à découvert airmail correspondence is made on the basis of the actual weight, and the relevant AV 5 detailed accounts. /.../

2 After verifying the AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements and accepting the relative AV 5 detailed accounts, the debtor administration shall return one copy of the AV 5 accounts to the creditor administration. If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the similar provisions of article 172, paragraph 2, shall be applied. A creditor administration which has received no notice of amendment within three months of the date of dispatch of the accounts shall regard the accounts as fully accepted and shall send notification to this effect to the debtor administration.

3 (No change.)

4 and 5 (Deleted.)

6, 7 and 8 (No change.)

9 and 10 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – The last sentence of the paragraph 1 has become redundant, owing to the general adoption of the period of eighteen months for the submission of postal accounts (proposal 2503.1). It remains for the administrations to speed up the payments due to airlines and subsequently to recover their expenses.
The provisions concerning the AV 11 account – paragraphs 4, 5 and 9 respectively – have been deleted, as a consequence of proposals 2501.2 and 2503.1.
The rapid submission of accounts provided for in paragraph 10, is the subject of proposal 2501.2.

Article 222

Submission and acceptance of AV 3, AV 3bis and AV 4 statements of weights, AV 5 detailed accounts and AV 11 general accounts

GERMAN DEM REP **4622.2**

Paragraph 8. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2501.1 for comprehensive regulation of the problem in question in the general provisions relating to the preparation and settlement of accounts.

Article 224

C 18bis delivery bill

BRAZIL **4624.1**

Amend as follows:

/.../ Delivery bill for S.A.L. mails

1 Surface mails to be handed over at the airport shall be accompanied by five copies of the AV 7 delivery bill for each stop.

2 These five copies of the AV 7 delivery bill shall be distributed as prescribed in article 205, paragraphs 2 and 3 /.../.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4907.1.

Article 225

Steps to be taken in the event of an interrupted flight,
or of diversion or missending of surface airlifted mails

BRAZIL **4625.1**

Amend as follows:

When mails included in a surface dispatch sent by air are on a flight that is interrupted or are unloaded at an airport other than the one indicated on the AV 7 delivery bill, the procedure shall be as follows:

a (no change);

b (no change);

c the administration of the country of transit shall make out a new delivery bill (C 18 /.../ or AV 7, as required) and redirect the mails as instructed by the administration of origin.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4907.1.

Article 226

Information to be supplied by administrations

SWITZERLAND **4626.1**

Paragraph 1, b. Add the following subparagraph vbis:

vbis a list of its offices of exchange responsible for the airmail service, with details of the exact name of each office as well as its telephone, telex and facsimile numbers;

Reasons. – The information in question would make for quick and direct contact between offices of exchange, for example with a view to speeding up the settlement of cases under investigation and other irregularities. This information could be included in the AV 1 List provided for in article 227, paragraph 1, a.

Supported by . – Austria, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Yugoslavia.

Article 227

Documents to be supplied by the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4627.1**

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – Under the provisions of article 227, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, the International Bureau acts as intermediary between the firm "ABC Travel Guides Ltd" and the UPU member postal administrations and takes out subscriptions for the latter to the various ABC publications. The aim is to provide the administrations with reliable airline and schedule information in good time to enable them to draw up their airmail routeing schedules.
For several years now, this system has been giving rise to serious difficulties:

- non-reception (or delayed reception) by administrations of the most important publication, the "World Airways Guide", causing major problems in the preparation of routeing schedules;
- accounting difficulties resulting from irregularities in indirect billing;
- accumulation of arrears, due in particular to the indirect billing system (the sums owed to the International Bureau by administrations and Restricted Unions amounted to over 175 000 francs at 31 December 1988);
- intensive exchange of messages between administrations, the International Bureau and ABC because of the complexity of the system.

Only 50 percent of the postal administrations use the services of the International Bureau in order to obtain their supplies of ABC publications. A consultation conducted on this subject in 1989 showed that the other administrations obtain these publications through, for example:

- direct subscriptions to ABC or to a regional distribution agency;
- travel agencies;
- airlines, etc.

Moreover, it has been noted that some Restricted Unions are currently studying the possibility:
- either of obtaining on magnetic media the information needed for organizing air routeings;
- or of concluding with the International Society of Aeronautical Telecommunications (SITA) agreements allowing the administrations of their member countries direct access to that society's network and hence to data concerning flights.

After considering the various aspects of the question and noting the extreme ease of methods of obtaining the publications concerned (in particular through airlines and travel agencies) and also the short-term prospects offered by the use of technologies already available, the Executive Council felt that abrogation of the provisions of article 227, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention had become a necessity.

Article 227

Documents to be supplied by the International Bureau

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4627.2**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Publications to be supplied by the International Bureau

1 The International Bureau shall be responsible for preparing the following publications and distributing them to administrations:
a to c (no change).

2 (No change.)

3 Any amendments to the publications listed in paragraph 1 and the date on which the amendments take effect shall be notified to administrations by the quickest means (air or surface), with the minimum of delay and in the most appropriate form.

Reasons. – See proposal 1507.1.

CONVENTION, FORMS (AIRMAIL)

Form AV 3

USSR **4903.1**

Amend in accordance with the model below.

Reasons. – Many administrations make use of the reservation formulated by the 1984 Hamburg Congress in article 220, paragraph 1. This is why it seems practical to merge forms AV 3 and AV 3bis (see related proposal 4903.2). Countries which do not participate in the air conveyance accounts may omit completion of the column relating to "No of the flight used".

Administration reforwarding the mails

AV 3

Office of exchange reforwarding the mails

STATEMENT OF WEIGHTS
Airmails

Date of statement

Administration dispatching the mails	Mails forwarded from to Month or quarter | Year

Notes. To be sent in duplicate

Date of convey-ance	Serial number of mail	Dispatching office	Office of destination	No of the flight used	Weight of each category of item						Observations
					LC/AO		M bags		CP		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9
					kg	g	kg	g	kg	g	
Totals											

Form AV 3bis

USSR **4903.2**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4903.1.

International Bureau note. – If this proposal is accepted, the references to form AV 3bis in article 171 should be amended.

Form AV 4

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4904.1**

At the bottom of the form, replace the words "To be multiplied by 13 or 26[1]" by "To be multiplied by 12[1]".

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4615.2

Form AV 7

BRAZIL **4907.1/Rev 1**

Amend the upper part as follows:

Postal administration of origin	**DELIVERY BILL**	AV 7
Office of origin of the AV 7 bill	☐ **Airmails** ☐ **Airmails of empty bags** ☐ **Surface airlifted mails**	
Office of destination of the AV 7 bill	Date of departure / Time	
	Flight No	

Reasons. – It is absolutely indispensable to rationalize the UPU's forms, which have already been virtually standardized owing to the introduction of computerized systems in most postal administrations. Consequently, the cost of producing and verifying international forms will be correspondingly reduced.
Related proposals: 2564.2, 4617.1, 4624.1, 4625.1.

Note for the Drafting Committee. – If this proposal is adopted, the following provisions will also have to be brought into line accordingly:

Convention, Detailed Regulations: article 165, paragraph 9.
Convention, Forms: forms C 18bis (delete), AV 6, AV 7 S (delete).
Parcels, Detailed Regulations: article 124, paragraph 5, article 125, paragraph 5, article 132, paragraph 6.

Form AV 8

CANADA **4908.1**

Amend form AV 8 to include the following indication:

Total number of bags in the dispatch

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2562.5.

Form AV 8

CANADA **4908.2**

Amend form AV 8 to include the following indication:

Total weight of the dispatch

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2562.6.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **4908.91**

Create the following form AV 8ter:



Size: 150 × 90 mm; colour: bright orange; text printed in black

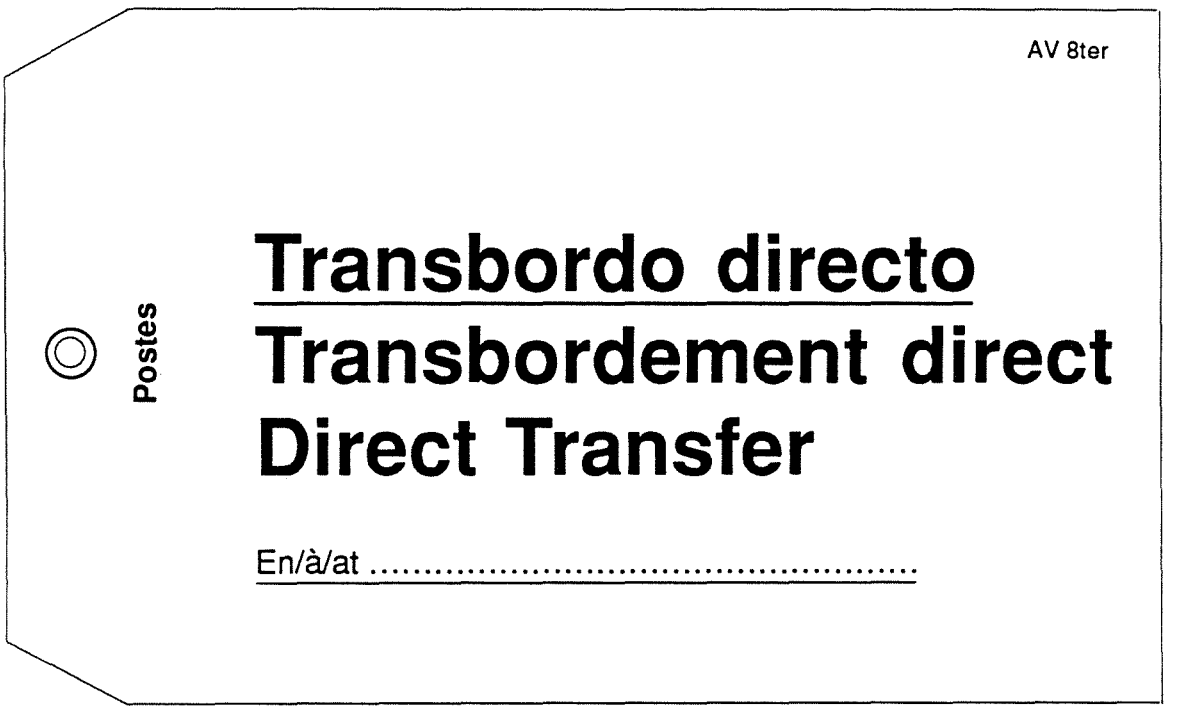
Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 4608.1.

CHILE

4908.92

Amendment to proposal 4908.91

Create the following form AV 8ter:



Size: 150 x 90 mm; colour: bright orange; text printed in black

Reasons. – The airport or airports of transhipment should be specified to avoid confusion. Consequence of proposal 4608.1.

IV

Postal Parcels Agreement

- Final Protocol
- Detailed Regulations
- – Forms

Note. – The proposals are submitted on the basis of the 1984 Hamburg texts.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

SWITZERLAND **5000.1**

Formal opinion

Standardization of the conditions of admission and supplementary services provided in the postal parcels service

Congress,

Noting
the vast differences which exist at present between the postal administrations of member countries with regard to the conditions of admission and supplementary services provided in the postal parcels service,

Considering
that these differences are difficult for customers to understand, complicate the work of the operational services and are a source of many service errors,

Aware
of the need for postal administrations to urgently take all appropriate measures to retain or recover their share of the market in the highly competitive carriage of small goods sector,

Calls on

the postal administrations of member countries to admit for all categories of postal parcel:

- a maximum weight of 20 kg,
- the limits of size laid down in article 20, paragraph 1, of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Hamburg 1984), viz 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 that of the length,
- insured parcels,
- express parcels,
- correspondence and documents of any kind having the character of current and personal correspondence as per article 19, a, iii, third subparagraph, of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Hamburg 1984),
- advice of delivery,
- dispatch of an advice of non-delivery in accordance with article 22, paragraph 2, a or b, of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Hamburg 1984).

Reasons. – Carriage of small goods in the international postal service suffers from an obvious lack of standardization in respect of conditions of acceptance and supplementary services offered. These differences annoy customers, particularly major dispatchers, who then prefer to entrust their items to private carriers providing a full service and applying practically the same conditions of acceptance and carriage throughout their international network. The Post's present unfavourable position on the carriage of small goods market as well as customers' justified demands mean that postal administrations must make urgent efforts to standardize their services, in order to simplify the postal parcels service and make it more attractive.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Vatican.

SWEDEN **5000.2/Rev 1**

Resolution

Development of a range of postal parcel products/services suited to the demands of the international market

Congress,

Noting
that the Post's competitors in the transport of light goods field are making major inroads in the Post's traditional markets,

Noting
that the competitors' range of products is better suited to market needs and that the rates charged are considered reasonable (price based on work done),

Considering
that, if postal administrations wish to remain credible carriers of light goods, their range of products and their rates must be adapted to market demand,

Noting
from several studies that customers want products forwarded in one of the following ways:
- D + 1 forwarding, or the fastest possible forwarding, by a coherent chain of conveyance with fast transhipment and possibly a door-to-door service (corresponding to the Post's EMS);

- a fast service for sending an item anywhere in the world within a guaranteed forwarding time of three to seven days depending on the destination (at present, the Post has the air parcel or, in Europe, Eurocolis);
- an economy service where the low price is more important than the speed of forwarding (in this category, the Post at present has S.A.L. or surface parcels),

Instructs

the Consultative Council for Postal Studies:

a to undertake an urgent study with the aim of identifying and developing a range of new postal parcel products/services suited to the demands of the international market;

b to make specific provision in the study for:
- an examination of the marketing aspects of the existing international postal parcels service and the range of new products/services proposed with a view to facilitating their promotion as competitive, efficient, and completely secure services;
- the possibility of introducing quality of service standards (into the definition of these new parcel services);
- the possibility of setting administrations' payments and the charges collected from customers on the basis of systems different from the ones laid down in the existing Agreement, possibly by bilateral or multilateral agreement;

c to recommend to postal administrations joint action aimed at introducing or developing these services in order to counteract the effects of competition at international level from private companies;

d to report progress in this area to the Executive Council so that the latter may, if necessary, recommend the adoption of appropriate new regulations or procedures as provided in article 102, paragraph 6, r, of the General Regulations.

Supported by. – Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5000.3**

Resolution

Cooperation between the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies towards the establishment of telematics in the Universal Postal Union

Congress,

Noting
that telematics is enjoying an amazing boom at the present time and that it constitutes a fundamental element of the development of society and that its place in that development will continue to expand keeping pace with the gradual introduction throughout the world of information technology in every field of human endeavour,

Noting
that the communications structures which will form one of the bases of society in the 21st century will rely on the intensive use of telematics,

Believing
that, to play a major role in tune with the times, the UPU must keep abreast of this inevitable development in order to retain its share of the communications market by offering modern and competitive services to the customers of the Post,

Considering
on the one hand, the existence of ISO standard 9735 EDIFACT (Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport) developed by the UN and adopted by the ISO,

Considering
on the other hand, the adoption of that standard by organizations which are the UPU's partners in trade (Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and International Air Transport Association (IATA) among others),

Considering
the invitation extended to the UPU by the CCC to establish telematic interfaces between the two organizations,

Deeming
that the UPU must respond positively to the CCC's invitation and establish telematic links with Customs,

Deeming
that, in order to integrate harmoniously with all the links between all the organizations concerned, the UPU must initiate negotiations with its usual trade partners,

Instructs

the Executive Council, in conjunction with the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, to take appropriate measures for the gradual introduction of telematic links with the UPU's trade partners by the most expedient means, taking account of the interests of all the postal administrations of member countries, both developed and developing.

Reasons. – In view of the increasing expansion of telematics in the business world and the growing activity of the Post's partners in this area, especially the Customs, the carriers and the banks, the EC felt that the UPU should quickly take steps to establish telematic links with its trade partners and to exploit the benefits of telematics to its own advantage as well. Accordingly, it considered it necessary for the EC and CCPS to work together in progressively implementing telematic links with the UPU's partners within the framework of ISO standard 9735 EDIFACT, while taking into account the interests of the postal administrations of all the member countries, both developed and developing (see Congress – Doc 66).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5000.4**

Recommendation

Use of the EDIFACT electronic message rules of syntax

Congress,

Wishing
to facilitate the international interchange of data between postal administrations and Customs and between postal administrations and the carriers or other trade partners,

Considering
that it is desirable to use for these trade data interchanges a series of data structure rules agreed upon internationally and applicable universally,

Noting
that the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) has developed a series of syntax rules for messages to be used for electronic interchanges, under the name of EDIFACT (Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport),

Aware
that the syntax rules for EDIFACT messages can be used regardless of their field of application and that their widespread use in international relations will facilitate to a large extent the circulation of postal items,

Noting
that EDIFACT has been accepted by the International Organization for Standardization as international standard ISO 9735,

Recommends

that all postal administrations of member countries should apply the syntax rules for EDIFACT messages, as well as the updates to be issued later, for the preparation of electronic messages to be exchanged between postal administrations and Customs and between postal administrations and carriers or other trade partners.

Reasons. – To facilitate the international exchange of data between postal administrations and Customs and between postal administrations and carriers or other trade partners and to avoid any incompatibility between telematic systems introduced in an uncoordinated way, it is necessary that postal administrations use, in electronic interchanges, the series of standardized message syntax rules known as EDIFACT. These rules were developed by the UN/ECE and accepted by the ISO as international standard ISO 9735. Certain partners of the Post, including the CCC and IATA, have already expressed their support for this standard. The present recommendation addresses the above-mentioned need (see Congress – Doc 66).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5000.5**

Recommendation

Use of the UN Trade Data Elements Directory

Congress,

Wishing
to facilitate the international interchange of data between postal administrations and Customs and between postal administrations and carriers or other trade partners,

Considering
that it is desirable, with regard to the data elements of such trade data interchanges, to use names, descriptions and modes of representation agreed upon at international level and universally applicable,

Deeming
it desirable that these names, descriptions and modes of representation be used for data elements regardless of the context in which the trade data are interchanged,

Noting
that these standardized data elements can be used, with all information interchange methods, on paper as well as with other means of communication, that they may be selected and transmitted one to one or used within the framework of a specific system of interchange rules such as, for example, the EDIFACT (Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport) standard,

In view of
the fact that the directory has been approved by the International Organization for Standardization as international standard ISO 7372,

Recommends

that all postal administrations of member countries should use the names, descriptions and modes of representation of data elements shown in the UN Trade Data Elements Directory, and in the updates to that directory which will be issued subsequently, in data interchanges with Customs and with carriers or other trade partners.

Reasons. – To facilitate the interchange of data between postal administrations and Customs and between postal administrations and carriers or other trade partners, postal administrations should use, in trade data interchanges, the names, descriptions and modes of representation of data elements given in the Trade Data Elements Directory accepted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) as international standard ISO 7372. The present recommendation addresses this need (see Congress – Doc 66).

COLOMBIA **5000.6/Rev 1**

Resolution

Introduction and extension of the postal parcels service

Congress,

Considering
that the exchange of postal parcels is one of the most important services for users of the Post, and that, accordingly, it is imperative that postal administrations pay the closest attention to it in order to provide optimum service in the international context,

Taking into account
that at the present time the postal parcels service is governed by the Postal Parcels Agreement to which 144 member countries of the Union have acceded,

that only 26 member countries are not party to the Postal Parcels Agreement,

In view of
the necessity for postal services to take the appropriate action to play a more effective part in the organization and marketing of parcel traffic in order to gain a greater share of the world market for these exchanges,

Desirous
that postal administrations be able to offer their users a service that guarantees maximum security with regard to both the handling and the delivery of parcels,

Calls on

the administrations of the 26 member countries not yet party to the Postal Parcels Agreement to introduce this service in their international postal exchanges, and

Instructs

the Executive Council:

i to examine the problems preventing this small number of countries from acceding to the Postal Parcels Agreement and to consider ways of enabling them to do so;

ii to undertake an economic study of the postal parcels service with a view to facilitating its marketing and promotion as a competitive, efficient and completely secure service;

iii to study the possibility of making the postal parcels service mandatory throughout the Union;

iv to submit proposals to that effect to the next Congress.

Washington, Chairman of Congress

Reasons. –

1 To make the postal parcels service more flexibile and efficient, properly geared to the needs of users and appropriate to the current demands of international business.
2 Given the complexity of the economic provisions and the many ad hoc reservations that currently hinder the development of the postal parcels service, it is impossible to penetrate the competitive field of the world market for the conveyance of parcels.
3 The "Three-yearly report on the development of the postal services 1982–1984", produced by the International Bureau of the UPU, noted an annual decline of 0.75 percent per annum (negative growth) in the postal parcels service.

Supported by. – Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru,

PARCELS, AGREEMENT

Article 2

Postal parcels

FINLAND, ITALY **5002.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Amend as follows:

1 Items called "postal parcels" of which the individual weight shall not exceed 20 kilogrammes may be exchanged either direct or via one or more countries. On the basis of bilateral agreements, administrations may exchange postal parcels which exceed 20 kilogrammes.

2 The exchange of parcels exceeding 10 kilogrammes shall be optional. Countries which fix a weight of less than 20 kilogrammes shall, however, admit parcels in transit in bags or other closed receptacles up to a weight of 20 kilogrammes. For parcels weighing more than 20 kilogrammes, the agreement of the country of transit shall be obligatory.

Reasons. – Owing to the keen competition in the parcels conveyance market, the currently accepted maximum weight for the postal parcel has become a factor limiting and even diminishing our share of the market.
To enable us to maintain the present standard of the parcel-post service or to increase our share of the parcels conveyance market, it ought to be possible, by means of the proposed bilateral agreements, to raise the maximum weight limit for postal parcels.

Supported by. – Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Vatican.

Article 4

Categories of parcels

NORWAY, BELGIUM **5004.1**

Paragraph 3, b. Amend as follows:

b "express parcel", any parcel which, on arrival at the office of destination, shall be delivered to the place of address by special messenger, or which, in those countries whose administrations do not undertake delivery to the place of address, gives rise to the delivery, by special messenger, of an advice of arrival or an advice transmitted by telephone, telex or any other modern means of communication; nevertheless, if the address of the addressee is situated outside the local delivery area of the office of destination, delivery by special messenger shall not be obligatory.

Reasons. – In several cases, the use of modern means of communication to notify customers of the arrival of a parcel is cheaper and faster than delivering an advice by special messenger.
The proposed amendment therefore seeks to make the service more effective and more flexible.

Supported by. – Denmark, Finland, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Vatican.

Article 5

Weight steps

FINLAND **5005.1**

Supplement as follows:

1 The parcels defined in article 4 shall be classed in the following weight steps:
up to 1 kg
above 1 up to 3 kg
above 3 up to 5 kg
above 5 up to 10 kg
above 10 up to 15 kg
above 15 up to 20 kg
above 20 kg.

2 Countries which by reason of their internal regulations are unable to adopt the metric-decimal system of weight may substitute for the weight steps provided for in paragraph 1 the following equivalents (in pounds avoirdupois):

		up to	1 kg	up to	2 lb
over	1 and	up to	3 kg	2 to	7 lb
over	3 and	up to	5 kg	7 to	11 lb
over	5 and	up to	10kg	11 to	22 lb
over	10 and	up to	15 kg	22 to	33 lb
over	15 and	up to	20 kg	33 to	44 lb
above	20 kg				44 lb.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5002.1.

CANADA **5005.91**

Create the following new article 5bis:

Article 5bis

Quality of service targets

1 Administrations of destination shall fix a service target for the handling of air parcels addressed to their country. The target shall be no less favourable than those for comparable items in their domestic service.

2 Administrations of destination shall also, as far as possible, fix a service target for the handling of surface parcels addressed to their country.

3 Administrations of origin shall fix service targets for air and surface parcels for abroad by reference to the targets fixed by the administrations of destination.

Reasons. – Similar to those for proposal 2032.91.

Article 10

Parcels for delivery free of charges and fees

PAKISTAN **5010.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 When delivery free of charge is requested after the parcel has been posted, an additional charge for a request for delivery free of charge shall be collected from the sender at the time the request is made. This charge, fixed at 4 francs (1.31 SDR) as a maximum, shall be collected by the administration of origin. If the request is to be sent by telegraph or any telematic service the sender shall also pay the corresponding charge.

Reasons. – With a view to utilizing all appropriate services for speedier communication of the sender's instructions.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 13

Supplementary charges

PAKISTAN **5013.1**

Subparagraph n. Amend as follows:

n charge for a request for withdrawal from the post /.../, alteration or correction of address;

Reasons. – To bring the provision into line with the title of article 37 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 14

Scale

PAKISTAN **5014.1**

Paragraph 1, table, subparagraph m, column 3. Amend as follows:

If the sender has asked for his request to be sent by telegraph <u>or telematic service</u>, the telegraph <u>or telematic</u> charge shall be added to this charge.	

Reasons. – With a view to utilizing all appropriate services for speedier communication of the sender's instructions.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 14

Scale

PAKISTAN **5014.2**

Paragraph 1, table, subparagraph n. Amend as follows:

n	Charge for a request for withdrawal from the post /.../, alteration <u>or correction</u> of address	4 francs (1.31 SDR) at most	The following shall be added to this charge: the appropriate /.../ charge if the request is to be sent by <u>any service other than the post</u>.

Reasons. – To bring the provision into line with the title of article 37 of the Postal Parcels Agreement and with a view to utilizing all appropriate services for implementing it.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 21

Treatment of parcels wrongly accepted

CHILE **5021.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 When a wrongly admitted parcel or part of its contents is neither delivered to the addressee nor returned to sender, the administration of origin shall be notified without delay how the parcel has been dealt with by means of a form conforming to the attached specimen C 33/CP 10bis. This notification (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – To facilitate implementation of the Universal Postal Convention, article 36, paragraph 8, the EC has proposed introducing a standard form C 33/CP 10bis designed to inform postal and customs authorities about seized postal items.
This form, stemming from the above-mentioned proposal and designed for its implementation, should also be used in application of this rule.

Article 23

Insured parcels

FINLAND **5023.1**

Paragraph 1, a. Amend as follows:

a postal administrations:
i each administration may limit the insured value, so far as it is concerned, to an amount which may not be less than 10 000 francs (3266.91 SDR) or the amount adopted in its internal service if it is less than 10 000 francs (3266.91 SDR);
ii in the service between countries whose administrations have adopted different limits, all parties shall observe the lowest limit;

Reasons. – Raising the amount of the insured value from 7000 to 10 000 francs in order to:
- meet the needs of the customers;
- maintain the competitive edge.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Vatican.

Article 23

Insured parcels

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP **5023.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The following rules shall govern the insured value of insured parcels:
a postal administrations:
i the lowest limit of the insured value may not be less than 100 francs (32.67 SDR);
ii (present text of subparagrph i);
iii in the service between countries whose administrations have adopted different maximum limits, all parties shall observe the lowest limit;
b (no change).

Reasons. – Because no lowest limit for the insured value has been fixed in the Postal Parcels Agreement, parcels with a value of a few francs are found in relations between certain countries. Despite their very low value, these parcels have to be given special treatment throughout their transmissions and call for a great deal of work on the part of the postal services. Their admission runs counter to the idea of insured parcels.

Article 27

Advice of delivery

BANGLADESH **5027.1**

Amend as follows:

The sender of a parcel may request an advice of delivery under the conditions laid down in article 48 of the Convention. However, administrations may restrict this service to registered and insured parcels if such restriction is provided for in their internal service.

Reasons. – The proposed modification will help to expand the scope of service to the customers. Moreover, some countries may allow advice of delivery in case of both registered and insured parcels. It would be reasonable to include registered parcels also within the restricted items.

Article 28

Non-delivery to the addressee

PAKISTAN **5028.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The charge mentioned in article 13, f, for sending the instructions referred to in paragraph 1 may be collected either from the sender or from the third party; when the advice relates to several parcels posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender and addressed to the same addressee the charge shall be collected once only. In case of transmission by telegraph or any telematic service, the corresponding /.../ charge shall also be collected.

Reasons. – With a view to utilizing all appropriate services for speedier communication of the instructions of the sender or the third party concerned.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 29

Return to sender of undelivered parcels

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP **5029.1/Rev 2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 /.../ A parcel shall be returned by the route normally used for the transmission of mails dispatched by the administration returning the parcel. It may not be returned by air unless the sender has guaranteed payment of the air surcharges.

Reasons. – The administration returning the parcel sometimes does not use the route followed by the parcel on its outward journey. In such cases, it would not be expedient to make up a special mail specifically for the parcels to be returned. Moreover, in the case of parcels which have arrived à découvert via several administrations, it is often difficult to ascertain the outward route followed (see also related proposal 5538.1/Rev 1).

Article 31

Redirection in consequence of change of address by the addressee, or of the alteration of an address

PAKISTAN **5031.1**

Amend the title and paragraph 1 as follows:

Redirection in consequence of change of address by the addressee or of the alteration or correction of an address

1 If an addressee changes his address or if an address is altered or corrected under article 37, a parcel may be redirected either within the country of destination or out of that country.

Reasons. – To bring the provision into line with the title of article 37 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 35

Non-compliance by an administration with given instructions

GERMANY, FED REP OF **5035.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The administration of the sender's country of residence shall be authorized automatically to bill the charges referred to in paragraph 1 to the administration which has not complied with the instructions given and which, although duly informed, has allowed three months to pass from the date (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In many cases, the postal administrations of destination send an interim communication, which fails to specify the reasons for non-compliance with given instructions, just before the expiry of this period, which was hitherto five months. This requires a further exchange of correspondence and the customer (sender) is faced with unacceptable waiting times until the charges are finally reimbursed to him.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Vatican.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

LUXEMBOURG **5039.1**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 When the loss, total theft or total damage is due to a case of force majeure for which indemnity is not payable, the sender shall be entitled to repayment of /.../ the charges paid, with the exception of the insurance charge.

Reasons. – The insurance charge is intended to cover the risks incurred by an insured item. Indemnities are paid by the postal administrations on the basis of the contractual relations which exist between themselves and the sender or the addressee, which are defined in the Acts.
It is illogical to reimburse this insurance "premium", irrespective of whether the claim which has arisen has given rise to indemnification or not.

Supported by. – Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Ireland, Italy, Vatican.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

FINLAND **5039.2**

Paragraph 3, b. Supplement as follows:

b for other parcels, the following amounts:
90 francs (29.40 SDR) per parcel up to 5 kg;
135 francs (44.10 SDR) per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
180 francs (58.80 SDR) per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
225 francs (73.51 SDR) per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg;
in addition, 45 francs (14.70 SDR) per parcel for every 5 kilogrammes or fraction above 20 kilogrammes.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5002.1.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

BRAZIL **5039.3**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The sender shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding, in principle, to the actual amount of the loss or theft of or damage to a parcel posted on or after the date of entry into force of the present Agreement (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Same as those given in support of proposal 2050.3.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND **5039.4**

Paragraph 10. Amend as follows:

10 The administration of origin shall have the option of paying senders in its country, for uninsured parcels, the indemnities prescribed by its internal legislation for items of the same kind, provided that such indemnities are not lower than those laid down in paragraph 3, b. The same shall apply to the administration of destination when the indemnity is paid to the addressee under the terms of paragraph 8. However, the amounts laid down in paragraph 3, b, shall remain applicable:

i in the event of recourse against the administration liable;

ii if the sender waives his rights in favour of the addressee or if the addressee waives his rights in favour of the sender.

Reasons. – The aim of this amendment, of an optional nature, is to put the sender and the addressee of a postal parcel on an equal footing, taking account of the special characteristics of each country. At present, addressees who accept damaged or rifled parcels with reservations are unable to benefit from the indemnities provided for by domestic legislation. Moreover, customers cannot understand why a higher indemnity should be received for an outward parcel than for an inward one.
As the right of recourse against the administration liable is based on the amounts fixed in paragraph 3, b, administrations applying this amendment would bear only the resultant extra financial cost.
The situation will, however, have to be avoided where the addressee or sender takes advantage of the waiving of rights concerned in order to obtain a higher indemnity.
See also proposal 2050.2.

Supported by. – Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Netherlands, Norway.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

NORWAY **5039.5**

Paragraphs 3, b, and 4. Amend as follows:

b for other parcels, the following amounts:
135 francs (44.10 SDR) per parcel up to 5 kg;
200 francs (65.34 SDR) per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
270 francs (88.21 SDR) per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
340 francs (111.07 SDR) per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg.

4 Notwithstanding paragraph 3, b, administrations may agree to apply, in their reciprocal relations, the maximum amount of 340 francs (111.07 SDR) per parcel regardless of the weight.

Reasons. – Increase in the amounts payable for parcels in order to:
- satisfy customer service requirements;
- maintain a competitive edge.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Iceland, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

PAKISTAN **5039.6**

Paragraph 3, b. Amend as follows:

b for other parcels, the following amounts:
45 francs (14.70 SDR) per parcel up to 3 kg;
90 francs (29.40 SDR) per parcel above 3 up to 5 kg;
135 francs (44.10 SDR) per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
180 francs (58.80 SDR) per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
225 francs (73.51 SDR) per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg.

Reasons. – The parcel weight steps given in article 5 are 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg. In order to rationalize the liability in the lower weight steps, it is proposed that another step be introduced for parcels weighing up to 3 kg. A substantial number of parcels booked and received in our administration fall into this category.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 39

Principle and extent of liability of postal administrations

IRAQ **5039.7**

Paragraph 3, b. Amend as follows:

b for other parcels, the following amounts:
145 francs (47.3 SDR) per parcel up to 5 kg;
250 francs (82 SDR) per parcel above 5 up to 10 kg;
300 francs (98 SDR) per parcel above 10 up to 15 kg;
400 francs (131 SDR) per parcel above 15 up to 20 kg.

Reasons. – Owing to the rise in prices and the inadequancy of the indemnity to cover the value of the articles conveyed, and in view of the competition from private courier firms which convey parcels, the amount of the indemnity in question needs reviewing. The increase amounts to 50 percent of the amounts appearing in the Postal Parcels Agreement (Hamburg 1984).

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Article 42

Determination of liability between postal administrations

GERMANY, FED REP OF, TURKEY **5042.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 If the loss, theft or damage occurs in course of conveyance without it being possible to establish in which country's territory or service it happened, the administrations concerned shall bear the loss equally; however, in the case of an uninsured parcel, when the amount of indemnity does not exceed the amount fixed in article 39, paragraph 3, b, for a parcel up to 5 kg, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consideration of the amount of indemnity should be closely linked to the amount mentioned in article 39, paragraph 3, b, of the Postal Parcels Agreement, applicable for a parcel weighing up to 5 kg (at present 90 gold francs, ie 29.40 SDR).

Supported by. – Austria, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Vatican.

Article 42

Determination of liability between postal administrations

JORDAN **5042.2/Rev 1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 When the loss, theft or damage occurs in the service of an air carrier, the administration of the country which collects the conveyance dues in accordance with article 86, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall pay the administration of origin /.../ the indemnity paid or due as well as the charges and fees paid or due to the sender, subject to article 1, paragraph 6, of the Convention and paragraph 7 of this article. It shall be for the former administration to recover these amounts (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Same reasons as for proposal 2055.2. We deemed it necessary to add "or due" to "paid" so as to avoid potential problems arising where some carriers require proof of actual payment to the sender as the prerequisite for payment of the amount in question to the administration concerned, whereas, for one reason or another, payment has not in fact been made to the sender entitled to it. This is why we feel this amendment should be introduced.

Supported by. – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Rep.

Article 43

Payment of indemnity

GREAT BRITAIN **5043.1**

Paragraphs 2 to 4. Amend as follows:

2 This payment 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.

3 When the administration responsible for the payment does not undertake to cover risks of force majeure and when, at the end of the period prescribed in paragraph 2, the question of whether the loss, theft or damage is due to such causes has not been decided, it may exceptionally postpone settlement of the indemnity for another three months.

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed three months to pass: (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Customers cannot understand why it can take as long as six months before they receive an answer to an inquiry. This amendment is designed to reduce the waiting time to four months, which seems very reasonable considering the modern means of communication now available.
See also proposal 2058.1.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican

Article 43

Payment of indemnity

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **5043.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The administration of origin or destination, as the case may be, shall be authorized to indemnify the rightful claimant on behalf of the administration which, having participated in the conveyance and having been duly informed, has allowed five months to pass:
- without finally settling the matter; the return of a C 9 form which has not been completed in accordance with the provisions of article 147, paragraphs 9 and 12, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention shall not be considered as final settlement; or
- (no change).

Reasons. – C 9 forms are frequently returned without certain information (date of delivery, addressee's declaration made out on a form conforming to the specimen C 32, etc). In some cases, the administration of destination authorizes the administration of origin of the item under inquiry to pay half the indemnity on its behalf, without detailed investigation of the inquiry. The purpose of this proposal is to ensure that a detailed investigation is always made.

Article 43

Payment of indemnity

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **5043.3**

Create the following paragraph 4bis:

4bis Postal administrations which state in the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement that they are not bound to comply with article 43, paragraph 4, of the Agreement as regards final settlement of inquiries within five months shall notify a period within which they will finally settle the matter.

Reasons. – Administrations accepting inquiries about items intended for one of the above-mentioned countries cannot inform their customers until they receive a final reply from the country of destination. In some cases, investigation of the inquiry may take several years.
See also proposal 2058.3.

Article 46

Outward and inward land rate

FINLAND **5046.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 1, table. Supplement as follows:

Weight steps	Outward and inward land rate	
	Guideline rates	
1	2	
	g fr	SDR
Up to 1 kg	8	2.61
Above 1 up to 3 kg	10	3.27
Above 3 up to 5 kg	12	3.92
Above 5 up to 10 kg	15	4.90
Above 10 up to 15 kg	18	5.88
Above 15 up to 20 kg	20	6.53
In addition, for every 5 kg or fraction above 20 kg	2	0.65

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5002.1.

Article 46

Outward and inward land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5046.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to the outward and inward land rates fixed as follows, for each country and each parcel:

Weight steps 1	Outward and inward land rate Guideline rate 2	
	g fr	SDR
Up to 1 kg	8	2.61
Above 1 up to 3 kg	10	3.27
Above 3 up to 5 kg	12	3.92
Above 5 up to 10 kg	15	4.90
Above 10 up to 15 kg	18	5.88
Above 15 up to 20 kg	20	6.53

In case of allocation of rates in accordance with article 53, paragraph 3, the following guideline rates are recommended:

	g fr	SDR
Inward and outward land rate per parcel	12.24	4.00
Inward and outward land rate per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails	1.22	0.40

Nevertheless, administrations may:
(remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Article 53 of the Postal Parcels Agreement lays down the general principle for the allocation of rates to administrations. This allocation is made, in principle, in respect of each parcel. However, in the case of transmission by closed mails, the rates may also be allocated in bulk for each weight step.
In addition, under article 53, paragraph 3, also in the case of transmission by closed mails, administrations may agree to credit one another with sums calculated per parcel or per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails on the basis of the land and sea rates.
Determination of these average payments per parcel or per kilogramme on the basis of statistical factors is laid down in the Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 149. This method could be further simplified if a unit payment rate could be applied, irrespective of the country of origin, to all parcels received by an administration using that method.
With the aim of giving administrations reference values for setting outward and inward land rates per parcel and per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails, it is proposed to supplement article 46 with the above guideline rates.

Article 46

Outward and inward land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5046.3**

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 rate	
1	2	
	gfr	SDR
Up to 1 kg	8	2.61
Above 1 up to 3 kg	10	3.27
Above 3 up to 5 kg	12	3.92
Above 5 up to 10 kg	15	4.90
Above 10 up to 15 kg	18	5.88
Above 15 up to 20 kg	20	6.53

Bearing in mind the above guideline rates, administrations shall fix their outward and inward land rates to bring these into relation with the costs of their service. However, their inward land rates may not be more than 30 percent higher than their outward rates.

1bis Outward and inward land rates shall be published by the International Bureau in the Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels).

2 to 4 (No change.)

Reasons. – Article I of the Final Protocol to the Postal Parcels Agreement shows that, notwithstanding article 46, many administrations would like to fix their inward land rates at a level higher than that of their outward land rates. This is justified by the higher costs incurred in processing inward parcels.
Studies have shown that the majority of countries participating in the postal parcels service are in favour of partial liberalization, permitting inward land rates to be increased up to 30 percent over outward land rates.
For control purposes, the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union will publish in the Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels) not only the inward land rates but also the outward land rates.

Article 46

Outward and inward land rate

PAKISTAN **5046.4**

Amendment to proposal 5046.3

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations shall be subject to the /.../ outward and inward land rates fixed as follows, for each country and each parcel:

Weight steps	Outward and inward land rate	
	Guideline rate	
1	2	
	gfr	SDR
Up to 1 kg	8	2.61
Above1 up to 3 kg	10	3.27
Above3 up to 5 kg	12	3.92
Above 5 up to10 kg	15	4.90
Above 10 up to15 kg	18	5.88
Above15 up to20 kg	20	6.53

Bearing in mind the above guideline rates, administrations shall fix their outward and inward land rates to bring these into relation with the costs of their service. /.../

Reasons. – This amendment is aimed at removing the restriction placed on the reduction of outward land rates. Basically, the outward land rates account for the handling costs of the administration of origin for parcels sent abroad. It would therefore be advisable to leave each administration free to reduce this rate in order to offer advantages to users for social and economic reasons, with any losses resulting from such a policy being borne by the administration concerned. Moreover, as the cost of handling a parcel addressed to a foreign country is far less than the cost of handling a foreign parcel received for delivery, there is no sense in relating the outward rates to the inward rates in a manner that ensures maintenance of a high outward rate. That aspect is already taken care of by the guideline rates mentioned in this article.

Article 47

Transit land rate

FINLAND **5047.1/Rev 1**

Paragrah 1, table. Add the following new column:

in addition, for every 5 kg or fraction above 20 kg	
8	
gfr	SDR
3.00	0.98
4.20	1.37
5.60	1.83
0.80	0.26

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5002.1.

Article 47

Transit land rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5047.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Parcels exchanged between two administrations or between two offices of the same country by means of the land services of one or more other administrations shall be subject to the following transit land rates, payable to the countries whose services take part in the routeing on land:

Distance steps	Transit land rates											
	Up to 1 kg		Above 1 up to 3 kg		Above 3 up to 5 kg		Above 5 up to 10 kg		Above 10 up to 15 kg		Above 15 up to 20 kg	
	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR
Up to 600 km	0.60	0.20	1.60	0.52	2.90	0.95	5.10	1.67	8.30	2.71	11.50	3.76
Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.90	0.29	2.30	0.75	4.10	1.34	7.30	2.38	11.90	3.89	16.50	5.39
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	1.20	0.39	3.10	1.01	5.50	1.80	9.80	3.20	15.90	5.19	22.10	7.22
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.30	0.10	0.70	0.23	1.40	0.46	2.40	0.78	3.90	1.27	5.40	1.76

In case of allocation of rates in accordance with article 53, paragraph 3, the following guideline rates are recommended:

Distance steps	Transit land rate			
	per parcel		per kg of gross weight of mails	
	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR
Up to 600 km	4.50	1.47	0.60	0.20
Above 600 km up to 1000 km	6.40	2.09	0.90	0.29
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	8.60	2.81	1.20	0.39
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	2.00	0.65	0.30	0.10

Reasons. –

Transit land rates fixed in accordance with article 47 of the Postal Parcels Agreement

Pursuant to Hamburg Congress resolution C 22, the Executive Council decided to adjust the transit land rates as a function of the revised land transit charges for letter post. The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above was the same as that used in fixing the present rates, viz the "parcel-post/letter-post comparative method" described in Tokyo Congress – Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, this method consists in fixing the amount of the transit rates by reference to the land transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates of land transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 47, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

However, as these distance steps (except for the 600 to 1000 km step) do not tally with those of the scale of land transit charges, the transit charges applied in calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales – see Congress – Doc 61):

Up to 600 km	0.64 g fr
Above 600 up to 1000 km	0.92 g fr
Above 1000 up to 2000 km	1.23 g fr
Above 2000 for each additional 1000 km	0.29 g fr

The proposed rates have been rounded up or down to the nearest ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than or less than 0.05.

Transit land rates fixed in accordance with article 53, paragraph 3, of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Rates per parcel or per kg of gross weight of the mails)

Article 53 of the Postal Parcels Agreement defines the general principle of the allocation of rates to administrations. The allocation is normally made per parcel. In the case of transmission by closed mails, the rates may also be allocated in bulk per weight step.
In addition, article 53, paragraph 3 gives administrations – also in the case of transmission by closed mails – the option of agreeing to credit each other with sums calculated per parcel or per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails on the basis of the land and sea rates.
Determination of these average payments per parcel or per kilogramme on the basis of statistical factors is stipulated in article 149 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement.
This method could be further simplified if a unit rate of payment could be applied, regardless of the country of origin, to all parcels received by an administration that was party to the said method.
With the aim of indicating to administrations reference values that will enable them to fix their transit land rates per parcel and per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails, it is proposed that article 47 be supplemented by the guideline rates shown above.

International Bureau note. – The Parcel Post Working Party calculated for the Hamburg Congress the value of the amounts "Above 2000 km for each additional 1000 km", using the following data:

	g fr	difference between steps	g fr	difference between steps	g fr	difference between steps	g fr	difference between steps	g fr	difference between steps	g fr	difference between steps
	0 – 1 kg		1 – 3 kg		3 – 5 kg		5 – 10 kg		10 – 15 kg		15 – 20 kg	
Above 2000 up to 3000 km	1.4		3.6		6.5		11.5		18.7		26.0	
Above 3000 up to 4000 km	1.7	0.3	4.3	0.7	7.8	1.3	13.8	2.3	22.4	3.7	31.1	5.1
Above 4000 up to 5000 km	2.0	0.3	5.0	0.7	8.9	1.1	15.9	2.1	25.8	3.4	35.8	4.7
Above 5000 up to 6000 km	2.2	0.2	5.6	0.6	10.0	1.1	17.8	1.9	29.0	3.2	40.1	4.3

With these data the rates of increase for distances "above 2000 km for each additional 1000 km" were calculated and, in order to keep a uniform structure, were rounded off as follows:

	Up to 1 kg	Above 1 up to 3 kg	Above 3 up to 5 kg	Above 5 up to 10 kg	Above 10 up to 15 kg	Above 15 up to 20 kg
	g fr	g fr	g fr	g fr	g fr	g fr
Rate of increase	0.30	0.70	1.50	2.20	3.60	5.00

These amounts were adopted by the Hamburg Congress.
In the Washington scale, there is only one reduction, ie for parcels from 3 to 5 kg (1.40 g fr instead of 1.50 g fr). To give this scale exactly the same uniform structure as the Hamburg scale, the 1.40 g fr obtained in this draft scale would have to be raised to 1.50 g fr.
However, this would falsify the calculations made for the new draft in which it will be noticed that the prices per 1000 km are much more uniform from one weight step to another. In fact, the 1.40 g fr obtained for parcels of 3 to 5 kg is much closer to 1.35 g fr (obtained by multiplying the average weight of this weight step of 4.5 kg by the value relating to parcels of 1 kg) than 1.50 g fr.
The International Bureau therefore recommends retaining the 1.40 g fr even though it is lower than the figure in the Hamburg scale.

Article 48

Sea rate

FINLAND **5048.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 2, table. Add the following new column:

in addition, for every 5 kg or fraction above 20 kg	
9	
gfr	SDR
1.80	0.59
2.40	0.78
2.80	0.91
3.20	1.05
3.50	1.14
3.80	1.24
4.00	1.30
4.20	1.37
4.40	1.44
0.10	0.03

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5002.1.

Article 48

Sea rate

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5048.2**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 For each sea conveyance used, the sea rate shall be calculated according to the following table:

Distance steps		Weight steps											
a expressed in nautical miles	b expressed in km after conversion on the basis of 1 n.m. = 1.852 km	Up to 1 kg		Above 1 up to 3 kg		Above 3 up to 5 kg		Above 5 up to 10 kg		Above 10 up to 15 kg		Above 15 up to 20 kg	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR
Up to 500 n.m.	Up to 926 km	0.50	0.16	1.20	0.39	2.10	0.69	3.70	1.21	6.00	1.96	8.30	2.71
Above 500 up to 1000	Above 926 up to 1852	0.60	0.20	1.40	0.46	2.50	0.82	4.40	1.44	7.20	2.35	10.00	3.27
Above 1000 up to 2000	Above 1852 up to 3704	0,60	0,20	1.60	0.52	2.90	0.95	5.10	1.67	8.30	2.71	11.40	3.72
Above 2000 up to 3000	Above 3704 up to 5556	0.70	0.23	1.80	0.59	3.20	1.05	5.70	1.86	9.20	3.01	12.70	4.15
Above 3000 up to 4000	Above 5556 up to 7408	0.80	0.26	1.90	0.62	3.40	1.11	6.10	1.99	9.90	3.23	13.70	4.48
Above 4000 up to 5000	Above 7408 up to 9260	0,80	0,26	2.00	0.65	3.60	1.18	6.50	2.12	10.50	3.43	14.60	4.77
Above 5000 up to 6000	Above 9260 up to 11 112	0.90	0.29	2.10	0.69	3.80	1.24	6.80	2.22	11.10	3.63	15.30	5.00
Above 6000 up to 7000	Above 11 112 up to 12 964	0.90	0.29	2.20	0.72	4.00	1.31	7.10	2.32	11.50	3.76	16.00	5.23
Above 7000 up to 8000	Above 12 964 up to 14 816	0,90	0,29	2.30	0.75	4.10	1.34	7.40	2.42	12.00	3.92	16.60	5.42
Above 8000 per additional 1000	Above 14 816 per additional 1852	0.10	0.03	0,10	0,03	0,10	0,03	0.20	0.07	0,40	0,13	0,50	0,16

In case of allocation of rates in accordance with article 53, paragraph 3, the following guideline rates are recommended:

Distance steps		Sea rate			
a Expressed in nautical miles	b Expressed in km after conversion on the basis of 1 n.m. = 1.852 km	per parcel		per kg of gross weight of mails	
		g fr	SDR	g fr	SDR
Up to 500 n.m.	Up to 926 km	3.20	1.05	0.50	0.16
Above 500 up to 1000	Above 926 up to 1852	3.90	1.27	0.60	0.20
Above 1000 up to 2000	Above 1852 up to 3704	4.40	1.44	0.60	0.20
Above 2000 up to 3000	Above 3704 up to 5556	5.00	1.63	0.70	0.23
Above 3000 up to 4000	Above 5556 up to 7408	5.30	1.73	0.80	0.26
Above 4000 up to 5000	Above 7408 up to 9260	5.70	1.86	0.80	0.26
Above 5000 up to 6000	Above 9260 up to 11 112	6.00	1.96	0.90	0.29
Above 6000 up to 7000	Above 11 112 up to 12 964	6.20	2.03	0.90	0.29
Above 7000 up to 8000	Above 12 964 up to 14 816	6.40	2.09	0.90	0.29
Above 8000 per additional 1000	Above 14 816 per additional 1852	0.20	0.07	0.10	0.03

Reasons. –

Sea rates fixed in accordance with article 48 of the Postal Parcels Agreement

Pursuant to Hamburg Congress resolution C 22, the Executive Council decided to adjust the sea rates as a function of the revised sea transit charges for letter post. As in the case of the existing rates, the adjustment was made on the basis of the said transit charges increased by 10 percent (see Annotated Acts, vol 3, p 57, note 2, b, on part IV of the Agreement). The method used for calculating the new rates proposed above was the same as that used in fixing the present rates, viz the "parcel-post/letter-post comparative method" described in Tokyo Congress – Doc 13 (see Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pp 483–486). Briefly, this method consists in fixing the amount of the sea rates by reference to the sea transit charges. To this end, the average weights determined for each step (ie 1, 2.5, 4.5, 8, 13 and 18 kg respectively for the 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 kg weight steps) are multiplied by the revised rates (increased by 10 percent) of the sea transit charges applicable to each distance step laid down in article 48, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. However, as these distance steps do not tally with those of the scale of sea transit charges up to the 3000–4000 nautical mile step, the transit charges applied in calculating the new rates are as follows (they were determined in the course of drawing up the revised transit charge scales – see Congress – Doc 61):

Up to 500 nautical miles	0.63 g fr
Above 500 up to 1000	0.76 g fr
Above 1000 up to 2000	0.87 g fr
Above 2000 up to 3000	0.97 g fr
Above 3000 up to 4000	1.04 g fr

Above 4000 nautical miles, rates of the sea transit charges.

The proposed new rates are basic rates, ie rates which, when increased by 50 percent, are equivalent to the revised letter-post sea transit charges increased by 10 percent. They have been rounded up or down to the nearest ten centimes according to whether the fraction is equal to/greater than or less than 0.05.

Sea rates fixed in accordance with article 53, paragraph 3, of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Rates per parcel or per kg of gross weight of the mails)

Article 53 of the Postal Parcels Agreement defines the general principle of the allocation of rates to administrations. The allocation is normally made per parcel. In the case of transmission by closed mails, the rates may also be allocated in bulk per weight step.
In addition, article 53, paragraph 3 gives administrations – also in the case of transmission by closed mails – the option of agreeing to credit each other with sums calculated per parcel or per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails on the basis of the land and sea rates.
Determination of these average payments per parcel or per kilogramme on the basis of statistical factors is stipulated in article 149 of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement. This method could be further simplified if a unit rate of payment could be applied, regardless of the country of origin, to all parcels received by an administration that was party to the said method.
With the aim of indicating to administrations reference values that will enable them to fix their sea rates per parcel and per kilogramme of gross weight of the mails, it is proposed that article 48 be supplemented by the guideline rates shown above.

International Bureau note. – As the increase in the prices in the scale is quite small for the various distances above 500 nautical miles, rounding off the figures in g fr makes the prices the same for parcels of 1 kg over the following distances: 500 to 1000 and 1000 to 2000 nautical miles; 3000 to 4000 and 4000 to 5000 nautical miles; and 5000 to 6000, 6000 to 7000 and 7000 to 8000 nautical miles. The same occurred when the sea rates were calculated by the 1984 Hamburg Congress (4000 to 5000, 5000 to 6000 and 6000 to 7000 nautical miles).

Article 50

Application of new rates following unforeseeable changes in routeing

PAKISTAN **5050.1**

Amend as follows:

When, for reasons of force majeure or any other unforeseeable occurrence, an administration is obliged to use for the conveyance of its own parcels a new dispatch route which causes additional sea or land conveyance costs, it shall be required to inform immediately by telegram or any appropriate telematic service all the administrations whose parcel mails or à découvert parcels are sent in transit by way of its country. From the fifth day following the day on which this information is sent, the intermediate administration shall be authorized to charge the administration of origin the land and sea rates which correspond to the new route.

Reasons. – With a view to utilizing all appropriate services for speedier communication of the information to the administration concerned.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 51

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5051.1**

Paragraphs 4 and 5. Amend as follows:

4 Each administration of destination which provides air conveyance of air parcels 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. These dues shall be uniform for all mails from abroad, whether or not the air parcels are reforwarded by air.

5 The dues referred to in paragraph 4 shall be fixed in the form of a single price calculated, for all air parcels addressed to the country, on the basis of the rate actually paid for air conveyance of parcels within the country of destination less the corresponding surface conveyance costs, but not exceeding the maximum rate provided for in paragraph 1, and according to the weighted average of the sector distances covered by air parcels of the international service on the internal air network. The weighted average distance shall be calculated by the International Bureau in terms of the gross weight of all the air parcel mails arriving at the country of destination, including the air parcels which are not reforwarded by air within that country.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 4082.2 and 4083.1.

Article 51

Basic rates and calculation of air conveyance dues

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **5051.2**

Amendment to proposal 5051.1

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 The dues referred to in paragraph 4 shall be fixed in the form of a single price calculated, for all air parcels addressed to the country, on the basis of the rate actually paid for air conveyance of parcels within the country of destination less the rate of the corresponding surface conveyance costs, (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Drafting amendment.

Article 56

Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5056.1**

Amend as follows:

1 (No change.)

1bis To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement which have been referred by Congress to the Executive Council for a decision or which have been introduced between Congresses must be approved by a majority of the members of the Executive Council which are parties to this Agreement.

2 To become effective, proposals introduced between Congresses relating to this Agreement /.../ must obtain:

a unanimity of votes if they involve either the addition of new provisions or amendments of substance to the articles of this Agreement and of its Final Protocol /.../;

b (deleted);

c a majority of the votes if they involve:

i interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Final Protocol /.../;

ii drafting amendments to be made to the Acts specified in subparagraph i.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 1022.1, aimed at giving the EC the formal power to lay down the Detailed Regulations.
See Congress – Doc 72, paragraph 18.
Regarding paragraph 2, c, i, the phrase "except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution" is totally irrelevant in such an article. It should therefore be deleted.

PARCELS, AGREEMENT, FINAL PROTOCOL

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

AFGHANISTAN **5301.1**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2:

2 Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Afghanistan shall be authorized to collect the exceptional land rates indicated below in addition to the rates mentioned in that article:

–	parcels up to	1 kg	7.87 g fr
–	above	1 up to 3 kg	9.00 g fr
–	above	3 up to 5 kg	10.72 g fr
–	above	5 up to 10 kg	15.75 g fr
–	above	10 up to 15 kg	20.25 g fr
–	above	15 up to 20 kg	27.00 g fr

Reasons. – Due to the geographical situation and low level of development of our country, and consequently poor land links between the capital, provincial capitals and districts, the normal land rates cannot cover the expenses of our service in connection with delivery of inward parcels. To bring the rates into relation with the cost of the service we have to collect exceptional land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

CHILE **5301.2**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Chile reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. – To cover the costs of handling inward parcels which are considerably higher than those relating to outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

EGYPT **5301.3**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis Notwithstanding article 46, the postal administration of the Arab Republic of Egypt shall be authorized to collect an exceptional inward land rate of 20 g fr per parcel, in addition to the rates mentioned in that article.

Reasons. –
- Owing to the present economic circumstances of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- With a view to extending the postal parcels service and covering the high costs of the inward postal parcels service.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

PAKISTAN **5301.4**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Pakistan reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

BRAZIL **5301.5**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Brazil reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

GREECE **5301.6**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Greece reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Reasons. – To cover the costs incurred in handling inward parcels, which are considerably higher than those arising from outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

SRI LANKA **5301.7**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Sri Lanka reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

BULGARIA (PEOPLE'S REP) **5301.8**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Bulgaria (People's Rep) reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **5301.9**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Czechoslovakia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

SOMALIA **5301.10**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Somalia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

BAHRAIN **5301.11**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Bahrain reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Reasons. – To cover the costs incurred in handling inward parcels, which are considerably higher than those arising from outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

GERMAN DEM REP **5301.12**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of the German Democratic Republic reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Reasons. – To cover the costs incurred in handling inward parcels, which are considerably higher than those arising from outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

ETHIOPIA **5301.13**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Ethiopia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

ZIMBABWE **5301.14**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Zimbabwe reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Reasons. – To cover the cost incurred in handling inward parcels which are considerably higher than those arising from outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

PAPUA NEW GUINEA **5301.15**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Papua New Guinea reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

KENYA **5301.16**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Kenya reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

MALAYSIA **5301.17**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Malaysia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

SINGAPORE **5301.18**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Singapore reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM **5301.19**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Brunei Darussalam reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

YEMEN (PEOPLE'S DEM REP) **5301.20**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Yemen (People's Dem Rep) reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

YEMEN ARAB REP **5301.21**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Yemen Arab Rep reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

ZAMBIA **5301.22**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Zambia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Reasons. – To cover the costs incurred in handling inward parcels, which are considerably higher than those arising from outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

JORDAN **5301.23**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Jordan reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

SYRIAN ARAB REP **5301.24**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of the Syrian Arab Rep reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

VIETNAM **5301.25**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Vietnam reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

GHANA **5301.26**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Ghana reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

VENEZUELA **5301.27**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Venezuela reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

UGANDA **5301.28**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Uganda reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than its outward land rates.

Reasons. – To cover the cost incurred in handling inward parcels which are considerably higher than those arising from outward parcels.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

ISRAEL **5301.29**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Israel reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

ALGERIA **5301.30**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Algeria reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

BENIN **5301.31**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Benin reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

CONGO (PEOPLE'S REP) **5301.32**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Congo (People's Rep) reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

LEBANON **5301.33**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Lebanon reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

SIERRA LEONE **5301.34**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Sierra Leone reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

IRAQ **5301.35**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Iraq reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

NEPAL **5301.36**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Nepal reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REP **5301.37**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of the Mongolian People's Rep reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

GAMBIA **5301.38**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Gambia reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

GABON **5301.39**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Gabon reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

ANGOLA **5301.40**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of Angola reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article I

Exceptional inward land rates

EL SALVADOR **5301.41**

Notwithstanding article 46, the administration of El Salvador reserves the right to fix its inward land rates at a level over 30 percent higher than that of its outward land rates.

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

AFGHANISTAN **5302.1**

Table, No 1, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR
1	Afghanistan	4.70	1.54	6.00	1.96	7.50	2.45	9.00	2.94	14.00	4.57	18.00	5.88

Reasons. – Owing to the geographical situation and relatively undeveloped nature of our country, which explain the poor links with the capital, provincial capitals and districts, the normal land rates do not cover the delivery costs for inward parcels. To ensure that the rates correspond to the costs of the service, we are obliged to collect exceptional transit land rates.

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

EGYPT **5302.2**

Table, No 24, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
24	Egypt	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

Reasons. – The present economic circumstances of the Arab Republic of Egypt.
The costs of the service are high for parcels in transit through the Arab Republic of Egypt because of the high costs of rail transport due to the distance between the offices of exchange.

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

FRANCE **5302.3**

Insert "France" in alphabetical order in the table, and in columns 3 to 8, indicate the following rates:

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR	fr	SDR
28	France	1.00	0.33	2.00	0.65	3.00	0.98	4.00	1.31	6.00	1.96	8.00	2.61

Reasons. – In order to cover its operating costs, France wishes to be able, if necessary, to apply the above exceptional transit rates in whole or in part.

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

BAHRAIN **5302.4**

Table, No 6, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		fr	fr	fr	fr	fr	fr
6	Bahrain	2.55	2.70	3.00	4.00	4.60	6.00

Reasons. – In view of the fact that we apply the last two weight steps, 15 and 20 kg, we have added the exceptional transit rates relating to those steps in columns 7 and 8, while keeping as they are our exceptional transit rates for the other weight steps. This enables us to cover the costs incurred.

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

AUSTRALIA **5302.5**

Table, No 4, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Australia	SDR 0.70	SDR 0.70	SDR 0.95	SDR 1.45	SDR 2.10	SDR 2.75

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

INDIA **5302.6**

Table, No 33, columns 3 to 8. Amend as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	India	fr 4.75	fr 4.75	fr 4.75	fr 6.30	fr 6.30	fr 6.30

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

ZIMBABWE **5302.7**

Table, No 73bis, columns 3 to 8. Insert the following amounts:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR	SDR
73bis	Zimbabwe	1.31	1.63	1.96	2.45	2.94	3.27

Article II

Exceptional transit land rates

ZAMBIA **5302.8**

Table, No 73, columns 7 and 8. Insert the following amounts:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						SDR	SDR
73	Zambia					5.08	7.06

Article IV

Sea rates

BRAZIL **5304.1**

Insert "Brazil" in alphabetical order.

Reasons. – Fifty percent increase in rates to cover the actual cost of sea conveyance (Parcels, Agreement, articles 48 and 49).

Article IV

Sea rates

PORTUGAL **5304.2**

Insert "Portugal" in alphabetical order.

Reasons. – To cover the costs to be paid to shipping companies for sea conveyance of parcels.

Article IV

Sea rates

GERMANY, FED REP OF **5304.3**

Germany, Fed Rep of, reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 48 and 49.

Reasons. – The Deutsche Bundespost must make this reservation in order to avoid the difficulties to be feared in the event of a cost increase before 1995.

Article IV

Sea rates

FRANCE **5304.4**

France reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 48 and 49.

Reasons. – To be able to increase, if necessary, the sea rates laid down in articles 48 and 49 so as to cover the costs to be paid to shipping companies for the conveyance of parcels.

Article IV

Sea rates

GREECE **5304.5**

Greece reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 48 and 49.

Reasons. – Greece is obliged to make this reservation in order to avoid the difficulties to be feared in the event of a cost increase before 1995.

Article IV

Sea rates

FINLAND **5304.6**

Finland reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 48 and 49.

Reasons. – Finland is obliged to make this reservation in order to avoid the difficulties to be feared in the event of a cost increase before 1995.

Article IV

Sea rates

SPAIN **5304.7**

Spain reserves the right to increase by 50 percent at the most the sea rates provided for in articles 48 and 49.

Reasons. – In order to cover conveyance costs in the event of any increases in shipping rates.

Article VI

Supplementary rates

PORTUGAL **5306.1/Rev 2**

Add the following paragraph 6bis:

6bis Every parcel sent by surface or by air in transit between continental Portugal and the autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores shall give rise to the collection of the following supplementary rates:

a surface parcels
- i the Portuguese transit land rate;
- ii the Portuguese sea rate corresponding to the distance step between continental Portugal and each of the autonomous regions in question;

b air parcels
- i the Portuguese transit land rate;
- ii the air conveyance dues corresponding to the airmail distance between continental Portugal and each of the autonomous regions in question.

Reasons. – To cover the relevant conveyance costs.

Article VI

Supplementary rates

EGYPT **5306.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The postal administrations of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the /.../ Republic of the Sudan shall be authorized to collect a supplementary rate of 2 francs over and above the transit land rates laid down in article 47, paragraph 1, of the Agreement for each parcel in transit via Lake Nasser between El Shallal (Egypt) and Wadi Halfa (Sudan).

Reasons. – High rates for conveyance by water between the two administrations.
The present economic circumstances of the two administrations.

Article VI

Supplementary rates

FRANCE **5306.3**

Paragraph 1. Replace "and the Mayotte Community", by "and the communities of Mayotte, and St Pierre and Miquelon".

Reasons. – To cover the costs of rerouteing parcels addressed to French Overseas Departments and Territories sent in transit via Metropolitan France.

Article VI

Supplementary rates

SPAIN **5306.4**

Add the following paragraph 6bis:

1 Parcels addressed to the island provinces of Grand Canary and Tenerife and forwarded in transit via continental Spain shall give rise to the collection, in addition to the corresponding inward land rate, of the following supplementary rates:

a surface parcels
  i the Spanish transit land rate
  ii the Spanish sea rate corresponding to a distance of from 1000 to 2000 nautical miles.

b air parcels
  – the air conveyance costs corresponding to the airmail distance between continental Spain and each of the island provinces in question.

Reasons. – The purpose of this reservation is to cover the conveyance costs incurred by the Spanish administration for parcels in transit between continental Spain and the island provinces of the Canary Islands. Parcels forwarded directly to the islands are not concerned.

Article VII

Special tariffs

PANAMA (REP) **5307.1**

Add the following paragraph 2bis:

2bis The administration of Panama shall be authorized to collect 0.60 g fr (0.20 SDR) per kilogramme for surface airlifted (S.A.L.) parcels in transit.

Article VII

Special Tariffs

FRANCE **5307.2**

Paragraph 1. Retain "France" in alphabetical order.

Reasons. – Because of the costs incurred by the priority which it gives to the handling of air parcels (customs clearance, routeing and delivery), France wishes to apply to these parcels, inward rates which are higher than those for surface parcels.

Article VII

Special tariffs

LEBANON **5307.3**

Paragraph 2. Retain the following reservations concerning Lebanon:

2 The postal administration of Lebanon shall be authorized to collect for parcels up to 1 kilogramme the charge applicable to parcels over 1 and up to 3 kg.

Article X

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address

COSTA RICA **5310.1**

Insert "Costa Rica" in alphabetical order.

Article XII

Exceptions to the principle of liability

IRAQ **5312.1**

Amend the existing text as follows:

Notwithstanding article 39, the Republic of Iraq shall be authorized to pay no indemnity for damage to parcels coming from any country and addressed to Iraq, and containing liquids or substances which easily liquefy, glass articles or articles of a similar fragile or perishable nature.

Article XIII

Compensation

BRAZIL **5313.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The postal administration of Brazil shall be authorized not to apply article 39 with respect to liability in cases of damage, including the cases referred to in articles 40 and 42.

Article XIII

Compensation

EL SALVADOR **5313.2**

Paragraph 1. Add "El Salvador" in alphabetical order.

Article XIII

Compensation

DOMINICAN REP **5313.3**

Paragraph 1. Add "Dominican Rep" in alphabetical order.

Article XIII

Compensation

ZIMBABWE **5313.4**

Paragraph 1. Add "Zimbabwe" in alphabetical order.

Article XIII

Compensation

ANGOLA **5313.5**

Paragraph 1. Add "Angola" in alphabetical order.

Article XIII

Compensation

GUATEMALA **5313.6**

Paragraph 1. Add "Guatemala" in alphabetical order.

Article XIV

Payment of the indemnity

LEBANON **5314.1**

The postal administration of Lebanon shall not be obliged to comply with article 43, paragraph 4, as regards finally settling a claim within the time prescribed. Furthermore, it does not agree to the sender's or the addressee's being indemnified on its behalf by another administration upon expiry of the above-mentioned period.

Reasons. – Because of the lack of documents and the confined premises used at present.

Article XIV

Payment of the indemnity

MAURITANIA **5314.2**

Add "Mauritania (Islamic Rep)" in alphabetical order.

Article XIV

Payment of the indemnity

GUINEA **5314.3**

Add "Guinea" in alphabetical order.

Article XIV

Payment of the indemnity

ANGOLA **5314.4**

Add "Angola" in alphabetical order.

PARCELS, DETAILED REGULATIONS, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5500.1**

Resolution

Revision of land and sea rates

Congress,

Having adopted
the new land and sea rates proposed by the Executive Council on conclusion of the study arising from resolution C 22 of the 1984 Hamburg Congress,

In view of
- the fact that the guideline rates applicable to the outward and inward land rates were fixed in such a way that the rates enable administrations to cover the costs of handling inward parcels while ensuring that the parcel-post service remains competitive;
- the fact that the transit land rates and the sea rates were fixed by reference to the letter-post transit charges according to the "parcel-post/letter-post comparative method" described in Tokyo Congress – Doc 13 (Documents of the 1969 Tokyo Congress, vol II, pages 483–486);
- the fact that these same rates were calculated by the "least squares" method giving one equation of the average price curves (1984 Hamburg method),

Instructs

the Executive Council:
i to carry out a fresh study on the amount of the guideline rates applicable to the outward and inward land rates laid down in article 46 of the Postal Parcels Agreement (Washington 1989);
ii to adjust the transit land rates and sea rates laid down in articles 47 and 48 of that Agreement in the event of a revision of the letter-post transit charges; and
iii to submit any proposals resulting from these studies to the next Congress.

Reasons. – To adjust the outward and inward land rates to the movement of costs and to maintain the relationship existing between the rates for land and sea transit and the letter-post transit charges of the same kind.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5500.2**

Resolution

Universal rate for land and sea rates

Congress,

Having adopted
the new land and sea rates proposed by the Executive Council on conclusion of the study it conducted in pursuance of resolution C 22 of the 1984 Hamburg Congress,

Considering
- that the three current methods of fixing land and sea rates – viz per weight step (Agreement, articles 46, 47 and 48), per parcel (article 53, paragraph 3), and per kg of gross weight of the mails (article 53, paragraph 3) – have an inflationary effect on the rates;
- that a universal rate based on remuneration per item, to take account of the fixed costs, and remuneration according to the weight, to take account of the costs that vary with the latter, would make better allowance for the actual cost situation, bearing in mind especially the average costs in the member countries of the Union as a whole;
- that such a system of remuneration, in addition to being a way of avoiding inflationary trends, would also offer the advantage of simplification,

Instructs

the Executive Council:
i to conduct a study 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;
ii to submit any proposals resulting from these studies to the next Congress.

Reasons. – The aim is to fix a universal rate for the land and sea rates combining a rate per parcel and a rate per kg of gross weight of the mails in order to take account of the fixed costs and variable costs and thus to avoid the inflationary effect of the three current methods of fixing the land and sea rates laid down in articles 46, 47, 48 and 53 of the Postal Parcels Agreement.

PARCELS, DETAILED REGULATIONS

Article 101

Information to be supplied by administrations

SWITZERLAND **5501.1**

Paragraph 1. Create the following new subparagraph cbis:

cbis a list of their offices of exchange responsible for handling parcel post with information concerning the exact name of each office, as well as its telephone, telex and telefax numbers;

Reasons. – This information would make possible fast direct communication between the offices of exchange, particularly to expedite handling of inquiries and other irregularities. This information could be included in the Compendium of Information (Postal Parcels).

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

Article 102

Routeing and rates

CANADA **5502.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 To determine the most favourable route for the dispatch of parcels, the dispatching office of exchange may send to the office of exchange of destination a trial note in the form of the specimen C 27 referred to in article 163, paragraph 3, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. This note shall be attached to the parcel bill on which its presence shall be indicated. 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) to the address indicated, or, in the absence of such an indication, to the office which prepared it.

Reasons. – See proposal 2563.2.

Supported by. – Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Vatican.

Article 105

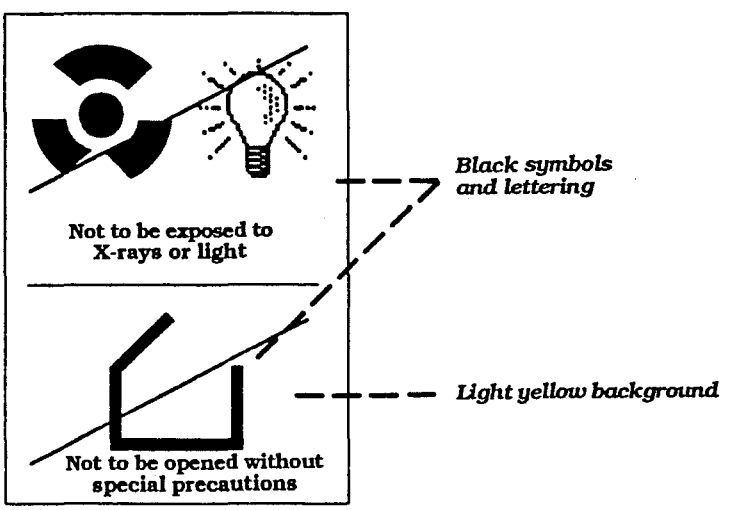
Special packing. Marking of parcels containing live animals, radioactive materials or urgent medicines

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5505.1**

Amend the title and add new subparagraph ibis to paragraph 1 as follows:

Special packing. Marking of parcels containing live animals, radioactive materials, urgent medicines or goods which should not be exposed to radiographic control or to the light

ibis items containing goods which the sender does not wish to be subjected to radiographic control or be opened without special precautions (photographic material, living tissues, etc) shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addressee's address, with a light yellow label with the following text and symbols:



(62 x 44 mm)

Reasons. – This proposal by the customs administration of Czechoslovakia, submitted to the 11th meeting of the CCC–UPU Contact Committee, is aimed at creating a special label to distinguish postal parcels which must not be opened because of the sensitive nature of their contents.
An inquiry conducted by the IB (circular letter No 3710(B)1880 of 26 September 1986) revealed that both postal and customs administrations favour the use of a special label to identify the parcels in question, although Customs reserves the right to verify such items if it considers this necessary.
The symbols adopted are those used by the ISO. The label drawn up by the IB in conjunction with Czechoslovakia was approved by the CCC–UPU Contact Committee and by the EC.
See also related proposal 2518.1.

Article 105

Special packing. Marking of parcels containing live animals, radioactive materials or urgent medicines

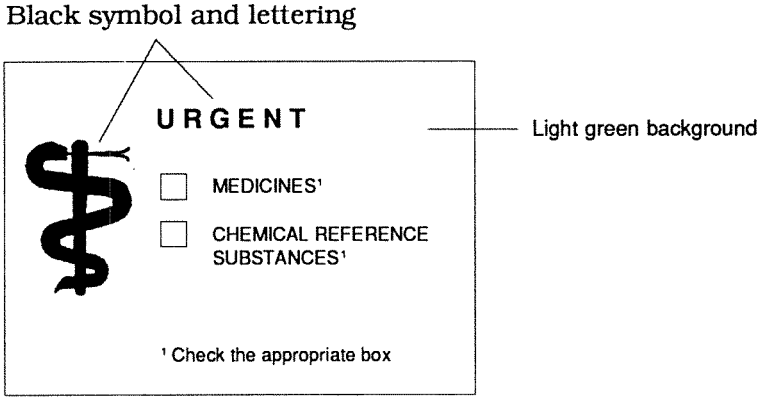
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5505.2**

Amend the title and paragraph 1, i, to read as follows:

Special packing. Marking of parcels containing live animals, radioactive materials, urgent medicines or chemical reference substances

i urgent medicines and chemical reference substances: parcels containing urgent medicines or chemical reference substances shall be furnished, on the side which bears the addressee's address, with a light green label with the following text and symbol:

Black symbol and lettering



(Size 62 × 44 mm)

Reasons. – Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO), the latter requested the UPU and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) to assist it in facilitating the importation of chemical reference substances at international level. The draft label, prepared by the International Bureau following consultations in the CCC–UPU Contact Committee, was approved by WHO as well as by the Contact Committee at its 13th meeting in January 1988, and subsequently by the 1988 EC.
See also proposal 2518.2.

Article 108

Insured parcels

AUSTRIA **5508.1/Rev 1**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and add the following paragraph 2:

2 Every administration shall have the option of fixing, for the insured value, a maximum amount up to which it will forgo application of the provisions of paragraph 1, a and b. In relations between countries whose administrations have fixed different maximum values, the lower of the amounts concerned shall be applied.

Reasons. – At present, only a negligible number of senders are able to observe the existing provisions of the Postal Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, article 108, a and b, which should therefore be considered out of date. Besides the urgent need to adapt these provisions to present requirements, account will also have to be taken of the fact that there is – and always will be – a category of users who do not have the required means of closure at their disposal (tourists, private persons sending gift items) and another category of customers who, for economic reasons, prefer the simplest possible forms of packaging.
The above-mentioned categories of users should therefore be enabled to benefit from the advantages of greater security in the conveyance of insured parcels and of a higher indemnity in the event of loss, theft or damage. It is felt that postal administrations could easily accept the risk involved, bearing in mind the special provisions governing the conveyance and transfer of insured parcels and up to a clearly specified amount, even if, under article 23, paragraph 1, b, ii, the insured value covers only part of the actual value of the parcel's contents (which means that the sender accepts a greater risk or else insures the full value elsewhere).
As the amount of the insured value corresponding to the non-application of the provisions of article 108, a and b, depends on the security conditions and national legislation of the various administrations, it would be advisable not to specify it a priori.

Supported by. – Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece.

Article 108

Insured parcels

JAPAN **5508.2/Rev 1**

Amend as follows:

Every insured parcel shall be subject to the following special rules regarding make-up:

a it shall be sealed with one or more lead seals, identical wax seals, adhesive tapes or /.../ other effective means, with a special design or mark of the sender; on any one parcel, only one uniform design or mark may be used; should the parcel be secured by string it may be sealed by a single lead or wax seal applied in such a way that the string cannot be unknotted or removed without obvious traces of tampering appearing; administrations may agree not to require such design or mark;

b (preceding unchanged) any labels on which the address appears may be gummed to the packing itself, in which case the office of origin shall provide a date-stamp impression across one edge of the label and the adjacent wrapping;

c (no change);

d the insured value shall be expressed in the currency of the country of origin and written by the sender, on the parcel and the dispatch note, either in words with roman lettering or in arabic figures, without erasure or alteration, even if certified; the amount of the insured value shall not be indicated in pencil or indelible pencil;

dbis notwithstanding subparagraph d above, administrations may agree to allow correction of the insured value, if certified by both the sender and an official of the office of origin; in correcting, the original insured value shall be struck through with two thick horizontal lines in red and the signature or mark of the sender and a date-stamp impression of the office of origin shall appear on the incorrect amount; the new insured value shall be shown above the original entries.

e to g (no change)

Reasons. – This proposal is aimed at:

i offering customers a simplified method of sealing with adhesive tapes which is currently used between this administration and 45 other administrations in order to promote the use of parcels of this kind and to overcome the severe competition with private courier companies who have an established guarantee system for irregularities. Since no irregularity caused by this simplified method has yet been reported, it seems opportune for the UPU to adopt this method by adding it expressly to the existing methods of sealing; administrations wishing to adopt this method may choose either of the following two ways:

- sealing each seam of the wrapping material with adhesive tapes, no personal seal or signature of the sender being required on the tapes at the time of posting;
- sealing each seam of the wrapping with adhesive tapes, the personal seal or signature of the sender being required on the tapes at the time of posting;

ii adopting a new technology for mail items, since computer techniques are now commonly used for issuing address labels; as a result, the existing restriction regarding the use of address labels should be removed subject to the application of a certain measure on the label and the parcel;

iii saving the sender the trouble of rewrapping in the case of erroneous expression of the amount of the insured value.

See proposal 2533.2/Rev 1.

Article 108

Insured parcels

NEW ZEALAND **5508.3/Rev 2**

Add the following subparagraph ebis:

ebis Notwithstanding subparagraphs d and e, administrations may agree not to mention on the item the insured value either in the currency of the country of origin or in gold francs or SDR. In such cases, the insured value shall be recorded on a receipt to be provided to the sender in accordance with article 23, paragraph 3. The accepting office shall also maintain a local record of the insured value for reference purposes in the event of subsequent inquiries.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to give administrations the option to agree between themselves not to require the insured value to be shown on the cover of an insured item. Experience has shown that indicating the insured value on items can act as a temptation for employees to indulge in malpractice.

The practice of recording the insured value on the item and accompanying documentation does not necessarily determine the extent of liability payable in the event of loss or damage. In such an event, verification as to the original insured value is confirmed vis-a-vis the C 9 inquiry form which is referred to the office of origin.

Banking institutions and jewellery importers and exporters which are among some of the Post's more important customers are becoming increasingly concerned at the requirement to show the insured value on packages. Competitors of the Post do not require the value to be shown on the cover of items and this is seen by customers as a much more confidential and secure method of transferring valuables. Within the terms of article 116, paragraph 2, of the Convention, customs documentation may be inserted in the item itself, and article 121, paragraph 6, of the Parcels Agreement, Detailed Regulations, allows for origin and destination administrations to agree on alternative systems for transferring documents. Accordingly, it is possible even now for senders

to conceal details of contents within the packages themselves notwithstanding that they may need to present the details to Customs in the country of destination. The existing requirement to show the insured amount on the cover of valuable items denies senders the right to conceal the value and nature of contents.
It is therefore proposed that if two administrations agree not to require the insured value to be shown on the item itself, the value shall instead be recorded on the receipt given to the sender at the time of posting and that a record also be kept at the office of origin. This will allow for verification of the insured value in the event of subsequent inquiries.
(See also proposal 2533.1/Rev 1.)

Article 108

Insured parcels

GERMANY, FED REP OF **5508.4**

Subparagraph b. Amend as follows:

b the wax or other seals, as well as the labels of any kind and the postage stamps, if any, affixed to these parcels shall be spaced out so that they cannot hide any damage to the packing; the labels and postage stamps shall not be folded over two sides of the packing so as to cover an edge; any labels on which the address appears may be gummed to the packing itself /.../;

Reasons. – The proposed amendment is in line with technical developments. Many companies today produce forms – including labels – by computer. Addressing the packing by hand also takes a lot of time.
Through the above proposal, postal administrations would be meeting the wishes of many companies and the competitive position of the parcel post service would be enhanced.

Supported by. – Austria, Switzerland.

Article 111

Delivery free of charges and fees requested after posting

PAKISTAN **5511.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 When the request is to be forwarded by telegraph or any telematic service, the office of origin shall inform the office of destination and at the same time advise the relative particulars of the posting of the item. The latter office shall automatically make out a franking note.

Reasons. – With a view to utilizing all appropriate services for communication of a request by the sender for completion of formalities after posting.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 112

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address

PAKISTAN **5512.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Withdrawal from the post. Alteration or correction of address

1 As a general rule, requests for alteration or correction of address or withdrawal of a parcel from the post shall be dealt with in accordance with articles 144 and 145 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

2 Any telegraphic or telematic request for alteration or correction of address concerning an insured parcel shall be confirmed by post by the first mail; the confirmatory request prepared on

a C 7 form used for the letter post shall bear, underlined in coloured pencil, the note "Confirmation de la demande télégraphique ou télématique du ..." (Confirmation of the telegraphic or telematic request of the ...); it shall be accompanied by the facsimile prescribed in article 144, paragraph 1, a, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 5028.1 and 5031.1.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 119

Parcel bills

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA **5519.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Amend as follows:

1 Before dispatch, all the parcels to be forwarded by surface or S.A.L. shall be entered by the dispatching office of exchange on a parcel bill in the form of the annexed specimen CP 11. (Remainder unchanged.)

3 In the absence of special agreement, surface and S.A.L. parcel bills shall be numbered separately according to an annual series for each dispatching office of exchange and each office of exchange of destination as well as for each route if more than one route is used; the last number of the year shall be shown on the first parcel bill of the following year. (Remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – The current provisions relating to the preparation of forms CP 11 parcel bills do not specify that this is the form to be used for S.A.L. mails. In some instances, forms CP 20, air parcel bills, are being erroneously used for S.A.L. mails. For operational reasons, it is desirable that surace and S.A.L. parcel bills are numbered according to a separate series.
See also proposal 5911.4 on the amendment to form CP 11 to make specific reference to surface parcels sent by air (S.A.L.).

Article 120

Simplified drawing up of CP 11 and CP 20 parcel bills

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **5520.1**

Paragraph 2. Add the following subparagraph cbis:

cbis in bulk on the basis of weight steps, the number of parcels for each weight step shall be entered on the parcel bills, the serial number, weight and origin of each parcel being entered individually.

Reasons. – Individual entry and bulk entry are here combined. This new method of preparing parcel bills not only makes for simplification but also addresses the needs often felt by offices of exchange when checking inward parcels and handling inquiry and indemnification procedures in respect of parcels.
Entering the number of parcels in bulk per weight step would enable the offices of exchange to dispense with the indication of the inward rate for each outward parcel and with the checking of that rate for each inward parcel. This would simplify the work of the offices of exchange and avoid all discussion and amendment of accounts due to changes in the rates. As the accounting services alone have changes in rates at their disposal, they could do the updating on time, reduce errors and improve the quality of settlement. This new simplified method, which has been used since July 1987 in our relations with more than 50 postal administrations, has given satisfactory results.

Article 120

Simplified drawing up of CP 11 and CP 20 parcel bills

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **5520.2**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 In all cases of bulk entry, parcels which are redirected, parcels returned to sender or parcels forwarded in transit à découvert to the last country of transit (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – In accordance with the principle decided by the Hamburg Congress concerning the return of undelivered parcels to sender, the word "origin" should be replaced by "sender".

Article 121

Dispatch of documents accompanying parcels

GERMANY, FED REP OF **5521.1**

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 In the case provided for in paragraph 1, b, the accompanying documents shall be placed in a transparent adhesive envelope conforming to the attached specimen CP 5 or CP 5bis, which shall be affixed to the parcel. However, in the case of parcels to which the transparent adhesive envelope cannot be affixed because of their size and the nature of their wrapping, the accompanying documents shall be attached firmly to the corresponding parcel.

Reasons. – Parcels are often wrapped in cloth or similar material, so that their size is not the only criterion to be taken into account in determining how to attach the accompanying documents.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Article 121

Dispatch of documents accompanying parcels

CANADA **5521.2**

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 In the case provided for in paragraph 1, b, the accompanying documents shall be placed in a transparent adhesive envelope conforming to the attached specimen CP 5 or CP 5bis, which shall be affixed to the parcel. However, in the case of parcels to which the transparent adhesive envelope cannot be affixed because of their size or because of the nature of the material which covers the parcel, the accompanying documents shall be attached firmly to the corresponding parcel.

Reasons. – This proposal is aimed at cases where it is impossible to fix the transparent adhesive envelope to the parcel owing to the type of material used to cover the parcel. This is a growing problem, which should be taken into account together with the problems posed by the size of parcels.

Article 125

Check of mails by offices of exchange

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP) **5525.1**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The discovery, at the time of the check, of any irregularities whatsoever may in no case be the cause of the return of a parcel to sender except as provided for in article 21, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Agreement.

Reasons. – In accordance with the principle decided by the Hamburg Congress concerning the return of undelivered parcels to sender, the word "origin" should be replaced by "sender".

Article 125

Check of mails by offices of exchange

GERMANY, FED REP OF **5525.2**

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 Any irregularities discovered shall be reported without delay by a verification note in the form of the annexed specimen CP 13, prepared in accordance with article 126. When the office of exchange of destination has not sent off a CP 13 note by the first available post, it shall be considered, until the contrary is proved, as having received all the bags and parcels in good condition.

Reasons. – The proposed amendment is, in our opinion, important for delimiting liability.

Supported by. – Austria, Switzerland.

Article 126

Discovery of irregularities and processing of verification notes

FRANCE **5526.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 If the parcel bill is missing, the office of exchange of destination shall prepare a replacement parcel bill /.../.

Reasons. – To avoid any future dispute, it would appear desirable, in the absence of the parcel bill, for the office of exchange of destination to prepare a duplicate of the parcel bill in all cases.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Vatican.

Article 126

Discovery of irregularities and processing of verification notes

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP **5526.2**

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 The offices to which the CP 13 verification notes are sent shall return them as promptly as possible after having examined them and indicated thereon their observations, if any; they shall retain one copy. The returned verification notes shall be attached to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made to a parcel bill which are unsupported by documentary evidence shall not be considered valid; however, if these verification notes are not returned to the office of exchange which issued them within a period of two months from the date of their dispatch they shall be considered, until the contrary is proved as duly accepted by the offices to which they were sent.

Reasons. – Article 165, paragraph 17, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention provides for a period of two months for the processing of verification notes. It would be desirable to standardize this period in the Acts by providing for a period of two months in the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement also.

Article 127

Discrepancies of weight or size of parcels

POLISH PEOPLE'S REP **5527.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 As regards ordinary parcels, discrepancies in weight of less than 250 grammes within the same weight step may not be made the subject of verification notes /.../; verification notes shall always be prepared /.../ where the discrepancy would involve an alteration of the rates. The discrepancies observed in the weight of a parcel may not be made the cause of its return.

Reasons. – The declared weight is often rounded up to the upper limit of the weight step; in the case of a parcel of 6 kg, for instance, the weight is entered as 10 kg, which is at the root of a lot of misunderstanding in relations with addressees and, accordingly, gives rise to inquiries and payment of indemnities.

Article 132

Return of empty receptacles

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES **5532.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Empty bags shall /.../ be returned free of charge and, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, the administration of origin which sends its mail by surface shall stand the costs of the return of empty bags belonging to it.

Reasons. – Under the first part of this paragraph empty bags shall be returned free of charge. However, as the outward route is occasionally different from the return one, since some administrations send all their surface mail by air while others continue to send it by sea, it is difficult for administrations of destination which use neither land nor sea transport, to return large quantities of empty bags by the air route which they use for the conveyance of their own mail. This involves costs for them for which they are not responsible and it is up to administrations of origin to stand the costs arising from the return of their empty bags.
See also proposal 2568.3/Rev 1.

Supported by – Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Rep, Tunisia.

Article 133

Reservations on delivery of rifled or damaged parcels

FRANCE **5533.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 If the parcel is delivered, the copy of the CP 14 report prepared by the inward office of exchange in accordance with article 129, paragraph 2, /.../ shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the country of destination; if the parcel is refused, the said copy shall remain attached to the parcel.

Reasons. –
1 As the text stands, paragraph 3 conflicts with paragraph 1. In paragraph 1, it is stated that the office of delivery shall prepare a CP 14 report in duplicate, whereas paragraph 3 refers to the copy of the CP 14 report prepared by the office of destination.
2 The arrangements for processing the two copies of the CP 14 report prepared by the office of delivery are stipulated in paragraph 1 and it is thus pointless to repeat them in paragraph 3.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Vatican.

Article 137

Non-delivery. New instructions by the person concerned

PAKISTAN **5537.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The advice of non-delivery shall be returned under registered cover and by the quickest route (air or surface) to the office which prepared it, completed with fresh instructions from the sender or the third party and accompanied, if appropriate, by the dispatch note; new instructions shall be sent by telegraph or any appropriate telematic service when the corresponding charge is paid.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5028.1.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 138

Return of parcels to sender

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REP **5538.1/Rev 1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Unless the sender asks for the return of a parcel to origin by air, it shall be returned, in the case of both a surface parcel and an air parcel, by the route normally used for the transmission of mails dispatched by the administration returning the parcel.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5029.1/Rev 2.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5538.91**

Create the following new article:

Article 138bis

Items wrongly admitted

In the event of the seizure of a wrongly admitted item, the administration of destination shall so inform the administration of origin in accordance with article 36, paragraph 8, of the Convention. Such information shall be provided through the dispatch of a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 33/CP 10bis.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2933.91.

Article 141

Treatment of requests for withdrawal from the post
or for alteration of address

PAKISTAN **5541.1**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Treatment of requests for withdrawal from the post or for alteration or correction of address

1 On receipt of the request for withdrawal from the post or for alteration or correction of address in accordance with article 112, the office of destination shall search for the parcel in question and act on the request.

2 When it receives the telegraph or telematic request referred to in article 112, paragraph 2, the office of destination shall hold the parcel and not comply with the request until receipt of the postal confirmation; however, the administration of destination may, on its own responsibility, act on the /.../ request without waiting for this confirmation.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5512.1.

Supported by. – Iran (Islamic Rep), Turkey.

Article 150

Preparation of accounts

GERMAN DEM REP **5550.1**

Paragraph 4. Supplement as follows:

4 The CP 16 account, accompanied by the CP 15 and CP15bis statements prepared in duplicate, but without the parcel bills, shall be sent by the quickest route (remainder unchanged).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 3570.6 aiming at a standard procedure and at guaranteeing the necessary checks.

Article 150

Preparation of accounts

GERMAN DEM REP **5550.2/Rev 1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 After verifying the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements and accepting the relative CP 16 accounts, the debtor administration shall return one copy of the CP 16 accounts to the creditor administration, 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. If the verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected CP 15 and CP 15bis statements shall be attached in due support of the differences. If the creditor administration disputes the amendments made to these statements, the debtor administration shall confirm the actual data by sending photocopies of the CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20 forms drawn up by the office of origin upon dispatch of the disputed mails. 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 date of receipt of the CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20 parcel bills by the offices of exchange.

Reasons. – This proposal aims at using – by analogy – the provisions of article 222 of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention and of our proposal 3572.4.
The volume of accounting documents to be dispatched (hitherto, the return of the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements was compulsory in all cases) will be reduced to a minimum.

NB. – A correction has been made to the third sentence in the Arabic, French and Portuguese versions of this proposal. It does not affect the English text.

Article 150

Preparation of accounts

GERMAN DEM REP **5550.3**

Paragraph 4. Delete the last sentence.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 2501.1.

Article 150

Preparation of accounts

NEW ZEALAND **5550.4**

Amend as follows:

1 Each administration shall arrange for its offices of exchange to prepare immediately at the end of each month or quarter for all the items received from one and the same administration,
a (no change);
b (no change);

2 (No change.)

3 (No change.)

4 The CP 16 account, accompanied by the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, but without the parcel bills, shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the administration concerned for examination during the two months following the arrival of the last parcel bill of the period to which it related. "Nil" accounts shall not be prepared. In the amount of the balance of the CP 16 account, centimes shall be ignored. If the administration receiving the CP 16 accounts disputes the details included in the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, it shall enter the new totals and carry them over to the corresponding CP 16 account. The relevant parcel bills (CP 11, CP 12 or CP 20) supporting the amendment shall be attached to the CP 16 account returned to the administration of origin.

5 Discrepancies in the CP 16 accounts shall not be taken into consideration if they do not exceed 30 g fr (9.80 SDR) per account.

6 After they have been accepted or amended, the CP 16 accounts and CP 15 and CP 15bis statements, together with any copies of relevant parcel bills supporting amendments, shall be returned to the administration which prepared them at the latest by the end of the third month from the date of the accounts. Debtor administrations may refuse to check and to accept CP 16 accounts which have not been submitted by the creditor administrations within 18 months of the date of receipt of the CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20 parcel bills by the offices of exchange.

7 In the event that administrations choose to settle CP 16 accounts quarterly, when the balance /.../ does not exceed 50 francs (16.33 SDR), it shall be carried into the next CP 16 account. If, after carrying out this procedure for the whole year, the CP 16 account drawn up at the end of the year shows a balance not exceeding 50 francs (16.33 SDR), the debtor administration shall be exempted from all payment.

8 (No change.)

9 (No change.)

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to improve the method of preparing accounts, and to reduce the period for settlement to a more commercially acceptable time frame.
Under the present system, a CP 16 account is prepared once the final mail and documentation for a particular month is received. The time frame for this is approximately three months. Upon receipt of the CP 16 account, the debtor administration has three months in which to either accept or revise it. However, there is a loophole in the form of article 150, paragraph 5. This allows administrations to send their CP 16 accounts as late as 18 months after receipt of the CP 11 and CP 20 parcel bills. Once the CP 16 accounts from both administrations (including the amended accounts where appropriate) are available, the imbalance can be calculated and a CP 18 general account is prepared. The debtor administration then has three months in which to pay.
The end result is that if article 150 in its present format was utilized to the fullest by a debtor administration, the creditor administration might be required to wait up to two years before receiving payment for a particular month.
There is no reason why settlement should not be made on the basis of the CP 16 account. The parcel bills (CP 11, CP 12 and CP 20) are the basic document for confirming the accuracy of the amendments made to the CP 16 accounts. The use of the CP 17 statement of differences serves no practical purpose and effectively delays settlement of disputed accounts.
There is also no need for the CP 18 general account.
The advantages of this proposal are:

i simplification of accounting procedure;
ii a regular cash flow system for both administrations is established;
iii settlement of accounts is improved by nine months (and in some cases more than 12 months), thereby allowing administrations to derive greater benefit from monies which are rightfully theirs;
iv saving time and paperwork through eliminating the need for the CP 17 statement of differences and CP 18 general account.

New Zealand Post is settling accounts on a bilateral basis using this system with another administration and we have found that it has greatly simplified accounting procedures.
In today's commercial environment, administrations can no longer afford to wait nine months or more to be paid for services rendered. The proposal thus brings the accounting procedures into line with normal business practices.

Article 150

Preparation of accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **5550.5**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 After they have been checked and accepted, the CP 16 accounts /.../ shall be returned to the administration which prepared them at the latest by the end of the third month from the date of dispatch. If the administration which has sent the account does not receive any notice of amendment during this period, the account shall be regarded as fully accepted and the debtor shall be informed to that effect. If verification reveals any discrepancies, the corrected CP 15 or CP 15bis statements shall be attached to the amended CP 16 account. The creditor administration may query the amendments made to the CP 15 or CP 15bis statements within the period of six months laid down in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 107, paragraph 2. In that case, the debtor administration shall confirm the amendments made to the CP 15 and CP 15bis statements by sending photocopies of the parcel bills or verification notes relating to the disputed mails. If the documents in proof have not been sent within one month from the day of the query, the CP 15 or CP 15bis statements, as well as the CP 16 account, shall be regarded as fully accepted at their initial value.

Reasons. – Since the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 103, paragraph 9, provides for the payment period to make reference to the date of notification of the accounts regarded as fully accepted, we consider it necessary to inform debtor administrations when an account is regarded as fully accepted.
The existing regulations provide for the use of the CP 17 statement of differences for settlement of any discrepancy noted in checking the CP 16 accounts. However, many administrations correct the CP 16 accounts to save time and paper. This makes it necessary to introduce regulations on amending CP 16 accounts and returning the amended CP 15 and CP 15bis statements in such cases.
In order to specify the periods and to standardize the regulations in the event of postal dispute relating to traffic accounts, similar proposals have been made for AV 5 accounts and C 12ter and AV 5bis statements (see proposals 3572.3 and 4622.1).
The last sentence of the existing paragraph 5 has been deleted as a consequence of proposal 2503.1 amending the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 103, paragraph 9 (general period of eighteen months for sending all postal accounts and offsetting accounts).

Article 150

Preparation of accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **5550.6**

Amend the title and text of this article as follows:

Preparation and settlement of accounts

1 to 4 (No change.)

5 (Separate proposal 5550.5)

6 As soon as the CP 16 accounts between two administrations are accepted or regarded as fully accepted, the debtor administration shall make the payment within the period of six weeks laid down in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 103, paragraph 9. The administrations concerned may agree to settle the CP 16 accounts by means of a general postal account in the form of the annexed specimen C 19bis.

7 (Delete.)

8 (No change.)

9 When it is necessary to recover payments from the administrations responsible in accordance with article 44 of the Agreement and one or more amounts are involved, these shall be summarized on a form conforming to the annexed specimen C 31/CP 22 and the total amount shall, in principle, be carried forward to the CP 16 account. Administrations which do not exchange CP 16 accounts may settle the C 31/CP 22 account direct or by using a general postal account in the form of the C 19bis specimen mentioned in paragraph 6.

Reasons. – The amendments to paragraphs 6 and 9 and the deletion of paragraph 7 are the consequence of proposals 2501.2 and 2503.1.
The common C 31/CP 22 form is mentioned in this article with a view to standardizing the regulations (see proposals 2598.1 and 2931.1 for the reasons for merging the C 31 and CP 22 forms).
See also proposal 5552.2.

Article 152

Settlement of accounts

NEW ZEALAND **5552.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Settlement of the CP 16 summarized accounts shall be made in accordance with article 12 of the Convention.

2 The check of the CP 16 accounts by the debtor administration and settlement shall be carried out within three months of the date shown on the account. /.../ The debtor administration shall not be obliged to accept accounts which are not transmitted to it within eighteen months of the end of the year to which they refer.

3 (No change.)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5550.4.

Article 152

Settlement of accounts

ROMANIA (SOC REP) **5552.2**

Paragraph 2. Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposals 2501.2, 2503.1 and 5550.6.

Article 152

Settlement of accounts

SWEDEN **5552.3**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The preparation and dispatch of a general account may be carried out, without waiting for the CP 16 accounts to be returned accepted, as soon as an administration which has all the accounts relative to the period concerned finds that it is the creditor. The check of the CP 18 account by the debtor administration and payment of the balance shall be carried out within a period of six weeks after receipt of the general account. (Remainder unchanged.)

Reasons. – See the provisions of article 103, paragraph 9, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. This proposal is submitted for the purpose of standardizing the payment period allowed in the Convention and the Postal Parcels Agreement.

Supported by. – Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland.

PARCELS, FORMS

Form C 2/CP 3

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **5902.1**

Amend in accordance with the attached model.

Reasons. – Some parcels contain only documents or articles of no commercial value and their submission to customs control in the country of destination causes delays in the customs clearance of dutiable parcels.
On instructions from the CEPT, the postal administration of France proposed that parcels of no commercial value should be marked in a special way to avoid their being submitted systematically to customs control in the country of destination. The words "samples of merchandise of no commercial value" and "documents of no commercial value" have therefore been added in box 4 of the C 2/CP 3 customs declaration. A new definition of the concept of "sample" has also been included on the reverse side of the customs declaration in order to avoid any misunderstanding. This definition, proposed by the Customs, is in line with the recommendations of Annex B.2 to the Kyoto Customs Convention.

BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM YOU SHOULD READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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
- ☐ samples of merchandise of no commercial value
- ☐ documents of no commercial value

(5) The undersigned certifies that the particulars given in this declaration are correct

(6) Place and date

(7) Observations

(8) Signature

(9) Country of origin of the goods

(10) Country of destination

(11) Total gross weight

kg g

(12) Number of items	(13) Detailed description of contents	(14) Tariff No	(15) Net weight kg	(15) Net weight g	(16) Value

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:
- a "samples of no commercial value" 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;
- b "documents of no commercial value" 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 (5) Your signature on the front is regarded as implying that your item does not contain any dangerous article prohibited by postal regulations

Item (7) See note 1 below

Item (13) Indicate separately different kinds of goods. General terms, such as "foodstuffs", "samples", "spare parts", etc are not permitted

Item (14) If known, state customs tariff number in the country of destination

Item (15) State net weight of each kind of goods

Item (16) State the value of each kind of goods separately, indicating the monetary unit used

---

[1] Insert in space (7) any other relevant information (eg, "returned goods", "temporary admission")

Form CP 2

NEW ZEALAND **5902.2/Rev 2**

Front. Delete the box for entering the insured value in words and figures.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5508.3/Rev 1.

Form CP 11

GERMANY, FED REP OF **5911.1**

Supplement as follows:

Front. Provision should be made for an additional box on the CP 11 parcel bill for mentioning the number of unenclosed parcels.

Reasons. – It is impossible to determine from the information entered in the present boxes "Number of receptacles in dispatch" and "Number of parcels comprising the dispatch" whether the number of parcels given corresponds to the contents of the given number of receptacles or whether the dispatch also contains parcels circulating loose. This information can only be obtained by consulting the C 18 delivery bill.
Since the office of exchange of destination is often not identical with the port of unloading, it is advisable to include this information in the CP 11 form for the office of exchange of destination. For settling the question of liability, it is of decisive importance to know whether a parcel missing when the dispatch was accepted was unenclosed or was in a properly closed bag.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Form CP 11

FRANCE **5911.2/Rev 1**

Amend the second line of note 1 at the foot of the CP 11 form as follows:

For parcels in transit à découvert, indicate /.../ country of destination.

Reasons. – The space provided in column 5 of this form makes it difficult to indicate the place and country of destination for parcels in transit à découvert. Indicating only the country of destination shows what rates should be allocated.
As regards any investigation in the event of claims, knowing the number of the parcel, the office of origin and country of destination eliminates any risk of ambiguity.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican.

Form CP 11

NEW ZEALAND **5911.3/Rev 2**

Front and back. Amend the heading of column 7 as follows:

Insured value
or Serial No
(according to
CP 7 label)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5508.3/Rev 2.

Form CP 11

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAPUA NEW GUINEA **5911.4**

Amend the top section of the form as follows:

Dispatching administration	**PARCEL BILL** **Postal parcels**	CP 11

Dispatching office of exchange	Date of departure / Time	Mail No	☐ Surface ☐ S.A.L.
Office of exchange of destination	Number of receptacles in dispatch	Number of parcels comprising the dispatch	
	Number of receptacles to be returned	☐ A C 27 note is attached to the mail	
	No of the parcel bill (if several)		
	Ship	Flight No (for S.A.L.)	

Reasons. – To make provision for specific reference to surface parcels sent by air (S.A.L. parcels). Consequence of proposal 5519.1.

Form CP 17

NEW ZEALAND **5917.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5550.4.

Form CP 18

NEW ZEALAND **5918.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5550.4.

Form CP 20

GERMANY, FED REP OF **5920.1**

Supplement as follows:

Front. Provision should be made for an additional box on the CP 20 air parcel bill for mentioning the number of unenclosed parcels.

Reasons. – It is impossible to determine from the information entered in the present boxes "Number of receptacles in dispatch" and "Number of parcels comprising the dispatch" whether the number of parcels given corresponds to the contents of the given number of receptacles or whether the dispatch also contains parcels circulating loose. This information can only be obtained by consulting the C 18bis delivery bill.
Since the office of exchange of destination is often not identical with the port of unloading, it is advisable to include this information in the CP 20 form for the office of exchange of destination. For settling the question of liability, it is of decisive importance to know whether a parcel missing when the dispatch was accepted was unenclosed or was in a properly closed bag.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Form CP 20

FRANCE **5920.2/Rev 1**

Amend the second line of note 1 at the foot of the CP 20 form as follows:

For parcels in transit à découvert, indicate /.../ country of destination.

Reasons. – The space provided in column 5 of this form makes it difficult to indicate the place and country of destination for parcels in transit à découvert. Indicating only the country of destination shows what rates should be allocated.
As regards any investigation in the event of claims, knowing the number of the parcel, the office of origin and country of destination eliminates any risk of ambiguity.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican.

Form CP 20

NEW ZEALAND **5920.3/Rev 2**

Front and back. Amend the heading of column 7 as follows:

Insured value
or Serial No
(according to
CP 7 label)

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 5508.3/Rev 2.

V

Money Orders and Postal Traveller's Cheques Agreement

– Detailed Regulations

– – Forms

Note. – The proposals are based on draft Acts prepared by the Executive Council.

MONEY ORDERS, PROPOSALS OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **6000.1**

I. Revision of the Agreements concerning the postal financial services: general presentation

1 By its resolution C 10, supplemented by resolution C 81 and decision C 28, the 1984 Hamburg Congress instructed the Executive Council:

"i to undertake:
- a a study on the usefulness of the Agreements concerning postal financial services and of the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement;
- b a substantive revision of the Agreements whose usefulness is established, with a view to bringing them up to date, making them more flexible and simplifying them by endeavouring to keep only the most general provisions;

ii to submit to the next Congress the necessary draft proposals for amending the Acts."

2 To perform all the tasks resulting from this revision, the 1985 Executive Council created a Working Party composed of the following countries: Algeria, Benin, France, Hungarian People's Rep, Senegal and Switzerland (reporting country).

3 This Working Party held seven meetings, the first three under the chairmanship of Mr Ulysse Haenggi, now retired, then under that of Mr Jean-Marie Berset, Head of the International Financial Services Section of the PTT General Directorate, Switzerland.

4 In order to implement the first phase of the study, the Executive Council instructed the IB to collect postal administrations' views on the usefulness of the Agreements. This consultation enabled the WP to recommend that the 1986 EC should:

a retain the following Agreements, whose usefulness had been unanimously acknowledged:
- the Money Orders Agreement;
- the Giro Agreement;
- the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement;

b abolish:
- the part of the Money Orders Agreement concerning money orders relating to postal travellers' cheques;
- the Collection of Bills Agreement;
- the International Savings Agreement;
- the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement;

c introduce into the Universal Postal Convention (article 6) a reference which could serve as a legal basis for the possible implementation of services other than those provided for in the Acts;

d propose to Congress a resolution to reintroduce the Agreements abolished, should the need arise.

5 In a second phase, the WP studied the Agreements which had been kept and opted for grouping all provisions relating to one subject together and allocating them either to the Agreement or the Detailed Regulations. This presentation meant, among other things, that the articles of the Agreement are followed immediately by those of the Detailed Regulations. Appropriate numbering makes it easy to examine and consult them.

6 It was therefore on this basis, as approved by the EC, that the WP revised in turn the Money Orders, Giro and Cash-on-Delivery Agreements.

7 All these documents were gradually submitted to the administrations which could make comments, and suggestions about the new versions, at their leisure. Generally speaking, the administrations' reaction was positive, and there was even praise for the presentation.

8 All suggestions and remarks were studied within the framework of the Working Party's activities, some being adopted for inclusion in the final draft of the Agreements. Throughout its work, the WP's objectives had been to prune over-specific provisions, to retain as far as possible only those provisions which were obligatory for all partners and not to undertake substantive amendments.

9 The new presentation and the related amendments were adopted by Committee 8 and enclosed by the 1989 EC for submission to the Washington Congress for approval.

II. The Money Orders Agreement

10 The Money Orders Agreement is the subject of general proposal 6000.1, whereas the related forms are contained in proposal 6900.1

Note. – The proposals are presented on the basis of the redrafted texts (6000.1 for the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, 6900.1 for the forms).
Moreover, a reference to the articles and paragraphs of the Hamburg text is included on the left-hand side of the draft revision. The reference in reverse order is given in the comparative table on the following pages.

Draft recast of the Money Orders Agreement

Comparative table of the existing and the new texts

Agreement

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Section I	
Preliminary provisions	Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement
Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement	§ 1
Section II	
Money orders	
Chapter I	
General provisions	
Article 2 Methods of exchange § 1 § 2, first line § 3 § 4 § 5	Article 5 Methods of exchange deleted § 1 amended § 3 § 4 § 2 amended
Chapter II	
Issue of money orders	
Article 3 Currency. Conversion § 1 § 2	Article 3 Issue of money orders (currency, conversion, amount) § 1 § 2
Article 4 Maximum amount issued § 1 § 2	Article 3, § 3 deleted
Article 5 Payment of funds. Receipt § 1 § 2	RE – Article 310 – Payment of funds. Receipt § 1 § 2
Article 6 Charges § 1, first sentence } § 2 } § 1, last sentence § 3	Article 4 Charges § 1 amended § 2 amended § 4

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 7 Exemption from charges	Article 4, § 7
Article 8 Special provisions regarding the issue of telegraph money orders	
§ 1	Article 3, § 5
§ 2	RE – Article 402 – Charges on telegraph money orders
Chapter III	
Special provisions relating to certain facilities offered to the public	
Article 9 Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee	RE – Article 311 – Advice of payment
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 4 amended
§ 3	RE – Article 313 – Advice of payment
§ 4	RE – Article 314 – Payment to addressee only
§ 5	RE – Article 315 – Messages to the payee
Article 10 Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address	RE – Article 317, § 1
Article 11 Redirection	Article 7 Redirection
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	RE – Article 701 – Redirection
	§ 1
§ 3	§ 2
§ 4	RE – Article 7, § 2 amended
Article 12 Endorsement	RE – Article 607 – Endorsement (amended)
Chapter IV	
Payment of money orders	
Article 13 Duration of validity. Authorization to extend period of validity	Article 6 Payment of money orders
§ 1, a, b	§ 1, a, b
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Article 14 Maximum amount of payment	
§ 1	deleted
§ 2	Article 6, § 5
Article 15 General rules for payment of money orders	
§ 1	Article 6, § 6
§ 2	RE – Article 602 – Payment of ordinary money orders
§ 3	§ 1
§ 4	§ 2
	RE – Article 601 – Amount for payment

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 16 Express delivery	RE – Article 606 – Express delivery
Article 17 Charges collectable from the payee	Article 4, § 5
a	a
b	deleted
c	c
d	d
Article 18 Special provisions regarding payment of telegraph money orders	RE – Article 604
§ 1	
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
	§ 4
Chapter V	
Unpaid money orders. Payment authorizations	
Article 19 Unpaid money orders	RE – Articie 608 – Unpaid money orders
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4 amended
Article 20 Payment authorization	RE – Article 609 – Payment authorization
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2, a, b	§ 2, a, b
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5	Article 4, § 5, b, amended
Article 21 Stale money orders	RE – Article 612 – Stale money orders
Chapter VI	
Liability	
Article 22 Principle and extent of liability	Article 9 Liability
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	deleted
§ 3	§ 2, a, amended
Article 23 Exceptions to the principle of liability	Article 9, § 2 – Exceptions
a	§ 2, b
b	c
c	d
Article 24 Determination of liability	Article 9, § 3 – Determination of liability
§ 1	§ 3.1
§ 2	§ 3.2
§ 3, a, b	§ 3.3, a, b
§ 4, a, b, c	§ 3.4, a, b, c
§ 5, a, b	§ 3.5, a, b

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 25 Refund of amounts owing. Recourse	Article 9, § 4 – Refund of amounts owing. Recourse
§ 1	§ 4.1
§ 2	§ 4.2
§ 3	§ 4.3
§ 4	§ 4.4
Article 26 Time allowed for payment	Article 9, § 5 – Time allowed for payment
§ 1	§ 5.1
§ 2	§ 5.2
§ 3	§ 5.3
Article 27 Reimbursement of the administration that paid the indemnity	Article 9, § 6 – Reimbursement of the administration that paid the indemnity
§ 1	§ 6.1
§ 2, a, b	§ 6.2, a, b
§ 3	§ 6.3
Chapter VII	
Accounting	
Article 28 Remuneration of the paying administration	Article 10 Remuneration of the paying administration
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2, a, b	RE – Article 1001 – Remuneration of the paying administration
	§ 1, a, b
§ 3	Article 10, § 2
§ 4	§ 3
§ 5	§ 4
§ 6	§ 5
§ 7	RE – Article 1001, § 2
Article 29 Preparation of accounts	Article 11 Preparation of accounts
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Article 30 Settlement of accounts	Article 12 Settlement of accounts
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5	§ 5
Chapter VIII	
Miscellaneous provisions	
Article 31 Offices participating in the exchange	deleted

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 32 Participation of non-postal organizations	Article 1, § 2
§ 1	Article 1, § 2
§ 2	
Article 33 Prohibition of fiscal or other fees	Article 4, § 6 amended
Section III	
Inpayment money orders	
Article 34 Nature of inpayment money orders	deleted
Article 35 General provisions	RE – Article 302 – Preparation of inpayment money orders
§ 1	§ 2 amended
§ 2	§ 1
Article 36 Maximum amount issued	Article 3, § 4
Article 37 Charges	
§ 1	Article 4, § 3 amended
§ 2	deleted
Article 38 Advice of entry	RE – Article 312 – Advice of entry
Article 39 Prohibitions	
§ 1	Article 7, § 3
§ 2	RE – Article 607, last sentence
Section IV	Section deleted
Postal travellers' cheques	
Section V	
Final provisions	Article 13 Final provisions
Article 49 Application of the Convention	Article 13, § 1
Article 50 Exception to the application of the Constitution	Article 13, § 2
Article 51 Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations	Article 13, § 3 – Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations
§ 1	Article 13, § 3.1
§ 2, a, b, c	Article 13, § 3.2, a, b, c, amended
Article 52. Entry into force and duration of the Agreement	Article 13, § 4

Draft recast of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders Agreement

Comparative table of the existing and the new texts

Detailed Regulations

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Part I	
Preliminary provisions	
Article 101 Information to be supplied by administrations	RE – Article 1302 – Information to be supplied by administrations
§ 1 a	§ 1
b	deleted
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Article 102 Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention	RE – Article 1301 – Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention
a	a
b	b
c	c
Article 103 Forms for the use of the public	RE – Article 201 – Forms for the use of the public
MP 10	deleted
MP 11	deleted
Part II	
Money orders	
Section I	
Card money orders	
Chapter I	
Issue. Transmission	
Article 104 Card money order forms	RE – Article 202 – Ordinary and inpayment money order forms
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 3
§ 3	§ 4

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 105 Preparation of card money orders	RE – Article 301 – Preparation of ordinary money orders
§ 1	{ § 1 amended
§ 2	{ § 3 amended
§ 3	RE – Article 307 – Indication of the amount
§ 4	§ 1
§ 5	§ 2
§ 6	RE – Article 301, § 2
§ 7	RE – Article 301, § 4
§ 8	RE – Article 316 – Service money orders
§ 9	RE – Article 314, § 2
	RE – Article 311, § 2
	RE – Article 401 – Indication of the charge paid
Article 106 Prohibited or authorized entries	RE – Article 306 – Prohibited or authorized entries
Article 107 Automatic registration	RE – Article 308 – Automatic registration
Article 108 Money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying in hotels or boarding houses	RE – Article 309 – Money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying in hotels or boarding houses
Article 109 Transmission of card money orders	
§ 1 }	RE – Article 501 – Transmission of ordinary and inpayment
§ 2 }	money orders
Chapter II	
Special provisions relating to certain facilities offered to the public	
Article 110 Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address	
§ 1	RE – Article 317, § 2
§ 2	§ 3
§ 3	§ 4
Article 111 Redirection of card money orders	RE – Article 702 – Redirection of card money orders
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Chapter III	
Special treatment. Inquiries	
Article 112 Irregular card money orders	RE – Article 610 – Treatment of irregular card money orders
§ 1 a	§ 1 a
b	b
c	c
d	d
e	e
f	f
g	g
h	h
i	i

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5	§ 5
§ 6	§ 6
Article 113 Preparation of the advice of payment	RE – Article 311, § 3
Article 114 Authorization to extend period of validity	RE – Article 605 – Authorization to extend period of validity
Article 115 Inquiries	RE – Article 801 – Treatment of inquiries
§ 1	§ 1, part of last sentence deleted
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3, last sentence deleted
Chapter IV	
Unpaid card money orders	
Article 116 Return of unpaid card money orders	
§ 1	RE – Article 608, § 5
§ 2	RE – Article 608, § 6
Article 117 Payment authorizations	RE – Article 609, § 5
Article 118 Card money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment	RE – Article 609, § 6
Article 119 Card money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment	RE – Article 613 – Card money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment
§ 1	§ 1.1
§ 2	§ 1.2
§ 3	§ 1.3
Section II	
List money orders	
Chapter I	
Preliminary provisions	
Article 120 Provisions common to list money orders and card money orders	deleted
Chapter II	
Issue. Transmission	
Article 121 Offices of exchange	Article 5, § 1, final lines

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 122 Transmission of list money orders § 1 § 2 a b c d § 3	RE – Article 502 – Exchanges by means of lists § 1.1 § 1.2 1.2.1 amended 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 § 1.3
Article 123 Special lists	RE – Article 502, § 2
Article 124 Special services. Entries to be made on lists	RE – Article 502, § 4.1
Chapter III Special provisions relating to certain facilities offered to the public	
Article 125 Withdrawal. Alteration of address	RE – Article 317, § 7
Article 126 Redirection of list money orders	RE – Article 704 – Redirection of money orders exchanged by means of lists
Chapter IV Operations in the paying country	
Article 127 Treatment of missing or incorrect lists § 1 § 2 § 3	RE – Article 502, § 5 § 5.1 § 5.2 § 5.3
Article 128 Sending advice of payment	RE – Article 602, § 3
Article 129 Return of unpaid list money orders § 1 a b § 2	RE – Article 608 § 8 a b § 8, last sentence

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Section III	
Combined system of exchange	
Chapter I	
Preliminary provisions	
Article 130 Common provisions	deleted
Chapter II	
Issue. Transmission	
Article 131 Transmission of money orders	RE – Article 503 – Combined system of exchange
a	a
b	b
c	c
d	d
Section IV	
Telegraph money orders	
Chapter I	
Preliminary provisions	
Article 132 Common provisions	deleted
Chapter II	
Issue. Transmission	
Article 133 Preparation of telegraph money orders	RE – Article 303 – Preparation of ordinary telegraph money orders
§ 1	§ 1, first sentence amended
§ 2 a	deleted
b	
§ 3	§ 2
§ 4	§ 3
§ 5	§ 4
§ 6	§ 5
§ 7	§ 6 amended
Article 134 Advice of issue	RE – Article 305 – Advice of issue of ordinary telegraph money orders and telegraph inpayment money orders
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3 a	§ 3 a amended
b	b amended

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 135 Transmission of telegraph list money orders	RE – Article 502, § 3
§ 1	§ 3.1
§ 2	§ 3.2
§ 3	§ 3.3
Chapter III	
Special provisions relating to certain facilities offered to the public	
Article 136 Alteration of address	
§ 1	RE – Article 317, § 5
§ 2	RE – Article 317, § 6
Article 137 Redirection of telegraph money orders	RE – Article 703 – Redirection of telegraph money orders
Chapter IV	
Operations in the paying country	
Article 138 Treatment of irregular telegraph money orders	RE – Article 611 – Treatment of irregular telegraph money orders
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
Article 139 Transcription of money order telegrams	RE – Article 603 – Transcription of money order telegrams
Article 140 Payment of telegraph money orders	RE – Article 604 – Payment of ordinary telegraph money orders
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 5
§ 3	§ 6
§ 4	§ 7
Article 141 Preparation of advice of payment	RE – Article 604, § 8
Article 142 Return of unpaid telegraph money orders	
§ 1 }	RE – Article 608, § 7 amended
§ 2 }	
Section V	
Inpayment money orders	
Article 143 General provisions	deleted
Article 144 Preparation of inpayment money orders	
§ 1	RE – Article 202, § 2
§ 2	RE – Article 302, § 3

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 145 List of inpayment money orders	
§ 1	deleted
§ 2	RE – Article 502, § 4 RE – Article 502, § 4.2
Article 146 Telegraph inpayment money orders	RE – Article 304 – Preparation of telegraph inpayment money orders
Article 147 Inpayment money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after entry	RE – Article 613, § 2.1
Article 148 Accounting provisions concerning inpayment money orders	RE – Article 1102 – Preparation of monthly accounts for inpayment money orders
Section VI	
Accounting provisions	
Chapter I	
Common rules	
Article 149 Preparation of monthly accounts	RE – Article 1101 – Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary money orders
§ 1 a	§ 1 amended a
b	b
c	c
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5 a	§ 5 a
b	b
§ 6	§ 6
§ 7	§ 7
§ 8	§ 8
§ 9	§ 9
§ 10	§ 10
Article 150 Preparation of the general account	RE – Article 1105 – Preparation of the general account
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
Article 151 Payment methods and periods	RE – Article 1201 – Settlement of accounts. Payment methods and periods
§ 1 a	§ 1 a
b	b
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Article 152 Instalments	RE – Article 1202 – Instalments
§ 1 a	§ 1 a
b	b
c	c
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Chapter II	
Special accounting rules for list money orders and telegraph money orders	
Article 153 Preparation of monthly accounts	RE – Article 1103 – Preparation of monthly accounts for money orders exchanged by means of lists
a i	i
ii	ii
iii	iii
b	RE – Article 1104 – Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary telegraph money orders
i	i
ii	ii
iii	iii amended
Part III	}
	}
Postal travellers' cheques	}
	} deleted
Part IV	}
	}
Final provisions	}
Article 161 Entry into force and duration of the Regulations	RE – Article 1303 – Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2

CONTENTS

Art 1 - Purpose of the Agreement

Art 2 - Different categories of money order (new)

RE - Art 201 - Forms for the use of the public
RE - Art 202 - Ordinary and inpayment money order forms

Art 3 - Issue of money orders

RE - Art 301 - Preparation of ordinary money orders
RE - Art 302 - Preparation of inpayment money orders
RE - Art 303 - Preparation of ordinary telegraph money orders
RE - Art 304 - Preparation of telegraph inpayment money orders
RE - Art 305 - Advice of issue of ordinary telegraph money orders and telegraph inpayment money orders
RE - Art 306 - Prohibited or authorized entries
RE - Art 307 - Indication of the amount
RE - Art 308 - Automatic registration
RE - Art 309 - Money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying in hotels or boarding houses
RE - Art 310 - Payment of funds - Receipt
RE - Art 311 - Advice of payment
RE - Art 312 - Advice of entry
RE - Art 313 - Express delivery
RE - Art 314 - Payment to addressee only
RE - Art 315 - Message to the payee
RE - Art 316 - Service money orders
RE - Art 317 - Withdrawal from the post - Alteration of address

Art 4 - Charges

RE - Art 401 - Indication of the charge collected
RE - Art 402 - Charge for telegraph money orders

Art 5 - Conditions of exchange

RE - Art 501 - Transmission of ordinary and inpayment money orders
RE - Art 502 - Exchanges by means of lists
RE - Art 503 - Mixed system of exchange

Art 6 - Payment of money orders

RE - Art 601 - Amount to be paid
RE - Art 602 - Payment of ordinary money orders
RE - Art 603 - Transcription of money order telegrams
RE - Art 604 - Payment of ordinary telegraph money orders
RE - Art 605 - Authorization to extend period of validity
RE - Art 606 - Express delivery
RE - Art 607 - Endorsement
RE - Art 608 - Unpaid money orders
RE - Art 609 - Payment authorization
RE - Art 610 - Treatment of irregular money orders
RE - Art 611 - Treatment of irregular ordinary telegraph money orders
RE - Art 612 - Stale money orders
RE - Art 613 - Money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment

Art 7 - Redirection

RE - Art 701 - Redirection
RE - Art 702 - Redirection of ordinary money orders
RE - Art 703 - Redirection of ordinary telegraph money orders
RE - Art 704 - Redirection of money orders exchanged by means of lists

Art 8 - Inquiries (new)

RE - Art 801 - Treatment of inquiries

Art 9 - Liability

Art 10 - Remuneration of the paying administration

RE - Art 1001 - Remuneration of the paying administration

Art 11 - Preparation of accounts

RE - Art 1101 - Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary money orders
RE - Art 1102 - Preparation of monthly accounts for inpayment money orders
RE - Art 1103 - Preparation of monthly accounts for money orders exchanged by means of lists
RE - Art 1104 - Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary telegraph money orders
RE - Art 1105 - Preparation of the general account

Art 12 - Settlement of accounts

RE - Art 1201 - Settlement of accounts - Payment methods and periods
RE - Art 1202 - Instalments

Art 13 - Final provisions

RE - Art 1301 - Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention
RE - Art 1302 - Information to be supplied by administrations
RE - Art 1303 - Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

Present text	Proposed text
Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement	Money Orders Agreement
The undersigned plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the member countries of the Union, having regard to article 22, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, have, by common consent and subject to article 25, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, drawn up the following Agreement:	The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the member countries of the Union, having regard to article 22, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, have, by common consent and subject to article 25, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, drawn up the following Agreement and Detailed Regulations:
Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement	Detailed Regulations[1] of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement
Having regard to article 22, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, the undersigned, on behalf of their respective postal administrations, have by common consent drawn up the following measures for ensuring the implementation of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement:	Having regard to article 22, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, the undersigned, on behalf of their respective postal administrations, have by common consent drawn up the following measures for ensuring the implementation of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement:

1 The articles of these Detailed Regulations are designated as follows: "RE – Article ...".

Present text	Proposed text
Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement This Agreement shall govern the exchange of postal money orders, hereinafter called "money orders", and the postal travellers' cheques service that contracting countries agree to set up in their reciprocal relations.	Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement 1 This Agreement shall govern the exchange of postal money orders /.../ that contracting countries agree to set up in their reciprocal relations.
Article 32 1 Countries in which the money order service is provided by non-postal organizations may participate in the exchange governed by the provisions of this Agreement. 2 Such organizations shall come to an agreement with the postal administration of their country to ensure full implementation of all clauses of the Agreement; the postal administration shall act as their intermediary in their relations with the postal administrations of the other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.	2 Countries in which the postal money order service is provided by non-postal organizations may participate in the exchange governed by the provisions of this Agreement. Such organizations shall come to an agreement with the postal administration of their country to ensure full implementation of all clauses of the Agreement; the postal administration shall act as their intermediary in their relations with the postal administrations of the other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.
	Article 2 – Different categories of money order 1 Ordinary money order The sender hands over funds at a post office counter or orders his postal giro account to be debited and requests outpayment of the amount to the payee in cash. An ordinary money order is sent by post. An ordinary telegraph money order is sent by telecommunication. 2 Inpayment money order The sender hands over funds at a post office counter and requests entry of the amount to the credit of the payee's account managed by the Post. An inpayment money order is sent by post. A telegraph inpayment money order is sent by telecommunication.
	Reasons. – New text prepared by the Working Party to define the different categories of money order. Here, money order means both the card money order and the list money order, the latter differing from the former only in the method of transmission. However, the inpayment money order has a different purpose, since its amount is credited to a giro account, which is not the case where the ordinary money order is concerned.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 103 – Forms for the use of the public	RE – Article 201 – Forms for the use of the public
For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public: MP 1 (International money order), MP 1bis (Photo-readable international money order), MP 4 (Inquiry concerning an international money order), MP 10 (Postal travellers' cheque), MP 11 (Book of postal travellers' cheques), MP 12 (International money order for machine handling), MP 12bis (Photo-readable international money order for machine handling), MP 16 (International inpayment money order).	For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the following shall be considered forms for the use of the public: MP 1 (Ordinary international money order), MP 1bis (Ordinary photo-readable international money order), MP 4 (Inquiry concerning an international money order), MP 12 (Ordinary international money order for machine handling), MP 12bis (Ordinary photo-readable international money order for machine handling), MP 16 (International inpayment money order). **Reasons.** – Consequence of the new definition of the different categories of money order.
Article 104 – Card money order forms 1 Card money orders shall be drawn up on a form made of: – either strong pink cardboard conforming to the annexed specimen MP 1; – or strong paper with a white ground, printed in pink and conforming to the annexed specimen MP 1bis. The lower part of this form shall have a blank reading area of dimensions conforming to this specimen. Article 144 1 Inpayment money orders shall be prepared on a strong, yellow cardboard form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 16. Article 104 2 Administrations which agree to grant certain facilities to bulk posters of money orders may authorize them to use forms conforming to either the annexed specimen MP 12 or the annexed specimen MP 12bis. 3 The technical characteristics of forms MP 1bis and MP 12bis and the information concerning their use shall be deposited with the International Bureau.	RE – Article 202 – Ordinary and inpayment money order forms 1 Ordinary money orders shall be drawn up on a form made of: – either strong pink cardboard conforming to the annexed specimen MP 1; – or strong paper with a white ground, printed in pink and conforming to the annexed specimen MP 1bis. The lower part of this form shall have a blank reading area of dimensions conforming to this specimen. 2 Inpayment money orders shall be prepared on a strong, yellow cardboard form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 16. 3 Administrations which agree to grant certain facilities to bulk posters of ordinary money orders may authorize them to use forms conforming to either the annexed specimen MP 12 or the annexed specimen MP 12bis. 4 The technical characteristics of forms MP 1bis and MP 12bis and the information concerning their use shall be deposited with the International Bureau.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 3 – Currency. Conversion	Article 3 – Issue of money orders (currency, conversion, amount)
1 In the absence of special agreement, the amount of the money order shall be expressed in the currency of the paying country.	1 In the absence of special agreement, the amount of the money order shall be expressed in the currency of the paying country.
2 The issuing administration shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the paying country.	2 The issuing administration shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the paying country.
Article 4	3 The maximum amount of an ordinary money order shall be set by mutual agreement between the administrations concerned.
1 The amount of a money order may not exceed the equivalent of 7000 francs (2286.83 SDR). However, each administration may set a lower maximum.	4 The amount of an inpayment money order shall be unlimited. However, each administration may limit the total amount of the inpayment money orders that any depositor may order either in one day or during a specified period.
Article 36	5 Telegraph money orders shall be subject to the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations attached to the International Telecommunications Convention.
The amount on inpayment money orders shall be unlimited. However, each administration may limit the total amount of the inpayment money orders that any depositor may order either in one day or during a specified period.	**Reasons.** – To achieve greater flexibility as regards the maximum amount on issue, the EC proposes leaving it to the postal administrations to set this amount between themselves, on the basis of bilateral agreements.
Article 8	
1 Telegraph money orders shall be subject to the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations attached to the International Telecommunications Convention.	
Article 105 – Preparation of card money orders	RE – Article 301 – Preparation of ordinary money orders
1 Money orders shall be made out in roman letters and arabic numerals, without erasure or alteration, even if certified. Entries shall be handwritten, in block letters if possible, or typewritten. Pencilled entries shall not be accepted; however, service instructions may be entered in indelible pencil. The MP 12 and MP 12bis forms shall, with the exception of the service instructions, be filled in completely by typewriter.	1 Ordinary money orders shall be made out in roman letters and arabic numerals, without erasure or alteration, even if certified. Entries shall be handwritten, in block letters if possible, or typewritten. Pencilled entries shall not be accepted /.../
4 When money orders are prepared by some mechanical procedure, the handwritten signature of the official or the alternative inscription of a numbered indication shall not be obligatory.	2 When money orders are prepared by some mechanical procedure, the handwritten signature of the official or the alternative inscription of a numbered indication shall not be obligatory.
5 The address of money orders shall be written in such a way as to clearly identify the payee; abbreviated addresses and telegraphic addresses shall not be accepted.	3 The MP 12 and MP 12bis forms shall, with the exception of the service instructions, be filled in completely by typewriter.
	4 The address of money orders shall be written in such a way as to clearly identify the payee; abbreviated addresses and telegraphic addresses shall not be accepted.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 35 – General provisions	RE – Article 302 – Preparation of inpayment money orders
2 An administration which has not yet set up a giro service may participate in the issue of inpayment money orders.	1 An administration which has not yet set up a giro service may participate in the issue of inpayment money orders.
1 Subject to articles 36 to 39, inpayment money orders shall be governed by the provisions laid down for money orders in this Agreement.	2 With regard to the making out of inpayment money orders, the provisions of RE, article 301, paragraph 1, shall apply by analogy.
Article 144	
2 The address on inpayment money orders shall consist of the surname or business name of the payee, the number of his postal giro account preceded by the words *"compte courant postal"* (postal giro account) or the abbreviation "CCP", and the designation of the postal giro centre in which the payee's postal giro account is held.	3 The address on inpayment money orders shall consist of the surname or business name of the payee, the number of his postal giro account preceded by the words *"compte courant postal"* (postal giro account) or the abbreviation "CCP", and the designation of the postal giro centre in which the payee's postal giro account is held.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 133 – Preparation of telegraph money orders	RE – Article 303 – Preparation of ordinary telegraph money orders
1 Telegraph money orders shall be prepared by the issuing post office and shall give rise to the transmission of money order telegrams direct to the paying post office. Money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows: The address part shall contain: – *POSTFIN* (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT, if appropriate, and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary); – postal service indications, if appropriate *(AVIS PAIEMENT* and *PAIEMENT MAIN PROPRE*); – name of the paying office. The text part shall contain: – *MANDAT*, followed by the postal issuing number; – name of issuing post office, its number if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin; – name of the sender; – amount to be paid; – exact designation of payee, of his residence (place name) and, if possible, of his domicile (street address), so that the rightful owner may be clearly identified; – personal message (if any).	1 For each ordinary telegraph money order the issuing post office shall prepare a money order telegram and send it direct to the paying post office. Money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up in the order shown below: The address part shall contain: – *POSTFIN* (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT, if appropriate, and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary); – postal service indications, if appropriate (*AVIS PAIEMENT* and *PAIEMENT MAIN PROPRE*); – name of the paying office. The text part shall contain: – *MANDAT*, followed by the postal issuing number; – name of issuing post office, its number if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin; – name of the sender; – amount to be paid; – exact designation of payee, of his residence (place name) and, if possible, of his domicile (street address), so that the rightful owner may be clearly identified; – personal message (if any).
2 The payee's name shall be transformed into a mixed group consisting of figures, signs and letters. This transformation shall be done as follows: a the figure 1) shall be used to identify the group; b all the parts of the payee's name shall be separated by a fraction bar, in accordance with the following example: "M Jean de Biase" is transformed into "1)MONSIEUR/JEAN/DE/BIASE".	2 The surname of a payee, even if it is accompanied by a first name, shall be preceded by one of the words "Monsieur" (Mr), "Madame" (Mrs) or "Mademoiselle" (Miss), unless this indication duplicates a rank, a title, a position or a profession which enables the rightful owner to be clearly identified; neither the sender nor the payee may be designated by a coded abbreviation or word.
3 The surname of a payee, even if it is accompanied by a first name, shall be preceded by one of the words "Monsieur" (Mr), "Madame" (Mrs) or "Mademoiselle" (Miss) unless this indication duplicates a rank, a title, a position or a profession which enables the rightful owner to be clearly identified; neither the sender nor the payee may be designated by a coded abbreviation or word.	3 When several ordinary telegraph money orders are issued at the same time by the same sender to the order of the same payee, one money order telegram may be sent if the administration of destination accepts this procedure; in which case the issuing number shall be indicated in the following manner: "Money orders 201–203" and the total to be paid shall comprise the individual amounts of each money order.
4 When several telegraph money orders are issued at the same time by the same sender to the order of the same payee, one money order telegram may be sent if the administration of destination accepts this procedure; in which case the issuing number shall be indicated in the following manner: "Money orders 201–203" and the total to be paid shall comprise the individual amounts of each money order.	

Present text	Proposed text
5 When the locality where the paying post office is located does not have a telegraph office, the money order telegram shall bear the name of the paying post office and that of the telegraph office which serves it. When there is doubt about the existence of a telegraph office in the locality of payment or when the telegraph office which serves it cannot be indicated, the money order telegram shall bear either the name of the territorial subdivision, or of the paying country, or both these indications, or any other detail deemed sufficient for the forwarding of the money order telegram.	4 When the locality where the paying post office is located does not have a telegraph office, the money order telegram shall bear the name of the paying post office and that of the telegraph office which serves it. When there is doubt about the existence of a telegraph office in the locality of payment or when the telegraph office which serves it cannot be indicated, the money order telegram shall bear either the name of the territorial subdivision, or of the paying country, or both these indications, or any other detail deemed sufficient for the forwarding of the money order telegram.
6 The name of the place of residence of the payee may be omitted if it is the same as that of the paying office. When telegraph money orders are addressed "Poste restant" or "Télégraphe restant", these words (or their equivalent in a language of the country of destination) must appear in the text part of the money order telegram after the designation of the payee.	5 The name of the place of residence of the payee may be omitted if it is the same as that of the paying office. When ordinary telegraph money orders are addressed "Poste restante" or "Télégraphe restant", these words (or their equivalent in a language of the country of destination) must appear in the text part of the money order telegram after the designation of the payee.
7 The amount shall be expressed as follows: total number of currency units in figures, fractions of a unit, if any, in figures, then name of the currency unit.	6 The amount shall be expressed as follows: total number of currency units in figures, then in words, name of the currency unit, and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures.

Reasons. – To keep pace with technological developments, the CCITT has proposed that the obligatory automatic repetition for isolated figures or combined groups containing figures should become optional and in future should only occur when the administration of origin deems it necessary.
When consulted, the administrations pointed out that this change will entail a risk for the security of transfers of funds and other appropriate measures will therefore have to be taken. At its 1987 session, the EC, on a proposal from Committee 8, decided to reintroduce the repetition of the amounts in letters in paragraph 7 of the said article. As regards paragraph 2, this was introduced by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress in conformity with the automatic repetition procedure laid down for the figures and name of the payee. Since this procedure is no longer allowed by the CCITT, paragraph 2 becomes redundant.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 146 – Telegraph inpayment money orders Telegraph inpayment money orders shall be prepared in accordance with article 133. They shall give rise to the simultaneous transmission of money order telegrams and advices of issue in the form of specimen MP 3 direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's postal giro account. Money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows: The address part shall contain: – *POSTFIN* (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT, if appropriate and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary); – the postal service indication (*AVIS INSCRIPTION*), if appropriate; – name of the postal giro centre of destination. The text part shall contain: – *MANDAT*, followed by the postal issuing number; – name of issuing post office, its number, if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin; – name of the sender; – amount to be credited to the payee's postal giro account; – exact designation of payee and his postal giro account number preceded by the initials "CCP"; – personal message (if any).	RE – Article 304 – Preparation of telegraph inpayment money orders 1 For each telegraph inpayment money order, the issuing post office shall prepare a money order telegram and send it direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's postal giro account. Money order telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows: The address part shall contain: – *POSTFIN* (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT, if appropriate, and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary); – the postal service indication (*AVIS INSCRIPTION*), if appropriate; – name of the postal giro centre of destination. The text part shall contain: – *MANDAT*, followed by the postal issuing number; – name of issuing post office, its number if appropriate, and the name of the country of origin; – name of the sender; – amount to be credited to the payee's postal giro account; – exact designation of payee and his postal giro account number preceded by the initials "CCP"; – personal message (if any). 2 The provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 6 of article RE 303 shall apply to the preparation of telegraph inpayment money orders.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 134 – Advice of issue	RE – Article 305 – Advice of issue of ordinary telegraph money orders and telegraph inpayment money orders
1 The issuing office shall draw up for each telegraph money order a confirmatory advice of issue in the form of the annexed specimen MP 3.	1 The issuing office shall draw up for each ordinary telegraph money order a confirmatory advice of issue in the form of the annexed specimen MP 3.
2 It shall be prohibited to apply postage stamps or postage-paid impressions to these advices.	2 It shall be prohibited to apply postage stamps or postage-paid impressions to these advices.
3 The advice of issue shall be sent, under cover, by the first mail and by the quickest route (air or surface): a direct to the paying office, in the case of a telegraph card money order; b to the office of exchange of the issuing country, in the case of a telegraph list money order.	3 The advice of issue shall be sent, under cover, by the first mail and by the quickest route (air or surface): a direct to the paying office, in relations where there are direct exchanges (ordinary money order); b to the office of exchange of the issuing country, in relations where exchanges are made by means of lists (ordinary money order); c direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's postal giro account (inpayment money order).
Article 106 – Prohibited or authorized entries	RE – Article 306 – Prohibited or authorized entries
It shall be prohibited to make any entries on the money orders other than those comprised in the contents of the forms, except for service instructions such as "On postal service", "Pay to addressee only", "Advice of payment", "By airmail", "By express"; however, the sender may write down a personal message on the front or on the back, as provided for in article 9, paragraph 5, of the Agreement.	It shall be prohibited to make any entries on the money orders other than those comprised in the contents of the forms, except for service instructions such as "On postal service", "Pay to addressee only", "Advice of payment", "By airmail", "By express"; however, the sender may write down a personal message on the front or on the back of the counterfoil, as provided for in article RE 315.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 105 – Preparation of card money orders	RE – Article 307 – Indication of the amount
2 The money order amount and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in words in the language prescribed by the issuing administration. The amount given in words may be written digit by digit separately. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the unit provided that it is usual and does not create confusion. In the sum in numerals, fractions of the currency unit shall be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in words, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures after the indication of the number of currency units.	1 The money order amount and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in words in the language prescribed by the issuing administration. The amount given in words may be written digit by digit separately. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the unit provided that it is usual and does not create confusion. In the sum in numerals, fractions of the currency unit shall be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in words, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures after the indication of the number of currency units.
3 The indication in words of the amount on MP 1, MP 1bis, MP 12 and MP 12bis money orders may be replaced by a numbered indication supplied by a protectograph, and preceded by a symbol other than a number or a letter. In that case, the amount to be paid shall be given only once in the instrument. The characters used shall be large enough not to be misread.	2 The indication in words of the amount on MP 1, MP 1bis, MP 12 and MP 12bis money orders may be replaced by a numbered indication supplied by a protectograph and preceded by a symbol other than a number or a letter. In that case, the amount to be paid shall be given only once in the instrument. The characters used shall be large enough not to be misread.
Article 107 – Automatic registration	RE – Article 308 – Automatic registration
Administrations may agree among themselves as to the amount above which the money orders they issue shall be automatically registered, providing this amount exceeds the equivalent of 300 francs (98.01 SDR).	Administrations may agree among themselves as to the amount above which the money orders they issue shall be automatically registered /.../ **Reasons.** – To take into account the special features of administrations as regards security, administrations should be free to set the limit above which these money orders must be either automatically registered or transmitted by means of telecommunications. Consequently, to make the regulations more flexible, the EC proposes that the amount of 300 francs (98.01 SDR) be deleted from the text.
Article 108 – Money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying in hotels or boarding houses	RE – Article 309 – Money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying in hotels or boarding houses
Money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying temporarily in hotels, boarding houses or other public places of lodging and the amount of which exceeds the equivalent of 300 francs (98.01 SDR) shall be either automatically registered or sent by telegraph. Administrations shall agree among themselves on the treatment to be applied.	For money orders sent "Poste restante" or to persons staying temporarily in hotels, boarding houses or other public places of lodging, administrations shall agree among themselves on the amount in excess of which such money orders shall be either automatically registered or sent by telecommunication /.../. **Reasons.** – The same as for article RE – 308 above.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 5 – Payment of funds. Receipt 1 Each administration shall determine the form in which the sender of a money order shall pay the funds to be transferred. 2 A receipt, bearing the number of the money order, shall be given gratis to the sender at the time the funds are paid.	RE – Article 310 – Payment of funds – Receipt 1 Each administration shall determine the form in which the sender of a money order shall pay the funds to be transferred. 2 A receipt, bearing the number of the money order, shall be given gratis to the sender at the time the funds are paid.
Article 9 – Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee 1 The sender of a money order may ask to be notified of payment. Article 48, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall be applicable to advices of payment. Article 105 8 Money orders with advice of payment shall bear on the front, in conspicuous letters, the entry "Avis de paiement" (Advice of payment). Article 113 – Preparation of the advice of payment Administrations whose regulations do not permit the use of the form attached by the issuing administration shall be authorized to prepare the advice of payment on their own service form. Article 9 2 If the first advice of payment has not reached him within a normal time, the sender may make out a second on payment of the charge laid down. If the money order was paid before the second advice of payment was made out, the charge collected shall be refunded to the sender.	RE – Article 311 – Advice of payment /.../ 1 The sender of a money order may ask to be notified of payment. Article 48, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall be applicable to advices of payment. 2 Money orders with advice of payment shall bear on the front, in conspicuous letters, the entry "Avis de paiement" (Advice of payment). 3 Administrations whose regulations do not permit the use of the form attached by the issuing administration shall be authorized to prepare the advice of payment on their own service form. 4 When the sender inquires about an advice of payment which he has not received within a normal period, neither a second charge nor the charge prescribed in article 42 of the Convention for inquiries shall be collected.
Article 38 – Advice of entry In relations between countries whose administrations have so agreed, the depositor may ask for an advice of entry to the credit of the payee's account. Article 48 of the Convention shall apply to advices of entry.	RE – Article 312 – Advice of entry In relations between countries whose administrations have so agreed, the depositor of an inpayment money order may ask for an advice of entry to the credit of the payee's account. Article 48 of the Convention shall apply to advices of entry.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 9 – Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee 3 Subject to article 16, the sender of a money order may ask for the funds to be delivered at the place of address by express delivery immediately upon arrival of the money order; in that case, article 32 of the Convention shall be applicable.	RE – Article 313 – Express delivery /.../ Subject to article RE 606, the sender of an ordinary money order may ask for the funds, the instrument or the advice of arrival to be delivered at the place of address by express delivery immediately upon arrival of the money order; in that case, article 32 of the Convention shall be applicable.
Article 9 – Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee 4 In relations with countries which permit payment to the addressee only, the sender of a money order may request by an entry on the form that payment be made exclusively to, and against a personal receipt from, the addressee. Payment may be made to a specially appointed agent in accordance with the legal rules in force in the country of destination when the payee is incapable of moving or of giving a personal receipt. The sender requesting payment of a money order to the addressee only shall pay a special charge equal to that provided for in article 24, paragraph 1, t, of the Convention. Article 105 7 Money orders for delivery to the addressee only shall bear on front and back, in conspicuous letters, the entry "Ne payer qu'en main propre" (Pay to addressee only).	RE – Article 314 – /.../ Payment to addressee only /.../ 1 In relations with countries which permit payment to the addressee only, the sender of an ordinary money order may request by an entry on the form that payment be made exclusively to, and against a personal receipt from, the addressee. Payment may be made to a specially appointed agent in accordance with the legal rules in force in the country of destination when the payee is incapable of moving or of giving a personal receipt. The sender requesting payment of a money order to the addressee only shall pay a special charge equal to that provided for in article 24, paragraph 1, t, of the Convention. 2 Money orders for delivery to the addressee only shall bear on front and back, in conspicuous letters, the entry "Ne payer qu'en main propre" (Pay to addressee only).
Article 9 – Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee 5 The back of the counterfoil or a specific part of the front thereof may be used for a personal message to the payee of the money order. On list money orders, only references shall be accepted.	RE – Article 315 – /.../ Message to the payee The back of the counterfoil or a specific part of the front thereof may be used for a personal message to the payee of the money order. On /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists, only references shall be accepted.
Article 105 – Preparation of card money orders 6 Service money orders shall bear on both front and back the entry "Service des postes" (On postal service) or some similar entry.	RE – Article 316 – Service money orders Service money orders shall bear on the front the entry "Service des postes" (On postal service) or some similar entry.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 10 – Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address	RE – Article 317 – Withdrawal from the post – Alteration of address
The sender of a money order, under the conditions prescribed in article 33 of the Convention, may have it withdrawn from the service or have its address altered, so long as the instrument or the funds have not been delivered to the payee.	1 The sender of a money order, under the conditions prescribed in article 33 of the Convention, may have it withdrawn from the service or have its address altered, so long as the instrument or the funds have not been delivered to the payee.
Article 110	
1 Any request for withdrawal from the post or for alteration of address sent by mail shall be drawn up on a form conforming to annexed specimen MP 4.	2 Any request for withdrawal from the post or for alteration of address sent by mail shall be drawn up on a form conforming to annexed specimen MP 4.
2 Any request for withdrawal from the post or for alteration of address sent by telegraph shall be confirmed, by the first post, by means of a postal request. The MP 4 form shall have written across the top the note "Confirmation de la demande télégraphique du ..." (Confirmation of telegraphic request dated ...) underlined in red pencil; the paying office shall hold the money order until receipt of the confirmation.	3 Any request for withdrawal from the post or for alteration of address sent by telegraph shall be confirmed, by the first post, by means of a postal request. The MP 4 form shall have written across the top the note "Confirmation de la demande télégraphique du ..." (Confirmation of telegraphic request dated ...) underlined in red /.../; the paying office shall hold the money order until receipt of the confirmation.
3 However, the paying administration may, on its own responsibility, act on a telegraphic request for withdrawal or for alteration of address without waiting for confirmation by post.	4 However, the paying administration may, on its own responsibility, act on a telegraphic request for withdrawal or for alteration of address without waiting for confirmation by post.
Article 136	
1 Except where a simple correction of the address as described in article 33, paragraph 6, of the Convention is involved, the paying office of a telegraph money order shall have the advice of issue in its possession before acting upon a request for alteration of address.	5 Except where a simple correction of the address as described in article 33, paragraph 6, of the Convention is involved, the paying office of a telegraph money order shall have the advice of issue in its possession before acting upon a request for alteration of address.
2 However, the paying administration may, on its own responsibility, act on a telegraphic request for alteration of address without waiting for either confirmation by post or the advice of issue.	6 However, the paying administration may, on its own responsibility, act on a telegraphic request for alteration of address without waiting for either confirmation by post or the advice of issue.
Article 125	
Notwithstanding article 144 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, MP 4 requests for withdrawal from the post or alteration of address relating to list money orders shall be sent to the office of exchange of the paying country through the intermediary of the office of exchange of the issuing country.	7 Notwithstanding article 144 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, MP 4 requests for withdrawal from the post or alteration of address relating to money orders exchanged by means of lists shall be sent to the office of exchange of the paying country through the intermediary of the office of exchange of the issuing country.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 6 – Charges	Article 4 – Charges
1 The issuing administration shall freely decide the charge to be collected at the time of issue. The amount of this charge may not exceed 45 francs (14.70 SDR).	1 The issuing administration shall freely decide, subject to paragraphs 2 and 3 below, the charge to be collected at the time of issue. /.../ To this principal charge, it shall add any charges pertaining to special services (request for advice of payment or of entry, for express delivery, etc).
2 To this principal charge, it shall add any charges pertaining to special services (request for advice of payment, for payment by express, etc).	2 The amount of the principal charge for an ordinary money order may not exceed 70 francs (22.86 SDR).
Article 37	3 The charge for an inpayment money order shall be lower than the charge for an ordinary money order of the same amount.
1 The issuing administration shall freely decide the charge to be collected at the time of issue. This charge, which it shall retain in its entirety, shall be lower than the charge for a money order of the same amount.	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 proportional charge of 1/4 percent, but not less than 2.50 francs (0.82 SDR) and not more than 5 francs (1.63 SDR), deducted from the amount of the order; however, this charge may be collected from the sender and allocated to the administration of the intermediary country if the administrations concerned have so agreed.
Article 6	5 The following optional charges may be collected from the payee: a a delivery charge, when payment is made at the place of address; b in the event of an inquiry and if no service error has been committed, a so-called "payment authorization" charge equal to that prescribed in article 24, paragraph 1, o, of the Convention may be collected from either the sender or the payee, except if the charge has already been collected for the inquiry or the advice of payment; c if appropriate, the charge for authorization to extend the period of validity provided for in article 6, paragraph 4; d the charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, e, of the Convention, when the money order is addressed poste restante.
3 Money orders exchanged between a contracting country and a non-contracting country, through the intermediary of a country party to this Agreement, may be subjected by the intermediary administration to an additional proportional charge of 1/4 percent, but not less than 2.50 francs (0.82 SDR) and not more than 5 francs (1.63 SDR), deducted from the amount of the order; however, this charge may be collected from the sender and allocated to the administration of the intermediary country if the administrations concerned have so agreed.	6 Money orders, whether at the time of issue or at the time of payment, may not be subjected to any charge or fee other than those provided for in this Agreement.
Article 17	7 Money orders relating to the postal service exchanged under the terms of article 15 of the Convention shall be exempt from all charges.
The following charges may be collected from the payee: a a delivery charge, when payment is made at the place of address;	
Article 20	
5 If no service error was committed, a "payment authorization" charge equal to that prescribed in article 24, paragraph 1, o, of the Convention may be collected from either the sender or the payee, except if the charge has already been collected for the inquiry form or the advice of payment. c if appropriate, the charge for authorization to extend the period of validity provided for in article 13, paragraph 4; d the charge laid down in article 24, paragraph 1, e, of the Convention, when the money order is addressed poste restante.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 33 Money orders and the receipts given on money orders may not be subjected to any charge or fee other than those authorized by this Agreement. Article 7 Money orders relating to the postal service exchanged under the terms of article 15 of the Convention shall be exempt from all charges.	**Reasons.** – The EC proposes an increase from 45 francs (14.70 SDR) to 70 francs (22.86 SDR) in the charge to be collected by the issuing administration to take account of operating costs borne by the latter and also of the necessity to set a maximum in order to preserve the competitive edge of the postal money order service. This maximum, originally set at 20 francs, was raised to 30 francs by the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress and to 45 francs by the 1984 Hamburg Congress.
Article 105 – Preparation of card money orders 9 It shall not be compulsory to indicate on the money order the charge collected from the sender. Where applicable, this charge shall be indicated either by affixing postage stamps or by entering the charge collected in the space provided on the MP 1, MP 1bis, MP 12, MP 12bis and MP 16 forms.	RE – Article 401 – <u>Indication of the charge collected</u> It shall not be compulsory to indicate on the money order the charge collected from the sender. Where applicable, this charge shall be indicated either by affixing postage stamps or by entering the charge collected in the space provided on the MP 1, MP 1bis, MP 12, MP 12bis and MP 16 forms.
Article 8 – Special provisions regarding the issue of telegraph money orders 2 In addition to the postal charge, the sender of a telegraph money order shall pay the telegram charges including any charge for a personal message to the payee.	RE – Article 402 – <u>Charge for telegraph money orders</u> In addition to the postal charge, the sender of a telegraph money order shall pay the telegram charges including any charge for a personal message to the payee.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 121 The exchange of list money orders shall take place exclusively through the intermediary of offices called "offices of exchange" designated by the administration of each of the contracting countries. Article 2 – Methods of exchange 2 Exchange by post may be carried out by cards or lists, as administrations prefer. In the first case, the instruments shall be called "card money orders", and in the second "list money orders". 5 Exchange by telegraph may be done by telegraph card money orders or by telegraph list money orders, and both categories shall be called "telegraph money orders". 3 However, administrations may also reach agreement on a combined system of exchange if the internal organization of their respective services so requires. In this case, the exchange shall be effected by means of cards direct between post offices of one of the administrations and the office of exchange of the corresponding administration. 4 The money orders referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 may be submitted to the country of destination on magnetic tape or any other medium agreed between the administrations. Administrations of destination may use their internal service forms to represent the money orders issued. The conditions of exchange shall then be fixed in special agreements adopted by the administrations concerned.	Article 5 – Conditions of exchange 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. 2 Exchanges by telegraph shall be carried out by money order telegram sent direct to the paying office. 3 However, administrations may also reach agreement on a combined system of exchange if the internal organization of their respective services so requires. In this case, the exchange shall be effected by means of cards direct between post offices of one of the administrations and the office of exchange of the corresponding administration. 4 The money orders referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 may be submitted to the country of destination on magnetic tape or any other medium agreed between the administrations. Administrations of destination may use their internal service forms to represent the money orders issued. The conditions of exchange shall then be fixed in special agreements adopted by the administrations concerned.
Article 109 – Transmission of card money orders 1 Money orders shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) and, in the absence of special agreement, à découvert. 2 Money orders shall be inserted in mails in the manner prescribed in article 157, paragraphs 2 to 6, or in article 159 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, depending on whether or not they are automatically registered.	RE – Article 501 – Transmission of ordinary and inpayment money orders Ordinary and inpayment money orders shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) and, in the absence of special agreement, à découvert. They shall be inserted in mails in the manner prescribed in article 157, paragraphs 2 to 6, or in article 159 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, depending on whether or not they are automatically registered.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 122 – Transmission of list money orders	RE – Article 502 – Exchanges by means of lists
1 List money orders shall be transmitted between the issuing office and the office of exchange of the issuing country or between the office of exchange of the paying country and the paying office by forms which each of the administrations concerned shall determine according to its own convenience.	1 Transmission of ordinary and inpayment money orders 1.1 /.../ Money orders shall be transmitted between the issuing office and the office of exchange of the issuing country or between the office of exchange of the paying country and the paying office by forms which each of the administrations concerned shall determine according to its own convenience.
2 Between offices of exchange of different countries, they shall be transmitted according to the following rules: a each office of exchange shall prepare, daily or upon agreed dates, lists in the form of the annexed specimen MP 2, recapitulating the money orders deposited in its country for payment in another; b every money order entered on a list shall bear a serial number called an international number; this number shall be assigned from an annual series beginning, by agreement between the administrations concerned, on 1 January or on 1 July; when the numbering changes, the first list which follows shall bear, in addition to its serial number, the last number of the preceding series; c the lists themselves shall be numbered according to the natural sequence of the numbers, beginning on 1 January or on 1 July of each year; d the lists shall be transmitted post free to the corresponding office of exchange by the quickest route (air or surface) and, in the absence of special agreement, without the money orders prepared by the issuing office.	1.2 Between offices of exchange of different countries, they shall be transmitted according to the following rules: 1.2.1 each office of exchange shall prepare, daily or upon agreed dates, lists in the form of the annexed specimen MP 2, recapitulating the money orders deposited in its country for payment in another. Inpayment money orders shall be transmitted by means of a special MP 2 list which shall be entitled "Mandats de versement" (Inpayment money orders); 1.2.2 every money order entered on a list shall bear a serial number called an international number; this number shall be assigned from an annual series beginning, by agreement between the administrations concerned, on 1 January or on 1 July; when the numbering changes, the first list which follows shall bear, in addition to its serial number, the last number of the preceding series; 1.2.3 the lists themselves shall be numbered according to the natural sequence of the numbers, beginning on 1 January or on 1 July of each year; 1.2.4 the lists shall be transmitted post free to the corresponding office of exchange by the quickest route (air or surface) and, in the absence of special agreement, without the money orders prepared by the issuing office.
3 The administrations concerned may agree to limit the description of the money orders on the MP 2 list to entering in column 7 the amount of the money orders transmitted. In that case, the issuing country shall attach to the list the forms used to transmit the money orders between the issuing office and its own office of exchange, or any other form that the administrations agree to adopt.	1.3 The administrations concerned may agree to limit the description of the money orders on the MP 2 list to entering in column 7 the amount of the money orders transmitted. In that case, the issuing country shall attach to the list the forms used to transmit the money orders between the issuing office and its own office of exchange, or any other form that the administrations agree to adopt.
Article 123	2 Special list
A special MP 2 list shall be prepared for the money orders exempt from charges referred to in article 16 of the Convention and article 7 of the Agreement as well as for the list money orders referred to in article 129, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations; the list shall be endorsed, at the top, "Mandats exempts de taxe" (Money orders exempt from charges).	A special MP 2 list shall be prepared for the money orders exempt from charges referred to in articles 15 and 16 of the Convention and article 4, paragraph 6, of the Agreement as well as for the money orders referred to in article RE 608, paragraph 4; the list shall be endorsed at the top "Mandats exempts de taxe" (Money orders exempt from charges).

Present text	Proposed text
Article 135	
1 Telegraph list money orders shall be transmitted direct by the issuing post office to the paying post office without going through the intermediary of the offices of exchange.	3 Transmission of telegraph money orders 3.1 Telegraph /.../ money orders shall be transmitted direct by the issuing post office to the paying post office without going through the intermediary of the offices of exchange.
2 Telegraph list money orders shall give rise to the preparation of a special MP 2 list headed "Telegraph list money orders".	3.2 Telegraph /.../ money orders shall give rise to the preparation of a special MP 2 list headed "Telegraph /.../ money orders".
3 The offices of exchange may assign to the telegraph list money orders described on such special lists an international number from a special series for telegraph money orders.	3.3 The offices of exchange may assign to the telegraph /.../ money orders described on such special lists an international number from a special series for telegraph money orders.
Article 124	
1 When the sender of a money order requests express delivery, the entry *"Exprès"* (Express) shall be made on the MP 2 list in the "Remarks" column, opposite the corresponding entry.	4 Special services. Entries to be made on lists 4.1 When the sender of an ordinary money order requests express delivery, an advice of payment or payment to addressee only, the appropriate entry ("Exprès" (Express), "AP" or "Ne payer qu'en main propre" (Payment to addressee only)) shall be entered on the MP 2 list in the "Remarks" column, opposite the entry relating to the money order.
2 When the sender of a money order requests an advice of payment, the notation "AP" shall be entered on the MP 2 list, in the "Remarks" column, opposite the entry relating to the money order.	4.2 When the sender of a money order requests an advice of entry to the credit of the payee's postal giro account, the notation "AI" shall be entered on the MP 2 list, in the "Remarks" column, opposite the entry relating to the money order.
3 When the sender of a money order requests payment to addressee only, the entry *"Ne payer qu'en main propre"* (Payment to addressee only) shall be made on the MP 2 list in the "Remarks" column, opposite the money order.	
Article 145	
2 When the sender of an inpayment money order requests an advice of entry to the credit of the payee's postal giro account, the notation "AI" shall be entered on the MP 2 list in the "Remarks" column, opposite the entry pertaining to the money order.	
Article 127	
1 If a list is missing, an inquiry shall immediately be instigated by the office of exchange which notes its absence. The office of exchange of the issuing country shall immediately send to the office which made the inquiry, by the quickest route (air or surface), a duplicate of the missing list.	5 Treatment of missing or incorrect lists 5.1 If a list is missing, an inquiry shall immediately be instigated by the office of exchange which notes its absence. The office of exchange of the issuing country shall immediately send to the office which made the inquiry, by the quickest route (air or surface), a duplicate of the missing list.
2 The lists shall be carefully checked by the office of exchange of the paying country, which shall automatically correct them if they contain any minor errors. The office of exchange of the issuing country shall be advised of these corrections when the office of exchange of the paying country acknowledges receipt of the list.	5.2 The lists shall be /.../ checked by the office of exchange of the paying country, which shall automatically correct them if they contain any minor errors. The office of exchange of the issuing country shall be advised of these corrections when the office of exchange of the paying country acknowledges receipt of the list.

Present text	Proposed text
3 When the lists contain irregularities worth pointing out, the office of exchange of the paying country shall request explanations from the office of exchange of the issuing country, which shall reply as promptly as possible; meanwhile, payment of the money order which is the subject of the request shall be held in abeyance. Requests for explanations and the relevant replies shall be exchanged by the quickest route (air or surface).	5.3 When the lists contain irregularities worth pointing out, the office of exchange of the paying country shall request explanations from the office of exchange of the issuing country, which shall reply as promptly as possible; meanwhile, payment of the money order which is the subject of the request shall be held in abeyance. Requests for explanations and the relevant replies shall be exchanged by the quickest route (air or surface).
Article 131 – Transmission of money orders	RE – Article 503 – Combined system of exchange
Money orders shall be transmitted between the post offices of one of the administrations and the office of exchange of the corresponding administration, as well as between the office of exchange of the latter administration and its post offices, in accordance with the following rules: a each issuing post office shall prepare the money order on a form MP 1 or MP 1bis for transmission in an envelope by the quickest route (air or surface) direct to the office of exchange designated by the corresponding administration; b this office of exchange shall prepare, on the basis of the MP 1 or MP 1bis form received, an instrument on one of its internal service forms for payment to the payee; c each issuing post office of the corresponding administration shall prepare the instrument on one of its internal service forms for transmission in accordance with its internal rules to its country's office of exchange; d this office of exchange shall prepare, on the basis of the forms received from its issuing post office, the money order on an MP 1 or MP 1bis form for transmission unenclosed to the country of destination in accordance with the provisions of article 159 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.	Money orders shall be transmitted between the post offices of one of the administrations and the office of exchange of the corresponding administration, as well as between the office of exchange of the latter administration and its post offices, in accordance with the following rules: a each issuing post office shall prepare the money order on a form MP 1 or MP 1bis for transmission in an envelope by the quickest route (air or surface) direct to the office of exchange designated by the corresponding administration; b this office of exchange shall prepare, on the basis of the MP 1 or MP 1bis form received, an instrument on one of its internal service forms for payment to the payee; c each issuing post office of the corresponding administration shall prepare the instrument on one of its internal service forms for transmission in accordance with its internal rules to its country's office of exchange; d this office of exchange shall prepare, on the basis of the forms received from its issuing post office, the money order on an MP 1 or MP 1bis form for transmission unenclosed to the country of destination in accordance with the provisions of article 159 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 13 – Duration of validity. Authorization to extend period of validity	Article 6 – Payment of money orders
1 The validity of money orders shall extend: a as a general rule, until expiry of the first month following that of issue; b upon agreement between the administrations concerned, until expiry of the third month following that of issue.	1 The validity of money orders shall extend: a as a general rule, until expiry of the first month following that of issue; b upon agreement between the administrations concerned, until expiry of the third month following that of issue.
2 After that period card money orders sent direct to the paying post offices shall be paid only if they bear an authorization to extend the period of validity (*visa pour date*) given at the request of the paying post office by the service designated by the issuing administration. List money orders and card money orders sent to offices of exchange in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3, may not be granted the authorization to extend the period of validity.	2 After that period, /.../ money orders sent direct to the paying post offices shall be paid only if they bear an authorization to extend the period of validity (*visa pour date*) given at the request of the paying post office by the service designated by the issuing administration. /.../ Money orders /.../ sent to administrations of destination in accordance with article 5, paragraph 4, may not be granted the authorization to extend the period of validity.
3 The authorization to extend the period of validity shall confer upon card money orders, starting from the day it is granted, a new validity whose duration shall be the same as that which a money order issued on the same day would have.	3 The authorization to extend the period of validity shall confer upon money orders, starting from the day it is granted, a new validity whose duration shall be the same as that which a money order issued on the same day would have.
4 If non-payment before expiry of validity is not due to a service error, an "authorization to extend the period of validity" charge, equal to that provided for in article 24, paragraph 1, o, of the Convention, may be collected.	4 If non-payment before expiry of validity is not due to a service error, an "authorization to extend the period of validity" charge, equal to that provided for in article 24, paragraph 1, o, of the Convention, may be collected.
Article 14	
2 When a single sender has had several money orders issued on the same day to the order of the same payee for a total amount exceeding the maximum adopted by the paying administration, the latter shall be authorized to space out the payment of the instruments so that the sum paid to the payee on a single day shall not exceed this maximum.	5 When a single sender has had several money orders issued on the same day to the order of the same payee for a total amount exceeding the maximum adopted by the paying administration, the latter shall be authorized to space out the payment of the instruments so that the sum paid to the payee on a single day shall not exceed this maximum.
Article 15	
1 Money orders shall be paid according to the regulations of the paying country.	6 Money orders shall be paid according to the regulations of the paying country.
Article 15 – General rules for payment of money orders	RE – Article 601 – Amount to be paid
4 After advising the administrations concerned, the paying administration may, if its legislation so requires, either ignore fractions of currency units or round the amount off to the nearest currency unit or tenth part thereof.	After advising the administrations concerned, the paying administration may, if its legislation so requires, either ignore fractions of currency units or round the amount off to the nearest currency unit or tenth part thereof.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 15 – General rules for payment of money orders	RE – Article 602 – /.../ Payment of ordinary money orders
2 The amount of the money orders shall be paid to the payee in the legal currency of the paying country; it may be paid in any other currency following special agreement between the corresponding administrations.	1 The amount of the money orders shall be paid to the payee in the legal currency of the paying country; it may be paid in any other currency following special agreement between the corresponding administrations.
3 Payment may validly be made by inpayment to a postal giro account, in accordance with the regulations in force in the paying administration.	2 Payment may validly be made by inpayment to a postal giro account, in accordance with the regulations in force in the paying administration.
Article 128	
The advice of payment, prepared by the paying office on a C 5 form provided for in article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, shall be sent direct to the sender of the money order.	3 The advice of payment, prepared by the paying office on a C 5 form provided for in article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, shall be sent direct to the sender of the money order.
Article 139 – Transcription of money order telegrams	RE – Article 603 – Transcription of money order telegrams
Money order telegrams shall be transcribed on an adapted form or on an MP 1 or MP 1bis form amended as follows: – the name of the country of destination shall be replaced by the name of the issuing country; – the word "telegraph" shall be inserted in the title ("international telegraph money order"). The form used shall be authenticated with the stamp of the transcribing office.	Money order telegrams shall be transcribed on an adapted form or on an MP 1, MP 1bis or MP 16 form amended as follows: – the name of the country of destination shall be replaced by the name of the issuing country; – the word "telegraph" shall be added to the title "ordinary international money order" or "international inpayment money order". The form used shall be authenticated with the stamp of the transcribing office.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 140 – Payment of telegraph money orders	RE – Article 604 – Payment of ordinary telegraph money orders
1 Telegraph money orders shall be paid on receipt and without waiting for the advice of issue; this shall subsequently be attached, if possible, to the money order receipted by the payee.	1 Ordinary telegraph money orders shall be paid on receipt and without waiting for the advice of issue; this shall subsequently be attached, if possible, to the money order receipted by the payee.
Article 18	
1 Telegraph money orders shall always be delivered as laid down in article 16.	2 Telegraph money orders shall always be delivered as laid down in article RE 606.
2 When funds are delivered to the address by express delivery, the paying administration may collect a special charge for this.	3 When funds are delivered to the address by express delivery, the paying administration may collect a special charge for this.
3 Delivery of an advice of arrival or of the instrument itself shall be made without charge to the payee; however, if his place of address is outside the local delivery area of the paying office, the express charge may be collected from the payee.	4 Delivery of an advice of arrival or of the instrument itself shall be made without charge to the payee; however, if his place of address is outside the local delivery area of the paying office, the express charge may be collected from the payee.
Article 140	
2 Telegraph money orders whose advice of issue reaches the paying office before the money order telegram shall not be paid on sight of the advice of issue alone; in this case the money order telegrams shall be inquired about by means of a telegraph service advice. Advices of issue which have not reached the paying office by the first mail after the date of the money order shall be inquired about by means of a request for rectification in the form of the specimen MP 14.	5 Ordinary telegraph money orders whose advice of issue reaches the paying office before the money order telegram shall not be paid on sight of the advice of issue alone; in this case the money order telegrams shall be inquired about by means of a telegraph service advice. Advices of issue which have not reached the paying office by the first mail after the date of the money order shall be inquired about by means of a request for rectification in the form of the specimen MP 14.
3 Telegraph list money orders for which the paying office has not received any money order telegram may be paid only after receipt of a duplicate of such money order telegram, requested by telegraph service advice.	6 In exchanges by means of lists, ordinary telegraph money orders for which the paying office has not received any money order telegram may be paid only after receipt of a duplicate of such money order telegram, requested by telegraph service advice.
4 Telegraph list money orders for which the office of exchange of the paying country has not received an MP 2 list within a normal period shall be the subject of requests for explanations addressed to the office of exchange of the issuing country, which shall reply as promptly as possible. In cases of non-reply within a reasonable period, the telegraph list money orders actually paid may automatically be added to the first MP 2 list received from the issuing administration; if the missing MP 2 list arrives after such automatic entry, it shall be cancelled or rectified by the office of exchange which receives it.	7 In exchanges by means of lists, telegraph /.../ money orders for which the office of exchange of the paying country has not received an MP 2 list within a normal period shall be the subject of requests for explanations addressed to the office of exchange of the issuing country, which shall reply as promptly as possible. In cases of non-reply within a reasonable period, the telegraph /.../ money orders actually paid may automatically be added to the first MP 2 list received from the issuing administration; if the missing MP 2 list arrives after such automatic entry, it shall be cancelled or rectified by the office of exchange which receives it.
Article 141	
The task of preparing an advice of payment for a telegraph money order shall rest with the paying office, which shall send it to the issuing office immediately after payment and without waiting for the advice of issue.	8 The task of preparing an advice of payment for an ordinary telegraph money order shall rest with the paying office, which shall send it to the issuing office immediately after payment and without waiting for the advice of issue.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 114 – Authorization to extend period of validity Authorization to extend the period of validity shall be entered on the money order itself.	RE – Article 605 – Authorization to extend period of validity Authorization to extend the period of validity shall be entered on the money order itself.
Article 16 – Express delivery If the sender has requested payment by express delivery, the paying administration may deliver by this means either the funds, or the instrument itself, or an advice of arrival of the money order, in so far as provided by its regulations.	RE – Article 606 – Express delivery If the sender has requested payment by express delivery, the paying administration may deliver by this means either the funds, or the instrument itself, or an advice of arrival of the money order, in so far as provided by its regulations.
Article 12 – Endorsement Any country may declare ownership of money orders from another country transferable by endorsement within its territory. Article 39 2 Notwithstanding article 12, endorsement shall not be permitted for inpayment money orders.	RE – Article 607 – Endorsement Any country may declare ownership of money orders from another country transferable by endorsement within its territory. However, endorsement shall not be permitted for inpayment money orders.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 19 – Unpaid money orders	RE – Article 608 – Unpaid money orders
1 Any refused money order or any money order whose payee is unknown or has gone away without leaving a forwarding address or gone to a country to which it cannot be redirected shall be returned immediately to the issuing administration.	1 Any refused money order or any money order whose payee is unknown or has gone away without leaving a forwarding address or gone to a country to which it cannot be redirected shall be returned immediately to the issuing administration.
2 Any money order for which payment is not claimed within the validity period shall be returned immediately upon expiry of such period or, if the money order has been delivered to the payee, upon presentation at the paying office.	2 Any money order for which payment is not claimed within the validity period shall be returned immediately upon expiry of such period or, if the money order has been delivered to the payee, upon presentation at the paying office.
3 Any money order unpaid for any cause whatsoever shall be refunded to the sender.	3 Any money order unpaid for any cause whatsoever shall be refunded to the sender.
4 Article 34, paragraph 6, of the Convention shall be applicable to the poste restante charge and the additional express charge.	4 Article 7, paragraph 2, shall be applicable to unpaid money orders.
Article 116	5 Money orders which it has not been possible to pay to the payees for any reason shall be returned direct to the issuing office; before this the paying office shall record them, stamp them or affix the label prescribed in article 143, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.
1 Money orders which it has not been possible to pay to the payees for any reason shall be returned direct to the issuing office; before this the paying office shall record them, stamp them or affix the label prescribed in article 143, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.	6 However, money orders prepared under the conditions laid down in article RE 702 shall be transmitted to the administration which prepared them. That administration shall place the amount at the disposal of the administration which issued the original instrument either by a new charge-free money order or by a deduction from the monthly paid money orders account.
2 However, money orders prepared under the conditions laid down in article 111, shall be transmitted to the administration which prepared them. That administration shall place the amount at the disposal of the administration which issued the original instrument either by a new charge-free money order or by a deduction from the monthly paid money orders account.	7 Unpaid telegraph /.../ money orders, and not the telegrams, shall be returned under cover, without waiting for the arrival of the relative advices of issue. Advices of issue received subsequently shall also be returned under cover.
Article 142	
1 Telegraph card money orders which it has not been possible to pay to the payees for any reason whatsoever shall be subject to the provisions of article 116.	
2 They shall be returned under cover, without waiting for the arrival of the relative advices of issue. Advices of issue received subsequently shall also be returned under cover.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 129 1 The following shall be returned to the office of exchange, by means of an entry in a special MP 2 list as if they were a money order free of charge: a money orders referred to in article 19 of the Agreement; b money orders which have been the subject of a request for withdrawal from the post. 2 An appropriate notation, followed by the international number and a concise description of the original money order, shall be made in the "Remarks" column, opposite the entry.	8 Money orders exchanged by means of lists shall be returned to the office of exchange by means of an entry in a special MP 2 list as if they were a money order free of charge: a the money orders referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 above; b money orders which have been the subject of a request for withdrawal from the post. An appropriate notation, followed by the international number and a concise description of the original money order, shall be made in the "Remarks" column, opposite the entry.
Article 20 – Payment authorization 1 Any card money order mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment may be replaced at the request of the sender or the payee by a payment authorization obtained from the issuing administration. 2 When the sender and the payee simultaneously request, one the refund and the other the payment of the money order, the authorization shall be made out: a to the order of the sender when the request is made before delivery of the money order or of the advice of arrival to the payee; b to the order of the payee when the request is made after delivery of the money order or of the advice of arrival. 3 A payment authorization shall also be obtained when a conversion error attributable to the issuing office necessitates a supplementary payment to the payee. 4 The validity period of a payment authorization shall be the same as that for a money order issued on the same day.	RE – Article 609 – Payment authorization 1 Any /.../ money order mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment may be replaced at the request of the sender or the payee by a payment authorization obtained from the issuing administration. 2 When the sender and the payee simultaneously request, one the refund and the other the payment of the money order, the authorization shall be made out: a to the order of the sender when the request is made before delivery of the money order or of the advice of arrival to the payee; b to the order of the payee when the request is made after delivery of the money order or of the advice of arrival. 3 A payment authorization shall also be obtained when a conversion error attributable to the issuing office necessitates a supplementary payment to the payee. 4 The validity period of a payment authorization shall be the same as that for a money order issued on the same day.
Article 117 Payment authorizations shall be prepared on a pink form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 13; they shall be sent in the same way as the money orders they replace.	5 Payment authorizations shall be prepared on a pink form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 13; they shall be sent in the same way as the money orders they replace.
Article 118 1 Before issuing a payment authorization to cover a money order mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment, the issuing administration shall ascertain in agreement with the paying administration that the money order has not been paid, reimbursed or redirected; every precaution shall also be taken to prevent its being paid later.	6 Before issuing a payment authorization to cover a money order mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment, the issuing administration shall ascertain in agreement with the paying administration that the money order has not been paid, reimbursed or redirected; every precaution shall also be taken to prevent its being paid later.

Present text	Proposed text
2 In support of his request for reimbursement, the sender shall produce the certificate of posting for the mislaid, lost or destroyed instrument.	7 In support of his request for reimbursement, the sender shall produce the certificate of posting for the mislaid, lost or destroyed instrument.
3 When the paying administration declares that a money order has not reached it, the issuing administration may issue a payment authorization on condition that the money order in dispute does not appear in any of the monthly accounts covering the validity period of the money order; however, if no reply is obtained from the paying administration within the period prescribed in article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Agreement for the indemnification of the claimant, and if the instrument does not appear in any of the monthly accounts received by the end of that period, the issuing administration shall be authorized to reimburse the funds; notification of this action shall be sent under registered cover to the paying administration and the money order, henceforth deemed definitively lost, may not subsequently be entered in an account.	8 When the paying administration declares that a money order has not reached it, the issuing administration may issue a payment authorization on condition that the money order in dispute does not appear in any of the monthly accounts covering the validity period of the money order; however, if no reply is obtained from the paying administration within the period prescribed in article 9, paragraph 5, of the Agreement for the indemnification of the claimant, and if the instrument does not appear in any of the monthly accounts received by the end of that period, the issuing administration shall be authorized to reimburse the funds; notification of this action shall be sent under registered cover to the paying administration and the money order, henceforth deemed definitively lost, may not subsequently be entered in an account.
Article 112 – Irregular card money orders	RE – Article 610 – Treatment of irregular /.../ money orders
1 Any card money order presenting one of the irregularities listed below shall be returned, for correction, to the issuing office by the quickest route (air or surface) and in an envelope along with a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 14: a incorrect, incomplete or unclear indication or omission of the name or address of the payee; b discrepancies in or omission of amounts; c exceeding of the maximum amount agreed to between the administrations concerned; d erasures or alterations in the entries; e omission of stamp, signature on money orders not prepared by some mechanical procedure or other service indications; f indication of the amount to be paid in a currency other than that which is accepted, or omission of the name of the currency unit; g obvious error in the ratio between the currency of the issuing country and that of the paying country, a ratio which the paying office, however, shall not be bound to verify; h use of non-regulation form; i absence of automatic registration or non-use of the telegraph service, where such treatment has been prescribed under articles 107 and 108.	1 Any /.../ money order presenting one of the irregularities listed below shall be returned, for correction, to the issuing office by the quickest route (air or surface) and in an envelope along with a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 14: a incorrect, incomplete or unclear indication or omission of the name or address of the payee, number of postal giro account missing or incorrect; b discrepancies in or omission of amounts; c exceeding of the maximum amount agreed to between the administrations concerned; d erasures or alterations in the entries; e omission of stamp, signature on money orders not prepared by some mechanical procedure or other service indications; f indication of the amount to be paid in a currency other than that which is accepted, or omission of the name of the currency unit; g obvious error in the ratio between the currency of the issuing country and that of the paying country, a ratio which the paying office, however, shall not be bound to verify; h use of non-regulation form; i absence of automatic registration or non-use of the telegraph service, where such treatment has been prescribed under articles RE 308 and RE 309.

Present text	Proposed text
2 Nevertheless, in the case of irregularities which are, or appear to be, attributable to the sender, the paying administration may, where applicable, after notifying the payee, permit the latter to make a request for rectification. This request may be sent, at the payee's expense, by air or telegraph; these charges shall be refunded to him if it is established that the mistake was due to a service error.	2 Nevertheless, in the case of irregularities which are, or appear to be, attributable to the sender, the paying administration may, where applicable, after notifying the payee, permit the latter to make a request for rectification. This request may be sent, at the payee's expense, by air or telegraph; these charges shall be refunded to him if it is established that the mistake was due to a service error.
3 However, the paying administration may on its own responsibility automatically rectify minor errors. Such rectification shall be written in red ink and signed by the official on duty.	3 However, the paying administration may on its own responsibility automatically rectify minor errors. Such rectification shall be written in red and signed by the official on duty.
4 When rectification of the irregularity is requested by telegram, the irregular money order shall be held by the paying office, which shall make the correction upon receipt of the rectifying telegram and attach this telegram to the money order.	4 When rectification of the irregularity is requested by telegram, the irregular money order shall be held by the paying office, which shall make the correction upon receipt of the rectifying telegram and attach this telegram to the money order.
5 Upon receipt of a request for rectification by air or by telegram, the issuing office shall check whether the irregularity derives from an error attributable to the service; if so, it shall correct it forthwith by air or by telegraph. If not, it shall notify the sender, who shall then be authorized to correct the irregularity by air or by telegraph, at his own expense.	5 Upon receipt of a request for rectification by air or by telegram, the issuing office shall check whether the irregularity derives from an error attributable to the service; if so, it shall correct it forthwith by air or by telegraph. If not, it shall notify the sender, who shall then be authorized to correct the irregularity by air or by telegraph, at his own expense.
6 If after a period of 30 days the sender has not complied with a request for rectification of a money order accompanied by an MP 14 form, the money order shall be considered unpaid. The above form, bearing the appropriate information, shall be returned to the office of destination by the quickest route (air or surface).	6 If after a period of 30 days the sender has not complied with a request for rectification of a money order accompanied by an MP 14 form, the money order shall be considered unpaid. The above form, bearing the appropriate information, shall be returned to the office of destination by the quickest route (air or surface).
Article 138 – Treatment of irregular telegraph money orders	RE – Article 611 – Treatment of irregular ordinary telegraph money orders
1 When a money order cannot be delivered because of an incomplete or incorrect address or for any other reason for which the payee is not responsible, a telegraph service advice shall be sent to the issuing office stating the reason for non-delivery.	1 When an ordinary telegraph money order cannot be delivered because of an incomplete or incorrect address or for any other reason for which the payee is not responsible, a telegraph service advice shall be sent to the issuing office stating the reason for non-delivery.
2 Upon receipt of a request for rectification by telegraph service advice, the issuing office shall proceed as indicated in article 112, paragraphs 5 and 6.	2 Upon receipt of a request for rectification by telegraph service advice, the issuing office shall proceed as indicated in article RE 610, paragraphs 5 and 6.
3 Any telegraph money order whose irregularity has not been corrected within a normal period by air or telegraph shall be rectified in the manner prescribed for postal money orders.	3 Any ordinary telegraph money order whose irregularity has not been corrected within a normal period by air or telegraph shall be rectified in the manner prescribed for postal money orders.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 21 – Stale money orders	RE – Article 612 – Stale money orders
Sums converted into money orders whose amount has not been claimed before prescription shall be permanently acquired by the administration of the issuing country. The prescription period shall be set by the legislation of the said country.	Sums converted into money orders whose amount has not been claimed before prescription shall be permanently acquired by the administration of the issuing country. The prescription period shall be set by the legislation of the said country.
Article 119 – Card money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment	RE – Article 613 – /.../ Money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment
1 The paying administration may replace any money order mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment with a new instrument prepared on form MP 1 or MP 1bis. The form shall bear all the necessary indications of the original instrument as well as the words "Titre établi en remplacement d'un mandat égaré (perdu ou détruit) après paiement" (Instrument prepared to replace a money order mislaid (lost or destroyed) after payment) and a date-stamp.	1 Ordinary money orders /.../ 1.1 The paying administration may replace any ordinary money order mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment with a new instrument prepared on form MP 1 or MP 1bis. The form shall bear all the necessary indications of the original instrument as well as the words "Titre établi en remplacement d'un mandat égaré (perdu ou détruit) après paiement" (Instrument prepared to replace a money order mislaid (lost or destroyed) after payment) and a date-stamp.
2 A statement by the payee attesting that he has received the funds shall be given, preferably on the back of the replacement instrument itself. Exceptionally, this statement may be taken on a slip attached to the latter as a supporting document; such a statement shall take the place of the original receipt.	1.2 A statement by the payee attesting that he has received the funds shall be given, preferably on the back of the replacement instrument itself. Exceptionally, this statement may be taken on a slip attached to the latter as a supporting document; such a statement shall take the place of the original receipt.
3 If this statement cannot be requested of the payee, an official note shall be made on the back of the replacement instrument or on a special supporting document, stating that the amount of the money order has in fact been paid.	1.3 If this statement cannot be requested of the payee, an official note shall be made on the back of the replacement instrument or on a special supporting document, stating that the amount of the money order has in fact been paid.
Article 147	2 Inpayment money orders /.../
Any inpayment money order mislaid, lost or destroyed after entry of the amount to the credit of a postal giro account may be replaced by the administration of destination with a new instrument prepared on an MP 16 form bearing the indications prescribed in article 119, paragraph 1, and specifying on the back the date of entry to the credit of the payee's postal giro account.	2.1 Any inpayment money order mislaid, lost or destroyed after entry of the amount to the credit of a postal giro account may be replaced by the administration of destination with a new instrument prepared on an MP 16 form bearing the indications prescribed in this article /.../, paragraph 1, and specifying on the back the date of entry to the credit of the payee's postal giro account.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 11 – Redirection	Article 7 – Redirection
1 If a payee changes his address, any money order may be redirected by post or telegraph at the request of either the sender or the payee, within the limitations of the money order service which operates between the reforwarding country and the country of new destination. In this case, article 34, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Convention shall be applicable by analogy.	1 If a payee changes his address, any money order may be redirected by post or telegraph at the request of either the sender or the payee, within the limitations of the money order service which operates between the reforwarding country and the country of new destination. In this case, article 34, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Convention shall be applicable by analogy.
4 In the event of redirection, article 34, paragraph 6, of the Convention shall be applicable with respect to the poste restante charge and the additional express charge.	2 In the event of redirection, the poste restante charge and the additional express charge shall be cancelled (article 34, paragraph 6, of the Convention).
Article 39	
1 Reforwarding of an inpayment money order to another country of destination shall not be permitted.	3 Reforwarding of an inpayment money order to another country of destination shall not be permitted.
Article 11 – Redirection	RE – Article 701 – Redirection
2 In all cases, redirection shall be done by means of a new money order the charges for which, including any telegraph charges, shall be deducted from the amount of the reforwarded money order.	1 In all cases, redirection shall be done by means of a new money order the charges for which, including any telegraph charges, shall be deducted from the amount of the reforwarded money order.
3 When the sender of a money order has requested advice of payment or payment to the addressee only, the money order may be redirected only if the new administration of destination accords such facilities.	2 When the sender of a money order has requested advice of payment or payment to the addressee only, the money order may be redirected only if the new administration of destination accords such facilities.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 111 – Redirection of card money orders	RE – Article 702 – Redirection of ordinary money orders
1 At the time of redirection, a new money order shall be prepared for the sum remaining after deduction of the postal charge and, if applicable, of the telegraph charge if redirection is done by telegraph. In the latter case, the postage charge shall be calculated from the sum obtained after deduction of the telegraph charge from the original amount. The amount of the money orders shall then be converted into the currency of the country of the new destination on the basis of the rate set for money orders originating from the reforwarding country.	1 At the time of redirection, a new money order shall be prepared for the sum remaining after deduction of the postal charge and, if applicable, of the telegraph charge if redirection is done by telegraph. In the latter case, the postage charge shall be calculated from the sum obtained after deduction of the telegraph charge from the original amount. The amount of the money orders shall then be converted into the currency of the country of the new destination on the basis of the rate set for money orders originating from the reforwarding country.
2 The reforwarding post office shall mark the new money order and the related counterfoil with the indication *"Réexpédié"* (Redirected) in bold letters. In the event of redirection by telegraph, the indication *"Réexpédié"* shall be entered on the advice of issue referred to in article 134.	2 The reforwarding post office shall mark the new money order and the related counterfoil with the indication *"Réexpédié"* (Redirected) in bold letters. In the event of redirection by telegraph, the indication *"Réexpédié"* shall be entered on the advice of issue referred to in article RE 305.
3 The original money order shall be receipted by the reforwarding office; it shall bear the entry *"Réexpédié le montant de ...à ... sous déduction des taxes de ..."* (Reforwarded the amount from ... to ... less deduction of charges of ...), and shall be accounted as a paid money order.	3 The original money order shall be receipted by the reforwarding office; it shall bear the entry *"Réexpédié le montant de ...à ... sous déduction des taxes de ..."* (Reforwarded the amount from ... to ... less deduction of charges of ...), and shall be accounted as a paid money order.
4 Requests for redirection shall be recorded, as a reminder, by the office of initial destination and by offices of subsequent destination, if any. The reforwarding office shall advise the issuing office of this action.	4 Requests for redirection shall be recorded, as a reminder, by the office of initial destination and by offices of subsequent destination, if any. The reforwarding office shall advise the issuing office of this action.
Article 137 – Redirection of telegraph money orders	RE – Article 703 – Redirection of ordinary telegraph money orders
A telegraph money order shall be redirected by post or by telegraph in accordance with the provisions of article 111 without having to wait for the advice of issue.	An ordinary telegraph money order shall be redirected by post or by telegraph in accordance with the provisions of article RE 702 without having to wait for the advice of issue.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 126 – Redirection of list money orders	RE – Article 704 – Redirection of /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists
Any list money orders redirected to another country shall be receipted by the reforwarding office. The sum shall be converted, after deduction of charges, into the currency of the country of new destination and a new money order prepared.	Any /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists and redirected to another country shall be receipted by the reforwarding office. The sum shall be converted, after deduction of charges, into the currency of the country of new destination and a new money order prepared.
	Article 8 – Inquiries
	The provisions of article 42 of the Convention shall apply.
Article 115 – Inquiries	RE – Article 801 – Treatment of inquiries
1 Any inquiry concerning a card money order shall be drawn up on an MP 4 form and transmitted, as a general rule, by the issuing office direct to the paying office. One form may be used for several money orders issued at the same time at the request of the same sender and to the order of the same payee. Inquiries shall be transmitted officially and always by the quickest route (air or surface) under the conditions prescribed in article 42 of the Convention.	1 Any inquiry concerning a /.../ money order shall be drawn up on an MP 4 form and transmitted, as a general rule, by the issuing office direct to the paying office. One form may be used for several money orders issued at the same time at the request of the same sender and to the order of the same payee. Inquiries shall be transmitted officially and always by the quickest route (air or surface) /.../.
2 When the paying office is in a position to supply definitive information on what happened to the instrument, it shall return the form, completed according to the results of the investigations, to the office which received the inquiry. In cases of fruitless investigations or disputed payment, the form shall be transmitted to the issuing administration through the intermediary of the paying administration which shall attach, if possible, a statement by the payee attesting that he has not received the amount of the money order.	2 When the paying office is in a position to supply definitive information on what happened to the instrument, it shall return the form, completed according to the results of the investigations, to the office which received the inquiry. In cases of fruitless investigations or disputed payment, the form shall be transmitted to the issuing administration through the intermediary of the paying administration which shall attach, if possible, a statement by the payee attesting that he has not received the amount of the money order.
3 When an inquiry is submitted in a country other than the issuing country or the paying country, the MP 4 form shall be transmitted to the issuing administration accompanied by the certificate of posting. If, for any reason, the certificate produced cannot be attached to the MP 4 form, the latter shall be endorsed: "Vu récépissé de dépôt No ... délivré le ... par le bureau de ... pour un montant de ..." (Seen, certificate of posting No ... issued on ... by the office of ... for the sum of ...). The period prescribed in article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall apply.	3 When an inquiry is submitted in a country other than the issuing country or the paying country, the MP 4 form shall be transmitted to the issuing administration accompanied by the certificate of posting. If, for any reason, the certificate produced cannot be attached to the MP 4 form, the latter shall be endorsed: "Vu récépissé de dépôt No ... délivré le ... par le bureau de ... pour un montant de ..." (Seen, certificate of posting No ... issued on ... by the office of ... for the sum of ...) /.../.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 22 – Principle and extent of liability	Article 9 – /.../ Liability
1 Postal administrations shall be liable for the sums paid in until such time as the money orders have been duly paid.	1 Principle /.../ Postal administrations shall be liable for the sums paid in until such time as the money orders have been duly paid.
Article 23	2 Exceptions /.../
Postal administrations shall be relieved of all liability: a when, owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, they cannot account for the payment of a money order, unless proof of their liability is otherwise produced; b upon expiry of the prescription period referred to in article 21; c in the case of a dispute as to the validity of a payment, upon expiry of the period prescribed in article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention.	Postal administrations shall be relieved of all liability: a for delays in the transmission and payment of money orders; b when, owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, they cannot account for the payment of a money order, unless proof of their liability is otherwise produced; c upon expiry of the prescription period referred to in article RE 612; d in the case of a dispute as to the validity of a payment, upon expiry of the period prescribed in article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
Article 24 – Determination of liability	3 Determination of liability
1 Subject to paragraphs 2 to 5 below, liability shall rest with the issuing administration.	3.1 Subject to paragraphs 3.2 to 3.5 below, liability shall rest with the issuing administration.
2 Liability shall rest with the paying administration if it cannot establish that payment was made under the terms prescribed in its regulations.	3.2 Liability shall rest with the paying administration if it cannot establish that payment was made under the terms prescribed in its regulations.
3 Liability shall rest with the postal administration of the country where the error occurred: a if it is a service error, including an error of conversion; b if it is an error in telegraphic transmission occurring within the issuing country or the paying country.	3.3 Liability shall rest with the postal administration of the country where the error occurred: a if it is a service error, including an error of conversion; b if it is an error in telegraphic transmission occurring within the issuing country or the paying country.
4 Liability shall rest with the issuing administration and the paying administration equally: a if the error is attributable to both administrations or if it is not possible to establish in which country the error occurred; b if an error in telegraphic transmission occurs in an intermediary country; c if it is not possible to establish the country in which such error of transmission occurred.	3.4 Liability shall rest with the issuing administration and the paying administration equally: a if the error is attributable to both administrations or if it is not possible to establish in which country the error occurred; b if an error in telegraphic transmission occurs in an intermediary country; c if it is not possible to establish the country in which such error of transmission occurred.
5 Subject to paragraph 2, liability shall rest: a in the case of payment of a spurious money order, with the administration of the country on whose territory the money order was introduced into the service;	

Present text	Proposed text
b In the case of payment of a money order whose amount has been increased fraudulently, with the administration of the country in which the money order was falsified; however, the loss shall be borne equally by the issuing and paying administrations when it is not possible to establish the country in which the falsification occurred or when it is not possible to obtain compensation for a falsification committed in an intermediary country which does not participate in the money order service on the basis of this Agreement.	3.5 Subject to paragraph 3.2, liability shall rest: a in the case of payment of a spurious money order, with the administration of the country on whose territory the money order was introduced into the service; b In the case of payment of a money order whose amount has been increased fraudulently, with the administration of the country in which the money order was falsified; however, the loss shall be borne equally by the issuing and paying administrations when it is not possible to establish the country in which the falsification occurred or when it is not possible to obtain compensation for a falsification committed in an intermediary country which does not participate in the money order service on the basis of this Agreement.
Article 25	4 Refund of amounts owing – Recourse
1 The obligation to indemnify the claimant shall rest with the paying administration if the funds are to be delivered to the payee; it shall rest with the issuing administration if they are to be repaid to the sender.	4.1 The obligation to indemnify the claimant shall rest with the paying administration if the funds are to be delivered to the payee; it shall rest with the issuing administration if they are to be repaid to the sender.
2 Whatever the reason for the refund, the amount refunded may not exceed that paid in.	4.2 Whatever the reason for the refund, the amount refunded may not exceed that paid in.
3 The administration which indemnified the claimant shall have the right of recourse against the administration responsible for the incorrect payment.	4.3 The administration which indemnified the claimant shall have the right of recourse against the administration responsible for the incorrect payment.
4 The administration which finally bore the loss shall have the right of recourse, up to the amount paid, against the sender, against the payee or against third parties.	4.4 The administration which finally bore the loss shall have the right of recourse, up to the amount paid, against the sender, against the payee or against third parties.
Article 26	5 Time allowed for payment
1 Payment of amounts owing to the claimant shall be made as soon as possible, within a maximum period of six months from the day following the day of inquiry.	5.1 Payment of amounts owing to the claimant shall be made as soon as possible, within a maximum period of six months from the day following the day of inquiry.
2 The administration which, according to article 25, paragraph 1, shall indemnify the claimant may, exceptionally, postpone payment beyond that period if, despite every effort made in the investigation of the matter, the said period is not sufficient to establish liability.	5.2 The administration which, according to article 9, paragraph 4.1, shall indemnify the claimant may, exceptionally, postpone payment beyond that period if, despite every effort made in the investigation of the matter, the said period is not sufficient to establish liability.
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 five months to pass without finally settling the claim.	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 five months to pass without finally settling the claim.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 27	
1 The administration on whose behalf the claimant was indemnified shall reimburse the administration which made the payment the amount of its disbursement within four months of dispatch of the advice of payment.	6 Reimbursement of the administration that paid the indemnity 6.1 The administration on whose behalf the claimant was indemnified shall reimburse the administration which made the payment the amount of its disbursement within four months of dispatch of the advice of payment.
2 This reimbursement shall be made without charge for the creditor administration: a by one of the payment procedures outlined in article 103, paragraph 6, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention; b subject to agreement, by an entry to the credit of the administration of that country in the money order account.	6.2 This reimbursement shall be made without charge for the creditor administration: a by one of the payment procedures outlined in article 103, paragraph 6, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention; b subject to agreement, by an entry to the credit of the administration of that country in the money order account.
3 After the four-month period, the amount due to the creditor administration shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, reckoned from the date of expiry of that period.	6.3 After the four-month period, the amount due to the creditor administration shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, reckoned from the date of expiry of that period.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 28 – Remuneration of the paying administration	Article 10 – Remuneration of the paying administration
1 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration for each money order paid a remuneration the rate of which shall be fixed, on the basis of the average amount of the card money orders included in one and the same monthly account, at: – 2.00 francs (0.65 SDR) up to 200 francs (65.34 SDR); – 2.50 francs (0.82 SDR) over 200 francs (65.34 SDR) and up to 400 francs (130.68 SDR); – 3.00 francs (0.98 SDR) over 400 francs (130.68 SDR) and up to 600 francs (196.01 SDR); – 3.70 francs (1.21 SDR) over 600 francs (196.01 SDR) and up to 800 francs (261.35 SDR); – 4.50 francs (1.47 SDR) over 800 francs (261.35 SDR) and up to 1000 francs (326.69 SDR); – 5.30 francs (1.73 SDR) over 1000 francs (326.69 SDR).	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: – 2.00 francs (0.65 SDR) up to 200 francs (65.34 SDR); – 2.50 francs (0.82 SDR) over 200 francs (65.34 SDR) and up to 400 francs (130.68 SDR); – 3.00 francs (0.98 SDR) over 400 francs (130.68 SDR) and up to 600 francs (196.01 SDR); – 3.70 francs (1.21 SDR) over 600 francs (196.01 SDR) and up to 800 francs (261.35 SDR); – 4.50 francs (1.47 SDR) over 800 francs (261.35 SDR) and up to 1000 francs (326.69 SDR); – 5.30 francs (1.73 SDR) over 1000 francs (326.69 SDR).
3 However, the administrations concerned may, at the request of the paying administration, agree on a higher remuneration than that which is fixed in paragraph 1 when the charge collected on issue is higher than 25 francs (8.17 SDR).	2 However, the administrations concerned may, at the request of the paying administration, agree on a higher remuneration than that which is fixed in paragraph 1 when the charge collected on issue is higher than 25 francs (8.17 SDR).
4 Inpayment money orders and money orders issued free of charge shall give rise to no remuneration.	3 Inpayment money orders and money orders issued free of charge shall give rise to no remuneration.
5 For list money orders, over and above the remuneration provided for in paragraph 1, a supplementary remuneration of 50 centimes (0.16 SDR) shall be allocated to the paying administration. Paragraph 3 shall apply by analogy to list money orders.	4 For /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists, over and above the remuneration provided for in paragraph 1, a supplementary remuneration of 50 centimes (0.16 SDR) shall be allocated to the paying administration. Paragraph 2 shall apply by analogy to /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists.
6 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration a supplementary remuneration of 0.40 francs (0.13 SDR) for each money order paid to the addressee only.	5 The issuing administration shall allocate to the paying administration a supplementary remuneration of 0.40 francs (0.13 SDR) for each money order paid to the addressee only.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 28 – Remuneration of the paying administration	RE – Article 1001 – Remuneration of the paying administration
2 The remuneration due to the paying administration in respect of each monthly account shall be determined as follows: a the rate of remuneration in SDRs to be applied for each money order paid shall be determined after conversion into SDRs of the average amount of the money orders on the basis of the average value of the SDR in the currency of the paying country as laid down in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 104; b the total amount in SDRs obtained for remuneration in respect of each account shall be converted into the currency of the paying country on the basis of the actual value of the SDR operative on the last day of the month to which the account relates.	1 The remuneration due to the paying administration in respect of each monthly account shall be determined as follows: a the rate of remuneration in SDRs to be applied for each money order paid shall be determined after conversion into SDRs of the average amount of the money orders on the basis of the average value of the SDR in the currency of the paying country as laid down in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 104; b the total amount in SDRs obtained for remuneration in respect of each account shall be converted into the currency of the paying country on the basis of the actual value of the SDR operative on the last day of the month to which the account relates.
7 In cases of reforwarding, the administration of the country of new destination shall receive the remuneration that would have been due to it if it had been the administration of the country of initial destination.	2 In cases of reforwarding, the administration of the country of new destination shall receive the remuneration that would have been due to it if it had been the administration of the country of initial destination.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 29 – Preparation of accounts	Article 11 – Preparation of accounts
1 Each paying administration shall prepare for each issuing administration a monthly account of the sums paid for card money orders or a monthly account of the amount of the lists received during the month for list money orders; the monthly accounts shall be incorporated, periodically, in a general offset account giving rise to the determination of a balance.	1 Each paying administration shall prepare for each issuing administration a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 5, of the sums paid for ordinary money orders or a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 15 of the amount of the lists received during the month for /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists; the monthly accounts shall be incorporated, periodically, in a general offset account giving rise to the determination of a balance.
2 Where the combined system of exchange provided for in article 2, paragraph 3, applies, each paying administration shall prepare a monthly account of the sums paid if money orders are sent direct from the issuing administration to its paying offices or a monthly account of the amount of the money orders received during the month if money orders are sent from the post offices of the issuing administration to its office of exchange.	2 Where the combined system of exchange provided for in article 503, applies, each paying administration shall prepare a monthly account of the sums paid if money orders are sent direct from the issuing administration to its paying offices or a monthly account of the amount of the money orders received during the month if money orders are sent from the post offices of the issuing administration to its office of exchange.
3 When money orders have been paid in various currencies, the lower credit shall be converted into the currency of the higher credit, using as a conversion basis the average official rate of exchange in the country of the debtor administration during the period to which the account pertains; this average rate shall be invariably calculated to four decimal places.	3 When money orders have been paid in various currencies, the lower credit shall be converted into the currency of the higher credit, using as a conversion basis the average official rate of exchange in the country of the debtor administration during the period to which the account pertains; this average rate shall be invariably calculated to four decimal places.
4 The settlement of accounts may also be made on the basis of monthly accounts, without offsetting.	4 The settlement of accounts may also be made on the basis of monthly accounts, without offsetting.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 149 – Preparation of monthly accounts	RE – Article 1101 – Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary money orders
1 Each paying administration shall prepare monthly, for each of the administrations from which it received money orders, a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 5 for card money orders and money orders sent direct in accordance with the combined system of exchange provided for in article 2, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, or a monthly account in the form of the annexed specimen MP 15 for list money orders. It shall summarize in this account all the money orders paid by its own offices or all the money orders sent to its office of exchange on behalf of the corresponding administration during the preceding month. The summary shall be made according to: a the chronological order of the months of issue; b the alphabetical or numerical order of the issuing offices, as agreed; c for each issuing office, the numerical order of the money orders.	1 For the preparation of the accounts as prescribed in article 11, the summary shall be made according to: a the chronological order of the months of issue; b the alphabetical or numerical order of the issuing offices, as agreed; c for each issuing office, the numerical order of the money orders.
2 If necessary, the paid money orders shall be summarized on a special list in the form of the annexed specimen MP 6, which shall be attached to the monthly account prepared, in this case, on a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 7.	2 If necessary, the paid money orders shall be summarized on a special list in the form of the annexed specimen MP 6, which shall be attached to the monthly account prepared, in this case, on a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 7.
3 Money orders payable to the addressee only must be distinguished either by the marginal indication *"M.P."* or by an entry on separate sheets.	3 Money orders payable to the addressee only must be distinguished either by the marginal indication *"M.P."* or by an entry on separate sheets.
4 The summary of MP 1bis and MP 12bis money orders may be done either in accordance with paragraph 1, a to c, or in the order of the serial numbers of the money orders.	4 The summary of MP 1bis and MP 12bis money orders may be done either in accordance with paragraph 1, a to c, or in the order of the serial numbers of the money orders.
5 The paying administration shall also enter in this account: a the amount of the remuneration due to it by virtue of article 28 of the Agreement; b if appropriate, the amount of the reimbursement referred to in article 27 and that of the interest prescribed in articles 27, paragraph 3, and 30, paragraph 4, of the Agreement.	5 The paying administration shall also enter in this account: a the amount of the remuneration due to it by virtue of article 10 of the Agreement; b if appropriate, the amount of the reimbursement referred to in article 9, paragraph 6, and that of the interest prescribed in articles 9, paragraph 6.3, and 12, paragraph 3, of the Agreement.
6 The receipted payment authorizations shall be treated as money orders and described in the MP 5 account or, when appropriate, on the MP 6 list under the same conditions which would apply if the instruments themselves were involved.	6 The receipted payment authorizations shall be treated as money orders and described in the MP 5 account or, when appropriate, on the MP 6 list under the same conditions which would apply if the instruments themselves were involved.

Present text	Proposed text
7 The monthly account shall be transmitted to the debtor administration not later than the end of the month following that to which it pertains, accompanied by the supporting instruments (Money orders and receipted payment authorizations), arranged in the same order as on the MP 6 summary list. When, for any reason whatsoever, the monthly account cannot be transmitted in due time, the debtor administration shall be advised within eight days following expiry of the above-mentioned period of the estimated transmission date of the account in question. The information shall be sent by telegraph.	7 The monthly account shall be transmitted to the debtor administration not later than the end of the month following that to which it pertains, accompanied by the supporting instruments (Money orders and receipted payment authorizations), arranged in the same order as on the MP 6 summary list. When, for any reason whatsoever, the monthly account cannot be transmitted in due time, the debtor administration shall be advised within eight days following expiry of the above-mentioned period of the estimated transmission date of the account in question. The information shall be sent by telecommunication.
8 If there are no instruments paid (money orders, payment authorizations), a "Nil" monthly account shall be sent to the corresponding administration.	8 If there are no instruments paid (money orders, payment authorizations), a "Nil" monthly account shall be sent to the corresponding administration.
9 Discrepancies in the monthly accounts noted by the debtor administration, whether in the summary of the instruments or in the calculation of the remuneration, shall be taken up in the next monthly account to be prepared; they shall be ignored if the amount does not exceed 10 francs (3.27 SDR) per account.	9 Discrepancies in the monthly accounts noted by the debtor administration, whether in the summary of the instruments or in the calculation of the remuneration, shall be taken up in the next monthly account to be prepared; they shall be ignored if the amount does not exceed 10 francs (3.27 SDR) per account.
10 Administrations may arrange by means of bilateral agreements to apply a method of preparing accounts and transmitting paid money orders other than the one provided for in paragraphs 1 to 7.	10 Administrations may arrange by means of bilateral agreements to apply a method of preparing accounts and transmitting paid money orders other than the one provided for in paragraphs 1 to 7.
Article 148 – Accounting provisions concerning inpayment money orders	RE – Article 1102 – Preparation of monthly accounts for inpayment money orders
In the absence of special agreement, inpayment money orders shall be described on a special MP 6 list and incorporated into the monthly money orders account.	In the absence of special agreement, inpayment money orders shall be described on a special MP 6 list and incorporated into the monthly money orders account.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 153 – Preparation of monthly accounts List money orders and telegraph money orders shall be subject to the following special accounting provisions: a List money orders i administrations shall summarize, on the monthly account, the totals of the lists received during the month; ii the monthly account shall be transmitted to the debtor administration immediately upon receipt of the last list of the month to which it pertains; iii administrations may, by common consent, waive preparation of monthly accounts and settle the amount of each list by means of a cheque or draft, to be attached to that list;	RE – Article 1103 – Preparation of monthly accounts for money orders exchanged by means of lists The money orders /.../ shall be subject to the following special accounting provisions: i administrations shall summarize, on the monthly account, the totals of the lists received during the month; ii the monthly account shall be transmitted to the debtor administration immediately upon receipt of the last list of the month to which it pertains; iii administrations may, by common consent, waive preparation of monthly accounts and settle the amount of each list by means of a cheque or draft, to be attached to that list.
Article 153 – Preparation of monthly accounts b Telegraph money orders i telegraph money orders shall be summarized with the card money orders or the list money orders, as appropriate; ii telegraph money orders, accompanied by corresponding advices of issue, whenever possible, shall be attached to the monthly account; advices of issue which reach the paying administration after transmission of the account upon which the telegraph money orders to which they pertain are described shall be returned to the issuing administration, attached to a later account; iii the provisions of subparagraph b, ii, shall not apply to telegraph list money orders.	RE – Article 1104 – Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary telegraph money orders Ordinary telegraph money orders shall be subject to the following special accounting provisions: i ordinary telegraph money orders shall be summarized with the ordinary money orders, the inpayment money orders or the /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists, as appropriate; ii telegraph money orders, and not the telegrams, accompanied by corresponding advices of issue, whenever possible, shall be attached to the monthly account; advices of issue which reach the paying administration after transmission of the account upon which the telegraph money orders to which they pertain are described shall be returned to the issuing administration, attached to a later account; iii the provisions of paragraph ii, shall not apply to telegraph money orders in relations governed by the list system.
Article 150 – Preparation of the general account 1 The general account shall be drawn up, on a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 8, by the creditor administration immediately upon receipt of the monthly accounts and even before checking the details of these accounts. 2 It shall be settled within two months following expiry of the month to which it pertains. 3 Administrations may agree among themselves to prepare the general account on a quarterly, half-yearly or yearly basis.	RE – Article 1105 – Preparation of the general account 1 The general account shall be drawn up, on a form conforming to the annexed specimen MP 8, by the creditor administration immediately upon receipt of the monthly accounts and even before checking the details of these accounts. 2 It shall be settled within two months following expiry of the month to which it pertains. 3 Administrations may agree among themselves to prepare the general account on a quarterly, half-yearly or yearly basis.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 30 – Settlement of accounts	Article 12 – Settlement of accounts
1 In the absence of special agreement, payment of the balance of the general account or the amount of monthly accounts shall be made in the currency that the creditor administration uses for payment of money orders.	1 In the absence of special agreement, payment of the balance of the general account or the amount of monthly accounts shall be made in the currency that the creditor administration uses for payment of money orders.
2 Any administration may maintain with the administration of the corresponding country a credit from which the sums due shall be deducted.	2 Any administration may maintain with the administration of the corresponding country a credit from which the sums due shall be deducted.
3 Any administration which finds another administration overdrawn by a sum exceeding the limits fixed by the Regulations may ask for a payment on account.	3 Any administration which finds another administration overdrawn by a sum exceeding the limits fixed by the Regulations may ask for a payment on account.
4 In cases of non-payment within the periods fixed by the Regulations, sums due shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, reckoned from the date of expiry of those periods to the day of payment.	4 In cases of non-payment within the periods fixed by the Regulations, sums due shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, reckoned from the date of expiry of those periods to the day of payment.
5 No unilateral measure, such as a moratorium, prohibition of transfer, etc, may interfere with the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations on the preparation and settlement of accounts.	5 No unilateral measure, such as a moratorium, prohibition of transfer, etc, may interfere with the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations on the preparation and settlement of accounts.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 151 – Payment methods and periods	RE – Article 1201 – Settlement of accounts. Payment methods and periods
1 In the absence of special agreement and subject to paragraph 2, the balance of the general account or the totals of the monthly accounts shall be paid in the currency of the creditor country, without loss to the latter: a by means of cheques or drafts payable on sight at the capital or at a commercial centre in the creditor country, or by means of giro transfers; or b by deduction from any credit established under the terms of article 30, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.	1 In the absence of special agreement and subject to paragraph 2, the balance of the general account or the totals of the monthly accounts shall be paid in the currency of the creditor country, without loss to the latter: a by means of cheques or drafts payable on sight at the capital or at a commercial centre in the creditor country, or by means of giro transfers; or b by deduction from a credit established under the terms of article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.
2 The payment charges collected in the debtor country (fees, clearing charges, deposits, commission, etc) and charges collected by banks in intermediate countries shall be borne by the debtor administration. The charges collected in the creditor country shall be borne by the creditor administration.	2 The payment charges collected in the debtor country (fees, clearing charges, deposits, commission, etc) and charges collected by banks in intermediate countries shall be borne by the debtor administration. The charges collected in the creditor country shall be borne by the creditor administration.
3 Payment shall be made no later than 15 days after receipt of the general account or after receipt of the monthly account if settlements are made on the basis of that account.	3 Payment shall be made no later than 15 days after receipt of the general account or after receipt of the monthly account if settlements are made on the basis of that account.
4 In the event of disagreement between two administrations regarding the total of the sum to be paid, only the payment of the contested portion may be postponed; the debtor administration shall notify the creditor administration within the periods prescribed in paragraph 3 of the reasons for the dispute.	4 In the event of disagreement between two administrations regarding the total of the sum to be paid, only the payment of the contested portion may be postponed; the debtor administration shall notify the creditor administration within the periods prescribed in paragraph 3 of the reasons for the dispute.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 152 – Instalments	RE – Article 1202 – Instalments
1 Any administration which finds another administration overdrawn by a sum exceeding 30 000 francs (9800.72 SDR) per month may claim automatic payment of an instalment not later than the fifteenth day of the month in which the money orders are issued. The amount of the instalment shall be calculated on the basis of the average amount of the last three monthly accounts accepted and adjusted in accordance with: a the size of the account relating to the corresponding period of the preceding year; b the development of traffic during the current year; c the 30 000 francs (9800.72 SDR) below which no instalment is due and which shall in consequence be deducted from the average obtained. In case of non-payment within the above-mentioned period, article 30, paragraph 4, of the Agreement shall apply unless the debtor administration is able to prove that the creditor administration does not regularly send its accounts within the period laid down in article 149, paragraph 7.	1 Any administration which finds another administration overdrawn by a sum exceeding 30 000 francs (9800.72 SDR) per month may claim automatic payment of an instalment not later than the fifteenth day of the month in which the money orders are issued. The amount of the instalment shall be calculated on the basis of the average amount of the last three monthly accounts accepted and adjusted in accordance with: a the size of the account relating to the corresponding period of the preceding year; b the development of traffic during the current year; c the 30 000 francs (9800.72 SDR) below which no instalment is due and which shall in consequence be deducted from the average obtained. In case of non-payment within the above-mentioned period, article 12, paragraph 3, of the Agreement shall apply unless the debtor administration is able to prove that the creditor administration does not regularly send its accounts within the period laid down in article RE 1101, paragraph 6.
2 A debtor administration which wishes to make use of the option provided for in article 30, paragraph 2, of the Agreement without having previously received a request for an instalment from the creditor administration shall determine as it sees fit the amount and frequency of the payments it deems necessary to cover its issues.	2 A debtor administration which wishes to make use of the option provided for in article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement without having previously received a request for an instalment from the creditor administration shall determine as it sees fit the amount and frequency of the payments it deems necessary to cover its issues.
3 When the total of the payments made as instalments is greater than the sum owed to the corresponding administration for the period in question, the difference shall be taken up in one of the following accounts, in accordance with the instructions provided by the debtor administration, or, if appropriate, carried over to the credit provided for in article 30, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.	3 When the total of the payments made as instalments is greater than the sum owed to the corresponding administration for the period in question, the difference shall be taken up in one of the following accounts, in accordance with the instructions provided by the debtor administration, or, if appropriate, carried over to the credit provided for in article 12, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 49 – Application of the Convention	Article 13 – Final provisions
The Convention shall be applicable, where appropriate, by analogy, in all cases not expressly governed by this Agreement.	1 The Convention shall be applicable, where appropriate, by analogy, in all cases not expressly governed by this Agreement.
Article 50	2 Article 4 of the Constitution shall not apply to this Agreement.
Article 4 of the Constitution shall not apply to this Agreement.	3 Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement.
Article 51	3.1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.
1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting, which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.	3.2 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement, which have been referred by Congress to the Executive Council for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses, shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Executive Council which are parties to the Agreement.
2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must obtain: a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions or amendments to articles 1 to 10, 11, paragraph 4, 12 to 14, 15, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, 16 to 18, 19, paragraph 4, 20, paragraph 5, 22 to 30, 33 and 48 to 52 of this Agreement and 102 to 106, 110, 117, 120 to 122, 125, 130 to 136, 140, paragraph 1, and 161 of its Detailed Regulations; b two thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to provisions of this Agreement other than those mentioned under a and c, and of articles 107 to 109, 111, 113, 116, 118, 119, 123, 124, 126, 128, 137, 141 and 142 to 148 of its Detailed Regulations; c a majority of the votes, if they involve amendments to article 20, paragraph 3, of the Agreement and other articles of the Detailed Regulations or interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.	3.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement /.../ must obtain: a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions /.../; b two thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to provisions of this Agreement /.../; c a majority of the votes, if they involve /.../ interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement /.../, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.
Article 52	4 This Agreement shall come into force on ... and shall remain in operation until the entry into force of the Acts of the next Congress.
This Agreement shall come into force on 1 January 1986 and shall remain in operation until the entry into force of the Acts of the next Congress.	In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the governments of the contracting countries have signed this Agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. A copy thereof shall be delivered to each Party by the Government of the country in which Congress is held.
	Done at Washington,

Present text	Proposed text
Article 102 – Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention	RE – Article 1301 – Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention
In all cases not expressly governed by these Regulations the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention shall be applicable, particularly those of the following articles: a article 135, "Advice of delivery"; b article 138, "Express items"; c articles 144 and 145, "Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address", supplemented by articles 110, 125 and 136 of these Regulations.	In all cases not expressly governed by these Regulations the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention shall be applicable, particularly those of the following articles: a article 135, "Advice of delivery"; b article 138, "Express items"; c articles 144 and 145, "Withdrawal from the post", "Alteration of address", supplemented by article RE 317, paragraphs 2 to 7, of these Regulations.

Present text

Article 101 – Information to be supplied by administrations

1 Each administration shall transmit to the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, the following information:

a Money order service

i a list showing the countries with which it exchanges postal money orders and inpayment money orders and the agreed systems of exchange on the basis of the Agreement;

ii either a list of offices that it authorizes to issue and pay money orders or the notice that all its offices participate in this service;

iii if appropriate, notice that it takes part in the exchange of telegraph money orders;

iv the maximum amount adopted for issue and payment;

v the currency in which the amount of the money orders addressed to its country shall be expressed;

vi the charge collected on money orders issued;

vii either the method of indicating this charge, or the advice that this charge is not indicated;

viii if appropriate, the charges collected for payment at the place of address, poste restante, authorization to extend the period of validity, inquiry, and payment authorization, respectively;

ix the duration of the period after which its legislation permanently assigns to the State the amount of the money orders whose payment has not been claimed;

x the special charge for delivery of funds by express (telegraph money orders);

xi its decision with respect to the possibility, in its country, of transferring or not transferring ownership of money orders by means of endorsement;

xii a copy of the money order forms it uses, unless money orders are exchanged by means of lists;

xiii the spelling, in the official language of its country, of the numbers 1 to 1000 to be used to express the sums to be entered on money orders;

xiv a list of countries not participating in the Agreement for which it can serve as intermediary for the exchange of money orders;

xv the service to which inquiries, requests for withdrawal from the post and alteration of address and requests for authorization to extend the period of validity shall be transmitted (central administration, exchange office or other specifically designated office);

Proposed text

RE – Article 1302 – Information to be supplied by administrations

1 Each administration shall transmit to the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, the following information concerning the money order service:

i a list showing the countries with which it exchanges ordinary money orders and inpayment money orders and the agreed systems of exchange on the basis of the Agreement;

ii either a list of offices that it authorizes to issue and pay money orders or the notice that all its offices participate in this service;

iii if appropriate, notice that it takes part in the exchange of telegraph money orders;

iv the maximum amount adopted for issue and payment;

v the currency in which the amount of the money orders addressed to its country shall be expressed;

vi the charge collected on money orders issued;

vii either the method of indicating this charge, or the advice that this charge is not indicated;

viii if appropriate, the charges collected for payment at the place of address, poste restante, authorization to extend the period of validity, inquiry, and payment authorization, respectively;

ix the duration of the period after which its legislation permanently assigns to the State the amount of the money orders whose payment has not been claimed;

x the special charge for delivery of funds by express (telegraph money orders);

xi its decision with respect to the possibility, in its country, of transferring or not transferring ownership of money orders by means of endorsement;

xii a copy of the money order forms it uses, unless money orders are exchanged by means of lists;

xiii the spelling, in the official language of its country, of the numbers 1 to 1000 to be used to express the sums to be entered on money orders;

xiv a list of countries not participating in the Agreement for which it can serve as intermediary for the exchange of money orders;

xv the service to which inquiries, requests for withdrawal from the post and alteration of address and requests for authorization to extend the period of validity shall be transmitted (central administration, exchange office or other specifically designated office).

Present text	Proposed text
b Postal travellers' cheques i a list of the countries with which it exchanges postal travellers' cheques on the basis of the Agreement; ii either a list of offices that it authorizes to issue and pay cheques or the notice that all its offices participate in the service; iii the amount, in the currency of the countries for which the cheques are drawn, of each postal travellers' cheque; iv the charges collected on cheques issued. 2 Any amendment to the information mentioned above shall be notified without delay. 3 Administrations may agree to inform one another of the conversion rates that they apply upon issue in their reciprocal relations and any changes made in those rates. 4 If the amount of the money orders is expressed in a currency other than that of the paying country, the administration of that country may agree to communicate the conversion rate which it applied at the time of payment to the payee and any changes made in those rates.	/.../ 2 Any amendment to the information mentioned above shall be notified without delay. 3 Administrations may agree to inform one another of the conversion rates that they apply upon issue in their reciprocal relations and any changes made in those rates. 4 If the amount of the money orders is expressed in a currency other than that of the paying country, the administration of that country may agree to communicate the conversion rate which it applied at the time of payment to the payee and any changes made in those rates.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 161 – Entry into force and duration of the Regulations	RE – Article 1303 – Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations
1 These Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement comes into operation.	1 These Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Money Orders /.../ Agreement comes into operation.
2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.	2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.
Done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984.	Done at Washington,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **6000.2**

Decision

Postal financial service (POSTFIN) telegrams

Congress,

Decides

to apply the provision reintroducing the amount in words in postal financial service (POSTFIN) telegrams from 1 July 1990.

Reasons. – As the Acts of the 1989 Washington Congress will probably not come into force until 1991, it is proposed that the date of 1 July 1990 be set for advance implementation of postal financial service (POSTFIN) telegrams.

MONEY ORDERS, AGREEMENT

Article 1

Purpose of the Agreement

JAPAN **6001.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 /.../ Non-postal organizations may participate in the exchange governed by the provisions of this Agreement. Such organizations shall come to an agreement with the postal administration of their country to ensure full implementation of all clauses of the Agreement and, within the agreement, exercise rights and perform duties as postal organizations defined by this Agreement; the postal administration shall act as their intermediary in their relations with the postal administrations of the other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.

Reasons. – It should be stipulated in the Agreement that non-postal organizations may participate in the exchange governed by the provisions of the Agreement, if such participation is allowed by the postal administration of the particular non-postal organization. The intention of this proposal is to make postal money order services more readily available to the general public through a wide range of outlets.
In this case, the fact that these organizations possess the right to serve the public as postal organizations and on the other hand have obligations, should be inserted in this provision so that the exchange via such non-postal organizations can be effected both smoothly and safely.

Article 1

Purpose of the Agreement

ITALY **6001.2**

Amendment to proposal 6001.1

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Non-postal organizations may participate through the postal administration in the exchange governed by the provisions of this Agreement. Such organizations shall come to an agreement with the postal administration of their country to ensure full implementation of all clauses of the Agreement and, within the agreement, exercise rights and perform duties as postal organizations defined by this Agreement; the postal administration shall act as their intermediary in their relations with the postal administration of the other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.

Reasons. – It should be stipulated in the Agreement that non-postal organizations may participate in the exchange governed by the provisions of the Agreement, *but through the postal administration.*

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Sweden, Vatican.

Article 2

Different categories of money order

JAPAN **6002.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Inpayment money order

The sender hands over funds at a post office counter and requests entry of the amount to the credit of the payee's account managed by the Post or, by agreement between the administrations concerned, by other organizations. An inpayment money order is sent by post. A telegraph inpayment money order is sent by telecommunication.

Reasons. – The rapid development of technology coupled with the diversification of customer requirements has created a need for the upgrading of our services.
In such circumstances, it is necessary for us to provide our customers with a wider range of account-remittance services than at present.
This proposal is aimed at making it possible for remittances to be made not only to postal giro accounts but also to any other type of account, including postal savings accounts, etc.

Article 2

Different categories of money order

JAPAN **6002.2**

Add the following new paragraph 2bis:

2bis Other services

Postal administrations may agree, in their bilateral or multilateral relations, to establish other services the conditions of which shall be defined between the administrations concerned.

Reasons. – The same kind of provision as is incorporated in the final draft of the Giro Agreement prepared by the EC should also be stipulated in the Money Orders Agreement, so that the introduction of new types of services can be effected in a timely fashion and with more flexibility, making it possible for us to keep abreast of the times and improve our services.

Article 4

Charges

AUSTRIA **6004.1**

Paragraph 5. Insert the following subparagraph abis:

abis a charge when the amount is entered to the credit of a giro account;

Reasons. – For some years, bank account holders have become much more demanding towards banks about the range of services provided as part of the administration of accounts. To meet competition from the banks, several giro centres have had to adapt to this situation. This improvement of services entails, particularly in the international service, considerable costs which should be offset, among other things, by a charge on putting to account payments from abroad.

Article 4

Charges

JAPAN **6004.2**

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis In addition to the principal charge, the sender of a telegraph money order shall pay the telecommunication charges, including any charge for a personal message to the payee.

Reasons. – With respect to the final draft of article RE 402 of the Detailed Regulations prepared by the EC, provision has been made concerning telegram charges.
As these charges are basic charges for telegraph money orders, a stipulation to the effect that they are obligatory should be inserted in the Agreement.
At the same time, it is desirable to replace the phrases "the postal charge" and "the telegram charges", which are now used in article RE 402, with "the principal charge" and "the telecommunication charges" respectively.

Article 4

Charges

JAPAN **6004.3**

Paragraph 5. Delete subparagraph b and add the following new paragraph 5bis:

5bis In cases where payment authorizations are required under the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement, and if no service error was committed, a "payment authorization" charge equal to that prescribed in article 24, paragraph 1, o, of the Convention may be collected from either the sender or the payee, except if the charge has already been collected for the inquiry form or the advice of payment.

Reasons. – A "payment authorization" charge may be collected from either the sender or the payee, and in view of this it is not advisable to make provision to this effect under the heading "the following optional charges may be collected from the payee". Consequently, subparagraph b of paragraph 5 should be stipulated separately in a new paragraph 5bis to avoid confusion. In its present form, the content of paragraph 5, b, which is derived from article 20, paragraph 5, of the present Agreement, does not match the other subparagraphs (a, c and d) of paragraph 5.

Article 5

Conditions of exchange

JAPAN **6005.1**

Amend paragraph 2 and add the following new paragraph 4bis:

2 Exchanges by telegraph shall be carried out by money order telegram sent direct to the paying office. However, the administrations concerned may also agree to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for the transmission of telegraph money orders.

4bis Administrations may agree to use methods of exchange other than those provided for in paragraphs 1 to 4.

Reasons. – In article RE 313, paragraph 6, of the final draft of the Giro Agreement prepared by the EC, provision is made for administrations to agree to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for the transmission of telegraph transfers and to decide on the methods of operation.
In this connection, it should be stipulated also in this article that administrations may decide on the methods of operation concerning the exchange of telegraph money orders by means of a form of telecommunications other than telegraph, to enable the use of telex, etc.
On the other hand, it is important to permit administrations to adopt new exchange methods which are best suited to each individual service system, so that administrations can keep up with the rapid development of postal services and telecommunications.

Article 6

Payment of money orders

JAPAN **6006.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 After that period, money orders sent direct to the paying post offices shall be paid only if they bear an authorization to extend the period of validity (visa pour date) given at the request of the paying post office by the service designated by the issuing administration. Money orders exchanged by means of lists and those sent to offices of exchange in accordance with article 5, paragraph 3, may not be granted the authorization to extend the period of validity.

Reasons. – With reference to the authorization to extend the period of validity of money orders, the definition of money orders which may not be granted such authorization, as stipulated in paragraph 2, is misleading. It should be modified accordingly (as currently stipulated in article 13, paragraph 2, of the present Agreement).

Article 9

Liability

SWITZERLAND **6009.1**

Paragraph 6.3. Amend as follows:

6.3 After the four-month period, the amount due to the creditor administration shall be chargeable with interest at a rate which shall not exceed the market rate of the day in the creditor country, reckoned from the date of expiry of that period.

Reasons. – The changing rates of interest on the money market and the development of high-speed methods of transfer entail a need to update the regulations in effect regarding the rates of interest to be charged in such circumstances.

Supported by. – Belgium, France, Spain.

Article 9

Liability

FRANCE **6009.2**

Paragraph 6.2, b. Amend as follows:

b subject to agreement, by an entry to the credit of the administration of that country in the money order account. This entry shall be made automatically if no reply has been received to the request for agreement within the time limit mentioned in paragraph 6.1.

Reasons. – An addition designed to remove the contradiction between paragraph 6.1 and paragraph 6.2, b.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

Article 10

Remuneration of the paying administration

JAPAN **6010.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Inpayment money orders and money orders issued free of charge shall give rise to no remuneration. However, for inpayment money orders the amount of which is credited to accounts other than postal giro accounts, the administrations concerned may agree on the payment of a lower remuneration than that fixed in paragraph 1.

Reasons. – With regard to inpayment money orders the amounts of which are credited to accounts other than postal giro accounts, the organizations which hold these accounts may have to bear some expenses in this connection. If these expenses cannot be deducted from the amount when the inpayment money orders are credited to the accounts, the issuing administration should remunerate the organizations for the amount in question to ensure that remittances to such accounts can be effected.

Article 12

Settlement of accounts

SWITZERLAND **6012.1**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 In cases of non-payment within the periods fixed by the Regulations, sums due shall be chargeable with interest at a rate which shall not exceed the market rate of the day in the creditor country, reckoned from the date of expiry of those periods to the day of payment.

Reasons. – The changing rates of interest on the money market and the development of high-speed methods of transfer entail a need to update the regulations in effect regarding the rates of interest to be charged in such circumstances.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Article 4

Maximum amount issued

FINLAND **16 004.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The amount of a money order may not exceed the equivalent of 10 000 francs (3266.91 SDR). However, each administration may set a lower maximum.

Reasons. – Increase in the maximum amount of money orders from 7000 to 10 000 francs in order to:
- promote the expansion of the COD money orders service by means of COD money orders of a higher amount;
- discourage customers from using other transmission services.

NB. – This proposal was submitted on the basis of the 1984 Hamburg texts.

MONEY ORDERS, DETAILED REGULATIONS

RE – Article 201

Forms for the use of the public

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **65 0201.1**

Amend this article as follows:

For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the following shall be considered forms for the use of the public:
MP 1 (Ordinary international money order),
MP 1bis (Ordinary photo-readable international money order),
MP 4 (Inquiry concerning an international money order),
MP 12 (Ordinary international money order for machine handling),
MP 12bis (Ordinary photo-readable international money order for machine handling),
MP 16 (International inpayment money order),
MP 16bis (Photo-readable international inpayment money order).

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal to create the MP 16bis form.

Supported by. – Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 202

Ordinary and inpayment money order forms

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **65 0202.1**

Paragraphs 2 and 4. Amend as follows:

2 Inpayment money orders shall be prepared on a /.../ form:
- either in strong, yellow cardboard /.../ conforming to the annexed specimen MP 16;
- or in strong paper with a white ground, printed in yellow and conforming to the annexed specimen MP 16bis. The lower part of this form shall have a blank reading area of dimensions conforming to this specimen.

4 The technical characteristics of forms MP 1bis, /.../ MP 12bis and MP 16bis and the information concerning their use shall be deposited with the International Bureau.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal to create the MP 16bis form.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 202

Ordinary and inpayment money order forms

JAPAN **65 0202.2**

Add the following new paragraph 4bis:

4bis Administrations may arrange by means of agreements to use money order forms other than those provided for in paragraphs 1 to 3.

Reasons. – With the rapid development of technology and the specific needs of each individual administration, it may be necessary to allow for the modification from time to time of the money order forms annexed to the Detailed Regulations.
This proposal seeks to allow administrations to use forms other than the specimens annexed to these Detailed Regulations and thus to authorize such modifications.

RE – Article 302

Preparation of inpayment money orders

JAPAN **65 0302.1**

Add the following new paragraph 3bis:

3bis The preparation of inpayment money orders the amount of which is to be credited to accounts other than postal giro accounts may be done by administrations without reference to the provisions of paragraph 3.

Reasons. – Consequence of the previous proposal relating to article 2, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.
With regard to inpayment money orders the amounts of which are to be credited to accounts other than postal giro accounts, at present covered by paragraph 3 of article RE 302, there may be a need for mutual consent between the administrations concerned to ensure that all the necessary data for the entry of the amount to the credit of the accounts is included.

RE – Article 303

Preparation of ordinary telegraph money orders

JAPAN **65 0303.1**

Add the following new paragraph 6bis:

6bis When administrations agree to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for the transmission of ordinary telegraph money orders, they shall decide on the methods of operation.

Reasons. – In article RE 313, paragraph 6, of the final draft Giro Agreement prepared by the EC, provision is made for administrations agreeing to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for the transmission of telegraph transfers to decide on the methods of operation.

In this connection, it should also be stipulated in this article that administrations may decide on the methods of operation concerning the exchange of ordinary telegraph money orders by means of a form of telecommunications other than telegraph, so that telex, etc, can be used.

RE – Article 303

Preparation of ordinary telegraph money orders

FRANCE **65 0303.2**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 The amount shall be expressed as follows: total number of currency units in figures, then in words, name of the currency unit in words also, and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures.

Reasons. – To specify how the name of the currency unit is to be expressed.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Vatican.

RE – Article 304

Preparation of telegraph inpayment money orders

JAPAN **65 0304.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 6 and 7 of article RE 303 shall apply to the preparation of telegraph inpayment money orders.

Reasons. – Consequence of the preceding proposal concerning article RE 303, paragraph 7.
In article RE 313, paragraph 6, of the final draft Giro Agreement prepared by the EC, provision is made for administrations agreeing to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for the transmission of telegraph transfers to decide on the methods of operation.
In this connection, it should also be stipulated in this article that administrations may decide on the methods of operation concerning the exchange of telegraph inpayment money orders by means of a form of telecommunications other than telegraph, so that telex, etc, can be used.

RE – Article 305

Advice of issue of ordinary telegraph money orders and telegraph inpayment money orders

GERMANY, FED REP OF **65 0305.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Money order telegrams relating to ordinary telegraph money orders are generally transmitted through the so-called "Gentex network". Persons outside this network, eg telex subscribers, cannot access the network. Hence the advice of issue sent subsequently has virtually no effect on security. If a money order telegram were entered fraudulently into the postal system by some means, the advice of issue could stop payment, since the advice only reaches the paying office several days after the money order telegram.
In any case, transcription errors made in issuing a telegraph money order which go unnoticed initially are noted by the issuing administration during subsequent checking of the monthly account, without the need for an advice of issue. A test operation conducted in May 1985 by the "Deutsche Bundespost" in agreement with other administrations showed that the advice of issue could easily be abolished.
Acceptance of this proposal would entail amendment of articles RE 604, 608, 703 and 1104 and of forms MP 3 and MP 14. Accordingly, proposals 65 0604.1, 65 0608.2, 65 0703.1, 65 1104.1, 6903.1 and 6914.1 are submitted.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 307

Indication of the amount

SWITZERLAND **65 0307.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The money order amount and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in words in the language prescribed by the issuing administration. The amount given in words may be written digit by digit separately. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the currency unit in principle according to international standard ISO 4217. In the sum in numerals, fractions of the currency unit shall be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in words, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures after the indication of the number of currency units.

Reasons. – The regulation in effect which prescribes the use of a "usual abbreviation" is not sufficiently precise to guarantee a minimum of uniformity and clarity in the abbreviated indication of the monetary unit on money orders. It frequently varies with the language used and creates confusion when a distinction has to be made between different currencies bearing the same name (for example: franc, crown, pound, dinar).
Moreover, some administrations already use the ISO alphabetical abbreviation in their international financial relations.
We therefore consider it necessary to regulate more specifically the use of monetary abbreviations on instruments of this kind. The adoption of ISO standard 4217 seems to us the most appropriate measure.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 315

Message to the payee

SWITZERLAND **65 0315.1**

Amend as follows:

The back of the counterfoil or a specific part of the front thereof may be used for a personal message to the payee of the money order. If the administration of origin has computerized the processing of money orders, it may limit the message to 80 characters. On money orders exchanged by means of lists, only references shall be accepted.

Reasons. – Owing to the increasing computerization of money order acceptance operations, and because of the introduction of teletransmission of data between administrations, it is desirable to allow an administration which has computerized the processing of such instruments to limit to a strict minimum the opportunity offered to its customers to send messages on instruments of this kind. The processing of such frequently voluminous and scarcely legible information considerably hinders the data input process in the administration of acceptance, increases the costs of transmission and singularly complicates the printing of the documents in the country of destination.
Given these circumstances, a space equivalent to 80 characters is deemed sufficient to meet the needs of the public in this regard while allowing better integration of the money orders service with the computerization projects under way in many administrations.

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

RE – Article 401

Indication of the charge collected

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **65 0401.1**

Supplement as follows:

It shall not be compulsory to indicate on the money order the charge collected from the sender. Where applicable, this charge shall be indicated either by affixing postage stamps or by entering the charge collected in the space provided on the MP 1, MP 1bis, MP 12, MP 12bis, MP 16 and MP 16bis forms.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal to create the MP 16bis form.

Supported by. – Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 402

Charge for telegraph money orders

JAPAN **65 0402.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of the previous proposal concerning article 4, paragraph 3bis.
The content of this article, by its nature, should be stipulated in the Agreement, and therefore this provision should be placed, with partial modification, in article 4 "Charges" of the Agreement.

RE – Article 604

Payment of ordinary telegraph money orders

GERMANY, FED REP OF **65 0604.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Ordinary telegraph money orders shall be paid on reception /.../.

2 to 4 (No change.)

5 (Deleted.)

6 to 8 (No change.)

Reasons. – Abolition of the advice of issue (proposal 65 0305.1) entails deletion from paragraph 1 of the text which currently reads "and without waiting for the advice of issue; this shall subsequently be attached, if possible, to the money order receipted by the payee".
For the same reason, the provisions of paragraph 5 would no longer be necessary.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 608

Unpaid money orders

SWITZERLAND **65 0608.1**

Paragraphs 2 and 7. Amend as follows:

2 Any money order for which payment is not claimed within the validity period shall be returned immediately upon expiry of such period or, if the money order has been delivered to the payee, upon presentation at the paying office. Telegraph money orders for which payment is not claimed within a period of 20 days from the day of arrival at the paying office shall be returned to the issuing office.

7 Unpaid telegraph money orders, and not the telegrams, shall be returned under cover, within a period of 20 days from the day of arrival at the paying office, without waiting for the arrival of the relative advices of issue. Advices of issue received subsequently shall also be returned under cover.

Reasons. – In case of non-payment of a telegraph money order to the payee, regardless of the reason, there occurs in practice a delay of several months before the amount of the money order is refunded to the sender. Given the urgent nature of instruments of this kind, such a situation gives rise to many inquiries.
The indication of a maximum retention period of 20 days after which unpaid or unclaimed telegraph money orders must be returned to the issuing office allows reimbursement of such instruments to be made within a more acceptable period.

Supported by. – Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

RE – Article 608

Unpaid money orders

GERMANY, FED REP OF **65 0608.2**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Unpaid telegraph money orders, and not the telegrammes, shall be returned under cover /.../.

Reasons. – Abolishing the advice of issue (proposal 65 0305.1) entails deletion of the last sentence of the paragraph and the phrase "without waiting for the arrival of the relative advices of issue".

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 609

Payment authorization

FRANCE **65 0609.1**

Paragraph 8. Amend as follows:

8 When the paying administration declares that a money order has not reached it, the issuing administration may issue a payment authorization on condition that the money order in dispute does not appear in any of the monthly accounts covering the validity period of the money order; however, if no reply is obtained from the paying administration within the period /.../ of five months for the indemnification of the claimant, and if the instrument does not appear in any of the monthly accounts received by the end of that period, the issuing administration shall be authorized to reimburse the funds; notification of this action shall be sent under registered cover to the paying administration and the money order, henceforth deemed definitively lost, may not subsequently be entered in an account.

Reasons. – Article 9, paragraph 5.1 sets a maximum period of six months from the day following the day of inquiry for indemnifying the claimant. Hence, the paying administration's reply has to arrive within a shorter time limit.
Article 9, paragraph 5.2, which cancels the concept of a time limit for payment of sums due to claimants refers to matters investigated promptly.
With regard to an administration's failure to reply, setting a time limit of five months seems more in accordance with the Convention, article 58, paragraph 4.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 613

Money orders mislaid, lost or destroyed after payment

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **65 0613.1**

Paragraph 2.1. Supplement as follows:

2.1 Any inpayment money order mislaid, lost or destroyed after entry of the amount to the credit of a postal giro account may be replaced by the administration of destination with a new instrument prepared on an MP 16 or MP 16bis form bearing the indications prescribed in this article, paragraph 1, and specifying on the back the date of entry to the credit of the payee's postal giro account.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal to create the MP 16bis form.

Supported by. – Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 703

Redirection of ordinary telegraph money orders

GERMANY, FED REP OF **65 0703.1**

Amend as follows:

An ordinary telegraph money order shall be redirected by post or by telegraph in accordance with the provisions of article RE 702 /.../.

Reasons. – Abolition of the advice of issue (proposal 65 0305.1) would entail deletion of the current text "without having to wait for the advice of issue".

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 1101

Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary money orders

FRANCE **65 1101.1**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 The monthly account shall be transmitted to the debtor administration not later than the end of the month following that to which it pertains, accompanied by the supporting instruments (money orders and receipted payment authorizations), arranged in the same order as on the MP 6 summary list. When, for any reason whatsoever, the monthly account cannot be transmitted in due time, the debtor administration shall be advised within eight days following expiry of the above-mentioned period of the estimated transmission date of the account in question. The information shall be sent by telecommunication. Administrations shall endeavour, in any event, to transmit this document by the end of the second month following that to which it pertains.

Reasons. – It is considered necessary to set a mandatory time limit for sending the monthly accounts so as not to overly delay processing of inquiries and entry to account.

Supported by. – Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 1104

Preparation of monthly accounts for ordinary telegraph money orders

GERMANY, FED REP OF **65 1104.1**

Sub-paragraph ii. Amend as follows:

ii telegraph money orders /.../ shall be attached to the monthly account /.../.

Reasons. – This new version would be the result of abolishing the advice of issue (proposal 65 0305.1).

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 1202

Instalments

CHILE **65 1202.1**

Add the following paragraph 1bis:

1bis The limit of 30 000 francs (9800.72 SDR), laid down in the previous paragraph, shall not apply to an administration which concerns itself with the money order service solely as a paying administration. In this case, a lower limit may be fixed in agreement with the issuing administration.

Reasons. – The present conditions concerning instalments as laid down in this article benefit only administrations which settle their accounts with one another by postal money order.
With regard to the postal administration of Chile which acts solely as a paying administration of money orders from abroad, payment of the money orders involves considerable costs for it and, hence, encumbers the revenue which it ought to receive in respect of rates.
The issuing administration of the money orders holds the funds and delays somewhat in transferring them to the corresponding administration, which, for the sake of providing a good service, has to pay out the money orders before receiving the funds.
There are other provisions designed to reduce the financial cost of paying money orders, such as those mentioned in articles 12, paragraph 2, and 1103, paragraph 3, of the new version of the Agreement, but, for them to come into practice, the issuing administration must show understanding and goodwill.
Against this background, this article should be amended to allow an administration acting solely as a paying administration to set a lower limit than the one mentioned in paragraph 1, in agreement with the issuing administration, so as to facilitate discussions on payment of an appropriate instalment.

RE – Article 1302

Information to be supplied by administrations

AUSTRIA **65 1302.1**

Paragraph 1, viii. Amend as follows:

viii if appropriate, the charges collected for payment at the place of address, entry to the credit of a giro account, poste restante, authorization to extend the period of validity, inquiry, and payment authorization, respectively;

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 6004.1.

MONEY ORDERS, FORMS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **6900.1**

Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations – Forms

List of forms

N°	Title or nature of form	References
1	2	3
MP 1	Ordinary international money order	RE – Art 202, § 1
MP 1bis	Ordinary photo-readable international money order	RE – Art 202, § 1
MP 2	List of money orders	RE – Art 502, § 1.2
MP 3	Advice of issue of a telegraph money order	RE – Art 305, § 1
MP 4	Inquiry or request for withdrawal from the post or alteration of address concerning an international money order	RE – Art 317, § 2
MP 5	Monthly account of /.../ money orders and payment authorizations	RE – Art 11, § 1
MP 6	Summary list of paid money orders and payment authorizations	RE – Art 1101, § 2
MP 7	Monthly account of money orders, payment authorizations and COD money orders	RE – Art 1101, § 2
MP 8	General account of money orders	RE – Art 1105, § 1
MP 12	Ordinary international money order for machine handling	RE – Art 202, § 3
MP 12bis	Ordinary photo-readable international money order for machine handling	RE – Art 202, § 3
MP 13	Payment authorization	RE – Art 609, § 5
MP 14	Request for rectification of an ordinary money order, or inpayment money order or request for authorization of payment	RE – Art 610, § 1
MP 15	Monthly account of /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists	RE – Art 11, § 1
MP 16	International inpayment money order	RE – Art 202, § 2

Annexes: forms MP 1 to MP 8; MP 12 to MP 16

The following forms have been abolished:

MP 9 Monthly account of postal travellers' cheques
MP 10 Postal travellers' cheque
MP 11 Book of postal travellers' cheques

NB. – Only amended forms are attached. The amendments are underlined.

COUNTERFOIL
(May be detached by the payee)

Amount in arabic figures

Date of issue

Name and address of sender

.....

.....

.....

Stamp of issuing office

Postal administration

ORDINARY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER MP 1

Exchange rate[1]

Amount in arabic figures

Sum paid[1]

Space for postage stamps or indication of charge collected if applicable

Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters

Name and forenames of payee

Street and N°

Place of destination

Country of destination

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion

Stamp of issuing office

Indications of issuing office

Money order N°

Sum deposited

Office

Date

Signature of the official

MP 1 (Back)

Space for endorsements, if any

Payee's receipt

Received the sum shown overleaf

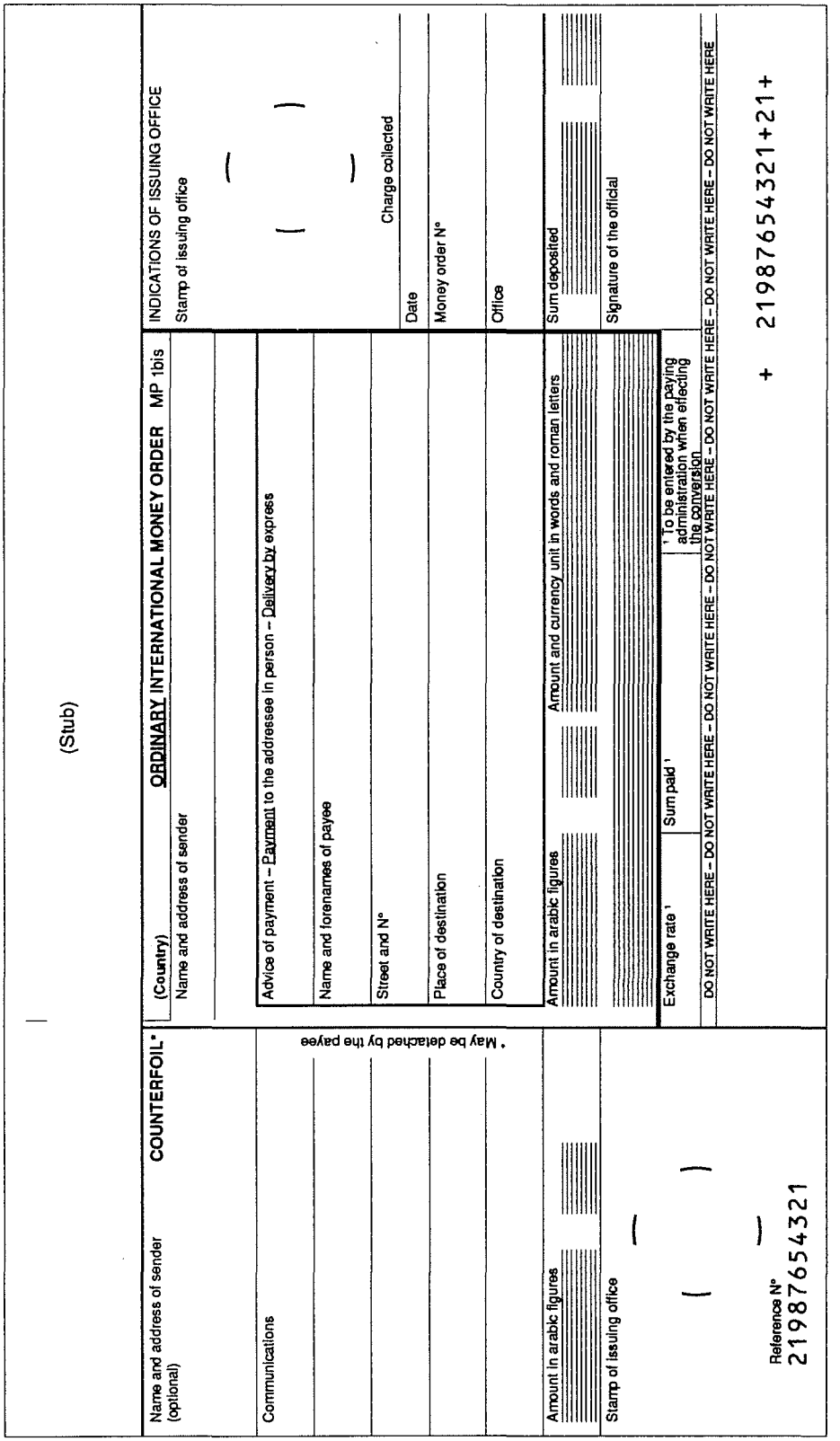
Place and date

Signature of payee

In-register

N°

Stamp of paying office



NB. – The obligatory technical characteristics of this form and the information concerning its use are deposited with the International Bureau.

MP 1bis (Back)

Space for endorsements, if any

Payee's receipt
Received the sum shown overleaf

Details of certain facilities

Place and date

Signature of payee

Stamp of paying office

In-register
N°

(Stub)

MP 1bis (copy) (optional)

(Stub)

(Country) **ORDINARY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER** MP 1bis

Name and address of sender

Advice of payment – Payment to the addressee in person – Delivery by express

Name and forenames of payee

Street and N°

Place of destination

Country of destination

Amount in arabic figures

Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters

Exchange rate [1]

Sum paid [1]

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion

INDICATIONS OF ISSUING OFFICE

Stamp of issuing office

Charge collected

Date

Money order N°

Office

Sum deposited

Signature of the official

COPY

DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE

+ 21987654321+21+

Postal administration of origin

Post office or giro centre of origin

MP 4

☐ **INQUIRY**

☐ **REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE POST**

☐ **REQUEST FOR ALTERATION OF ADDRESS**

Post office or giro centre of destination	Date of MP 4 form
	Our reference
	Your reference

Description of money order	☐ Ordinary money order	☐ /.../ Money order exchanged by means of lists	☐ Inpayment money order
Method of transmission	☐ Surface or air	☐ Telegraph	
Issue	Office	No of money order	Date
Amount	☐ In currency of paying country	☐ In currency of issuing country	
	Amount of money order		
Sender	Name and full address		
Payee	Name, forenames and full address		
	Giro centre	Account No	
Person making inquiry or request	Name and full address		
Additional information			
Reason for inquiry or request	☐ The sender states that the payee has not received the amount. Please investigate this matter and communicate the findings to us		
	☐ Please return the above-mentioned money order to me for delivery to sender		
	☐ Please alter as follows		
	Present address of money order		
	Altered address		
	☐ The sender wishes to know whether the money order has been paid to the payee		
	Other reasons		
If the money order has been lost, the amount is to be paid	☐ to the original payee		
	☐ to the sender		
Method of transmission of reply	☐ Surface	☐ Air	☐ Telegraph
	The present form must be returned to the office of origin of the request		

Place and date	Stamp of office originating the request Signature of official in charge
Signature of person making the inquiry or request	

Office sending the reply

MP 4 (Back)

REPLY TO INQUIRY OR REQUEST

Post office or giro centre of destination of the reply	Date of the reply
	Our reference
	Your reference

Treatment of money order in question

	Date of payment
☐ It was duly paid to the payee	
	Date credited
☐ It was credited to the payee's account	
	Name of office
☐ It is still being dealt with at the post office	
	Name of centre
☐ It is still being dealt with at the giro centre	
☐ It has been delivered to the payee, who has not yet taken delivery of the amount	
	Date
☐ It has been returned to the country of issue	
	Date
☐ It has been reforwarded	
New address of reforwarded money order	
	Name of office
☐ It has not arrived at the post office	
	Name of centre
☐ It has not arrived at the giro centre	
Other reasons for non-payment of the money order or not crediting the amount to the account	

Declaration of payee (if possible)

Stamp of office sending the reply
Signature of official in charge

Administration preparing the account

MP 5

MONTHLY ACCOUNT
/.../ Money orders and payment authorizations

Issuing administration	Date of account: Month	Year

Serial number of the money orders and payment authorizations paid	Issue: Year	Month	Office	Number	Money orders and payment authorizations for which charges have been received	Free-of-charge money orders and payment authorizations	Debit of administration issuing the money orders	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
Totals								
Money orders and payment authorizations for which charges have been received (col 6)								
No of money orders			Average amount					
Remuneration			Amount per money order					
Free-of-charge money orders and payment authorizations (col 7)								
Supplementary remuneration for money orders paid to the addressee only								
Grand total of sums payable by the issuing administration								

The present monthly account is certified as conforming to the total of money orders and payment authorizations attached

Stamp, date and signature

NB. – Money orders to be paid to the addressee only shall be shown by the entry "en main propre" ("to the addressee only") in the "Remarks" column

COUNTERFOIL
(May be detached by the payee)

Amount in arabic figures

Date of issue

Name and address of sender/ Communications

Postal administration

ORDINARY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER MP 12
for machine handling

Exchange rate[1]

Sum paid[1]

Amount in arabic figures

Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters

Payee

Space for postage stamps or indication of charge collected if applicable

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion

Stamp of issuing office

Stamp of issuing office

Indications of issuing office

Money order No

Sum deposited

Office of issue

Date

Signature of the official

MP 12 (Back)

Space for endorsements, if any

Payee's receipt

Received the sum shown overleaf

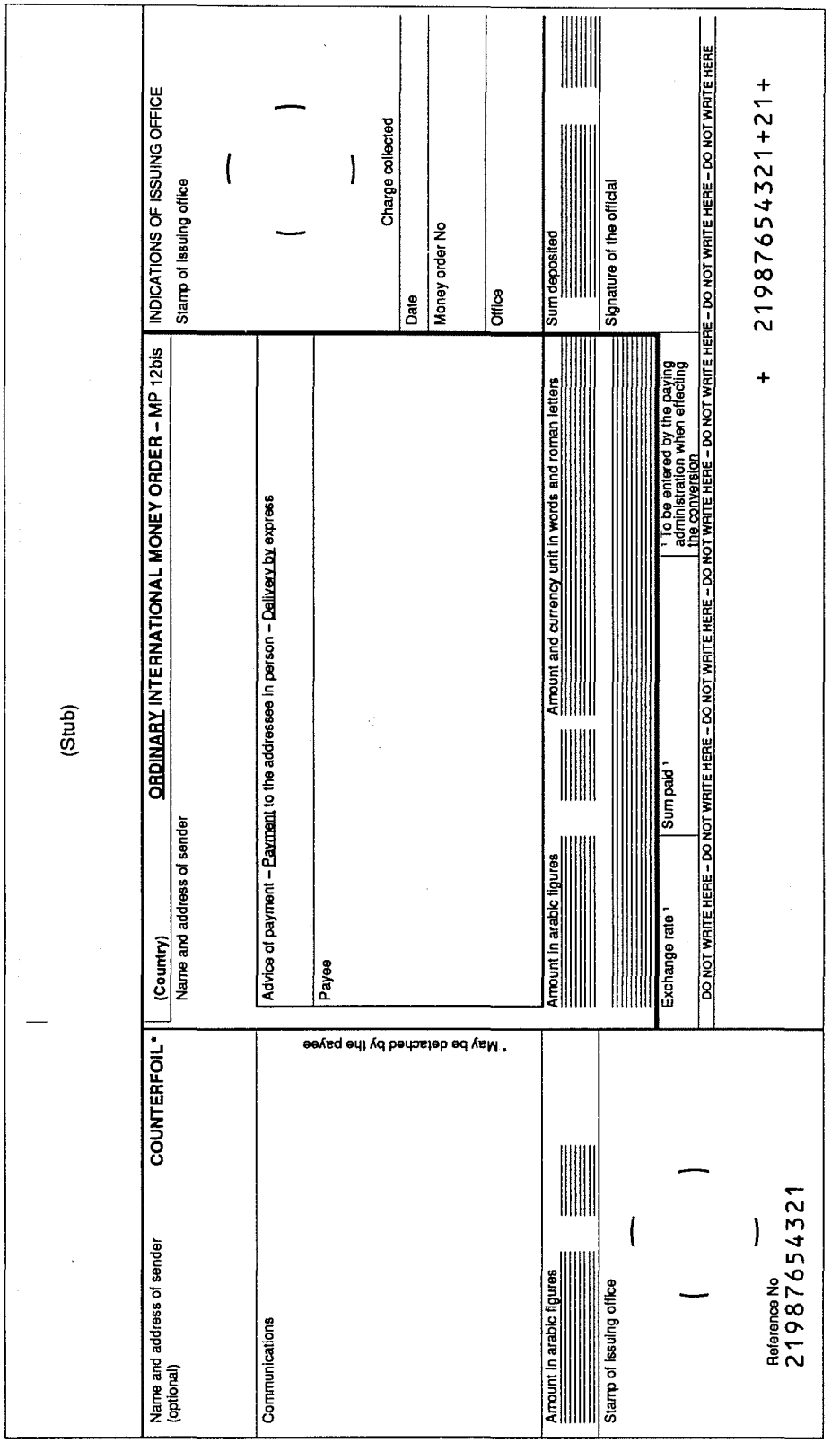
Place and date

Signature of payee

In-register

No

Stamp of paying office



NB. – The obligatory technical characteristics of this form and the information concerning its use are deposited with the International Bureau

MP 12bis (Back)

Space for endorsements, if any

Payee's receipt
Received the sum shown overleaf

Details of certain facilities

Place and date

Signature of payee

Stamp of paying office

In-register
No

(Stub)

(Stub)

(Country) **ORDINARY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER – MP 12bis**

Name and address of sender

Advice of payment – Payment to the addressee in person – Delivery by express

Payee

COPY

Amount in arabic figures

Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters

Exchange rate [1]

Sum paid [1]

[1] To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion

INDICATIONS OF ISSUING OFFICE

Stamp of issuing office

Charge collected

Date

Money order No

Office

Sum deposited

Signature of the official

DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE

+ 21987654321+21+

Postal administration of origin

Office of origin

MP 14

I. REQUEST FOR RECTIFICATION

☐ **of an ordinary money order** ☐ **of an inpayment money order**

II. REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION

☐ **of payment (back)**

Office of issue of money order	Date of request
	Our reference
	Your reference

Description of money order	☐ Ordinary money order	☐ Telegraph money order	
Issue	Office	Money order No	Date
Amount	☐ In currency of country of payment	☐ In currency of country of issue	
	Amount of money order		
Sender	Name and full address		
Payee	Name, forenames and full address		
	Giro centre	Account No	
Additional information			

I. Request for rectification of a money order

The money order described above, which is attached herewith, cannot be paid, for the following reason:

☐ Incorrect, incomplete or unclear indication or omission of the name or address of the payee

☐ The number of the giro account as shown is wrong

☐ Discrepancies in or omission of amounts

☐ Erasures or alterations in the entries

☐ Omission of stamps, signature or other service indications

☐ Indication of the sum to be paid in a currency other than that which is accepted

☐ Exceeding the maximum amount authorized

☐ Obvious error in the ratio between the currency of the issuing country and that of the paying country

☐ Omission of the name of the currency unit

☐ Use of non-regulation form

☐ Expiry of validity date. Date to be countersigned

☐ The advice of issue (MP 3) has not arrived. Please send a duplicate or confirm the issue

Other reasons

Please return the money order, under cover, immediately after rectification, along with this form

II. Request for payment authorization MP 14 (Back)

The money order described opposite

☐ was mislaid before payment

☐ was destroyed before payment

☐ was lost before payment

☐ requires an additional payment to the payee, following an error in conversion

Amount of additional payment

Please issue a payment authorization and send it with this form

Stamp of paying office and date
Signature

Stamp of issuing office of money order

Administration preparing the account

MONTHLY ACCOUNT MP 15

/.../ Money orders exchanged by means of lists

Issuing administration	Date of account	
	Month	Year

Date of lists	Money orders for which charges were received			Free-of-charge money orders			Debit of administration issuing the money orders
	International numbers of instruments on the lists		List totals	International numbers of instruments on the lists		List totals	
1	2		3	4		5	6
	from	to		from	to		
Totals							

No of money orders	Average amount	Money orders for which charges were received (col 3)	
	Amount per money order		
Remuneration per money order			
Supplementary remuneration (50 c/0.16 SDR per money order)			
Supplementary remuneration for money orders paid to the addressee only			
Free-of-charge money orders (col 5)			
Grand total of sums payable by the issuing administration			

Stamp, date and signature

Form MP 3

GERMANY, FED REP OF **6903.1**

Abolish.

Reasons. – See proposal 65 0305.1

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Form MP 14

GERMANY, FED REP OF **6914.1**

Delete the last reason " ☐ The advice of issue (MP 3) has not arrived. Please send a duplicate or confirm the issue" under "I. Request for rectification of a money order".

Reasons. – See proposal 65 0305.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **6916.91**

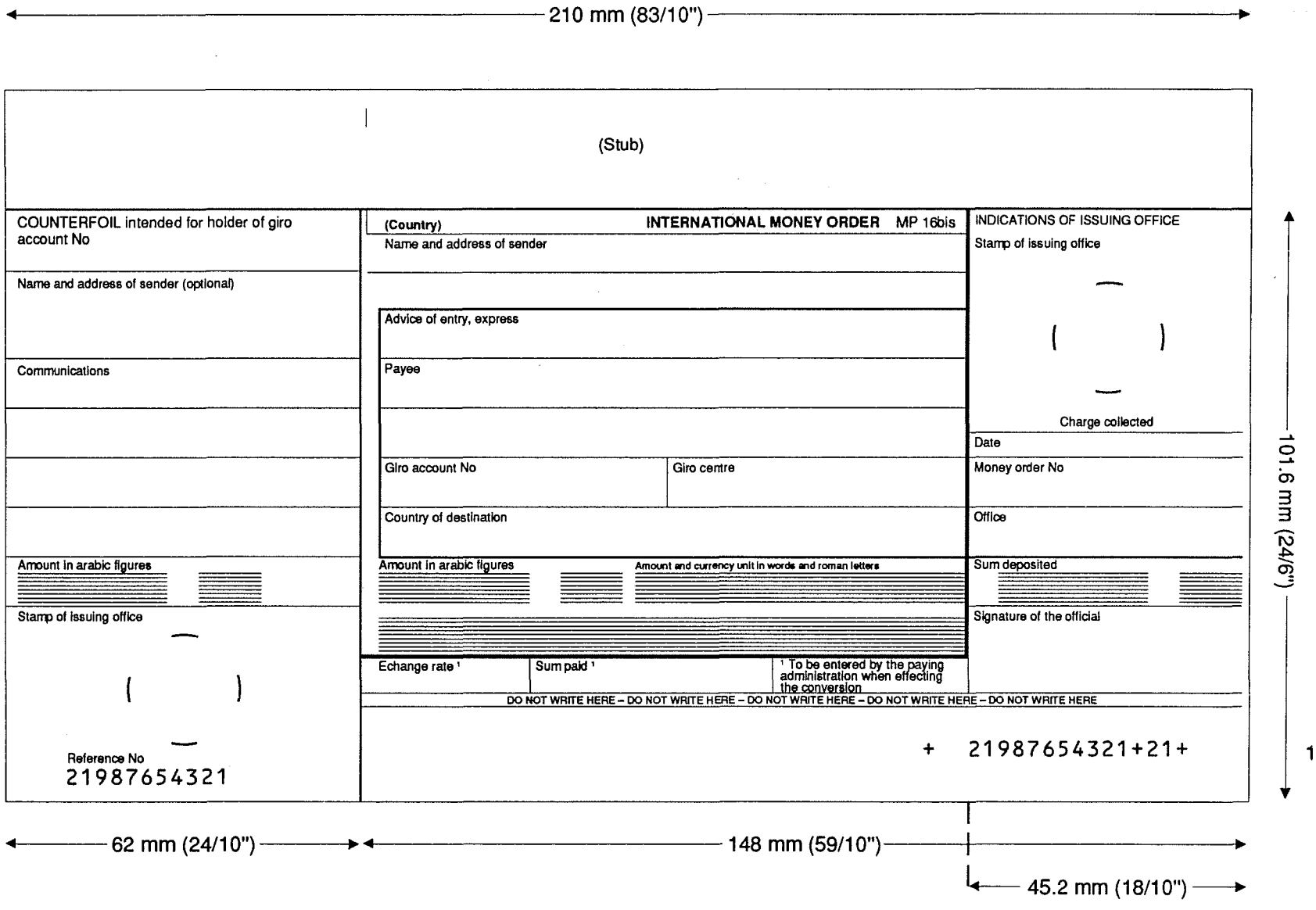
Create the following MP 16bis form.

Reasons. – The need to modernize postal financial forms and to adapt them to new technology, including informatics, is being more and more keenly felt in administrations.
The adoption of the MP 1bis and MP 12bis forms by the 1984 Hamburg Congress only partly met this need.
It is therefore important now to give administrations which consider it necessary the option of using MP 16bis international inpayment money orders which, like the MP 1bis and MP 12bis forms, lend themselves to optical reading and computerized processing. The main features of this new form (in principle, the same as those of the MP 1bis money order) are:

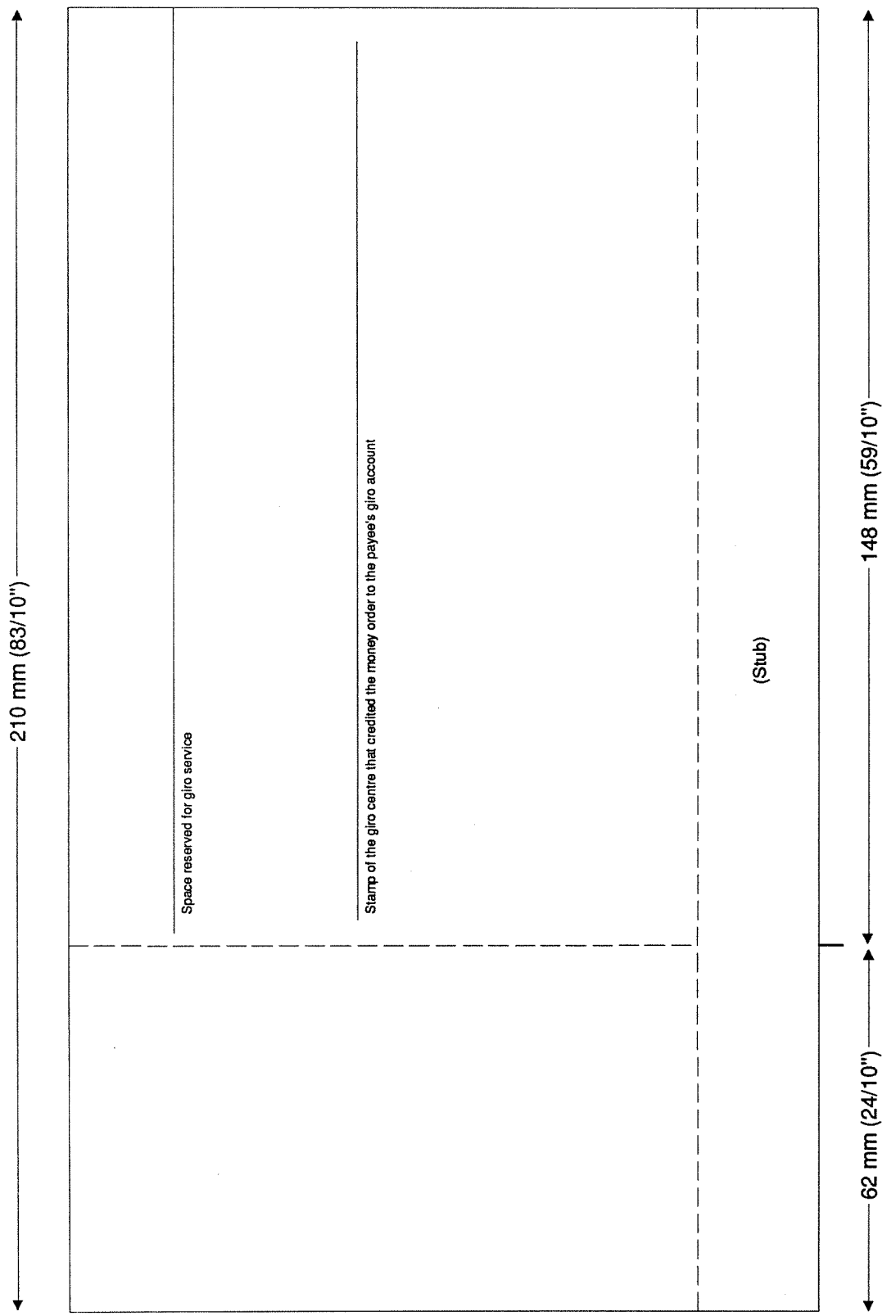
- it has a blank reading area for optical reading in the issuing country and/or paying country;
- it has a unique serial number and a numeric code of the issuing country for ease of identification of each money order;
- it is yellow and can be printed on a security background, the model of which will be deposited with the International Bureau;
- it may be issued as a set of two, the original of which is sent to the paying office and a copy kept by the issuing country as a basis for any further processing of the money order;
- it can be used to account for paid money orders using the simplified method based on the serial numbers, or using a computerized method to be agreed between the administrations concerned;
- it permits abolition of the systematic return of all paid money orders in relations where this is possible, since the issuing administration already has full information on the copies of the money orders issued.

It should be possible to introduce this new form at no great inconvenience to the paying countries which will be able to benefit from it to simplify the preparation of accounts.

Supported by. – Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.


210 mm (83/10")
(Stub)
COUNTERFOIL intended for holder of giro account No
Name and address of sender (optional)
Communications
Amount in arabic figures
Stamp of issuing office
Reference No
21987654321
(Country)
INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER MP 16bis
Name and address of sender
Advice of entry, express
Payee
Giro account No
Giro centre
Country of destination
Amount in arabic figures
Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters
Echange rate 1
Sum paid 1
1 To be entered by the paying administration when effecting the conversion
DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE
INDICATIONS OF ISSUING OFFICE
Stamp of issuing office
Charge collected
Date
Money order No
Office
Sum deposited
Signature of the official
+ 21987654321+21+
101.6 mm (24/6")
1
62 mm (24/10")
148 mm (59/10")
45.2 mm (18/10")

MP 16bis (back)



MP 16bis (coding area)

Footnote 1

Mandatory preprinted data

Position No	Designation of field	Number of positions
1–4	Start margin/ Marge initiale	4
5	Start character for reading/ Signe d'entrée	1
6–7	Transaction code/ Type de transaction	2
8	Field separator/ Signe de séparation	1
9–16	Unique serial number and/ Numéro de séquence et	8
17–19	(country code ISO/3166-1981)/ (code de pays ISO/3166-1981)	3

Type of character: OCR-B (ISO 1073/2-1976).
Information on additional (optional) coding and the quality of the paper for optical reading (OCR) may be obtained from the International Bureau.

VI

Giro Agreement

- Detailed Regulations
- – Forms

Note. – The proposals are based on draft Acts prepared by the Executive Council.

GIRO, PROPOSAL OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **7000.1**

I. Revision of the Agreements concerning the postal financial services: general presentation

1 By its resolution C 10, supplemented by resolution C 81 and decision C 28, the 1984 Hamburg Congress instructed the Executive Council:

"i to undertake:

a a study on the usefulness of the Agreements concerning postal financial services and of the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement;

b a substantive revision of the Agreements whose usefulness is established, with a view to bringing them up to date, making them more flexible and simplifying them by endeavouring to keep only the most general provisions;

ii to submit to the next Congress the necessary draft proposals for amending the Acts".

2 To perform all the tasks resulting from this revision, the 1985 Executive Council created a Working Party composed of the following countries: Algeria, Benin, France, Hungarian People's Rep, Senegal and Switzerland (reporting country).

3 This Working Party held seven meetings, the first three under the chairmanship of Mr Ulysse Haenggi, now retired, then under that of Mr Jean-Marie Berset, Head of the International Financial Services Section of the PTT General Directorate, Switzerland.

4 In order to implement the first phase of the study, the Executive Council instructed the IB to collect postal administrations' views on the usefulness of the Agreements. This consultation enabled the WP to recommend that the 1986 EC should:

a retain the following Agreements, whose usefulness had been unanimously acknowledged:
- the Money Orders Agreement;
- the Giro Agreement;
- the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement;

b abolish:
- the part of the Money Orders Agreement concerning money orders relating to postal travellers' cheques;
- the Collection of Bills Agreement;
- the International Savings Agreement;
- the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement;

c introduce into the Universal Postal Convention (article 6) a reference which could serve as a legal basis for the possible implementation of services other than those provided for in the Acts;

d propose to Congress a resolution to reintroduce the Agreements abolished, should the need arise.

5 In a second phase, the WP studied the Agreements which had been kept and opted for grouping all provisions relating to one subject together and allocating them either to the Agreement or the Detailed Regulations. This presentation meant, among other things, that the articles of the Agreement are followed immediately by those of the Detailed Regulations. Appropriate numbering makes it easy to examine and consult them.

6 It was therefore on this basis, as approved by the EC, that the WP revised in turn the Money Orders, Giro and Cash-on-Delivery Agreements.

7 All these documents were gradually submitted to the administrations which could make comments, and suggestions about the new versions, at their leisure. Generally speaking, the administrations' reaction was positive, and there was even praise for the presentation.

8 All suggestions and remarks were studied within the framework of the Working Party's activities, some being adopted for inclusion in the final draft of the Agreements. Throughout its work, the WP's objectives had been to prune over-specific provisions, to retain as far as possible only those provisions which were obligatory for all partners and not to undertake substantive amendments.

9 The new presentation and the related amendments were adopted by Committee 8 and endorsed by the 1989 EC for submission to the Washington Congress for approval.

II. The Giro Agreement

10 The Giro Agreement is the subject of general proposal 7000.1, whereas the related forms are contained in proposal 7900.1

Note. – The proposals are presented on the basis of the redrafted texts (7000.1 for the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, 7900.1 for the forms).
Moreover, a reference to the articles and paragraphs of the Hamburg text is included on the left-hand side of the draft revision. The reference in reverse order is given in the comparative table on the following pages.

Draft recast of the Giro Agreement

Comparative table of the existing and the new texts

Agreement

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Part I	
Preliminary provisions	
Article 1 Purpose of the Agreement	Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement
Article 2 Financial relations between participating administrations	RE – Article 101 – Financial relations between participating administrations
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2 amended
Article 3 Maintenance of liaison giro accounts. Interest on overdue payments	RE – Article 102 – Maintenance of liaison giro accounts. Interest on overdue payments
§ 1	§ 1 amended
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5	§ 5 amended
§ 6	§ 6 amended
§ 7	§ 7
Article 4 Offices of exchange	RE – Article 104 – Offices of exchange (amended)
Article 5 Application of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement and its Detailed Regulations	deleted
Part II	
Giro transfers	
Chapter I	
Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders	
Article 6 Methods of exchange	deleted
	Chapter II – Transfer
Article 7 Currency. Conversion	Article 3 Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	deleted
§ 3	§ 2
Article 8 Maximum amount	RE – Article 302 – Value of the transfers
Article 9 Charges	Article 3
§ 1	§ 3
§ 2	§ 4

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 10 Exemption from charges	Article 3, § 5
Article 11 Advice of transfer	
§ 1	RE – Article 301, § 1 amended
§ 2	RE – Article 301, § 3 amended
§ 3	Article 3, § 6
Article 12 Provisions applicable to telegraph transfers	
§ 1 }	
§ 2 }	Article 3, § 7
§ 3 }	
Article 13 Entry to the payee's account. Advice of entry	RE – Article 309 – Advice of entry
§ 1	RE – Article 308 – Amount to be credited
§ 2 }	
§ 3 }	RE – Article 309, § 1
Article 14 Notification of transfers	RE – Article 303 – Lists of ordinary transfers
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Chapter II	
Cancellation. Inquiries	
	RE – Article 310 – Cancellation of an ordinary transfer
Article 15 Cancellation of transfers	§ 1
Article 16 Inquiries	RE – Article 320 – Inquiries
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
	RE – Article 311 – Non-execution of an ordinary transfer
Article 17 Transfers not credited to the payee's account	§ 1
Chapter III	
Liability	Article 4 Liability
Article 18 Principle and extent of liability	1 Principle and extent of liability
§ 1	§ 1.1
§ 2	§ 1.2
§ 3	§ 1.3
§ 4	§ 1.4
Article 19 Exceptions to the principle of liability	Article 4, § 1.5
a	a
b	b
Article 20 Determination of liability	Article 4, § 2

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 21 Refund of amounts owing. Recourse	Article 4, § 3
§ 1	§ 3.1
§ 2	§ 3.2
§ 3	§ 3.3
§ 4	§ 3.4
Article 22 Time allowed for payment	Article 4, § 4
§ 1	§ 4.1
§ 2	§ 4.2
Article 23 Reimbursement of the administration that paid the indemnity	Article 4, § 5
§ 1	§ 5.1
§ 2	§ 5.2
Part III	
Inpayments into giro accounts	
Article 24 General provisions	Article 5, § 3 – Inpayment by inpayment money orders
§ 1	deleted
§ 2	§ 3.1
§ 3	§ 3.2
§ 4	§ 3.3
§ 5	deleted
Article 25 Methods of exchange of inpayments	
§ 1	deleted
§ 2	Article 5, § 1, last sentence deleted
§ 3	deleted
Part IV	
Payments made by outpayment cheques or postal money orders	
Chapter I	Chapter V – Payment by outpayment cheque
General provisions	
Article 26 Methods of making payments	Article 7 Issue of outpayment cheques
§ 1	§ 1 amended
§ 2	Article 8, § 1
§ 3	Article 6, § 2
Chapter II	
Issue of outpayment cheques	
Article 27 Currency. Conversion	Article 7, § 2

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
	RE – Article 702 – Value of outpayment cheques
Article 28 Maximum amount issued	§ 1
Article 29 Charge to be collected from the payee	Article 7, § 3
Article 30 Use of telecommunications for the transmission of outpayment cheques	
§ 1	Article 7, § 4
§ 2	Article 7, § 5
Chapter III	
Special provisions relating to certain facilities offered to the public	
Article 31 Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee. Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address. Endorsement	RE – Article 704 – Special services. Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee. Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address. Endorsement
Article 32 Redirection	RE – Article 806 – Redirection
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Chapter IV	
Payment of outpayment cheques	
Article 33 Miscellaneous provisions	
§ 1	Article 8, § 2
§ 2	Article 8, § 3
Chapter V	
Unpaid outpayment cheques. Payment authorization	RE – Article 807 – Unpaid outpayment cheques
Article 34 Unpaid outpayment cheques	§ 1
Article 35 Payment authorization	RE – Article 808 – Payment authorization
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Article 36 Stale outpayment cheques	RE – Article 809 – Stale outpayment cheques

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Chapter VI	
Liability	
Article 37 Principle and extent of liability § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5	Article 9 Liability § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5
Chapter VII	
Remuneration of the paying administration	
Article 38 Remuneration of the paying administration § 1 § 2 § 3, a, b, c	Article 10 Remuneration of the paying administration § 1 § 2 § 3, a, b, c
Part V	
Other payments made by debiting giro accounts	Chapter VI – Other methods of exchanging payments
Article 39 General provisions § 1 § 2	Article 11 Other methods of exchanging payments § 1 § 2
Part VI	
Issue of foreign currency to travellers	
Chapter I	
Postcheques	Chapter VII – Postcheques
Article 40 Issue of postcheques § 1 § 2	Article 12 Issue of postcheques § 1, amended § 2
Article 41 Currency. Conversion rate § 1 § 2	 Article 12, § 3 Article 12, § 4
Article 42 Maximum amount	Article 13, § 2
Article 43 Charges	Article 12, § 5

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 44 Duration of validity § 1 } § 2 } § 3 }	Article 12, § 6, amended
Article 45 General rules for payment	Article 13 Payment § 1
Article 46 Remuneration of the paying administration	Article 15 Remuneration of the paying administration
Article 47 Liability	Article 14 Liability (amended)
Chapter II Giro travellers' cheques Article 48 Giro travellers' cheques Part VII Negotiation by giro transfer of instruments payable at giro centres Article 49 Instruments payable at giro centres Article 50 Charge Article 51 Liability	deleted
Part VIII Miscellaneous provisions	Chapter VIII – Miscellaneous provisions
Article 52 Application to open a giro account abroad § 1 § 2 § 3	Article 16 Miscellaneous provisions § 1 Application to open a giro account abroad § 1.1 § 1.2 § 1.3
Article 53 Free postage § 1 § 2	§ 2 Free postage § 2.1 § 2.2
Article 54 Directory of account holders § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4	deleted

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Part IX	Chapter IX – Final provisions
Final provisions	Article 17 Final provisions
Article 55 Application of the Convention	§ 1
Article 56 Exception to the application of the Convention	Article 17, § 2
Article 57 Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations § 1 § 2, a, b	Article 17, § 3 § 3.1 § 3.3, a, b, c amended § 3.2, new
Article 58 Entry into force and duration of the Agreement	Article 17, § 4

Draft recast of the Detailed Regulations of the Giro Agreement

Comparative table of the existing and the new texts

Detailed Regulations

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Part I	
Provisions common to all giro services	
Article 101 Information to be supplied by administrations	RE – Article 1701 – Information to be supplied by administrations
§ 1 a	§ 1 a
b	b
c	c
d	d
§ 2 a	§ 2 a
b	b
§ 3	§ 3
Article 102 Forms for the use of the public	RE – Article 201 – Forms for the use of the public
§ 1	RE – Article 201 – First sentence
§ 2	§ 1
Part II	
General provisions	
Article 103 Operation of the liaison giro account	RE – Article 103 – Operation of the liaison giro account
§ 1 a	§ 1 a
b	b
§ 2 a	§ 2 a
b	b
c	c
d	d
e	e
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Part III	
Transfers	
Chapter I	
Issue. Notification	
Article 104 Entries on forms	
§ 1 }	RE – Article 301, § 5, amended
§ 2 }	

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 105 Preparation of transfer advices	
§ 1	RE – Article 301, § 2
§ 2	RE – Article 301, § 4
§ 3	RE – Article 301, § 6
Article 106 Transfer lists	RE – Article 303, § 3
Article 107 Preparation of summary lists	RE – Article 304 – Preparation of summary lists of ordinary transfers
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Article 108 Notification of transfers	RE – Article 305 – Notification of ordinary transfers
Chapter II	
Special provisions relating to certain facilities offered to the public	
Article 109 Request for an advice of entry	RE – Article 309
§ 1	§ 2
§ 2	§ 3
Article 110 Request for the cancellation of a transfer	RE – Article 310
§ 1	§ 2
§ 2	§ 3
§ 3	§ 4 amended
Article 111 Inquiries	RE – Article 320, § 3
Chapter III	
Operations at the giro centre of destination	
Article 112 Return of advices of entry	RE – Article 309, § 4 amended
Article 113 Verification of transmission and treatment of irregularities	RE – Article 306 – Verification of transmission and treatment of irregularities of ordinary transfers
§ 1	§ 1, amended, last sentence
§ 2	§ 2
Article 114 Cancellation of a transfer	RE – Article 310
§ 1	§ 5
§ 2	§ 6
§ 3	§ 7

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 115 Non-execution of a transfer § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4	RE – Article 311, § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5
Chapter IV Financial settlements between administrations	
Article 116 Payment of amounts owing § 1 § 2	RE – Article 307 – Debiting of ordinary transfers to the giro account § 1 § 2
Chapter V Telegraph transfers	
Article 117 Common provisions	RE – Article 312 – General provisions concerning telegraph transfers
Article 118 Preparation of telegraph transfers § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5 § 6	RE – Article 313 – Preparation of telegraph transfers § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5 § 6
Article 119 Telegraph transfer lists	RE – Article 314 – Telegraph transfer lists
Article 120 Preparation of summary lists	RE – Article 315 – Preparation of summary lists of telegraph transfers
Article 121 Request for an advice of entry	deleted
Article 122 Entry of telegraph transfers	RE – Article 316 – Crediting of telegraph transfers to the payee's giro account
Article 123 Advice of entry	RE – Article 318 – Advice of entry
Article 124 Verification of transmissions and treatment of irregularities § 1 § 2	RE – Article 319 – Treatment of irregularities relating to telegraph transfers § 1 amended § 2

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Part IV	
Giro inpayments	
Chapter I	
Inpayment advice	
Article 125 General provisions § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5 § 6	RE – Article 503 – Treatment of inpayment advices § 1 § 2 § 3 amended § 4 § 5 § 6
Chapter II	
Inpayment money orders. Treatment of inpayments received on MP 16 inpayment money orders intended for an administration whose giro system is based on the use of the VP 1 inpayment advice	
Article 126 General provisions	Article 5, § 2 – Inpayment by inpayment money orders
Article 127 Forwarding of inpayment money orders § 1 § 2	RE – Article 501 – Forwarding of inpayment money orders MP 16 to an administration whose giro organization is based on the use of the advice of inpayment VP 1 § 1 § 2
Article 128 Preparation and settlement of accounts of MP 16 inpayment money orders arriving direct at a giro centre of destination which does not use money orders for crediting its giro accounts § 1 § 2 § 3	RE – Article 502 – Preparation and settlement of accounts of MP 16 inpayment money orders arriving direct at a giro centre of destination which does not use money orders for crediting its giro accounts § 1 § 2 § 3
Part V	
Payments made by outpayment cheques	
Chapter I	
Issue of outpayment cheques	
Article 129 Outpayment cheque form § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4	RE – Article 201, § 4 – Outpayment cheques VP 13 and VP 13bis § 4.1 § 4.2 § 4.3 § 4.4 amended

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 130 Preparation of outpayment cheques § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4	RE – Article 701 – Preparation of outpayment cheques § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4
Article 131 Prohibited or authorized entries. Automatic registration	RE – Article 703 – Prohibited or authorized entries. Automatic registration
Chapter II	
Notification of outpayment cheques	
Article 132 List of outpayment cheques § 1 § 2	RE – Article 705 – List of outpayment cheques § 1 § 2
Article 133 Preparation of summary lists § 1 § 2	RE – Article 706 – Preparation of summary lists of outpayment cheques § 1 § 2
Article 134 Special services. Entries to be made on lists	RE – Article 705, § 3
Article 135 Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations with a giro service	RE – Article 707 – Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations with a giro service
Article 136 Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations without a giro service	RE – Article 708 – Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations without a giro service
Article 137 Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address	RE – Article 704
Chapter III	
Operations in the paying administration	
Article 138 Missing or incorrect lists	RE – Article 801 – Missing or incorrect lists
Article 139 Treatment of lists and summary lists by the giro service of destination § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4	RE – Article 802 – Treatment of lists and summary lists by the giro service of destination § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 140 Treatment of lists and summary lists by the administration of destination without a giro service	RE – Article 803 – Treatment of lists and summary lists by the administration of destination without a giro service
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
Article 141 Irregular outpayment cheques	RE – Article 804 – Irregular outpayment cheques
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
Article 142 Preparation of advice of payment	RE – Article 805 – Preparation of advice of payment
Article 143 Unpaid outpayment cheques	
§ 1	RE – Article 807, § 2
§ 2	§ 3
Article 144 Inquiries	RE – Article 810 – Inquiries
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Article 145 Payment authorizations. Outpayment cheques lost or destroyed after payment	
§ 1	RE – Article 808, § 3
§ 2	RE – Article 808, § 4
Article 146 Preparation of telegraph outpayment cheques	RE – Article 709 – Preparation of telegraph outpayment cheques
Article 147 Advice of issue	RE – Article 710 – Advice of issue
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
Article 148 Transmission of telegraph outpayment cheques	RE – Article 711 – Transmission of telegraph outpayment cheques
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5	§ 5
§ 6	§ 6

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Part VI	
Postcheques	
Chapter I	Chapter VII – Postcheques
Forms	
Article 149 Postcheques § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5 § 6	RE – Article 201, § 5 – Postcheque VP 14 § 5.1 § 5.2 § 5.3 § 5.4 § 5.5 § 5.6
Article 150 Postcheque guarantee card	RE – Article 201, § 6 – Postcheque guarantee card VP 15
Chapter II	
Payment of postcheques	
Article 151 Presentation of postcheques § 1 § 2 § 3	RE – Article 1301 – Presentation of postcheques at the counter for payment § 1 § 2, amended § 3
Article 152 Conditions of payment § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5	RE – Article 1302 – Conditions of payment § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5
Article 153 Return of paid postcheques to the giro service of origin § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5	RE – Article 1303 – Return of paid postcheques to the giro service of origin § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5
Article 154 Replacement of postcheques lost after payment § 1 § 2	RE – Article 1304 – Replacement of postcheques lost after payment § 1 § 2

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Part VII	deleted
Instruments payable at giro centres	
Article 155 Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Collection of Bills Agreement	
Article 156 Special conditions to be fulfilled by instruments	
Article 157 Preparation and transmission of statements of instruments sent	
Article 158 Dispatch of funds	
Part VIII	
Miscellaneous provisions	
Article 159 Postage-free envelopes containing account statements	RE – Article 1602 – Postage-free envelopes containing account statements
Article 160 Application to open a giro account abroad	RE – Article 1601 – Application to open a giro account abroad
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
Part IX	RE – Article 1702 – Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations
Final provisions	§ 1
Article 161 Entry into force and duration of the Regulations	§ 2
§ 1	
§ 2	

CONTENTS

Chapter I - Preliminary provisions

Art 1 - Purpose of the Agreement

RE - Art 101 - Financial relations between participating administrations
RE - Art 102 - Maintenance of liaison giro accounts - Interest on overdue payments
RE - Art 103 - Operation of the liaison giro account
RE - Art 104 - Offices of exchange

Art 2 - Different categories of services offered by the giro service (new)

RE - Art 201 - Forms for the use of the public

Chapter II - Transfers

Art 3 - Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders

RE - Art 301 - Preparation of transfer advices
RE - Art 302 - Value of the transfers
RE - Art 303 - Lists of ordinary transfers
RE - Art 304 - Preparation of summary lists of ordinary transfers
RE - Art 305 - Notification of ordinary transfers
RE - Art 306 - Verification of transmissions and treatment of irregularities of ordinary transfers
RE - Art 307 - Debiting of ordinary transfers to the liaison giro account
RE - Art 308 - Amount to be credited
RE - Art 309 - Advice of entry
RE - Art 310 - Cancellation of an ordinary transfer
RE - Art 311 - Non-execution of an ordinary transfer
RE - Art 312 - General provisions concerning telegraph transfers
RE - Art 313 - Preparation of telegraph transfers
RE - Art 314 - Telegraph transfer lists
RE - Art 315 - Preparation of summary lists of telegraph transfers
RE - Art 316 - Crediting of telegraph transfers to the payee's giro account
RE - Art 317 - Debiting of telegraph transfers to the liaison giro account (new)
RE - Art 318 - Advice of entry
RE - Art 319 - Treatment of irregularities relating to telegraph transfers
RE - Art 320 - Inquiries

Art 4 - Liability

Chapter III - Inpayments

Art 5 - Inpayments

RE - Art 501 - Forwarding of inpayment money orders MP 16 to an administration whose giro organization is based on the use of the advice of inpayment VP 1
RE - Art 502 - Preparation and settlement of accounts of MP 16 inpayment money orders arriving direct at a giro centre of destination which does not use money orders for crediting its giro accounts
RE - Art 503 - Treatment of inpayment advices

Chapter IV - Payment by money order

Art 6 - Methods of making payments by money order

Chapter V - Payment by outpayment cheque

Art 7 - Issue of outpayment cheques

RE - Art 701 - Preparation of outpayment cheques
RE - Art 702 - Value of outpayment cheques
RE - Art 703 - Prohibited or authorized entries - Automatic registration
RE - Art 704 - Special services: Advice of payment - Express delivery - Payment to addressee only - Message to the payee - Withdrawal from the post - Alteration of address - Endorsement
RE - Art 705 - List of outpayment cheques
RE - Art 706 - Preparation of summary lists of outpayment cheques
RE - Art 707 - Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations with a giro service
RE - Art 708 - Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations without a giro service
RE - Art 709 - Preparation of telegraph outpayment cheques
RE - Art 710 - Advice of issue
RE - Art 711 - Transmission of telegraph outpayment cheques

Art 8 - Payment of outpayment cheques

RE - Art 801 - Missing or incorrect lists
RE - Art 802 - Treatment of lists and summary lists by the giro service of destination
RE - Art 803 - Treatment of lists and summary lists by the administration of destination without a giro service
RE - Art 804 - Irregular outpayment cheques
RE - Art 805 - Preparation of advice of payment
RE - Art 806 - Redirection
RE - Art 807 - Unpaid outpayment cheques
RE - Art 808 - Payment authorization
RE - Art 809 - Stale outpayment cheques
RE - Art 810 - Inquiries

Art 9 - Liability

Art 10 - Remuneration of the paying administration

Chapter VI - Other methods of exchanging payments

Art 11 - Other methods of exchanging payments

Chapter VII - Postcheques

Art 12 - Issue of postcheques

Art 13 - Payment

RE - Art 1301 - Presentation of postcheques at the counter for payment
RE - Art 1302 - Conditions of payment
RE - Art 1303 - Return of paid postcheques to the giro service of origin
RE - Art 1304 - Replacement of postcheques lost after payment

Art 14 - Liability

Art 15 - Remuneration of the paying administration

Chapter VIII - Miscellaneous provisions

Art 16 - Miscellaneous provisions

RE - Art 1601 - Application to open a giro account abroad
RE - Art 1602 - Postage-free envelopes containing account statements

Chapter IX - Final provisions

Art 17 - Final provisions

RE - Art 1701 - Information to be supplied by administrations
RE - Art 1702 - Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

Present text	Proposed text
Giro Agreement	Giro Agreement
The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the member countries of the Union, having regard to article 22, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, 10 July 1964, have by common consent and subject to article 25, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, drawn up the following Agreement.	The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the member countries of the Union, having regard to article 22, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, 10 July 1964, have by common consent and subject to article 25, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, drawn up the following Agreement and Detailed Regulations:
Detailed Regulations of the Giro Agreement	Detailed Regulations of the Giro Agreement
Having regard to article 22, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, the undersigned, on behalf of their respective postal administrations, have by common consent drawn up the following measures for ensuring the implementation of the Giro Agreement.	Having regard to article 22, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, the undersigned, on behalf of their respective postal administrations, have by common consent drawn up the following measures for ensuring the implementation of the Giro Agreement.

Present text	Proposed text
Part I – Preliminary provisions	Chapter I – Preliminary provisions
Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement	Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement
This Agreement shall govern all the services which the giro service is able to provide for users of giro accounts and which contracting countries agree to set up in their reciprocal relations.	This Agreement shall govern all the services which the giro service is able to provide for users of giro accounts and which contracting countries agree to set up in their reciprocal relations.
Article 2 – Financial relations between participating administrations	RE – Article 101 – Financial relations between participating administrations
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 exchanges made through the giro service and, possibly from any other operations that the administrations may agree to settle by this means.	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 exchanges made through the giro service and, possibly from any other operations that the administrations may agree to settle by this means.
2 Where the paying administration does not have a giro system, the issuing administration of the outpayment cheques shall deal with it in accordance with articles 29 and 30 of the Money Orders Agreement.	2 Where the administration of destination does not have a giro system, the issuing administration of the outpayment cheques shall deal with it in accordance with articles 11 and 12 of the Money Orders Agreement.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 3 – Maintenance of liaison giro accounts. Interest on overdue payments	RE – Article 102 – Maintenance of liaison giro accounts – Interest on overdue payments
1 Each administration shall maintain with the administration of the corresponding country, in the currency of that country, a credit from which the amounts owing shall be deducted. Where applicable, the sums transferred to establish or maintain this credit shall be entered to the liaison giro account opened by the administration of destination in the name of the administration of origin.	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.
2 This credit may not, in any circumstances, be otherwise appropriated without the agreement of the administration which established it.	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 orders given, the transfers, inpayments and payments shall nevertheless be executed, subject to paragraphs 5 and 6 below.	3 If this credit is not sufficient to cover the orders given, the transfers, inpayments and payments 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 transfer time due to distance.	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 transfer time due to distance.
5 Where the uncovered balance is over 100 000 francs (32 669.06 SDR), the amounts to be settled shall become chargeable with interest upon expiry of a period of 15 days reckoned from telegraphic notification of the absence of cover. This rate of interest may not exceed 6 percent per annum.	5 Where the uncovered balance is over 100 000 francs (32 669.06 SDR), the amounts to be settled shall become chargeable with interest upon expiry of a period of 15 days reckoned from the notification by telecommunication of the absence of cover. This rate of interest shall be 6 percent per annum.
6 If, after application of paragraph 5, the debtor administration does not make the payment within the following 15 days, the creditor administration may suspend the service eight days after sending notice by telegraph.	6 If, after application of paragraph 5, the debtor administration does not make the payment within the following 15 days, the creditor administration may suspend the service eight days after sending notice by telecommunication.
7 No unilateral measure, such as a moratorium, prohibition of transfer, etc, may impinge upon this article.	7 No unilateral measure, such as a moratorium, prohibition of transfer, etc, may impinge upon this article.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 103 – Operation of the liaison giro account	Article 103 – 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 the transfer to a banking institution in that capital or commercial centre; b transfers, inpayments and payments which it has not been possible to make.	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 the transfer to a banking institution in that capital or commercial centre; b transfers, inpayments and payments which it has not been possible to make.
2 The following, in particular, shall be debited to the liaison giro account: a the total of the transfer lists or inpayment lists referred to in articles 106 and 125 which the administration of destination must credit to payees' giro accounts; b the total of the lists of outpayment cheques mentioned in article 132 for which it has to provide cash; c the total of the lists of postcheques mentioned in article 153 against which payment has been effected; d the total of the remunerations referred to in articles 38 and 46 of the Agreement which are paid to it by the administration of origin of the outpayment cheques and postcheques; e sums the repatriation of which is requested by the administration holding the liaison giro account for contingency levelling of the latter's credit balance.	2 The following, in particular, shall be debited to the liaison giro account: a the total of the transfer lists or inpayment lists referred to in articles RE 303, paragraph 3, and RE 503 which the administration of destination must credit to payees' giro accounts; b the total of the lists of outpayment cheques mentioned in article RE 705 for which it has to provide cash; c the total of the lists of postcheques mentioned in article RE 1303 against which payment has been effected; d the total of the remunerations referred to in articles 10 and 15 of the Agreement which are paid to it by the administration of origin of the outpayment cheques and postcheques; e sums the repatriation of which is requested by the administration holding the liaison giro account for contingency levelling of the latter's credit balance.
3 Administrations may agree among themselves to use the liaison giro accounts to settle transactions other than those relating to the operation of the giro service. Where applicable, they shall determine the procedure to be applied.	3 Administrations may agree among themselves to use the liaison giro accounts to settle transactions other than those relating to the operation of the giro service. Where applicable, they shall determine the procedure to be applied.
4 Any charges shall be borne by the administration of origin with the exception of extraordinary charges, such as clearing charges, imposed by the creditor country.	4 Any charges shall be borne by the administration of origin with the exception of extraordinary charges, such as clearing charges, imposed by the creditor country.
Article 4 – Offices of exchange	RE – Article 104 – Offices of exchange
Lists of transfers, inpayments or outpayment cheques and any settlements of any kind shall be exchanged exclusively through the giro centres called "offices of exchange" designated by the administration of each of the contracting countries.	Exchanges of any kind shall take place exclusively through the giro centres called "offices of exchange" designated by the administration of each of the contracting countries.

Present text	Proposed text
	Article 2 – Different categories of services offered by the giro service
	1 Transfer
	1.1 The holder of a giro account asks for an amount to be debited to his account and credited to the payee's giro account.
	1.2 An ordinary transfer is transmitted by post.
	1.3 A telegraph transfer is transmitted by telecommunication.
	2 Inpayment into a giro account
	2.1 The sender hands the funds in at the counter of a post office and asks for the amount to be credited to the payee's giro account.
	2.2 An ordinary inpayment is transmitted by post.
	2.3 A telegraph inpayment is transmitted by telecommunication.
	3 Payment by money order or by outpayment cheque.
	3.1 The holder of a giro account asks for an amount to be debited to his account and paid in cash to the payee.
	3.2 An ordinary payment is transmitted by post.
	3.3 A telegraph payment is transmitted by telecommunication.
	4 Postcheque
	4.1 The postcheque is an international instrument issued to holders of giro accounts and payable on sight in the post offices of countries participating in the service.
Reasons. – New article created by the EC to define the categories of services offered by the giro service. Administrations have also been given, through the addition of paragraph 5 "Other services", the possibility of introducing, in bilateral or multilateral relations, services other than the ones listed. It should also be noted that some administrations do not issue postcheques to holders of giro accounts.	4.2 A postcheque may also be given as payment to third persons following agreement between the contracting administrations.
	5 Other services Postal administrations may agree in their bilateral or multilateral relations to establish other services the conditions of which shall be defined amongst the administrations concerned.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 102 – Forms for the use of the public	RE – Article 201 – Forms for the use of the public
1 For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public: VP 1 (Advice of transfer or inpayment), VP 7 (Inquiry about a transfer or inpayment), VP 10 (Advice of entry), VP 13 and VP 13bis (Outpayment cheque), VP 14 (Postcheque), VP 15 (Postcheque guarantee card).	For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public: 1 Advice of transfer or inpayment VP 1 Internal service forms used as transfer advices or, if applicable, as inpayment advices under the conditions set out in articles RE 301, paragraph 2, and 503, paragraph 2, shall not be subject to the provisions of the above-mentioned article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention.
2 Internal service forms used as transfer advices or, if applicable, as inpayment advices under the conditions set out in articles 105, paragraph 1, and 125, paragraph 2, shall not be subject to these provisions.	2 Inquiry about a transfer or inpayment VP 7 3 Advice of entry VP 10
Article 129 – Outpayment cheque form	4 Outpayment cheques VP 13 and VP 13bis
1 Outpayment cheques shall be made out on a strong paper form with a white background printed in light azure blue in the form of the annexed VP 13 or VP 13bis specimens.	4.1 Outpayment cheques shall be made out on a strong paper form with a white background printed in light azure blue in the form of the annexed specimens.
2 The paper used for the manufacture of the forms shall meet the technical requirements of optical reading.	4.2 The paper used for the manufacture of the forms shall meet the technical requirements of optical reading.
3 The lower part of the form shall have a white reading zone of a size in conformity with the specimens annexed to this Agreement.	4.3 The lower part of the form shall have a white reading zone of a size in conformity with the annexed specimens /.../.
4 With the exception of the reading zone referred to in paragraph 3, the VP 13 or VP 13bis forms shall bear a security print consisting of a recurrent imprint of the interlaced letters "CCP" in azure blue, sufficiently faint so as not to impede the reading of the details of the sum to be paid and of the name of the payer and of the payee.	4.4 With the exception of the reading zone referred to in paragraph 4.3, the VP 13 or VP 13bis forms shall bear a security print consisting of a recurrent imprint of the interlaced letters "CCP" in azure blue, sufficiently faint so as not to impede the reading of the details of the sum to be paid and of the name of the payer and of the payee.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 149 – Postcheques	5 Postcheque VP 14
1 Postcheques shall be made out on paper in the form of the annexed specimen VP 14, the technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau.	5.1 Postcheques shall be made out on paper in the form of the annexed specimen, the technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau.
2 The paper shall bear, on the left-hand portion of the form, a vertical band of shaded watermarks or a localized watermark, each watermark representing an allegoric head.	5.2 The paper shall bear, on the left-hand portion of the form, a vertical band of shaded watermarks or a localized watermark, each watermark representing an allegoric head.
3 The form shall bear a security print on the front and on the back.	5.3 The form shall bear a security print on the front and on the back.
4 The wording and dark blue designs on the front of the form shall be embossed (intaglio).	5.4 The wording and dark blue designs on the front of the form shall be embossed (intaglio).
5 The wording on the postcheque shall be in the language or languages of the issuing country.	5.5 The wording on the postcheque shall be in the language or languages of the issuing country.
6 Provided it satisfies the provisions in paragraphs 1 to 5, administrations may agree among themselves to use a form adapted to the requirements of the internal service.	5.6 Provided it satisfies the provisions in paragraphs 5.1 to 5.5, administrations may agree among themselves to use a form adapted to the requirements of the internal service.
Article 150 – Postcheque guarantee card	6 Postcheque guarantee card VP 15
The postcheque guarantee card shall be in the form of the annexed specimen VP 15, the technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau. However, if the issuing administration considers it necessary, the guarantee card may have an arrow on it showing the direction in which it is to be inserted into automatic bank-note dispensers.	The postcheque guarantee card shall be in the form of the annexed specimen, the technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau. However, if the issuing administration considers it necessary, the guarantee card may have an arrow on it showing the direction in which it is to be inserted into automatic bank-note dispensers.

Present text	Proposed text
	Chapter II – Transfers
Article 7 – Currency. Conversion	Article 3 – Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders
1 In the absence of special agreement, the amount of the transfer shall be expressed in the currency of the country of destination.	1 In the absence of special agreement, the amount of the transfer shall be expressed in the currency of the country of destination.
3 The administration of origin shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the country of destination.	2 The administration of origin shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the country of destination.
Article 9	
1 The issuing administration shall decide what charge it shall collect from the payer of a giro transfer and shall retain that sum in its entirety.	3 The issuing administration shall decide what charge it shall collect from the payer of a giro transfer and shall retain that sum in its entirety.
2 The charge for the entry of a transfer to the credit of a giro account shall not be higher than the charge collected for the same operation in the internal service.	4 The charge for the entry of a transfer to the credit of a giro account shall not be higher than the charge collected for the same operation in the internal service.
Article 10	
Transfers relating to the postal service exchanged under the terms of article 15 of the Convention shall be exempt from all charges.	5 Transfers relating to the postal service exchanged under the terms of article 15 of the Convention shall be exempt from all charges.
Article 11	
3 Advices of transfer shall be sent free of charge to the payee after the amounts transferred have been credited to their accounts.	6 Ordinary advices of transfer shall be sent free of charge to the payee after the amounts transferred have been credited to their accounts.
Article 12	
1 Telegraph transfers shall be subject to the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations attached to the International Telecommunication Convention.	7 Telegraph transfers shall be subject to the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations attached to the International Telecommunication Convention. In addition to the charge provided for in paragraph 3 above, the payer of a telegraph transfer shall pay the charge stipulated for transmission by telecommunication, including any charge for a private message to the payee. For each telegraph transfer the giro centre of destination shall prepare an advice of arrival or an advice of transfer of the internal or international service and forward it free of charge to the payee.
2 In addition to the charge provided for in article 9, the payer of a telegraph transfer shall pay the charge stipulated for transmission by telecommunications, including any charge for a private message to the payee.	
3 For each telegraph transfer the giro centre of destination shall prepare an advice of arrival or an advice of transfer of the internal or international service and forward it free of charge to the payee.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 11 – Advice of transfer 1 For every transfer sent by post an advice of transfer shall be prepared either by the payer or by the giro centre which holds his account. Article 105 1 Transfer advices shall be prepared, on forms conforming to the annexed specimen VP 1, either by the holder of the account to be debited or by the giro centre holding the account; however, each administration may use its own internal service forms. Article 11 2 The back or a specific part of the front of this advice may be used for a brief private message to the payee. Article 105 2 When the payer shows the amount to be transferred in the currency of the country of origin, the centre receiving the transfer order – or the office of exchange – shall do the conversion and enter on the advice, the value of the transfer in the currency of the country of destination. This value shall be preceded by the usual abbreviation of the currency unit. Article 104 1 Entries on transfer service forms shall be made very clearly, in roman characters and arabic numerals preferably typewritten. 2 Entries in indelible pencil or in ordinary pencil shall be forbidden; however, signatures may be in indelible pencil. Article 105 3 Transfer advices shall bear the date-stamp impression of the giro centre of origin.	RE – Article 301 – Preparation of transfer advices 1 For every transfer sent by post an advice of transfer shall be prepared. 2 Transfer advices shall be prepared, on forms conforming to the annexed specimen VP 1, either by the holder of the account to be debited or by the giro centre holding the account; however, each administration may use its own internal service forms. 3 The back or a specific part of the front of this advice may be used for a brief private message to the payee. 4 When the payer shows the amount to be transferred in the currency of the country of origin, the centre receiving the transfer order – or the office of exchange – shall do the conversion and enter on the advice, the value of the transfer in the currency of the country of destination. This value shall be preceded by the usual abbreviation of the currency unit. 5 Entries on transfer service forms shall be made very clearly, in roman characters and arabic numerals preferably typewritten. The indication of the amount shall be written in ink and shall not include any deletions, overprinting or erasures, even if certified. 6 Transfer advices shall bear the date-stamp impression of the giro centre of origin.
Article 8 – Maximum amount Each administration may limit the value of the transfers which any account holder may order either in a single day or during a specified period.	RE – Article 302 – Value of the transfers Each administration may limit the value of the transfers which any account holder may order either in a single day or during a specified period.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 14 – Notification of transfers	RE – Article 303 – Lists of ordinary transfers
1 Transfers shall be notified by the administration of origin to the administration of destination by means of lists.	1 Transfers shall be notified by the administration of origin to the administration of destination by means of lists.
2 In the absence of special agreement, amounts to be transferred shall be expressed, in the list, in the currency of the country of destination.	2 In the absence of special agreement, amounts to be transferred shall be expressed, in the list, in the currency of the country of destination.
Article 106	3 Transfer lists shall be prepared by the offices of exchange on forms conforming to the annexed specimen VP 2. Administrations may agree that column 3 of the form need not be filled in. Each list shall bear the impression of the stamp of the centre which prepared it.
Transfer lists shall be prepared by the offices of exchange on forms conforming to the annexed specimen VP 2. Administrations may agree that column 3 of the form need not be filled in. Each list shall bear the impression of the stamp of the centre which prepared it.	
Article 107 – Preparation of summary lists	RE – Article 304 – Preparation of summary lists of ordinary transfers
1 The total of the lists addressed to each particular office of exchange shall be carried over to a summary list prepared in duplicate in the form of the annexed specimen VP 3, the grand total of which shall be given in words or printed in figures by means of a cheque protection machine.	1 The total of the lists addressed to each particular office of exchange shall be carried over to a summary list prepared in duplicate in the form of the annexed specimen VP 3, the grand total of which shall be given in words or printed in figures by means of a cheque protection machine.
2 The entry number of the summary list shall be carried forward to each transfer list.	2 The entry number of the summary list shall be carried forward to each transfer list.
3 The summary lists shall be stamped with the stamp of the centre which prepared them and signed by the official or officials authorized to do so. Each of these summary lists shall be numbered consecutively in a series which is renewed each month for each office of exchange.	3 The summary lists shall be stamped with the stamp of the centre which prepared them and signed by the official or officials authorized to do so. Each of these summary lists shall be numbered consecutively in a series which is renewed each month for each office of exchange of destination.
4 The summary list shall be sent in duplicate.	4 The summary list shall be sent in duplicate.
Article 108 – Notification of transfers	RE – Article 305 – Notification of ordinary transfers
The summary lists, lists and transfer advices shall be placed together and sent post-free once every working day to the destination office of exchange by the quickest route (air or surface); these packets may be registered. Administrations may also reach agreement to use electronic means for their transmission, such as teletransmission of data.	The summary lists, lists and transfer advices shall be placed together and sent post-free once every working day to the destination office of exchange by the quickest route (air or surface); these packets may be registered. Administrations may also reach agreement to use electronic means for their transmission, such as teletransmission of data.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 113 – Verification of transmissions and treatment of irregularities	RE Article 306 – Verification of transmissions and treatment of irregularities of ordinary transfers
1 Upon receipt of the packets containing the summary lists, the lists and transfer advices, the office of exchange of destination shall proceed to check them. If it finds any irregularity or omission, it shall immediately bring this to the notice of the office of exchange of origin by means of a letter in the form of the annexed specimen VP 4 and the latter shall reply by the quickest route (air or surface) and send duplicates of any missing documents. Duplicates of missing documents shall also be exchanged by the quickest route (air or surface).	1 Upon receipt of the packets containing the summary lists, the lists and transfer advices, the office of exchange of destination shall proceed to check them. If it finds any irregularity or omission, it shall immediately bring this to the notice of the office of exchange of origin by telecommunication and the latter shall reply by the same means and send duplicates of the missing documents by the quickest route (air or surface). Should it be impossible to use telecommunications, the information shall be exchanged by means of a VP 4 letter in the form of the annexed specimen.
2 If the irregularity concerns a discrepancy between the amounts on the transfer advice and the transfer list, the destination office of exchange shall be authorized to carry out the transfer for the lower of the two amounts; if this is done, the transfer advice or the transfer list and summary list, as the case may be, shall be amended accordingly in red ink and the amendment notified to the corresponding office of exchange by means of a VP 4 form.	2 If the irregularity concerns a discrepancy between the amounts on the transfer advice and the transfer list, the destination office of exchange shall be authorized to carry out the transfer for the lower of the two amounts; if this is done, the transfer advice or the transfer list and summary list, as the case may be, shall be amended accordingly in red ink and the amendment notified to the corresponding office of exchange by means of a VP 4 letter in the form of the annexed specimen.
Article 116 – Payment of amounts owing	RE Article 307 – Debiting of ordinary transfers to the liaison giro account
1 After verification of the VP 2 lists and the VP 3 summary list, the total amount of the transfers received shall be debited to the liaison giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin of the transfers.	1 After verification of the VP 2 lists and the VP 3 summary list, the total amount of the transfers received shall be debited to the liaison giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin of the transfers.
2 A copy of the VP 3 summary list stamped with the date-stamp of the giro service of destination shall be attached to the daily account statement which shall be sent the same day as the transaction to the administration holding the liaison giro account debited.	2 A copy of the VP 3 summary list stamped with the date-stamp of the giro service of destination shall be attached to the daily account statement which shall be sent the same day as the transaction to the administration holding the liaison giro account debited.
Article 13 – Entry to the payee's account. Advice of entry	RE – Article 308 – Amount to be credited
1 After advising the administrations concerned, the administration of destination may, upon the entry of the credit to the payee's account and if its legislation so requires, either ignore fractions of monetary units or round the amount off to the nearest monetary unit or tenth part thereof.	1 After advising the administrations concerned, the administration of destination may, upon the entry of the credit to the payee's account and if its legislation so requires, either ignore fractions of monetary units or round the amount off to the nearest monetary unit or tenth part thereof.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 13 – Entry to the payee's account. Advice of entry	RE – Article 309 – Advice of entry
2 In relations between countries whose administrations have so agreed the payer may ask for an advice of entry to the credit of the payee's account. Article 48 of the Convention shall apply to advices of entry.	1 In relations between countries whose administrations have so agreed the payer may ask for an advice of entry to the credit of the payee's account. Article 48 of the Convention shall apply to advices of entry. The charge to be collected /.../ shall be deducted in advance from the payer's account.
3 The charge to be collected in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be deducted in advance from the payer's account.	
Article 109	
1 When, at the time he orders the transfer, the payer asks for an advice of entry to be sent to him in accordance with article 13 of the Agreement, the letters "AI" shall be shown on the VP 2 list opposite the corresponding entry; in the case of a transfer sent by post, the words *"Avis d'inscription"* (Advice of entry) shall be entered conspicuously on the transfer advice.	2 When, at the time he orders the transfer, the payer asks for an advice of entry to be sent to him in accordance with paragraph 1 above, the letters "AI" shall be shown on the VP 2 list opposite the corresponding entry; in the case of a transfer sent by post, the words *"Avis d'inscription"* (Advice of entry) shall be entered conspicuously on the transfer advice.
2 A form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 10 or a C 5 form, provided for in article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, properly filled in so far as the address of the payer (front) and the description of the transfer (back) are concerned, shall be attached to the relevant transfer advice.	3 A form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 10 or a C 5 form, provided for in article 135, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, properly filled in so far as the address of the payer (front) and the description of the transfer (back) are concerned, shall be attached to the relevant transfer advice.
Article 112	
The advice of entry referred to in article 109, duly completed by the giro centre holding the account credited, shall be sent direct to the payer by the quickest route (air or surface).	4 The advice of entry /.../ duly completed by the giro centre holding the account credited, shall be sent direct to the payer by the quickest route (air or surface).

Present text	Proposed text
Article 15 – Cancellation of transfers The payer may, within the terms of article 33 of the Convention, have a transfer cancelled so long as it has not been credited to the payee's account. Any request for cancellation shall be in writing and addressed to the administration to which the payer gave the transfer order.	RE – Article 310 – Cancellation of an ordinary transfer 1 The payer may, within the terms of article 33 of the Convention, have a transfer cancelled so long as it has not been credited to the payee's account. Any request for cancellation shall be in writing and addressed to the administration to which the payer gave the transfer order.
Article 110 1 For every request for cancellation to be transmitted by post the centre of origin shall prepare a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 5 and send it to the office of exchange in its own country; the latter office shall complete the form by entering details of the transmission of the transfer to the office of exchange in the country of destination and forward it to that office by registered post by the quickest route (air or surface).	2 For every request for cancellation to be transmitted by post the centre of origin shall prepare a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 5 and send it to the office of exchange in its own country; the latter office shall complete the form by entering details of the transmission of the transfer to the office of exchange in the country of destination and forward it to that office by registered post by the quickest route (air or surface).
2 If the request is to be sent by telegraph, a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 6 shall be filled in by the centre or office of exchange of origin and the particulars sent in the form of a paid telegraph service advice to the centre holding the account to be credited. The service advice shall be confirmed immediately by post on a VP 5 form which shall go through the offices of exchange of the two countries.	3 If the request is to be sent by telecommunication, a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 6 shall be filled in by the centre or office of exchange of origin and the particulars sent in the form of a paid telegraph service advice to the centre holding the account to be credited. The service advice shall be confirmed immediately by post on a VP 5 form which shall go through the offices of exchange of the two countries.
3 If the request for cancellation is transmitted by some other means of telecommunication and if, for such exchanges, the administrations concerned have agreed to use a secret code, they may agree to forgo sending the VP 5 written confirmation.	4 If the request for cancellation is transmitted by some /.../ means of telecommunication /.../ for which the administrations concerned have agreed to use a secret code, they may agree to forgo sending VP 5 written confirmation.
Article 114 1 A transfer shall be cancelled according to the rules laid down in article 115; if the cancellation has been requested by telecommunications and no arrangement to the contrary has been agreed between the administrations concerned, the giro centre of destination shall hold the transfer advice until receipt of the postal confirmation.	5 A transfer shall be cancelled according to the rules laid down in article RE 311; if cancellation has been requested by telecommunication and no arrangement to the contrary has been agreed between the administrations concerned, the giro centre of destination shall hold the transfer advice until receipt of the postal confirmation.
2 The action taken by the giro centre of destination on the cancellation request shall be communicated to the giro centre of origin by the quickest route (air or surface); in the case of a cancellation request by telecommunications, it shall not be necessary to wait for the arrival of the VP 5 form before giving this information.	6 The action taken by the giro centre of destination on the cancellation request shall be communicated to the giro centre of origin by the quickest route (air or surface); in the case of a cancellation request by telecommunication, it shall not be necessary to wait for the arrival of the VP 5 form before giving this information.
3 Cancellation requests made or forwarded in any way other than that laid down by article 110 shall be ignored.	7 Cancellation requests made or forwarded in any way other than that laid down in paragraphs 2 to 4 above shall be ignored.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 17 – Transfers not credited to the payee's account The value of any transfer which, for any reason, it has not been possible to credit to the payee's account shall be re-credited to the payer's account.	RE – Article 311 – Non-execution of an ordinary transfer 1 The value of any transfer which, for any reason, it has not been possible to credit to the payee's account shall be re-credited to the payer's account.
Article 115 1 When, for any reason whatsoever, a transfer cannot be credited to the payee's account, it shall be described on a VP 4 form, to which shall be attached, where appropriate, the corresponding transfer advice. The VP 4 form may, if necessary, have a description of several non-executed transfers entered on it.	2 When, for any reason whatsoever, a transfer cannot be credited to the payee's account, it shall be described on a VP 4 form, to which shall be attached, where appropriate, the corresponding transfer advice. The VP 4 form may, if necessary, have a description of several non-executed transfers entered on it.
2 Refused transfers shall be entered on the VP 4 form to their amount expressed in the currency of the first country of destination as calculated by the administration of origin of the transfer.	3 Refused transfers shall be entered on the VP 4 form to their amount expressed in the currency of the first country of destination as calculated by the administration of origin of the transfer.
3 The total amount of the VP 4 form shall be credited to the giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin of the refused transfers.	4 The total amount of the VP 4 form shall be credited to the liaison giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin of the refused transfers.
4 The VP 4 form and the transfer advices attached to it shall be attached to the account statement mentioned in article 116, paragraph 2.	5 The VP 4 form and the transfer advices attached to it shall be attached to the account statement mentioned in article RE 307, paragraph 2.
Article 117 – Common provisions The provisions relating to transfers exchanged by post shall apply to telegraph transfers, in all cases not expressly covered in this chapter V.	RE Article 312 – General provisions concerning telegraph transfers The provisions relating to transfers exchanged by post shall apply to telegraph transfers, in all cases not expressly covered in articles RE 313 to RE 320 below.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 118 – Preparation of telegraph transfers	RE – Article 313 – Preparation of telegraph transfers
1 Telegraph transfers shall give rise to the transmission of transfer telegrams by the giro centre of origin direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's account.	1 Telegraph transfers shall give rise to the transmission of transfer telegrams by the giro centre of origin direct to the giro centre which holds the payee's account.
2 Transfer telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows: The address part shall contain: – *POSTFIN* (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT if appropriate, and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary); – the postal service indication *(AVIS INSCRIPTION)*, if appropriate; – name of the giro centre of destination. The text part shall contain: – *VIREMENT*, followed by the postal issuing number; – name or designation of the payer; – number of the account debited; – name of the giro centre holding the payer's account; – amount to be credited; – name or designation of the payee; – number of the account to be credited; – personal message (if any).	2 Transfer telegrams shall be written in French in the absence of special agreement and shall invariably be drawn up as follows: The address part shall contain: – *POSTFIN* (preceded by the telegraph service indications URGENT or LT if appropriate, and followed by other telegraph service indications, if necessary); – the postal service indication *(AVIS INSCRIPTION)*, if appropriate; – name of the giro centre of destination. The text part shall contain: – *VIREMENT*, followed by the postal issuing number; – name or designation of the payer; – number of the account debited; – name of the giro centre holding the payer's account; – amount to be credited; – name or designation of the payee; – number of the account to be credited; – personal message (if any).
3 Administrations may agree to use a secret code for the complete or partial notification of the issue number and value of each telegraph transfer.	3 Administrations may agree to use a secret code for the complete or partial notification of the issue number and value of each telegraph transfer.
4 The amount to be credited shall be expressed as follows: total number of monetary units in figures, then in words, the name of the monetary unit and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures. However, the repetition of the amount in words shall not be required if the amount transferred is included in a secret telex code.	4 The amount to be credited shall be expressed as follows: total number of monetary units in figures, then in words, the name of the monetary unit and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures. However, the repetition of the amount in words shall not be required if the amount transferred is included in a secret telex code.
5 Neither the payer nor the payee may be designated by a coded abbreviation or word.	5 Neither the payer nor the payee may be designated by a coded abbreviation or word.
6 When administrations agree to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for transmission between their offices of exchange, they shall decide on the methods of operation.	6 When administrations agree to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for transmission between their offices of exchange, they shall decide on the methods of operation.
Article 119 – Telegraph transfer lists	RE – Article 314 – Telegraph transfer lists
Telegraph transfers shall be dealt with in separate VP 2 lists. No transfer advice shall be attached to these lists.	Telegraph transfers shall be dealt with in separate VP 2 lists. No transfer advice shall be attached to these lists.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 120 – Preparation of summary lists Where telegraph transfers are collated in separate VP 3 summary lists, these shall be numbered in the same series as summary lists for postal transfers.	RE – Article 315 – Preparation of summary lists of telegraph transfers Where telegraph transfers are collated in separate VP 3 summary lists, these shall be numbered in the same series as summary lists for postal transfers.
Article 122 – Entry of telegraph transfers The giro centre of destination shall credit telegraph transfers to the payee's account without waiting for the corresponding list.	RE – Article 316 – Crediting of telegraph transfers to the payee's giro account The giro centre of destination shall credit telegraph transfers to the payee's account without waiting for the corresponding list.
Reasons. – New article introduced to permit verification of the amount (VP 2–VP 3 lists) to be debited to the liaison giro account of the administrations of origin of the transfer.	RE – Article 317 – Debiting of telegraph transfers to the liaison giro account After verification of the VP 2 lists and the VP 3 summary list, the total of the latter shall be debited to the liaison giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin of the transfers.
Article 123 – Advice of entry The advice of entry for a telegraph transfer, as completed by the giro centre holding the account credited, shall be sent to the giro centre which holds the account.	RE – Article 318 – Advice of entry The advice of entry for a telegraph transfer, as completed by the giro centre holding the account credited, shall be sent to the giro centre which holds the payer's account.
Article 124 – Verification of transmissions and treatment of irregularities 1 When a telegraphic transfer order cannot be executed for any reason for which the payee is not responsible, a telegraph service advice shall be sent to the giro centre of origin stating the reason why the order was not executed. If, after checking, the centre of origin ascertains that the irregularity was due to a service error, it shall rectify it immediately in a telegraph service advice. If not, the correction shall be made by post after consulting the payer; however, if the latter so wishes and offers to pay the charges, the correction may be sent by air or by means of a paid telegraph service advice. 2 Telegraph transfers containing an irregularity which has not been rectified within a reasonable time shall be rejected in accordance with the provisions of article 115.	RE – Article 319 – Treatment of irregularities relating to telegraph transfers 1 When a telegraphic transfer order cannot be executed for any reason for which the payee is not responsible, a /.../ service advice shall be sent to the giro centre of origin by telecommunication stating the reason why the order was not executed. If, after checking, the centre of origin ascertains that the irregularity was due to a service error, it shall rectify it immediately in a /.../ service advice transmitted by telecommunication. If not, the payer shall be consulted and the correction shall be made either free of charge by postal means or at the payer's expense by telecommunication. 2 Telegraph transfers containing an irregularity which has not been rectified within a reasonable time shall be rejected in accordance with the provisions of article RE 311, paragraphs 2 to 5.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 16 – Inquiries	RE Article 320 – Inquiries
1 Any inquiry about the execution of a transfer shall be addressed by the payer to the administration to which he gave the transfer order, except where he has authorized the payee to deal with the administration holding the latter's account.	1 Any inquiry about the execution of a transfer shall be addressed by the payer to the administration to which he gave the transfer order, except where he has authorized the payee to deal with the administration holding the latter's account.
2 Article 42 of the Convention shall apply to inquiries.	2 Article 42 of the Convention shall apply to inquiries.
Article 111	3 Any inquiry about the execution of a transfer order shall be prepared on a form VP 7 by the giro centre holding the account to be debited and shall be sent, if appropriate, via the offices of exchange in each of the countries concerned, to the giro centre holding the account to be credited; it shall be dealt with in accordance with article 146, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.
Any inquiry about the execution of a transfer order shall be prepared on a form conforming to the annexed specimen VP 7 by the giro centre holding the account to be debited and shall be sent, if appropriate, via the offices of exchange in each of the countries concerned, to the giro centre holding the account to be credited; it shall be dealt with in accordance with article 146, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.	

Present text	Proposed text
Liability	
Article 18 – Principle and extent of liability	Article 4 – Liability
1 Administrations shall be liable for amounts debited against the payer's account until such time as the transfer has been duly effected.	1 Principle and extent of liability 1.1 Administrations shall be liable for amounts debited against the payer's account until such time as the transfer has been duly effected.
2 Administrations shall be liable for erroneous information supplied by their service in transfer lists or telegraph transfers. Liability shall extend to errors of conversion and transmission errors.	1.2 Administrations shall be liable for erroneous information supplied by their service in ordinary transfer lists or telegraph transfers. Liability shall extend to errors of conversion and transmission errors.
3 Administrations shall assume no liability for delays which may occur in the transmission and execution of transfers.	1.3 Administrations shall assume no liability for delays which may occur in the transmission and execution of transfers.
4 Administrations may also agree among themselves to apply broader conditions of liability which are suited to the requirements of their internal services.	1.4 Administrations may also agree among themselves to apply broader conditions of liability which are suited to the requirements of their internal services.
Article 19 Administrations shall be relieved of all liability: a when, owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, they cannot account for the execution of a transfer, unless proof of their liability is otherwise produced; b when the payer has made no claim within the period prescribed in article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention.	1.5 Administrations shall be relieved of all liability: a when, owing to the destruction of official records by force majeure, they cannot account for the execution of a transfer, unless proof of their liability is otherwise produced; b when the payer has made no claim within the period prescribed in article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
Article 20 – Determination of liability	2 Determination of liability
Except where the terms of article 24, paragraphs 2 to 5, of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement apply, liability shall rest with the administration of the country where the error occurs.	Except where the terms of article 9, paragraph 3.3, of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement apply, liability shall rest with the administration of the country where the error occurs.
Article 21 – Refund of amounts owing. Recourse	3 Refund of amounts owing – Recourse
1 The obligation to idemnify the claimant shall rest with the administration to which the inquiry is addressed.	3.1 The obligation to idemnify the claimant shall rest with the administration to which the inquiry is addressed.
2 Whatever the reason for the refund, the amount refunded to the payer of a transfer may not exceed that debited against his account.	3.2 Whatever the reason for the refund, the amount refunded to the payer of a transfer may not exceed that debited against his account.
3 The administration which indemnified the claimant shall have the right of recourse against the administration which is liable.	3.3 The administration which indemnified the claimant shall have the right of recourse against the administration which is liable.
4 The administration which finally bore the loss shall have the right of recourse, up to the amount paid, against the person benefiting from the error.	3.4 The administration which finally bore the loss shall have the right of recourse, up to the amount paid, against the person benefiting from the error.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 22 – Time allowed for payment	4 Time allowed for payment
1 Payment of amounts owing to the claimant shall be made as soon as the liability of the service has been established, within a maximum period of six months from the day following the day of inquiry.	4.1 Payment of amounts owing to the claimant shall be made as soon as the liability of the service has been established, within a maximum period of six months from the day following the day of inquiry.
2 If the administration presumed to be liable, although duly informed, has allowed five months to pass without finally settling a claim, the administration to which the inquiry was made shall be authorized to indemnify the claimant on behalf of the other administration.	4.2 If the administration presumed to be liable, although duly informed, has allowed five months to pass without finally settling a claim, the administration to which the inquiry was made shall be authorized to indemnify the claimant on behalf of the other administration.
Article 23 – Reimbursement of the administration that paid the indemnity	5 Reimbursement of the administration that paid the indemnity
1 The administration which was liable shall be bound to reimburse the administration which indemnified the claimant within four months of dispatch of the advice of payment.	5.1 The administration which was liable shall be bound to reimburse the administration which indemnified the claimant within four months of dispatch of the advice of payment.
2 At the end of that period, the amount due to the administration which reimbursed the claimant shall be chargeable with interest on overdue payments at the rate of 6 percent per annum.	5.2 At the end of that period, the amount due to the administration which reimbursed the claimant shall be chargeable with interest on overdue payments at the rate of 6 percent per annum.

Present text	Proposed text
	Chapter III – Inpayments
Article 25 – Methods of exchange of inpayments	Article 5 – Inpayments
2 Administrations shall agree to adopt for the exchange of inpayments by post the type of form and the regulations which best suit the organization of their service. They may, in particular, agree to use in their reciprocal relations the advice of inpayment of their internal service.	1 The administrations shall agree to adopt for the exchange of postal inpayments the type of form and the regulations best adapted to the organization of their service.
Article 126 – General provisions	2 Inpayment by inpayment money orders
Subject to what is expressly provided for in this chapter, inpayment money orders shall be subject to the provisions of part V of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement.	Subject to the special provisions of articles RE 501 and RE 502, inpayment by inpayment money orders shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement.
Article 24 – General provisions	3 Inpayment by inpayment advice
2 Except for the special provisions below, all that is expressly provided for giro transfers shall apply equally to inpayments.	3.1 Except for the special provisions below, all that is expressly provided for giro transfers shall apply equally to inpayments.
3 The issuing administration shall decide what charge it shall collect from the sender of a giro inpayment and it shall retain that sum in its entirety. The charge for a giro inpayment shall not be higher than the charge collected for a money order.	3.2 The issuing administration shall decide what charge it shall collect from the sender of an inpayment and it shall retain that sum in its entirety. The charge for an inpayment shall not be higher than the charge collected for an ordinary money order.
4 A receipt shall be given free of charge to the inpayer at the time the money is paid in.	3.3 A receipt shall be given free of charge to the inpayer at the time the money is paid in.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 127 – Forwarding of inpayment money orders	RE – Article 501 – Forwarding of inpayment money orders MP 16 to an administration whose giro organization is based on the use of the advice of inpayment VP 1
1 MP 16 inpayment money orders shall be forwarded direct by the issuing administration to the giro centre holding the payee's giro account.	1 MP 16 inpayment money orders shall be forwarded direct by the issuing administration to the giro centre holding the payee's giro account.
2 MP 2 special lists, on which are described the list inpayment money orders shall be sent: – either through the intermediary of the offices of exchange of the giro service when the two administrations have a giro system; – or through the intermediary of the list money order office of exchange and the office of exchange of the giro service when the issuing administration does not have such a service. Where applicable, MP 2 lists shall be attached to the VP 2 transfer lists and their total transferred to the VP 3 summary list.	2 MP 2 special lists, on which are described the /.../ inpayment money orders exchanged by means of lists, shall be sent: – either through the intermediary of the offices of exchange of the giro service when the two administrations have a giro system; – or through the intermediary of the /.../ office of exchange for money orders exchanged by means of lists and the office of exchange of the giro service when the issuing administration does not have such a service. Where applicable, MP 2 lists shall be attached to the VP 2 transfer lists and their total transferred to the VP 3 summary list.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 128 – Preparation and settlement of accounts of MP 16 inpayment money orders arriving direct at a giro centre of destination which does not use money orders for crediting its giro accounts	RE – Article 502 – Preparation and settlement of accounts of MP 16 inpayment money orders arriving direct at a giro centre of destination which does not use money orders for crediting its giro accounts
1 MP 16 inpayment money orders from a specific country shall, after being credited to the payee's account, be recorded by the giro centre of destination holding the liaison giro account of the issuing administration on a VP 2 list the heading of which shall be amended accordingly. This list shall be prepared in duplicate.	1 MP 16 inpayment money orders from a specific country shall, after being credited to the payee's account, be recorded by the giro centre of destination holding the liaison giro account of the issuing administration on a VP 2 list the heading of which shall be amended accordingly. This list shall be prepared in duplicate.
2 The total amount of the VP 2 list shall be debited from the liaison giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin of the money orders. The VP 2 list and the corresponding MP 16 money orders shall be attached to the account statement sent to the administration issuing the instruments. The money order shall be endorsed on the back with a note stating the date when the amount was credited to the payee's account and stamped with the date-stamp of the giro centre of destination. The coupon of the MP 16 money order may be detached by the giro centre of destination and used as an inpayment advice.	2 The total amount of the VP 2 list shall be debited from the liaison giro account opened in the name of the administration of origin of the money orders. The VP 2 list and the corresponding MP 16 money orders shall be attached to the account statement sent to the administration issuing the instruments. The money order shall be endorsed on the back with a note stating the date when the amount was credited to the payee's account and stamped with the date-stamp of the giro centre of destination. The coupon of the MP 16 money order may be detached by the giro centre of destination and used as an inpayment advice.
3 When the MP 16 inpayment money orders come from a country which has not yet set up a giro system, the account relating to the inpayment money orders shall be made out on the MP 8 form; it shall be sent, with the VP 2 list and money orders, to the service of the issuing administration responsible for exchanging money order accounts. The MP 8 account shall be settled direct by the issuing administration in favour of the giro service of destination of the money orders.	3 When the MP 16 inpayment money orders come from a country which has not yet set up a giro system, the account relating to the inpayment money orders shall be made out on the MP 8 form; it shall be sent, with the VP 2 list and money orders, to the service of the issuing administration responsible for exchanging money order accounts. The MP 8 account shall be settled direct by the issuing administration in favour of the giro service of destination of the money orders.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 125 – General provisions	RE – Article 503 – Treatment of inpayment advices
1 Subject to the following paragraphs, the regulations relating to giro transfers shall also apply to giro inpayments.	1 Subject to the following paragraphs, the regulations relating to transfers shall also apply to inpayments.
2 Inpayment advices shall be prepared on VP 1 forms or, if administrations agree to their use, on the inpayment advice forms of the internal service, either by the inpayer or by the post office of inpayment or by the office of exchange in the country of origin. They shall be stamped with the date-stamp of one of these offices.	2 Inpayment advices shall be prepared on VP 1 forms or, if administrations agree to their use, on the inpayment advice forms of the internal service, either by the inpayer or by the post office of inpayment or by the office of exchange in the country of origin. They shall be stamped with the date-stamp of one of these offices.
3 The inpayment lists to which the inpayment advices shall be attached shall be prepared by the offices of exchange on VP 2 forms.	3 In the absence of special agreement, inpayments shall be notified by the administration of origin to the administration of destination by means of lists. These inpayment lists to which the inpayment advices shall be attached shall be prepared by the offices of exchange on VP 2 forms.
4 The total of each of the transfer lists or inpayment lists addressed to the same office of exchange shall be carried over to a VP 3 summary list.	4 The total of each of the transfer lists or inpayment lists addressed to the same office of exchange shall be carried over to a VP 3 summary list.
5 In the absence of special agreement, article 116 shall apply to inpayment lists and summary lists.	5 In the absence of special agreement, article RE 307 shall apply to inpayment lists and summary lists.
6 The above provisions shall apply to inpayments issued on a VP 1 form intended for an administration whose giro system is based on the use of the inpayment money order.	6 The above provisions shall apply to inpayments issued on a VP 1 form intended for an administration whose giro system is based on the use of the inpayment money order.

Present text	Proposed text
	Chapter IV – Payment by money order
Article 26 – Methods of making payments	Article 6 – Methods of making payments by money order
1 International payments made by debiting giro accounts may be made by means of outpayment cheques, card money orders or list money orders.	1 International payments made by debiting giro accounts may be made by means of ordinary money orders.
3 Card money orders and list money orders issued to represent the sums debited from giro accounts shall be subject to the provisions of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement and its Detailed Regulations.	2 Ordinary money orders /.../ issued to represent the sums debited from giro accounts shall be subject to the provisions of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement. /.../

Present text	Proposed text
	Chapter V – Payment by outpayment cheque
Article 26 – Methods of making payments	Article 7 – Issue of outpayment cheques
1 International payments made by debiting giro accounts may be made by means of outpayment cheques, card money orders or list money orders.	1 International payments made by debiting giro accounts may be made by means of outpayment cheques. /.../
Article 27	2 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 3 shall apply to outpayment cheques.
Article 7 shall apply to outpayment cheques.	3 The administration of origin shall decide what charge it shall collect from the payer of an outpayment cheque.
Article 29	4 Outpayment cheques may be sent by telecommunication, either between the office of exchange of the administration of origin and the office of exchange of the paying administration, or between the office of exchange of the administration of origin and the post office designated for payment, when administrations agree to use this method of transmission.
The administration of origin shall decide what charge it shall collect from the payer of an outpayment cheque.	5 Articles 3 of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement and RE 402 of its Detailed Regulations shall apply to telegraph outpayment cheques.
Article 30	
1 Outpayment cheques may be sent by telecommunications, either between the office of exchange of the administration of origin and the office of exchange of the paying administration, or between the office of exchange of the administration of origin and the post office designated for payment, when administrations agree to use this method of transmission.	
2 Articles 4 and 8 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to telegraph outpayment cheques.	
Article 130 – Preparation of outpayment cheques	RE – Article 701 – Preparation of outpayment cheques
1 Article 105 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques, subject to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 below. However, postage stamps shall not be admitted.	1 Article RE 401 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques, subject to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 below. However, postage stamps shall not be admitted.
2 The service instructions provided for on the front of the form shall be entered exclusively by the office of exchange of the administration of destination.	2 The service instructions provided for on the front of the form shall be entered exclusively by the office of exchange of the administration of destination.
3 On the back of the form, the office of exchange of the administration of origin of the payment order shall apply in the places provided for that purpose the impression of its date-stamp and the various service instructions which it judges to be necessary.	3 On the back of the form, the office of exchange of the administration of origin of the payment order shall apply in the places provided for that purpose the impression of its date-stamp and the various service instructions which it judges to be necessary.
4 When the payer requests the simultaneous issue of several outpayment cheques, the administration of origin may excuse him from making his signature on the front of the VP 13 and VP 13bis forms.	4 When the payer requests the simultaneous issue of several outpayment cheques, the administration of origin may excuse him from making his signature on the front of the VP 13 and VP 13bis forms.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 28 – Maximum amount issued The administration of origin may limit the value of the payments which any payer may order either in a single day or during a specified period.	RE – Article 702 – Value of outpayment cheques The administration of origin may limit the value of the payments which any payer may order either in a single day or during a specified period.
Article 131 – Prohibited or authorized entries. Automatic registration Articles 106 and 107 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.	RE – Article 703 – Prohibited or authorized entries – Automatic registration Articles RE 306 and RE 308 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.
Article 31 – Advice of payment. Express delivery. Payment to addressee only. Messages to the payee. Withdrawal from the post. Alteration of address. Endorsement Articles 9, 10 and 12 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.	RE – Article 704 – Special services: Advice of payment – Express delivery – Payment to addressee only – Messages to the payee – Withdrawal from the post – Alteration of address – Endorsement Articles RE 311, RE 317 and RE 607 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques. For withdrawals and alterations of address, administrations may agree to use VP 5 or VP 6 forms.
Article 137 Article 125 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques. For withdrawals and alterations of address, administrations may agree to use VP 5 or VP 6 forms.	
Article 132 – List of outpayment cheques 1 Outpayment cheques shall be described on a VP 2 list prepared in duplicate by the giro office of exchange. 2 Articles 106 and 108 shall apply to lists of outpayment cheques.	RE – Article 705 – List of outpayment cheques 1 Outpayment cheques shall be described on a VP 2 list prepared in duplicate by the giro office of exchange. 2 Articles RE 303, paragraph 3, and RE 305 shall apply to lists of outpayment cheques.
Article 134 Article 124 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to VP 2 lists of outpayment cheques whenever the sender asks to benefit from special services.	3 Article RE 305 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to VP 2 lists of outpayment cheques whenever the sender asks to benefit from special services.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 133 – Preparation of summary lists 1 The total of each list of outpayment cheques addressed to each particular office of exchange shall be carried over to a VP 3 summary list. 2 Article 107 shall apply to VP 3 summary lists of outpayment cheques.	RE – Article 706 – Preparation of summary lists of outpayment cheques 1 The total of each list of outpayment cheques addressed to each particular office of exchange shall be carried over to a VP 3 summary list. 2 Article RE 304 shall apply to VP 3 summary lists of outpayment cheques.
Article 135 – Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations with a giro service VP 3 summary lists and VP 2 lists, together with the relevant outpayment cheques, shall be sent by the office of exchange of the giro service of origin to the office of exchange of the giro service of destination.	RE – Article 707 – Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations with a giro service VP 3 summary lists and VP 2 lists, together with the relevant outpayment cheques, shall be sent by the office of exchange of the giro service of origin to the office of exchange of the giro service of destination.
Article 136 – Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations without a giro service VP 2 lists and VP 3 summary lists, which replace the MP 2 lists mentioned in article 122, paragraph 2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement, shall be sent together with the corresponding outpayment cheques to the offices of exchange of the money orders service mentioned at article 121 of those Regulations.	RE – Article 708 – Notification of outpayment cheques intended for administrations without a giro service VP 2 lists and VP 3 summary lists, which replace the MP 2 lists mentioned in article RE 502, paragraph 1.2, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement, shall be sent together with the corresponding outpayment cheques to the offices of exchange of the money orders service mentioned at article 5, paragraph 1, of that Agreement.
Article 146 – Preparation of telegraph outpayment cheques Article 133 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to telegraph outpayment cheques. However, in the text parts, the words "Money order" shall be replaced by the term "Outpayment cheque", followed by the issuing number. The expression "Name of issuing post office" shall be replaced by "Name of issuing office of exchange".	RE – Article 709 – Preparation of telegraph outpayment cheques Article RE 303 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to telegraph outpayment cheques. However, in the "Text" part, the words "Money Order" shall be replaced by the term "Outpayment cheque", followed by the issuing number. The expression "Name of issuing post office" shall be replaced by "Name of issuing office of exchange".

Present text	Proposed text
Article 147 – Advice of issue	RE – Article 710 – Advice of issue
1 Each telegraph outpayment cheque shall give rise to the preparation, by the office of exchange of the issuing administration, of an MP 3 confirmatory advice of issue.	1 Each telegraph outpayment cheque shall give rise to the preparation, by the office of exchange of the issuing administration, of an MP 3 confirmatory advice of issue.
2 It shall be prohibited to affix postage stamps or apply postage-paid impressions to this advice.	2 It shall be prohibited to affix postage stamps or apply postage-paid impressions to this advice.
3 The advice of issue shall be sent, under cover, by the first mail and by the quickest route (air or surface) to the office of exchange of destination.	3 The advice of issue shall be sent, under cover, by the first mail and by the quickest route (air or surface) to the office of exchange of destination.
Article 148 – Transmission of telegraph outpayment cheques	RE – Article 711 – Transmission of telegraph outpayment cheques
1 Telegraph outpayment cheques shall give rise to the preparation of a special VP 2 list headed "telegraph outpayment cheque". This list shall be sent by the first mail to the office of exchange of the administration of destination.	1 Telegraph outpayment cheques shall give rise to the preparation of a special VP 2 list headed "telegraph outpayment cheques". This list shall be sent by the first mail to the office of exchange of the administration of destination.
2 The total of each list of telegraph outpayment cheques intended for the same office of exchange shall be carried over to a special VP 3 summary list.	2 The total of each list of telegraph outpayment cheques intended for the same office of exchange shall be carried over to a special VP 3 summary list.
3 The VP 3 summary lists of the lists of telegraph outpayment cheques shall be given a serial number from the same series as the summary lists of the lists of ordinary outpayment cheques.	3 The VP 3 summary lists of the lists of telegraph outpayment cheques shall be given a serial number from the same series as the summary lists of the lists of ordinary outpayment cheques.
4 The office of exchange of origin may assign to the telegraph outpayment cheques described on such special lists an international number from a special series for telegraph outpayment cheques.	4 The office of exchange of origin may assign to the telegraph outpayment cheques described on such special lists an international number from a special series for telegraph outpayment cheques.
5 Article 139 or 140, as the case may be, shall apply to special lists of telegraph outpayment cheques.	5 Articles RE 802 and RE 803 /.../ shall apply to special lists of telegraph outpayment cheques.
6 When administrations agree to use telex for transmission between their offices of exchange, they shall decide on the methods of operation.	6 When administrations agree to use telex for transmission between their offices of exchange, they shall decide on the methods of operation.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 26 – Methods of making payments	Article 8 – Payment of outpayment cheques
2 Administrations shall agree to adopt for the payments service the regulations which best suit the organization of their service. They may use their internal service forms to represent outpayment cheques sent to them.	1 Administrations shall agree to adopt for the payments service the regulations which best suit the organization of their service. They may use their internal service forms to represent outpayment cheques sent to them.
Article 33	
1 The paying administration shall not be obliged to make payment at the addressee's address of outpayment cheques the amount of which exceeds that of postal money orders normally paid at the addressee's address.	2 The paying administration shall not be obliged to make payment at the addressee's address of outpayment cheques the amount of which exceeds that of postal money orders normally paid at the addressee's address.
2 As regards the duration of validity, authorization to extend the period of validity, general rules for payment, express delivery, charges which may be collected from the payee and special provisions regarding payment of telegraph money orders, articles 13 to 18 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques provided that the rules of the internal service do not prevent this.	3 As regards the duration of validity, authorization to extend the period of validity, general rules for payment, express delivery, charges which may be collected from the payee and special provisions regarding payment of telegraph money orders, article 6 of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques provided that the rules of the internal service do not prevent this.
Article 138 – Missing or incorrect lists	RE – Article 801 – Missing or incorrect lists
The following shall apply, as the case may be: – article 113 of these Detailed Regulations; – article 127 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement.	The following shall apply, as the case may be: – article RE 306 of these Detailed Regulations; – article RE 502, paragraph 5, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 139 – Treatment of lists and summary lists by the giro service of destination	RE – Article 802 – Treatment of lists and summary lists by the giro service of destination
1 After checking the list and the summary list, the giro service of destination shall debit from the liaison giro account opened in its service in the name of the administration of origin the total amount of the VP 3 summary list and the sum of the remunerations or additional charges due to it for each outpayment cheque attached to the list. This amount shall be carried over on to the VP 3 summary list below the total of the outpayment cheques. Administrations may agree to enter the remunerations periodically in the liaison account; in this case, the amount involved may be communicated separately by means of an account statement.	1 After checking the list and the summary list, the giro service of destination shall debit from the liaison giro account opened in its service in the name of the administration of origin the total amount of the VP 3 summary list and the sum of the remunerations or additional charges due to it for each outpayment cheque attached to the list. This amount shall be carried over on to the VP 3 summary list below the total of the outpayment cheques. Administrations may agree to enter the remunerations periodically in the liaison account; in this case, the amount involved may be communicated separately by means of an account statement.
2 In making payment of the outpayment cheques, the giro service of destination shall apply the regulations in force in its internal service.	2 In making payment of the outpayment cheques, the giro service of destination shall apply the regulations in force in its internal service.
3 The issue number which is allocated to each outpayment cheque shall be carried over to the two copies of the VP 2 list.	3 The issue number which is allocated to each outpayment cheque shall be carried over to the two copies of the VP 2 list.
4 An account statement shall be sent to the administration of origin with a copy of the VP 2 list and the VP 3 summary list. The list and the summary list shall be stamped with the date-stamp of the giro service of destination.	4 An account statement shall be sent to the administration of origin with a copy of the VP 2 list and the VP 3 summary list. The lists and the summary list shall be stamped with the date-stamp of the giro service of destination.
Article 140 – Treatment of lists and summary lists by the administration of destination without a giro service	RE – Article 803 – Treatment of lists and summary lists by the administration of destination without a giro service
1 After checking the lists and summary lists received, the administration of destination shall make payment of the outpayment cheques received according to the procedure best suited to the requirements of its internal service.	1 After checking the lists and summary lists received, the administration of destination shall make payment of the outpayment cheques received according to the procedure best suited to the requirements of its internal service.
2 Upon expiry of the accounting period, the administration of destination shall recapitulate the summary lists received from each of its correspondents on an MP 15 account on which it shall also enter the amount of the remunerations due to it by virtue of article 38 of the Agreement. This account, with a copy of each summary list, shall be sent for approval to the giro service of the administration of origin of the payment orders.	2 Upon expiry of the accounting period, the administration of destination shall recapitulate the summary lists received from each of its correspondents on an MP 15 account on which it shall also enter the amount of the remunerations due to it by virtue of article 10 of the Agreement. This account, with a copy of each summary list, shall be sent for approval to the giro service of the administration of origin of the payment orders.
3 Upon receipt of the MP 15 account, the administration of origin shall settle its debt in accordance with articles 151 and 152 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement.	3 Upon receipt of the MP 15 account, the administration of origin shall settle its debt in accordance with articles RE 1201 and RE 1202 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 141 – Irregular outpayment cheques	RE – Article 804 – Irregular outpayment cheques
1 Subject to the following paragraphs, article 112 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to irregular outpayment cheques.	1 Subject to the following paragraphs, article RE 610 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to irregular outpayment cheques.
2 Rectification of irregular outpayment cheques shall be done exclusively through the intermediary of the offices of exchange of the administration of destination and of the administration of origin.	2 Rectification of irregular outpayment cheques shall be done exclusively through the intermediary of the offices of exchange of the administration of destination and of the administration of origin.
3 Absence of the signature on the front of the VP 13 or VP 13bis form may in no case be considered as an irregularity preventing payment.	3 Absence of the signature on the front of the VP 13 or VP 13bis form may in no case be considered as an irregularity preventing payment.
4 In case of non-reply by the payer, the MP 14 form shall be returned to the administration of destination through the intermediary of the offices of exchange.	4 In case of non-reply by the payer, the MP 14 form shall be returned to the administration of destination through the intermediary of the offices of exchange.
Article 142 – Preparation of advice of payment	RE – Article 805 – Preparation of advice of payment
Administrations whose regulations do not permit the use of the form attached by the administration of origin shall be authorized to prepare the advice of payment on a form of their own service.	Administrations whose regulations do not permit the use of the form attached by the administration of origin shall be authorized to prepare the advice of payment on a form of their own service.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 32 – Redirection	RE – Article 806 – Redirection
1 The outpayment cheque may not be redirected outside the limits of the country of destination.	1 The outpayment cheque may not be redirected outside the limits of the country of destination.
2 When the payee has established his residence outside the first country of destination, the outpayment cheque shall be treated as an unpaid cheque. If the internal regulations of the country of origin so permit, the payer shall be advised of the payee's new address.	2 When the payee has established his residence outside the first country of destination, the outpayment cheque shall be treated as an unpaid cheque. If the internal regulations of the country of origin so permit, the payer shall be advised of the payee's new address.
Article 34 – Unpaid outpayment cheques	RE – Article 807 – Unpaid outpayment cheques
The amount of any outpayment cheque which it was not possible to pay for one of the reasons given in article 19 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall be made available again to the giro service of the administration of origin through the intermediary of the giro office of exchange of the paying administrations to be re-credited to the payer's account.	1 The amount of any outpayment cheque which it was not possible to pay for one of the reasons given in article RE 608 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall be made available again to the giro service of the administration of origin through the intermediary of the giro office of exchange of the paying administration to be re-credited to the payer's account.
Article 143	
1 When for any reason it has not been possible for an outpayment cheque sent under the conditions laid down in article 135 to be paid to the payee, article 115 shall apply. The counterfoil intended for the payee shall be attached to the VP 4 form.	2 When for any reason it has not been possible for an outpayment cheque sent under the conditions laid down in article RE 707 to be paid to the payee, article RE 311, paragraphs 2 to 5, shall apply. The counterfoil intended for the payee shall be attached to the VP 4 form.
2 When the unpaid outpayment cheque was sent under the conditions laid down in article 136, the amount of the outpayment cheque shall be deducted from the total of the next MP 15 account prepared. The counterfoil intended for the payee shall be attached to an explanatory MP 15 form attached to the MP 15 account.	3 When the unpaid outpayment cheque was sent under the conditions laid down in article RE 708, the amount of the outpayment cheque shall be deducted from the total of the next MP 15 account prepared. The counterfoil intended for the payee shall be attached to an explanatory MP 15 form attached to the MP 15 account.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 35 – Payment authorization	RE – Article 808 – Payment authorization
1 Any outpayment cheque mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment may be replaced at the request of the payer or the payee by a payment authorization obtained from the paying administration.	1 Any outpayment cheque mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment may be replaced at the request of the payer or the payee by a payment authorization obtained from the paying administration.
2 Apart from paragraph 1, article 20 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to payment authorizations made out in replacement of an outpayment cheque.	2 Apart from paragraph 1, article RE 609, paragraphs 1 to 3, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to payment authorizations made out in replacement of an outpayment cheque.
Article 145	
1 Articles 117 and 118 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.	3 Article RE 609 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.
2 As regards outpayment cheques lost or destroyed after payment, article 119 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply but the VP 13 form shall replace the MP 1 form.	4 As regards outpayment cheques lost or destroyed after payment, article RE 613 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply but the VP 13 form shall replace the MP 1 form.
Article 36 – Stale outpayment cheques	RE – Article 809 – Stale outpayment cheques
Article 21 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to stale outpayment cheques.	Article RE 612 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to stale outpayment cheques.
Article 144 – Inquiries	RE – Article 810 – Inquiries
1 Article 112 or article 115, as the case may be, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.	1 Article RE 610 or article RE 801, as the case may be, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.
2 The VP 7 form or the appropriately adapted MP 4 form, as the case may be, shall always be sent through the intermediary of the offices of exchange.	2 The VP 7 form or the /.../ adapted MP 14 form, as the case may be, shall /.../ be sent through the intermediary of the offices of exchange.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 37 – Principle and extent of liability	Article 9 – Liability
1 Administrations shall be liable for amounts debited against the payer's account until such time as the outpayment cheque has been duly paid.	1 Administrations shall be liable for amounts debited against the payer's account until such time as the outpayment cheque has been duly paid.
2 Administrations shall be liable for erroneous information supplied by their service in lists of outpayment cheques or in documents handed to the telegraph service for the transmission of telegraph outpayment cheques. Liability shall extend to errors of conversion and transmission errors.	2 Administrations shall be liable for erroneous information supplied by their service in lists of outpayment cheques or in documents handed to the telegraph service for the transmission of telegraph outpayment cheques. Liability shall extend to errors of conversion and transmission errors.
3 Administrations shall assume no liability for delays which may occur in the transmission or payment of outpayment cheques.	3 Administrations shall assume no liability for delays which may occur in the transmission or payment of outpayment cheques.
4 Administrations may also agree among themselves to apply broader conditions of liability which are suited to the requirements of their internal services.	4 Administrations may also agree among themselves to apply broader conditions of liability which are suited to the requirements of their internal services.
5 Articles 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.	5 Article 9 of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply to outpayment cheques.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 38 – Remuneration of the paying administration	Article 10 – Remuneration of the paying administration
1 The issuing administration shall allocate the paying administration for each outpayment cheque a remuneration the rate of which shall be fixed, on the basis of the average amount of the outpayment cheques included in the summary lists sent in the course of each month, at: – 1.80 francs (0.59 SDR) up to 200 francs (65.34 SDR); – 2.20 francs (0.72 SDR) above 200 francs (65.34 SDR) and up to 400 francs (130.68 SDR); – 2.70 francs (0.88 SDR) above 400 francs (130.68 SDR) and up to 600 francs (196.01 SDR); – 3.30 francs (1.08 SDR) above 600 francs (196.01 SDR) and up to 800 francs (261.35 SDR); – 4.00 francs (1.31 SDR) above 800 francs (261.35 SDR) and up to 1000 francs (326.69 SDR); – 4.80 francs (1.57 SDR) above 1000 francs (326.69 SDR).	1 The issuing administration shall allocate the paying administration for each outpayment cheque a remuneration the rate of which shall be fixed, on the basis of the average amount of the outpayment cheques included in the summary lists sent in the course of each month, at: – 1.80 francs (0.59 SDR) up to 200 francs (65.34 SDR); – 2.20 francs (0.72 SDR) above 200 francs (65.34 SDR) and up to 400 francs (130.68 SDR); – 2.70 francs (0.88 SDR) above 400 francs (130.68 SDR) and up to 600 francs (196.01 SDR); – 3.30 francs (1.08 SDR) above 600 francs (196.01 SDR) and up to 800 francs (261.35 SDR); – 4.00 francs (1.31 SDR) above 800 francs (261.35 SDR) and up to 1000 francs (326.69 SDR); – 4.80 francs (1.57 SDR) above 1000 francs (326.69 SDR).
2 Instead of the rates set out at paragraph 1, administrations may however, agree to allocate a standard remuneration in SDRs or in the currency of the paying country irrespective of the amount of the outpayment cheques.	2 Instead of the rates set out at paragraph 1, administrations may however, agree to allocate a standard remuneration in SDRs or in the currency of the paying country irrespective of the amount of the outpayment cheques.
3 The remuneration due to the paying administration shall be determined each month as follows: a the rate of remuneration in SDRs to be applied for each outpayment cheque shall be determined after conversion into SDRs of the average amount of the outpayment cheques on the basis of the average value of the SDR in the currency of the paying country as laid down in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 104; b the total amount in SDRs obtained for the remuneration in respect of each account shall be converted into the currency of the paying country on the basis of the actual value of the SDR operative on the last day of the month to which the account relates; c when the standard remuneration provided for in paragraph 2 is fixed in SDRs, it shall be converted into the currency of the paying country as described in subparagraph b.	3 The remuneration due to the paying administration shall be determined each month as follows: a the rate of remuneration in SDRs to be applied for each outpayment cheque shall be determined after conversion into SDRs of the average amount of the outpayment cheques on the basis of the average value of the SDR in the currency of the paying country as laid down in the Convention, Detailed Regulations, article 104; b the total amount in SDRs obtained for the remuneration in respect of each account shall be converted into the currency of the paying country on the basis of the actual value of the SDR operative on the last day of the month to which the account relates; c when the standard remuneration provided for in paragraph 2 is fixed in SDRs, it shall be converted into the currency of the paying country as described in subparagraph b.

Present text	Proposed text
	Chapter VI – Other methods of exchanging payments
Article 39 – General provisions	Article 11 – Other methods of exchanging payments
1 International payments to be made by debiting giro accounts may also be made by magnetic tape or any other medium agreed on by the administrations.	1 International payments to be made by debiting giro accounts may also be made by magnetic tape or any other medium agreed on by the administrations.
2 Administrations of destination may use their internal service forms to represent payment orders sent to them by these methods. The conditions of exchange shall then be settled in special agreements adopted by the administrations concerned.	2 Administrations of destination may use their internal service forms to represent payment orders sent to them by these methods. The conditions of exchange shall then be settled in special agreements adopted by the administrations concerned.

Present text	Proposed text
	Chapter VII – Postcheques
Article 40 – Issue of postcheques	Article 12 – Issue of postcheques
1 Each administration may issue to holders of postal accounts postcheques payable on sight at the counters of post offices in contracting countries which agree to set up this service in their reciprocal relations. Postcheques may also be handed over in payment to third parties by agreement between the contracting administrations.	1 Each administration may issue postcheques to holders of giro accounts.
2 Holders of postal accounts to whom postcheques have been issued shall also be given a postcheque guarantee card which must be produced at the time of payment.	2 Holders of giro accounts to whom postcheques have been issued shall also be given a postcheque guarantee card which must be produced at the time of payment.
Article 41	3 The maximum amount guaranteed shall be printed on the back of each postcheque or in an annex in the currencies of the various contracting countries.
1 The maximum amount guaranteed shall be printed on the back of each postcheque or in an annex in the currencies of the various contracting countries.	4 In the absence of a specific agreement with the paying administration the issuing administration shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the paying country.
2 In the absence of a specific agreement with the paying administration the issuing administration shall fix the conversion rate of its currency into that of the paying country.	5 The issuing administration may collect a charge from the payer of a postcheque.
Article 43	6 If need be, the duration of validity of postcheques shall be fixed by the issuing administration. It shall be shown on the postcheque by printing the last date of validity. In the absence of such indication, the validity of postcheques shall be unlimited.
The issuing administration may collect a charge from the payer of a postcheque.	
Article 44	
1 The duration of validity of postcheques may be fixed by the issuing administration.	
2 It shall be shown on the postcheque by printing the last date of validity.	
3 In the absence of such indication, the validity of postcheques shall be unlimited.	
Article 45 – General rules for payment	Article 13 – Payment
The amount of the postcheques shall be paid to the payee in legal currency of the paying country at post office counters.	1 The amount of the postcheques shall be paid to the payee in legal currency of the paying country at post office counters.
Article 42	2 The maximum amount which may be paid by means of a postcheque shall be fixed by common agreement among the contracting countries.
The maximum amount which may be paid by means of a postcheque shall be fixed by common agreement among the contracting countries.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 151 – Presentation of postcheques	RE – Article 1301 – Presentation of postcheques at the counter for payment
1 Upon presentation of the postcheque at the counter for payment, the payee, other than a third party, shall enter, in the space reserved for that purpose, in arabic numerals, the sum to be paid, expressed in the currency of the paying country.	1 Upon presentation of the postcheque at the counter for payment, the payee, other than a third party, shall enter, in the space reserved for that purpose, in arabic numerals, the sum to be paid, expressed in the currency of the paying country.
2 The amount shall be preceded by the regulation initials representing the abbreviation of the name of the currency of payment.	2 The amount shall be preceded by the usual abbreviation of the name of the monetary unit of the country of payment.
3 The indication of the sum shall be made in ink and shall not include any deletions, erasures or overprinting, even if approved.	3 The indication of the sum shall be made in ink and shall not include any deletions, erasures or overprinting, even if approved.
Article 152 – Conditions of payment	RE – Article 1302 – Conditions of payment
1 The postcheque shall be endorsed with the signature of the payee, other than a third party, made in the presence of the paying official.	1 The postcheque shall be endorsed with the signature of the payee, other than a third party, made in the presence of the paying official.
2 The payee, other than a third party, shall present his postcheque guarantee card. Whenever three or more postcheques are cashed, an identity document (passport, identity card admitted for crossing frontiers or postal identity card) shall also be required. It shall also be requested by the counter official in the following cases: – in countries where legislation so requires; – in cases of doubt about the identity of the person requesting payment of instruments or about the authenticity of such instruments or of the guarantee card; – at the request of any issuing administration for a limited period in the event of theft or fraud relating to such instruments.	2 The payee, other than a third party, shall present his postcheque guarantee card. Whenever three or more postcheques are cashed, an identity document (passport, identity card admitted for crossing frontiers or postal identity card) shall also be required. It shall also be requested by the counter official in the following cases: – in countries where legislation so requires; – in cases of doubt about the identity of the person requesting payment of instruments or about the authenticity of such instruments or of the guarantee card; – at the request of any issuing administration for a limited period in the event of theft or fraud relating to such instruments.
3 The paying official shall verify that the information (surname and, if necessary, forename of the account holder, number of the postal account and signature) appearing on the postcheque agrees with that on the guarantee card and, if appropriate, the identity document.	3 The paying official shall verify that the information (surname and, if necessary, forename of the account holder, number of the postal account and signature) appearing on the postcheque agrees with that on the guarantee card and, if appropriate, the identity document.
4 The paying official shall stamp the postcheque with the date-stamp of the paying office and shall note the number of the postcheque guarantee card in the spaces reserved for that purpose. He shall describe, if necessary, the identity document presented on the back of one of the postcheques paid.	4 The paying official shall stamp the postcheque with the date-stamp of the paying office and shall note the number of the postcheque guarantee card in the spaces reserved for that purpose. He shall describe, if necessary, the identity document presented on the back of one of the postcheques paid.
5 The terms and conditions of payment of postcheques to third parties shall be fixed by agreement between the administrations concerned.	5 The terms and conditions of payment of postcheques to third parties shall be fixed by agreement between the administrations concerned.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 153 – Return of paid postcheques to the giro service of origin	RE – Article 1303 – Return of paid postcheques to the giro service of origin
1 Paid postcheques shall be centralized by the office of exchange of the paying administration.	1 Paid postcheques shall be centralized by the office of exchange of the paying administration.
2 They shall be described on a VP 2 list or on an MP 5 account showing the total amount of the payments made, expressed in the currency of the paying country. To the total amount of the VP 2 list or the MP 5 account shall be added the sum of the remunerations payable by the issuing administration to the paying administration.	2 They shall be described on a VP 2 list or on an MP 5 account showing the total amount of the payments made, expressed in the currency of the paying country. To the total amount of the VP 2 list or the MP 5 account shall be added the sum of the remunerations payable by the issuing administration to the paying administration.
3 The total amount of the VP 2 list shall be debited from the liaison giro account opened in the name of the issuing administration. The VP 2 list and the paid postcheques shall be attached to the relevant account statement which shall be sent to the issuing administration.	3 The total amount of the VP 2 list shall be debited from the liaison giro account opened in the name of the issuing administration. The VP 2 list and the paid postcheques shall be attached to the relevant account statement which shall be sent to the issuing administration.
4 Paid postcheques shall be returned to the issuing administration as soon as possible and not later than one month after payment.	4 Paid postcheques shall be returned to the issuing administration as soon as possible and not later than one month after payment.
5 Article 151 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement shall apply, where necessary, to payment of the MP 5 account.	5 Article RE 1201 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement shall apply, where necessary, to payment of the MP 5 account.
Article 154 – Replacement of postcheques lost after payment	RE – Article 1304 – Replacement of postcheques lost after payment
1 Postcheques lost or destroyed after payment shall be replaced by the paying administration by a duplicate prepared on a blank form. This form shall bear all the necessary indications of the original instrument as well as the words *"Duplicata établi en remplacement d'un postchèque perdu après paiement"* (Duplicate prepared to replace a postcheque lost after payment) and the date-stamp of the office of exchange of the paying administration.	1 Postcheques lost or destroyed after payment shall be replaced by the paying administration by a duplicate prepared on a blank form. This form shall bear all the necessary indications of the original instrument as well as the words *"Duplicata établi en remplacement d'un postchèque perdu après paiement"* (Duplicate prepared to replace a postcheque lost after payment) and the date-stamp of the office of exchange of the paying administration.
2 The administration issuing the postcheques shall provide the paying administrations with the postcheque forms necessary for the preparation of the above-mentioned duplicates.	2 The administration issuing the postcheques shall provide the paying administrations with the postcheque forms necessary for the preparation of the above-mentioned duplicates.
Article 47 – Liability	Article 14 – Liability
The paying administration shall be relieved of all liability when it can prove that payment was made in regulation conditions.	The paying administration shall be relieved of all liability when it can prove that payment was made in the conditions prescribed in articles RE 1301 and RE 1302.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 46 – Remuneration of the paying administration	Article 15 – Remuneration of the paying administration
The administrations which agree to participate in the postcheques service shall fix by common agreement the amount of the remuneration which shall be allocated to the paying administration.	The administrations which agree to participate in the postcheques service shall fix by common agreement the amount of the remuneration which shall be allocated to the paying administration.

Present text	Proposed text
	Chapter VIII – Miscellaneous provisions
Miscellaneous provisions	Article 16 – Miscellaneous provisions
Article 52 – Application to open a giro account abroad	1 Application to open a giro account abroad
1 Where an application is made to open a giro account in a country with which the country of residence of the applicant exchanges giro transfers, the administration of the country of residence shall be bound, in verifying the application, to cooperate fully with the administration responsible for keeping the account.	1.1 Where an application is made to open a giro account in a country with which the country of residence of the applicant exchanges giro transfers, the administration of the country of residence shall be bound, in verifying the application, to cooperate fully with the administration responsible for keeping the account.
2 Administrations shall pledge themselves to carry out this verification with all due care and diligence without, however, assuming any liability on that account.	1.2 Administrations shall pledge themselves to carry out this verification with all due care and diligence without, however, assuming any liability on that account.
3 At the request of the administration which keeps the account, the administration of the country of residence shall also undertake, as far as possible, to verify information about any change in the legal capacity of the account holder.	1.3 At the request of the administration which keeps the account, the administration of the country of residence shall also undertake, as far as possible, to verify information about any change in the legal capacity of the account holder.
Article 53 – Free postage	2 Free postage
1 Envelopes containing account statements addressed by giro centres to account holders shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) and forwarded post-free in each country of the Union.	2.1 Envelopes containing account statements addressed by giro centres to account holders shall be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) and forwarded post-free in each country of the Union.
2 The redirection of these envelopes in any country of the Union shall not, in any circumstances, deprive them of the benefit of this exemption.	2.2 The redirection of these envelopes in any country of the Union shall not, in any circumstances, deprive them of the benefit of this exemption.
Article 54 – Directory of account holders	Paragraph 3 – Directory of account holders. Delete.
1 Account holders may obtain, through the administration which holds their accounts, directories of account holders published by other administrations, at the price fixed by the latter in their inland services.	**Reasons.** – Administrations no longer publish such directories for various reasons such as: – cost (expensive printing and delivery); – data protection (protection of personal privacy); – misuse (swindlers); – automation (these data are increasingly contained in a "data bank" which can be accessed for any information); – our administrations are equipped to provide customers with the necessary information (telephone, telex, fax, etc).
2 Each administration shall provide the administrations of the contracting countries, free of charge, with the directories necessary for the execution of the service.	
3 Administrations cannot be held liable because of errors in the directory of account holders.	
4 Where directories of holders are not published or such information is held in a data bank, administrations shall agree on the manner of exchanging this information when the needs of the service so require.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 160 – Application to open a giro account abroad	RE – Article 1601 – Application to open a giro account abroad
1 Any application to open a giro account abroad shall be addressed by the applicant to the administration called upon to hold the account. It shall be sent to that administration either direct by the applicant or through the giro centre in the area where he resides. Where the applicant already has a national giro account, the application may be forwarded through the giro centre which manages his account.	1 Any application to open a giro account abroad shall be addressed by the applicant to the administration called upon to hold the account. It shall be sent to that administration either direct by the applicant or through the giro centre in the area where he resides. Where the applicant already has a national giro account, the application may be forwarded through the giro centre which manages his account.
2 This centre, acting in conformity with the regulations laid down for the opening of an account in its own country, shall verify applications whether made through the said centre or passed to it by a foreign administration to which they have been submitted direct.	2 This centre, acting in conformity with the regulations laid down for the opening of an account in its own country, shall verify applications whether made through the said centre or passed to it by a foreign administration to which they have been submitted direct.
3 If necessary, the above-mentioned centre, after consulting the applicant, shall rectify any incorrect information in the application and attach to it a fully completed attestation in the form of the annexed specimen VP 9. In certain special cases not covered by the wording of that form, it may supplement or correct the form if necessary by means of an explanatory letter; it shall then send all these documents to the office of exchange in the country of destination through the office of exchange in its own country. The attestations shall be stamped with an impression of the date-stamp of the intervening country's office of exchange and signed by the official or officials authorized to certify summary lists.	3 If necessary, the above-mentioned centre, after consulting the applicant, shall rectify any incorrect information in the application and attach to it a fully completed attestation in the form of the annexed specimen VP 9. In certain special cases not covered by the wording of that form, it may supplement or correct the form if necessary by means of an explanatory letter; it shall then send all these documents to the office of exchange in the country of destination through the office of exchange in its own country. The attestations shall be stamped with an impression of the date-stamp of the intervening country's office of exchange and signed by the official or officials authorized to certify summary lists.
Article 159 – Postage-free envelopes containing account statements	RE – Article 1602 – Postage-free envelopes containing account statements
Envelopes containing account statements and sent post-free by giro centres to account holders shall bear the designation of the forwarding giro centre and the indication *"Service des postes"* (On postal service).	Envelopes containing account statements and sent post-free by giro centres to account holders shall bear the designation of the forwarding giro centre and the indication *"Service des postes"* (On postal service).

Present text	Proposed text
Final provisions	Chapter IX – Final provisions
Article 55 – Application of the Convention	Article 17 – Final provisions
The Convention shall be applicable, where appropriate, by analogy, in all cases not expressly governed by this Agreement.	1 The Convention shall be applicable, where appropriate, by analogy, in all cases not expressly governed by this Agreement.
Article 56	2 Article 4 of the Constitution shall not apply to this Agreement.
Article 4 of the Constitution shall not apply to this Agreement.	3 Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement /.../
Article 57 – Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations	3.1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress must be present at the time of voting.
1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations must be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress must be present at the time of voting.	3.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement, which have been referred by Congress to the Executive Council for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses, shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Executive Council which are parties to the Agreement.
2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall obtain: a two thirds of the votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions or amendments to the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations; b a majority of the votes, if they involve interpretation of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.	3.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement /.../ shall obtain: a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions /.../; b two thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to the provisions of this Agreement /.../; c a majority of the votes, if they involve interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement /.../, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.
Article 58	4 This Agreement shall come into force on ..... and shall remain in operation until the entry into force of the Acts of the next Congress.
This Agreement shall come into force on 1 January 1986 and shall remain in operation until the entry into force of the Acts of the next Congress.	In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the contracting countries have signed this Agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation. A copy thereof shall be delivered to each party by the Government of the country in which Congress is held.
	Done at Washington,

Present text	Proposed text
Article 101 – Information to be supplied by administrations	RE – Article 1701 – Information to be supplied by administrations
1 Administrations shall send to each other direct: a the names of the offices of exchange referred to in article 4 of the Agreement; b specimen impressions of the authentication stamps used in the offices of exchange; c a list – with specimen signatures – of the officials who are authorized to sign the summary lists in those offices; this list shall be supplied in sufficient copies to meet the needs of the service. In cases of amendment, a complete new list shall be sent to the corresponding administration; however, if it is just a question of cancelling one of the listed signatures, it shall be sufficient to have it struck off the existing list which shall continue to be used; d the rate of conversion fixed for transfers, inpayment or outpayment cheques, if this is specially requested.	1 Administrations shall send to each other direct: a the names of the offices of exchange referred to in article RE 104; b specimen impressions of the authentication stamps used in the offices of exchange; c a list – with specimen signatures – of the officials who are authorized to sign the summary lists in those offices; this list shall be supplied in sufficient copies to meet the needs of the service. In cases of amendment, a complete new list shall be sent to the corresponding administration; however, if it is just a question of cancelling one of the listed signatures, it shall be sufficient to have it struck off the existing list which shall continue to be used; d the rate of conversion fixed for transfers, inpayment or outpayment cheques, if this is specially requested.
2 In addition, each administration shall transmit to the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, the following information: a a list of the countries with which it exchanges transfers, inpayments, outpayment cheques or postcheques and, if applicable, telegraph transfers, inpayments or outpayment cheques; b the names of the offices of exchange referred to in article 4 of the Agreement.	2 In addition, each administration shall transmit to the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, the following information: a a list of the countries with which it exchanges transfers, inpayments, outpayment cheques or postcheques and, if applicable, telegraph transfers, inpayments or outpayment cheques; b the names of the offices of exchange referred to in article RE 104.
3 Any amendment to the information mentioned above shall be notified without delay.	3 Any amendment to the information mentioned above shall be notified without delay.
Article 161 – Entry into force and duration of the Regulations	RE – Article 1702 – Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations
1 These Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Agreement comes into operation.	1 These Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Giro Agreement comes into operation.
2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.	2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.
Done at Hamburg, 27 July 1984.	Done at Washington,

GIRO, AGREEMENT

Article 1

Purpose of the Agreement

JAPAN **7001.1**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and create the following new paragraph 2:

1 This Agreement shall govern all the services which the giro service is able to provide for users of giro accounts and which contracting countries agree to set up in their reciprocal relations.

2 Non-postal organizations may participate in the exchange made through the giro service governed by the provisions of this Agreement. Such organizations shall come to an agreement with the postal administration of their country to ensure full implementation of all clauses of the Agreement and, within the agreement, exercise rights and perform duties as postal organizations defined by this Agreement; the postal administration shall act as their intermediary in their relations with the postal administrations of the other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.

Reasons. – In some countries, non-postal organizations are actually operating the services based on this Agreement.
Consequently, it should be stipulated that non-postal organizations can take part in the exchange made through the postal giro service governed by this Agreement. The same kind of provision as that of article 1, paragraph 2, of the Money Orders Agreement should also be stipulated in the Giro Agreement.

Chapter I

Preliminary provisions

Article 1

Purpose of the Agreement

JAPAN **7001.2**

Insert the two articles of the Detailed Regulations after article 1 of the Agreement, as follows:

Article 1bis

Financial relations between participating administrations

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 exchanges made through the giro service and, possibly from any other operations that the administrations may agree to settle by this means.

2 Where the administration of destination does not have a giro system, the issuing administration of the outpayment cheques shall deal with it in accordance with articles 11 and 12 of the Money Orders Agreement.

Article 1ter

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.

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 orders given, the transfers, inpayments and payments 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 transfer time due to distance.

5 Where the uncovered balance is over 100 000 francs (32 669.06 SDR), the amounts to be settled shall become chargeable with interest upon expiry of a period of 15 days reckoned from the notification by telecommunication of the absence of cover. This rate of interest shall be 6 percent per annum.

6 If, after application of paragraph 5, the debtor administration does not make the payment within the following 15 days, the creditor administration may suspend the service eight days after sending notice by telecommunication.

7 No unilateral measure, such as a moratorium, prohibition of transfer, etc, may impinge upon this article.

Reasons. – As settlement of accounts is an indispensable part of service operation, relevant provision is made for such settlement in the Money Orders Agreement (article 12).
The same sort of provision should be stipulated in the Giro Agreement, not in the Detailed Regulations (RE 101 and 102).

Article 2

Different categories of services offered by the giro service

JAPAN **7002.1**

Amend as follows:

1 Transfer

1.1 The holder of a giro account asks for an amount to be debited to his account and credited to the payee's giro account or, by agreement between the administrations concerned, to other types of account.

1.2 and 1.3 (No change.)

2 Inpayment into a giro account

2.1 The sender hands the funds in at the counter of a post office and asks for the amount to be credited to the payee's giro account or, by agreement between the administrations concerned, to other types of account.

2.2 and 2.3 (No change.)

3 to 5 (No change.)

Reasons. – The rapid development of technology coupled with the diversification of customer requirements has created a need for the upgrading of our services. In such circumstances, it is necessary for us to provide our customers with a wider range of account-remittance services than at present.
This proposal is aimed at making it possible for remittances to be made not only to postal giro accounts but also to any other type of account, including postal savings accounts, etc.

Article 3

Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders

FRANCE **7003.1**

Paragraph 6. Amend as follows:

6 Ordinary advices of transfer shall be sent free of charge to payees after the amounts transferred have been credited to their accounts. If they do not contain any special message, they may be replaced by a note on the statement of account enabling the payee to identify the payer.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to enable administrations with automated giro centres to align international regulations on their internal regulations.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain.

Article 3

Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders

FRANCE **7003.2**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Telegraph transfers shall be subject to the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations attached to the International Telecommunication Convention. In addition to the charge provided for in paragraph 3 above, the payer of a telegraph transfer shall pay the charge stipulated for transmission by telecommunication, including any charge for a private message to the payee. For each telegraph transfer the giro centre of destination shall prepare an advice of arrival or an advice of transfer of the internal or international service and forward it free of charge to the payee. If the telegram transfer does not contain any special message, the advice of arrival or the advice of transfer may be replaced by a note on the statement of account enabling the payee to identify the payer.

Reasons. – The aim of this proposal is to enable administrations with automated giro centres to align international regulations on their internal regulations.

Supported by. – Great Britain, Italy.

Article 3

Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders

AUSTRIA **7003.3/Rev 1**

Paragraph 4 should read as follows:

4 The administration of destination may determine the charge which it collects for the entry of a postal transfer to the credit of a giro account.

Reasons. – For some years, bank account holders have become much more demanding towards banks about the range of services provided as part of the administration of accounts. To meet competition from the banks, several giro centres have had to adapt to this situation. This improvement of services entails, particularly in the international service, considerable costs which should be offset, among other things, by a charge on putting to account payments from abroad.

Supported by. – Belgium, Finland, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden.

Article 3

Conditions for the acceptance and execution of transfer orders

JAPAN **7003.4**

Paragraph 7. Amend as follows:

7 Telegraph transfers shall be subject to the provisions of the Telegraph Regulations attached to the International Telecommunication Convention. In addition to the charge provided for in paragraph 3 above, the payer of a telegraph transfer shall pay the charge /.../ for transmission by telecommunication, including any charge for a private message to the payee. For each telegraph transfer the giro centre of destination shall prepare an advice of arrival or an advice of transfer of the internal or international service and forward it free of charge to the payee.

Reasons. – In cases where administrations choose to use a form of telecommunications other than telegraph for telegraph transfers, the cost of the equipment in addition to the telecommunication charges must be borne by the administration.
In order to make it clear that the charge which the payer must pay is for all expenses incurred with transmission by telecommunication, the word "stipulated" should be eliminated from the provision.

Article 7

Issue of outpayment cheques

JAPAN **7007.1**

Paragraph 5. Amend as follows:

5 Article 3 and article 4, paragraph 3bis, of the Money Orders Agreement /.../ shall apply to telegraph outpayment cheques.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposals relating to article 4, paragraph 3bis, of the Money Orders Agreement and article RE 402 of its Detailed Regulations.

Article 9

Liability

FRANCE **7009.1 R**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 Administrations shall be liable for erroneous information supplied by their service in lists of outpayment cheques or in /.../ telegraph outpayment cheques. Liability shall extend to errors of conversion and transmission errors.

Reasons. – Drafting proposal.
Wording of paragraph 2 brought into line with that of article 4, paragraph 1.2.

Article 12

Issue of postcheques

LUXEMBOURG **7012.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 The maximum amount guaranteed shall be printed on the back of each postcheque or in an annex in the currency agreed between the /.../ contracting countries.

Reasons. – In some cases, it may be expedient to fix the maximum amount in a currency other than that of the paying country or even that of the issuing country.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Article 14

Liability

LUXEMBOURG **7014.1**

Number the present text as paragraph 1 and create the following paragraph 2:

2 The issuing administration shall not be bound to honour fraudulent or counterfeit postcheques returned to it after the period provided for in article RE 1303, paragraph 4.

Reasons. – In order to react quickly in cases of fraud, it is important to be in possession of the paid postcheques as fast as possible because the frauds can often only be detected by the issuing administration after receipt of the paid postcheques. It is therefore important to ensure that the periods for return are strictly observed.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain.

Article 17

Final provisions

JAPAN **7017.1**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 The Convention, the Money Orders Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall be applicable, where appropriate, by analogy, in all cases not expressly governed by this Agreement.

Reasons. – In article 5 of the existing Agreement provision is made for application of the Money Orders Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, as inclusion of such a provision is necessary to govern matters which are not stipulated in the Giro Agreement. The purport of this provision should also remain in the revised Agreement.

GIRO, DETAILED REGULATIONS

RE – Article 101

Financial relations between participating administrations

JAPAN **75 0101.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 7001.2.

RE – Article 102

Maintenance of liaison giro accounts. Interest on overdue payments

SWITZERLAND **75 0102.1**

Paragraphs 5 and 6. Amend as follows:

5 Where an uncovered balance is found in a liaison account, the creditor administration shall be entitled to charge interest on the amounts owing, the rate of which shall not exceed the market rate of the day in the creditor country, providing the amount intended for maintenance of the account is credited on the day of receipt at the giro centre 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 sending notice by telecommunication.

Reasons. – Administrations which exchange postal transfers and cash postcheques are increasingly faced with the problem of liaison accounts with negative balances.
The changing rates of interest on the money market and the development of high-speed methods of transfer entail a need to update the regulations in effect regarding the rates of interest to be charged in such circumstances.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

RE – Article 102

Maintenance of liaison giro accounts – Interest on overdue payments

NETHERLANDS **75 0102.2**

Paragraph 1. Supplement as follows:

1 The administrations of origin and destination shall agree bilaterally on the method of exchanging information on debits and credits.

Reasons. – To facilitate commercial management of its liaison account, the issuing administration must be informed regularly in appropriate fashion of the movements and position of its account. This proposal is designed to enable administrations so wishing to arrange bilaterally the information system best suited to their needs.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Spain, Sweden.

RE – Article 102

Maintenance of liaison giro accounts. Interest on overdue payments

JAPAN **75 0102.3**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 7001.2.

RE – Article 103

Operation of the liaison giro account

SPAIN **75 0103.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The following, in particular, shall be debited to the liaison giro account:
a the total of the transfer lists or inpayment lists referred to in articles RE 303, paragraph 3, and RE 503, and of the telegraph transfers referred to in article 317, which the administration of destination must credit to payees' giro accounts;
b to e (no change).

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 75 0317.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 201

Forms for the use of the public

LUXEMBOURG **75 0201.1**

Paragraph 5. Postcheque VP14. Amend as follows:

5.1 Postcheques shall be made out on paper in the form of the /.../ specimen VP 14, the layout and technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau.

5.2 to 5.4 (Deleted.)

5.5 (No change.)

5.6 (Deleted.)

Reasons. – The layout and technical characteristics should not be included in the UPU Acts, both for security reasons and to allow enough scope for the fast amendment of the postcheque form during the period of application of the Acts adopted by Congress (for example, in the case of counterfeiting on a massive scale).

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Germany Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 201

Forms for the use of the public

LUXEMBOURG **75 0201.2**

Paragraph 6. Postcheque guarantee card VP 15. Amend as follows:

The postcheque guarantee card shall be in the form of the /.../ specimen VP 15, the layout and technical characteristics of which shall be deposited with the International Bureau. However, if the issuing administration considers it necessary, the guarantee card may have an arrow on it showing the direction in which it is to be inserted into automatic bank-note dispensers.

Reasons. – See proposal 75 0201.1.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 301

Preparation of transfer advices

SWITZERLAND **75 0301.1**

Paragraphs 3 and 4. Amend as follows:

3 The back or a specific part of the front of this advice may be used for a brief private message to the payee. If the administration of origin has computerized the processing of transfer advices, it may limit the message to 80 characters.

4 When the payer shows the amount to be transferred in the currency of the country of origin, the centre receiving the transfer order – or the office of exchange – shall do the conversion and enter on the advice, the value of the transfer in the currency of the country of destination. This value shall be preceded by the /.../ abbreviation of the currency unit in principle according to international standard ISO 4217.

Reasons. – Owing to the growing computerization of giro transfer acceptance operations as well as the introduction of teletransmission between administrations, an administration which has computerized the processing of such instruments should be permitted to limit the opportunities for customers to enter messages on instruments of this kind to the strict minimum. Indeed, the task of processing such frequently lengthy and scarcely legible information considerably hinders the data input process in the accepting administration, raises transmission costs and greatly complicates the printing of the documents in the country of destination.
This being so, a space equivalent to 80 characters is considered sufficient to cover the needs of the public in this respect, while permitting better integration of the giro transfers service with the ongoing computerization projects in many administrations.

Where the currency unit is concerned, the legislation in force stipulates the use of a "usual abbreviation". Yet experience shows that this notion proves too imprecise to guarantee a minimum of uniformity and clarity in the abbreviated indication of the currency used and creates confusion when a distinction has to be made between different currencies bearing the same name (eg franc, crown, etc). Also, some administrations already use the ISO abbreviation in their international financial dealings.
Consequently and by analogy with the similar proposal relating to article 307 of the Money Orders Agreement, Detailed Regulations, it seems to us judicious also to propose the adoption of international standard ISO 4217 for the abbreviation of the currency unit on international transfer orders.

Supported by. – Austria, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

RE – Article 313

Preparation of telegraph transfers

FRANCE **75 0313.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 Administrations may agree to use a coding system for the complete or partial notification of the issue number and value of each telegraph transfer.

Reasons. – Stylistic amendment designed to bring into general use the concept of a "secret code" used elsewhere in the Agreements.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden.

RE – Article 313

Preparation of telegraph transfers

FRANCE **75 0313.2**

Paragraph 4. Amend as follows:

4 The amount to be credited shall be expressed as follows: total number of monetary units in figures, then in words, the name of the monetary unit and fractions of a unit, if any, in figures. However, the repetition of the amount in words shall not be required if the amount transferred is included in a coding system.

Reasons. – Transfer telegrams may be protected by a secret code whether they are exchanged by telex or by telegraph.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden.

RE – Article 317

Debiting of telegraph transfers to the liaison giro account

SPAIN **75 0317.1**

Amend as follows:

The giro centre of destination shall immediately debit the amounts of telegraph transfers as and when they are received to the liaison giro account opened in the name of the postal administration of origin. No VP 2 lists or VP 3 summary lists shall be prepared.

Reasons. – This proposal is aimed at abolishing the use of VP 2 lists and VP 3 summary lists for telegraph transfers.
At present, the liaison account of the issuing administration can only be debited on receipt of the above-mentioned documents. Their abolition would allow immediate debiting of the liaison account.

Note. – If the principle of abolishing VP 2 lists and VP 3 summary lists for telegraph money orders were adopted, articles 314, 315 and 316 would also have to be deleted in consequence. The newly worded article 317 above would then be numbered 314.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 1301

Presentation of postcheques at the counter for payment

SWITZERLAND **75 1301.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The amount shall be preceded by the /.../ abbreviation of the name of the monetary unit of the country of payment, in principle according to international standard ISO 4217.

Reasons. – The legislation in force stipulates the use of a "usual abbreviation". Yet experience shows that this notion proves too imprecise to guarantee a minimum of uniformity and clarity in the abbreviated indication of the monetary unit on postcheques. It often varies with the language used and creates confusion when a distinction has to be made between different currencies bearing the same name (eg franc, crown, etc). Also, some administrations already use the ISO abbreviation in their international financial dealings.
By analogy with the similar proposal relating to article 307 of the Money Orders Agreement, Detailed Regulations, and article 301 of the Giro Agreement, Detailed Regulations, it seems judicious also to propose the adoption of international standard ISO 4217 for the abbreviated indication of the monetary unit on postcheques.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Norway, Sweden.

RE – Article 1301

Presentation of postcheques at the counter for payment

LUXEMBOURG **75 1301.2**

Paragraph 1. Amend as follows:

1 Upon presentation of the postcheque at the counter for payment, the payee, other than a third party, shall enter, in the space reserved for that purpose, in arabic numerals, the sum to be paid, expressed in the currency agreed between the contracting countries.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 7012.1.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 1302

Conditions of payment

FRANCE **75 1302.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Amend as follows:

1 The postcheque shall be endorsed with the signature of the payee, other than a third party, made in the presence of the paying official. If the instrument has already been signed, the counter official must ask for the signature to be repeated, in his presence, on the back of the instrument.

3 The paying official shall verify that the information (surname and, if necessary, forename of the account holder, number of the postal account and signature on the front and, if applicable, on the back) appearing on the postcheque agrees with that on the guarantee card and, if appropriate, the identity document.

Reasons. – Stolen postcheques are usually presented for payment already signed. Requiring a repetition of the signature on the back of the instrument, in the presence of the counter official and without being able to see the original signature on the guarantee card, may make it possible to foil fraudulent attempts to cash stolen postcheques.

Supported by. – Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

RE – Article 1302

Conditions of payment

FRANCE **75 1302.2**

Number the existing text as paragraphs 2 to 6 and add the following paragraph 1:

1 The maximum number of postcheques payable at the same time shall be limited to 10.

Reasons. – Limiting the number of postcheques payable at the same time is introduced to try to foil fraudulent attempts to cash stolen and forged or counterfeit postcheques or to limit the amount of such encashments.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

GIRO, FORMS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **7900.1**

Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations – Forms

List of forms

No	Title or nature of form	References
1	2	3
VP 1	Advice of transfer or inpayment	RE – Art 301, § 2
VP 2	List of transfers, inpayments or outpayment cheques	RE – Art 303, § 3
VP 3	Summary list	RE – Art 304, § 1
VP 4	Regularization list	RE – Art 306, § 1
VP 5	Postal request to cancel a transfer, inpayment or outpayment	RE – Art 310, § 2
VP 6	Telegraphic request to cancel a transfer, inpayment or outpayment	RE – Art 310, § 3
VP 7	Inquiry about a transfer, inpayment or outpayment	RE – Art 320, § 3
VP 9	Attestation (opening of a postal giro account abroad)	RE – Art 1601, § 3
VP 10	Advice of entry	RE – Art 309, § 3
/.../		
VP 13	Transfer or outpayment cheque order	RE – Art 201, § 4
VP 13bis	Transfer or outpayment cheque order (large size)	RE – Art 201, § 4
VP 14	Postcheque	RE – Art 201, § 5
VP 15	Postcheque guarantee card	RE – Art 201, § 6

Annexes

VP 1 to VP 7; VP 9; VP 10 to VP 15 (see List of forms of the 19th Congress, Hamburg 1984).
VP 12 = form deleted.

Form VP 14

LUXEMBOURG **7914.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 75 0201.1.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

Form VP 15

LUXEMBOURG **7915.1**

Delete.

Reasons. – Consequence of proposal 75 0201.2.

Supported by. – Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia.

VII

Cash-on-Delivery Agreement

- Detailed Regulations
- – Forms

Note. – The proposals are based on draft Acts prepared by the Executive Council.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY, PROPOSAL OF A GENERAL NATURE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **8000.1**

I. Revision of the Agreements concerning the postal financial services: general presentation

1 By its resolution C 10, supplemented by resolution C 81 and decision C 28, the 1984 Hamburg Congress instructed the Executive Council:

"i to undertake:
  a a study on the usefulness of the Agreements concerning postal financial services and of the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement;
  b a substantive revision of the Agreements whose usefulness is established, with a view to bringing them up to date, making them more flexible and simplifying them by endeavouring to keep only the most general provisions;
ii to submit to the next Congress the necessary draft proposals for amending the Acts."

2 To perform all the tasks resulting from this revision, the 1985 Executive Council created a Working Party composed of the following countries: Algeria, Benin, France, Hungarian People's Rep, Senegal and Switzerland (reporting country).

3 This Working Party held seven meetings, the first three under the chairmanship of Mr Ulysse Haenggi, now retired, then under that of Mr Jean-Marie Berset, Head of the International Financial Services Section of the PTT General Directorate, Switzerland.

4 In order to implement the first phase of the study, the Executive Council instructed the IB to collect postal administrations' views on the usefulness of the Agreements. This consultation enabled the WP to recommend that the 1986 EC should:
a retain the following agreements, whose usefulness had been unanimously acknowledged:
  - the Money Orders Agreement;
  - the Giro Agreement;
  - the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement;
b abolish:
  - the part of the Money Orders Agreement concerning money orders relating to postal travellers' cheques;
  - the Collection of Bills Agreement;
  - the International Savings Agreement;
  - the Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement;

c introduce into the Universal Postal Convention (article 6) a reference which could serve as a legal basis for the possible implementation of services other than those provided for in the Acts.
d propose to Congress a resolution to reintroduce the Agreements abolished, should the need arise.

5 In a second phase, the WP studied the Agreements which had been kept and opted for grouping all provisions relating to one subject together and allocating them either to the Agreement or the Detailed Regulations. This presentation meant, among other things, that the articles of the Agreement are followed immediately by those of the Detailed Regulations. Appropriate numbering makes it easy to examine and consult them.

6 It was therefore on this basis, as approved by the EC, that the WP revised in turn the Money Orders, Giro and Cash-on-Delivery Agreements.

7 All these documents were gradually submitted to the administrations which could make comments, and suggestions about the new versions, at their leisure. Generally speaking, the administrations' reaction was positive, and there was even praise for the presentation.

8 All suggestions and remarks were studied within the framework of the Working Party's activities, some being adopted for inclusion in the final draft of the Agreements. Throughout its work, the WP's objectives had been to prune over-specific provisions, to retain as far as possible only those provisions which were obligatory for all partners and not to undertake substantive amendments.

9 The new presentation and the related amendments were adopted by Committee 8 and enclosed by the 1989 EC for submission to the Washington Congress for approval.

II. The Cash-on-Delivery Agreement

10 The Cash-on-Delivery Agreement is the subject of general proposal 8000.1, whereas the related forms are contained in proposal 8900.1.

Note. – The proposals are presented on the basis of the redrafted texts (8000.1 for the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, 8900.1 for the forms).
Moreover, a reference to the articles and paragraphs of the Hamburg text is included on the left-hand side of the draft revision. The reference in reverse order is given in the comparative table on the following pages.

Draft recast of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement

Comparative table of the existing and the new texts

Agreement

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Chapter I	
Preliminary provisions	
Article 1 Purpose of the Agreement	Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement
Chapter II	
General conditions. Charges. Transfer of funds	
Article 2 Items accepted § 1 § 2	RE – Article 201 – Items accepted § 1 § 2
Article 3 Maximum amount	Article 3, § 2
Article 4 Currency	Article 3, § 1
Article 5 Methods of settling with the sender a, b, c	Article 2 Definition of the service § 2 a, b, c
Article 6 Methods of exchanging COD money orders	Article 5 Transmission of COD money orders amended
Article 7 Charges § 1 } § 2 } § 3 § 4 § 5 a b c	Article 3, § 3 Article 4, § 2 Article 3, § 5 Article 4, § 3 a b amended c
Article 8 Cancellation or alteration of the COD amount § 1 } § 2 }	Article 3, § 4
Article 9 COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders § 1 § 2	RE – Article 4 – Role of the office of destination of the items deleted § 1

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 10 Payment of COD money orders relating to parcels	Article 6, § 1
Article 11 Non-payment of payee § 1 } § 2 }	Article 6, § 2
Chapter III	
Liability	
Article 12 Principle and extent of liability § 1 } § 2 } § 3 }	Article 8 Liability § 1
Article 13 Exceptions a b c	Article 8, § 2 a b c
Article 14 Payment of indemnity. Recourse. Time allowed § 1 } § 2 } § 3 }	Article 8, § 3
Article 15 Determination of liability with regard to collection § 1 a } b } § 2	Article 8, § 4 a b
Article 16 Return to sender of an item delivered to the addressee without collection of the COD amount § 1 } § 2 } § 3 }	Article 8, § 5
Chapter IV	
Miscellaneous and final provisions	
Article 17 Remuneration of the collecting administration § 1 § 2	Article 7 Remuneration – Preparation and settlement of accounts § 1 amended § 2
Article 18 Application of the Convention and certain Agreements	Article 9, § 1
Article 19 Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations § 1 § 2 a, b, c	Article 9, § 2 § 2.1 § 2.3 a, b, c amended Article 9, § 2.2 new
Article 20 Entry into force and duration of the Agreement	Article 9, § 3

Draft recast of the Detailed Regulations of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement

Comparative table of the existing and the new texts

Detailed Regulations

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Chapter I	
Preliminary provisions	
Article 101 Information to be supplied by administrations	RE – Article 902 – Information to be supplied by administrations
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Article 102 Forms for the use of the public	RE – Article 202 – Forms for the use of the public
Chapter II	RE – Article 301 – Indications to be given on the items and dispatch notes
Posting	§ 1
	§ 2 amended
Article 103 Indications to be given on the items and dispatch notes	§ 3
§ 1	
§ 2	
§ 3	
Article 104 Labels	RE – Article 302 – Labels
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Article 105 Forms to be attached to the items	RE – Article 303 – Forms to be attached to the items
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2 amended
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4 amended
§ 5	§ 5
§ 6	§ 6
Article 106 Transmission of unregistered letter-post items on which a COD charge is payable	RE – Article 304 – Transmission of unregistered letter-post items on which a COD charge is payable
Chapter III	
Special provisions relating to certain facilities offered to the public	
Article 107 Cancellation or alteration of the COD amount	RE – Article 305 – Cancellation or alteration of the COD amount
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2 amended
§ 3	§ 3 amended

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Article 108 Redirection	RE – Article 405 – Redirection
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Chapter IV	
Operations at the collecting office	
Article 109 Conversion. Treatment of payment instruments	RE – Article 401 – Conversion. Treatment of payment instruments
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5	§ 5 amended
§ 6	§ 6
Article 110 Treatment of irregularities	RE – Article 402 – Treatment of irregularities
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
§ 4	§ 4
§ 5	§ 5
Article 111 Payment period. Return to origin	RE – Article 403 – Payment period. Return to origin
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3
Article 112 Destruction or replacement of payment instrument forms	RE – Article 404 – Destruction or replacement of payment instrument forms
§ 1 a, b, c	§ 1 a, b, c
§ 2	§ 2
Article 113 Undelivered or uncollected card money orders	RE – Article 601 – COD money orders undelivered, uncollected or not received
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
Article 114 COD money orders not received by payees	RE – Article 601, § 3
Chapter V	
Accounting	
Article 115 Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to card money orders	RE – Article 701 – Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to COD money orders exchanged direct
§ 1	§ 1
§ 2	§ 2
§ 3	§ 3 amended
§ 4	§ 4

References to the 1984 Hamburg text	References to the text as recast by the EC
Chapter VI	
Special provisions for COD list money orders	
Article 116 Offices of exchange for COD list money orders	RE – Article 501 – Offices of exchange for COD money orders exchanged by means of lists
Article 117 Preparation and transmission of COD lists § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5 § 6 § 7	RE – Article 502 – Preparation and transmission of COD lists § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4 § 5 § 6 § 7
Article 118 Special COD lists	RE – Article 502, § 8
Article 119 Verification and correction of COD lists	RE – Article 503 – Treatment of COD lists § 1
Article 120 Payment of COD list money orders	RE – Article 503, § 2
Article 121 Undelivered or uncollected money orders § 1 } § 2 }	RE – Article 503, § 3
Article 122 Preparation and settlement of accounts § 1 § 2 § 3 § 4	RE – Article 702 – Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to COD money orders exchanged by means of lists § 1 § 2 § 3 amended § 4
Chapter VII	
Final provisions	
Article 123 Entry into force and duration of the Regulations § 1 § 2	RE – Article 903 – Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations § 1 § 2

CONTENTS

Art 1 - Purpose of the Agreement

Art 2 - Definition of the service

RE - Art 201 - Items accepted
RE - Art 202 - Forms for the use of the public

Art 3 - Role of the office of posting of the items

RE - Art 301 - Indications to be given on the items and dispatch notes
RE - Art 302 - Labels
RE - Art 303 - Forms to be attached to the items
RE - Art 304 - Transmission of unregistered letter-post items on which a COD charge is payable
RE - Art 305 - Cancellation or alteration of the COD amount

Art 4 - Role of the office of destination of the items

RE - Art 401 - Conversion - Treatment of payment instruments
RE - Art 402 - Treatment of irregularities
RE - Art 403 - Payment period - Return to origin
RE - Art 404 - Destruction or replacement of payment instruments
RE - Art 405 - Redirection

Art 5 - Transmission of COD money orders

RE - Art 501 - Offices of exchange for COD money orders exchanged by means of lists
RE - Art 502 - Preparation and transmission of COD lists
RE - Art 503 - Treatment of COD lists

Art 6 - Settling with senders of items

RE - Art 601 - COD money orders undelivered, uncollected or not received

Art 7 - Remuneration - Preparation and settlement of accounts

RE - Art 701 - Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to COD money orders exchanged direct
RE - Art 702 - Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to COD money orders exchanged by means of lists

Art 8 - Liability

Art 9 - Final provisions

RE - Art 901 - Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of certain Agreements
RE - Art 902 - Information to be supplied by administrations
RE - Art 903 - Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations

Present text	Proposed text
Cash-on-Delivery Agreement	Cash-on-Delivery Agreement
The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the member countries of the Union, having regard to article 22, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, have, by common consent and subject to the provisions of article 25, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, drawn up the following Agreement:	The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the member countries of the Union, having regard to article 22, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, have, by common consent and subject to the provisions of article 25, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, drawn up the following Agreement:
Deteiled Regulations of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement	Detailed Regulations[1] of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement
Having regard to article 22, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, the undersigned, on behalf of their respective postal administrations, have by common consent drawn up the following measures for ensuring the implementation of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement:	Having regard to article 22, paragraph 5, of the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on 10 July 1964, the undersigned, on behalf of their respective postal administrations, have by common consent drawn up the following measures for ensuring the implementation of the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement:
Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement	Article 1 – Purpose of the Agreement
This Agreement shall govern the exchange of cash-on-delivery items that contracting countries agree to set up in their reciprocal relations.	This Agreement shall govern the exchange of cash-on-delivery items that contracting countries agree to set up in their reciprocal relations.
Article 5 – Methods of settling with the sender	Article 2 – Definition of the service
The funds intended for the sender of the items may be sent to him: a by COD money order, the amount of which shall be paid in cash in the country of origin of the item; however, if the regulations of the paying administration so permit, this amount may be paid into a postal giro account held in that country; b by COD inpayment money order, the amount of which shall be entered to the credit of a postal giro account held in the country of origin of the item, if the regulations of that country's administration so permit; c by transfer or inpayment to a postal giro account held either in the collecting country or in the country of origin of the item if the administrations concerned allow such procedures.	1 Certain letter-post and parcel-post items may be sent cash-on-delivery. 2 The funds intended for the sender of the items may be sent to him: a by COD money order, the amount of which shall be paid in cash in the country of origin of the item; however, if the regulations of the paying administration so permit, this amount may be paid into a postal giro account held in that country; b by COD inpayment money order, the amount of which shall be entered to the credit of a postal giro account held in the country of origin of the item, if the regulations of that country's administration so permit; c by transfer or inpayment to a postal giro account held either in the collecting country or in the country of origin of the item if the administrations concerned allow such procedures.

[1] The articles in these Detailed Regulations are marked: "RE – Article ...".

Present text	Proposed text
Article 2 – Items accepted	RE – Article 201 – Items accepted
1 Unregistered letter-post items whose COD amount does not exceed 100 francs (32.67 SDR), registered items, insured letters and postal parcels, which fulfil the conditions laid down in the Convention or the Postal Parcels Agreement may be sent cash-on-delivery.	1 Unregistered letter-post items whose COD amount does not exceed 100 francs (32.67 SDR), registered items, insured letters and postal parcels which fulfil the conditions laid down in the Convention or the Postal Parcels Agreement may be sent cash-on-delivery.
2 Administrations shall be entitled to restrict the cash-on-delivery service to some only of the above-mentioned categories of item.	2 Administrations shall be entitled to restrict the cash-on-delivery service to some only of the above-mentioned categories of item.
Article 102 – Forms for the use of the public	RE – Article 202 – Forms for the use of the public
For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public: R 3 (International COD money order, letter-post service), R 4 (International COD money order, postal parcels service), R 6 (International COD inpayment money order, letter-post service), R 7 (International COD inpayment money order, postal parcels service), R 8 (International COD money order to be filled in by machine, letter-post service), R 9 (International COD money order to be filled in by machine, postal parcels service).	For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public: R 3 (International COD money order, letter-post service), R 4 (International COD money order, postal parcels service), R 6 (International COD inpayment money order, letter-post service), R 7 (International COD inpayment money order, postal parcels service), R 8 (International COD money order to be filled in by machine, letter-post service), R 9 (International COD money order to be filled in by machine, postal parcels service).

Present text	Proposed text
Article 4 – Currency In the absence of special agreement, the COD amount shall be expressed in the currency of the country of origin of the item; however, if the COD amount is paid in or transferred to a postal giro account held in the collecting country, this amount shall be expressed in the currency of that country.	Article 3 – Role of the office of posting of the items 1 In the absence of special agreement, the COD amount shall be expressed in the currency of the country of origin of the item; however, if the COD amount is paid in or transferred to a postal giro account held in the /.../ country of destination, this amount shall be expressed in the currency of that country.
Article 3 When the COD amount is paid by COD money order, the amount of the latter may not exceed the maximum adopted in the collecting country for the issue of the money orders intended for the country of origin of the item. However, when payment to the sender is made by COD inpayment money order or by transfer, the maximum amount may be adjusted to the amount fixed for inpayment money orders or transfers. In both cases, a higher maximum may be mutually agreed on.	2 When the COD amount is paid by COD money order, the amount of the latter may not exceed the maximum adopted in the /.../ country of destination for the issue of the money orders intended for the country of origin of the item. However, when payment to the sender is made by COD inpayment money order or by transfer, the maximum amount may be adjusted to the amount fixed for inpayment money orders or transfers. In both cases, a higher maximum may be mutually agreed on.
Article 7 1 The administration of origin of the item shall freely decide the charge to be paid by the sender, in addition to the postal charges payable on the category to which the item belongs, when payment is made by COD money order or COD inpayment money order.	3 The administration of origin of the item shall freely decide the charge to be paid by the sender, in addition to the postal charges payable on the category to which the item belongs, when payment is made by COD money order or COD inpayment money order. The charge payable on a COD item paid for by COD inpayment money order shall be lower than that which would be payable on an item of the same amount paid for by COD money order.
2 The charge payable on a COD item paid for by COD inpayment money order shall be lower than that which would be payable on an item of the same amount paid for by COD money order.	
Article 8 1 The sender of a COD item may, under the conditions prescribed in article 33 of the Convention, ask for the COD amount to be cancelled, reduced or increased.	4 The sender of a COD item may, under the conditions prescribed in article 33 of the Convention, ask for the COD amount to be cancelled, reduced or increased. If the COD amount is increased, the sender shall pay, on the increase, the charge mentioned in paragraph 3 above; this charge shall not be collected when the amount is to be credited to a postal giro account by means of an inpayment form or an advice of inpayment or transfer.
2 If the COD amount is increased, the sender shall pay, on the increase, the charge mentioned in article 7, paragraph 1; this charge shall not be collected when the amount is to be credited to a postal giro account by means of an inpayment form or an advice of inpayment or transfer.	
Article 7 4 If the COD amount is to be paid by means of an inpayment form or an advice of inpayment or transfer to be credited to a postal giro account either in the collecting country or in the country of origin of the item, a set charge of 50 centimes (0.16 SDR) at most shall be collected from the sender.	5 If the COD amount is to be paid by means of an inpayment form or an advice of inpayment or transfer to be credited to a postal giro account either in the collecting country or in the country of origin of the item, a set charge of 50 centimes (0.16 SDR) at most shall be collected from the sender.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 103 – Indications to be given on the items and dispatch notes	RE – Article 301 – Indications to be given on the items and dispatch notes
1 Unregistered and registered items, insured letters, postal parcels on which a COD charge is payable and the corresponding dispatch notes shall bear very prominently, on the address side in the case of the items, the heading *"Remboursement"* (COD) followed by the COD amount in roman letters and arabic numerals, without erasure or alteration, even if certified. The entry relating to the COD amount may not be made in pencil or indelible pencil; however, service instructions may be made with an indelible pencil.	1 Unregistered and registered items, insured letters, postal parcels on which a COD charge is payable and the corresponding dispatch notes shall bear very prominently, on the address side in the case of the items, the heading *"Remboursement"* (COD) followed by the COD amount in roman letters and arabic numerals. The entry of the amount shall be made in ink without scratching out, erasure, or alteration, even if certified.
2 The COD amount and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in words in the language prescribed by the administration of origin. The amount given in words may be written digit by digit separately. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the unit provided that it is usual and does not create confusion. In the sum in numerals, fractions of the currency unit shall be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in words, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures after the indication of the number of currency units.	2 The COD amount and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in words in the language prescribed by the administration of origin. The amount given in words may be written digit by digit separately. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the unit provided that it is usual and does not create confusion. In the sum in numerals, fractions of the currency unit shall be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in words, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures after the indication of the number of currency units.
3 The sender shall write on the address side of the item and, in the case of a parcel, on the front of the dispatch note his name and address in roman letters. When the sum collected is to be entered to the credit of a postal giro account, the item and, where applicable, the dispatch note shall also bear on the address side the following wording in French or in another language known in the country of destination *"A porter au crédit du compte courant postal No ... de M ... à ... tenu par le bureau de chèques de ..."* (Credit to postal giro account No ... of Mr ... at ... held by giro centre of ...).	3 The sender shall write on the address side of the item and, in the case of a parcel, on the front of the dispatch note his name and address in roman letters. When the sum collected is to be entered to the credit of a postal giro account, the item and, where applicable, the dispatch note shall also bear on the address side the following wording in French or in another language known in the country of destination *"A porter au crédit du compte courant postal No ... de M ... à ... tenu par le bureau de chèques de ..."* (Credit to postal giro account No ... of Mr ... at ... held by giro centre of ...).

Present text	Proposed text
Article 104 – Labels	RE – Article 302 – Labels
1 When a COD charge is payable on them, letter-post items shall bear, 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, an orange label in the form of the annexed specimen R 1. The C 4 label provided for in article 131, paragraph 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (or impression of the special stamp instead) shall be applied wherever possible in the top corner of the R 1 label; however, administrations may use, instead of the two above-mentioned labels, a single label in the form of the annexed specimen R 2 bearing in roman letters the name of the office of origin, the letter R, the serial number of the item and an orange triangle containing the word *"Remboursement"* (COD).	1 When a COD charge is payable on them, letter-post items shall bear, 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, an orange label in the form of the annexed specimen R 1. The C 4 label provided for in article 131, paragraph 4, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention (or impression of the special stamp instead) shall be applied wherever possible in the top corner of the R 1 label; however, administrations may use, instead of the two above-mentioned labels, a single label in the form of the annexed specimen R 2 bearing in roman letters the name of the office of origin, the letter R, the serial number of the item and an orange triangle containing the word *"Remboursement"* (COD).
2 COD postal parcels and their dispatch notes shall bear the R 1 label on the address side.	2 COD postal parcels and their dispatch notes shall bear the R 1 label on the address side.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 105 – Forms to be attached to the items	RE – Article 303 – Forms to be attached to the items
1 Apart from the cases provided for in paragraphs 4 and 6, every COD item shall be accompanied by a COD money order form in strong cardboard conforming to the annexed specimens R 3, R 6 or R 8, light green in the case of a letter-post item and conforming to the annexed specimens R 4, R 7 or R 9, white in the case of a parcel. The money order form shall bear the indication of the COD amount in the currency of the country of origin of the item and, as a general rule, show the sender of that item as the payee of the money order.	1 Apart from the cases provided for in paragraphs 4 and 6, every COD item shall be accompanied by a COD money order form in strong cardboard conforming to the annexed specimens R 3, R 6 or R 8, light green in the case of a letter-post item and conforming to the annexed specimens R 4, R 7 or R 9, white in the case of a parcel. The money order form shall bear the indication of the COD amount in the currency of the country of origin of the item and, as a general rule, show the sender of that item as the payee of the money order.
2 When the amount of the COD money order can be entered to the credit of a postal giro account held in the country of origin of the item, the sender wishing to take advantage of this facility shall give on the instrument, instead of his address, the holder and number of the postal giro account as well as the centre holding this account.	2 When the amount of the COD money order can be entered to the credit of a postal giro account held in the country of origin of the item, the sender wishing to take advantage of this facility shall give on the instrument, instead of his address, the name of the holder and the number of the postal giro account to be credited as well as the centre holding this account.
3 Each administration may have money orders relating to items originating in its country addressed to the office of origin of the item or to any other of its offices. In that case, the name of the office shall be given on the R 3, R 4, R 6, R 7, R 8 or R 9 form.	3 Each administration may have money orders relating to items originating in its country addressed to the office of origin of the item or to any other of its offices. In that case, the name of the office shall be given on the R 3, R 4, R 6, R 7, R 8 or R 9 form.
4 If the sender asks for the COD amount to be paid into a postal giro account held in the collecting country, the item shall in the absence of a special agreement, be accompanied by an inpayment form of the type prescribed by the regulations of that country. This form shall name the holder of the account to be credited and contain any other particulars required by the form apart from the amount to be credited which, after collection, shall be entered by the administration of destination of the item. If the inpayment form has a counterfoil, the sender shall write thereon his name, address and any other particulars he thinks necessary.	4 If the sender asks for the COD amount to be paid into a postal giro account held in the /.../ country of destination, the item shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be accompanied by an inpayment form of the type prescribed by the regulations of that country. This form shall name the holder of the account to be credited and contain any other particulars required by the form apart from the amount to be credited which, after collection, shall be entered by the administration of destination of the item. If the inpayment form has a counterfoil, the sender shall write thereon his name, address and any other particulars he thinks necessary.
5 The money order shall be firmly attached to the item or, in the case of a parcel, to the dispatch note; the same shall apply, where appropriate, to the inpayment form.	5 The money order shall be firmly attached to the item or, in the case of a parcel, to the dispatch note; the same shall apply, where appropriate, to the inpayment form.
6 No form shall be attached to the item or to the dispatch note if the sender, pursuant to article 5, c, of the Agreement, asks for the COD amount to be paid into a postal giro account held in the country of origin of the item or transferred to a postal giro account.	6 No form shall be attached to the item or to the dispatch note if the sender, pursuant to article 2, c, of the Agreement, asks for the COD amount to be paid into a postal giro account held in the country of origin of the item or transferred to a postal giro account.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 106 – Transmission of unregistered letter-post items on which a COD charge is payable	RE – Article 304 – Transmission of unregistered letter-post items on which a COD charge is payable
Unregistered letter-post items on which a COD charge is payable shall be inserted in mails in accordance with article 159 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.	Unregistered letter-post items on which a COD charge is payable shall be inserted in mails in accordance with article 159 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.
Article 107 – Cancellation or alteration of the COD amount	RE – Article 305 – Cancellation or alteration of the COD amount
1 Every request for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount shall be subject to article 144 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.	1 Every request for cancellation or alteration of the COD amount shall be subject to article 144 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.
2 In the case of a telegraphic request, this shall be confirmed by the first post by a postal request accompanied by the facsimile referred to in the above-mentioned article 144, paragraph 1. The collecting office shall hold the item until receipt of this confirmation; the collecting administration may, on its own responsibility, act on the telegraphic request without waiting for confirmation by post.	2 In the case of a telegraphic request, this shall be confirmed by the first post by a postal request accompanied by the facsimile referred to in article 144, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention. The /.../ office of destination shall hold the item until receipt of this confirmation; the /.../ administration of destination may, on its own responsibility, act on the telegraphic request without waiting for confirmation by post.
3 If the COD amount is to be settled by money order, the postal request for alteration shall be accompanied by a new R 3, R 4, R 6, R 7, R 8 or R 9 form, as the case may be, giving the corrected amount. In the case of a telegraphic request, the COD money order shall be replaced by the collecting office under the conditions laid down in article 112, paragraph 2.	3 If the COD amount is to be settled by money order, the postal request for alteration shall be accompanied by a new R 3, R 4, R 6, R 7, R 8 or R 9 form, as the case may be, giving the corrected amount. In the case of a telegraphic request, the COD money order shall be replaced by the /.../ office of destination under the conditions laid down in article RE – 404, paragraph 2.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 9 – COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders	Article 4 – Role of the office of destination of the items
2 Subject to the reservations made in the Detailed Regulations, COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders shall be subject to the provisions laid down in the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement.	1 Subject to the reservations made in the Detailed Regulations, COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders shall be subject to the provisions laid down in the Money Orders /.../ Agreement.
Article 7	2 COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders shall automatically be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the paying office or to the giro centre responsible for crediting the accounts.
3 COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders shall automatically be sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the paying office or to the giro centre responsible for crediting the accounts.	3 Furthermore, for the transfers or inpayments mentioned in article 3, paragraph 5, the administration of the /.../ country of destination shall collect on the COD amount the following charges:
5 Furthermore, for the transfers or inpayments mentioned in paragraph 4, the administration of the collecting country shall collect on the COD amount the following charges:	a a set charge of 2 francs (0.65 SDR) at most;
a a set charge of 2 francs (0.65 SDR) at most;	b any internal charge payable on transfers or inpayments when they are made to the credit of a postal giro account held in the /.../ country of destination;
b any internal charge payable on transfers or inpayments when they are made to the credit of a postal giro account held in the collecting country;	c the charge payable on international transfers or inpayments when they are made to the credit of a postal giro account in the country of origin of the item.
c the charge payable on international transfers or inpayments when they are made to the credit of a postal giro account in the country of origin of the item.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 109 – Conversion. Treatment of payment instruments	RE – Article 401 – Conversion. Treatment of payment instruments
1 In the absence of special agreement, the COD amount expressed in the currency of the country of origin of the item shall be converted into the currency of the collecting country by the postal administration of the latter country; this administration shall use the conversion rate it uses for money orders intended for the country of origin of the item.	1 In the absence of special agreement, the COD amount expressed in the currency of the country of origin of the item shall be converted into the currency of the /.../ country of destination by the postal administration of the latter country; this administration shall use the conversion rate it uses for money orders intended for the country of origin of the item.
2 Immediately after collecting the COD amount, the collecting office or any other office appointed by the collecting administration shall fill in the *"Indications de service"* (Service instructions) part of the COD money order and, after applying its date-stamp, shall send it without charge to the address on it or to its office of exchange, as the case may be.	2 Immediately after collecting the COD amount, the /.../ office of destination or any other office appointed by the /.../ administration of destination shall fill in the *"Indications de service"* (Service instructions) part of the COD money order and, after applying its date-stamp, shall send it without charge to the address on it or to its office of exchange, as the case may be.
3 In the case of redirection and subject to article 108, paragraph 2, the administration of new destination shall follow the same procedure as if the items had been sent to it direct.	3 In the case of redirection and subject to article RE – 405, paragraph 2, the administration of new destination shall follow the same procedure as if the items had been sent to it direct.
4 COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders shall be automatically sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the paying office or to the giro centre responsible for crediting the accounts.	4 COD money orders and COD inpayment money orders shall be automatically sent by the quickest route (air or surface) to the paying office or to the giro centre responsible for crediting the accounts.
5 If the funds collected are paid into or transferred to a postal giro account, the advice of transfer or inpayment intended for the holder of the account shall bear on the front the word *"Remboursement"* (COD) and, on the back, the category, the number of the COD item and, if applicable, the name of the addressee of the item.	5 If the funds collected are paid into or transferred to a postal giro account, the office of destination shall enter on the advice of transfer or inpayment intended for the holder of the account the following indications: on the front, the word *"Remboursement"* (COD) and, on the back, the category, the number of the COD item and, if applicable, the name of the addressee of the item.
6 Inpayment forms for COD items the amount of which is to be entered to the credit of a postal giro account in the collecting country shall be treated according to the regulations of that country.	6 Inpayment forms for COD items the amount of which is to be entered to the credit of a postal giro account in the /.../ country of destination shall be treated according to the regulations of that country.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 110 – Treatment of irregularities	RE – Article 402 – Treatment of irregularities
1 In case of discrepancy between the indications of the COD amount on the item, on the one hand, and on the money order or dispatch note, on the other, the higher figure shall be collected from the addressee.	1 In case of discrepancy between the indications of the COD amount on the item, on the one hand, and on the money order or dispatch note, on the other, the higher figure shall be collected from the addressee.
2 If the sender refuses to pay that sum, the item may, subject to paragraph 5, be delivered against payment of the lower figure, provided that he pledges to make, if necessary, an additional payment on receipt of information supplied by the administration of origin; if he does not accept this condition, delivery of the item shall be postponed.	2 If the sender refuses to pay that sum, the item may, subject to paragraph 5, be delivered against payment of the lower figure, provided that he pledges to make, if necessary, an additional payment on receipt of information supplied by the administration of origin; if he does not accept this condition, delivery of the item shall be postponed.
3 In every case, a request for information shall be sent immediately, by the quickest route (air or surface), to the service indicated by the administration of origin, which shall reply as soon as possible and by the quickest route (air or surface), stating the exact COD amount and applying, where applicable, article 107, paragraph 3.	3 In every case, a request for information shall be sent immediately, by the quickest route (air or surface), to the service indicated by the administration of origin, which shall reply as soon as possible and by the quickest route (air or surface), stating the exact COD amount and applying, where applicable, article RE – 305, paragraph 3.
4 Dispatch of the COD money order, the inpayment form or the transfer order shall be postponed until receipt of the reply to the request for information.	4 Dispatch of the COD money order, the inpayment form or the transfer order shall be postponed until receipt of the reply to the request for information.
5 When the addressee is a transient or has to leave, payment of the higher figure shall always be required; in the case of refusal, the item shall not be delivered until receipt of the reply to the request for information.	5 When the addressee is a transient or has to leave, payment of the higher figure shall always be required; in the case of refusal, the item shall not be delivered until receipt of the reply to the request for information.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 111 – Payment period. Return to origin	RE – Article 403 – Payment period – Return to origin
1 The COD amount shall be paid within seven days reckoned from the day after the arrival of the item at the collecting office; this period may be extended to one month at most when the legislation of the collecting country so permits.	1 The COD amount shall be paid within seven days reckoned from the day after the arrival of the item at the /.../ office of destination; this period may be extended to one month at most when the legislation of the /.../ country of destination so permits.
2 If a letter-post item is involved, it shall be returned to the office of origin upon expiry of the payment period; the sender may, however, ask in a note for the immediate return of the article if the addressee will not pay the COD amount at the first presentation. The article shall also be returned immediately if the addressee, upon presentation, categorically refuses all payment. The reasons for return shall in all cases be indicated on the item, pursuant to article 143 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.	2 If a letter-post item is involved, it shall be returned to the office of origin upon expiry of the payment period; the sender may, however, ask in a note for the immediate return of the article if the addressee will not pay the COD amount at the first presentation. The article shall also be returned immediately if the addressee, upon presentation, categorically refuses all payment. The reasons for return shall in all cases be indicated on the item, pursuant to article 143 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.
3 If a parcel is involved, it shall be treated upon expiry of the payment period in accordance with articles 22, 25, paragraphs 2 and 3, 28 and 29 of the Postal Parcels Agreement; the sender may, however, ask for the instructions given by him by virtue of article 106, paragraph 7, of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement to be carried out immediately if the addressee will not pay the COD amount at the first presentation. These instructions shall also be carried out immediately if the addressee, upon presentation, categorically refuses all payment. If, in reply to an advice of non-delivery, the sender has given instructions to the collecting office, the above-mentioned periods shall be reckoned from the day after arrival of these instructions.	3 If a parcel is involved, it shall be treated upon expiry of the payment period in accordance with articles 22, 25, paragraphs 2 and 3, 28 and 29 of the Postal Parcels Agreement; the sender may, however, ask for the instructions given by him by virtue of article 106, paragraph 7, of the Detailed Regulations of the Postal Parcels Agreement to be carried out immediately if the addressee will not pay the COD amount at the first presentation. These instructions shall also be carried out immediately if the addressee, upon presentation, categorically refuses all payment. If, in reply to an advice of non-delivery, the sender has given instructions to the /.../ office of destination, the above-mentioned periods shall be reckoned from the day after arrival of these instructions.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 112 – Destruction or replacement of payment instrument forms	RE – Article 404 – Destruction or replacement of payment instruments
1 The following shall be destroyed by the collecting administration: a any COD money order form which has become unusable because of discrepancy between the indications of the COD amount or as a result of cancellation or alteration of the amount; b any inpayment form which has become unusable because of cancellation of the COD amount; c any COD money order form or inpayment form relating to an item returned to origin for any reason.	1 The following shall be destroyed by the /.../ administration of destination: a any COD money order form which has become unusable because of discrepancy between the indications of the COD amount or as a result of cancellation or alteration of the amount; b any inpayment form which has become unusable because of cancellation of the COD amount; c any COD money order form or inpayment form relating to an item returned to origin for any reason.
2 When forms relating to COD items are mislaid, lost or destroyed before collection, the collecting office shall make duplicates of them on regulation forms.	2 When forms relating to COD items are mislaid, lost or destroyed before collection, the /.../ office of destination shall make duplicates of them on regulation forms.
Article 108 – Redirection	RE – Article 405 – Redirection
1 Any item on which a COD charge is payable may be redirected if the country of new destination provides, in its relations with the country of origin, the service for items of this type; in that case, the COD money order form shall remain attached to the item.	1 Any item on which a COD charge is payable may be redirected if the country of new destination provides, in its relations with the country of origin, the service for items of this type; in that case, the COD money order form shall remain attached to the item.
2 If the sender has asked for settlement by entry to the credit of a postal giro account and if the country of new destination does not allow this form of payment, article 11, paragraph 2, of the Agreement shall apply. The office of new destination shall convert the COD amount into the currency of its country, taking as a basis the rate specified in article 109, paragraph 1.	2 If the sender has asked for settlement by entry to the credit of a postal giro account and if the country of new destination does not allow this form of payment, article 6, paragraph 2, of the Agreement shall apply. The office of new destination shall convert the COD amount into the currency of its country, taking as a basis the rate specified in article RE – 401, paragraph 1.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 6 – Methods of exchanging money orders	Article 5 – Transmission of COD money orders
The exchange of COD money orders may be carried out by cards or lists, as administrations prefer. In the first case, the instruments shall be called "COD card money orders" and in the second "COD list money orders".	/.../ COD money orders may be transmitted either direct between the issuing office and the paying office or by means of lists, as administrations prefer. /.../
Article 116 – Offices of exchange for COD list money orders	RE – Article 501 – Offices of exchange for COD money orders exchanged by means of lists
"COD list money orders" shall be exchanged only through the intermediary of offices called "offices of exchange" designated by the administration of each of the contracting countries.	COD /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists shall be exchanged only through the intermediary of offices called "offices of exchange" designated by the administration of each of the contracting countries.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 117 – Preparation and transmission of COD lists	RE – Article 502 – Preparation and transmission of COD lists
1 Each office of exchange shall prepare, daily or upon agreed dates, MP 2 lists bearing the impression *"Remboursement"* (COD) and summarizing the COD list money orders sent to it by the collecting offices. If the money orders are not attached, the category and number of the COD items shall be noted in the "Remarks" column of the MP 2 list.	1 Each office of exchange shall prepare, daily or upon agreed dates, MP 2 lists bearing the impression *"Remboursement"* (COD) and summarizing the COD /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists sent to it by the /.../ offices of destination. If the money orders are not attached, the category and number of the COD items shall be noted in the "Remarks" column of the MP 2 list.
2 Every COD money order entered on a list shall bear a serial number called an international number; this number shall be assigned from an annual series beginning, by agreement between the administrations concerned, on 1 January or 1 July.	2 Every COD money order entered on a list shall bear a serial number called an international number; this number shall be assigned from an annual series beginning, by agreement between the administrations concerned, on 1 January or 1 July.
3 When the numbering changes, the first list which follows shall bear, in addition to its serial number, the last number of the preceding series.	3 When the numbering changes, the first list which follows shall bear, in addition to the first number of the new series, the last number of the preceding series.
4 The lists themselves shall be numbered according to the natural sequence of numbers, beginning on 1 January and 1 July of each year.	4 The lists themselves shall be numbered according to the natural sequence of numbers, beginning on 1 January and 1 July of each year.
5 The lists shall be transmitted to the corresponding office of exchange by the first post by the quickest route (air or surface) and, in the absence of special agreement, without the COD money orders relating thereto.	5 The lists shall be transmitted to the corresponding office of exchange by the first post by the quickest route (air or surface) and, in the absence of special agreement, without the COD money orders exchanged by means of those lists.
6 The corresponding office of exchange shall acknowledge receipt of each list by an appropriate entry on the first list dispatched in the opposite direction.	6 The corresponding office of exchange shall acknowledge receipt of each list by an appropriate entry on the first list dispatched in the opposite direction.
7 In the absence of special agreement, one list may be used for COD charges reiating to letter-post items and parcels.	7 In the absence of special agreement, one list may be used for COD charges relating to letter-post items and parcels.
Article 118	
A special MP 2 list shall be prepared for the money orders exempt from charges referred to in both article 16 of the Convention and article 7 of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement; the list shall be endorsed, at the top, *"Mandats exempts de taxe"* (Money orders exempt from charges).	8 A special MP 2 list shall be prepared for the money orders exempt from charges referred to in both article 16 of the Convention and article 4, paragraph 6, of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement; the list shall be endorsed, at the top, *"Mandats exempts de taxe"* (Money orders exempt from charges).

Present text	Proposed text
Article 119 – Verification and correction of COD lists	RE – Article 503 – Treatment of COD lists
Verification and correction of amounts and entries made in the COD lists as well as the treatment of other irregularities shall be subject to article 127 of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement.	1 Verification and correction of amounts and entries made in the COD lists as well as the treatment of other irregularities shall be subject to article RE – 502, paragraph 5, of the Detailed Regulations of the Money Orders /.../ Agreement.
Article 120	
Upon receipt of an MP 2 list, the office of exchange of the country of origin of the item shall, by means of a form selected by its administration according to its requirements, pay the payees of the COD list money orders.	2 Upon receipt of an MP 2 list, the office of exchange of the country of origin of the item shall, by means of a form selected by its administration according to its requirements, pay the payees of the COD money orders.
Article 121	
1 COD money orders which have been included in the lists but whose payment instruments it has not been possible to deliver to the payees shall be allocated to the administration of origin of the items.	3 COD money orders which have been included in the lists but whose payment instruments it has not been possible to deliver to the payees shall be allocated to the administration of origin of the items.The same shall apply in the case of payment instruments which have been delivered to the rightful owners but the amounts of which have not been collected.
2 The same shall apply in the case of payment instruments which have been delivered to the rightful owners but the amounts of which have not been collected.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 10 – Payment of COD money orders relating to parcels COD money orders relating to COD parcels shall be paid to senders under the conditions laid down by the administration of origin of the item.	Article 6 – Settling with senders of items 1 COD money orders relating to COD items shall be paid to senders under the conditions laid down by the administration of origin of the item.
Article 11 1 The amount of a COD money order which, for any reason, has not been paid to the payee shall be kept at his disposal by the administration of the country of origin of the item; it shall be permanently acquired by that administration upon expiry of the legal prescription period in force in that country. 2 When, for any reason, the inpayment or transfer to a postal giro account requested under article 5, b, cannot be carried out, the administration which collected the funds shall convert them into a COD money order made out to the sender of the item.	2 The amount of a COD money order which, for any reason, has not been paid to the payee shall be kept at his disposal by the administration of the country of origin of the item; it shall be permanently acquired by that administration upon expiry of the legal prescription period in force in that country. When, for any reason, the inpayment or transfer to a postal giro account requested under article 2, b, cannot be carried out, the administration which collected the funds shall prepare a COD money order for the corresponding amount made out to the sender of the item. **Reasons.** – The title of the new article 6 refers to items, a term which covers both parcels and letters. It was therefore considered appropriate to replace the word "parcels" by "items" in paragraph 1 to bring it into line with the title.
Article 113 – Undelivered or uncollected card money orders 1 COD money orders which it has not been possible to deliver to the payees shall, where applicable after being subjected to the formality of authorization to extend the validity period, be receipted by the administration of origin of the items to which these instruments refer and credited to the account of the administration which issued them. 2 The same shall apply to COD money orders which have been delivered to the rightful owners, but the amount of which has not been collected. Such instruments shall first be replaced by payment authorization prepared by the administration of origin of the money orders.	RE – Article 601 – COD money orders undelivered, uncollected or not received 1 COD money orders which it has not been possible to deliver to the payees shall, where applicable after being subjected to the formality of authorization to extend the validity period, be receipted by the administration of origin of the items to which these instruments refer and credited to the account of the administration which issued them. 2 The same shall apply to COD money orders which have been delivered to the rightful owners, but the amount of which has not been collected. Such instruments shall first be replaced by payment authorizations prepared by the administration of origin of the money orders.
Article 114 Any issued COD money order that is mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment may be replaced by a payment authorization issued by the collecting administration on a green form conforming to the annexed specimen R 10.	3 Any issued COD money order that is mislaid, lost or destroyed before payment may be replaced by a payment authorization issued by the /.../ administration of destination on a green form conforming to the annexed specimen R 10.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 17 – Remuneration of the collecting administration	Article 7 – Remuneration – Preparation and settlement of accounts
1 The administration of origin of the item shall allocate to the collecting administration, on the amount of the charges that it has collected in application of article 7, a remuneration the amount of which shall be fixed at 3 francs (0.98 SDR).	1 The administration of origin of the item shall allocate to the /.../ administration of destination, on the amount of the charges that it has collected in application of article 3, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, a remuneration the amount of which shall be fixed at 3 francs (0.98 SDR).
2 COD items paid for by COD inpayment money order shall give rise to the allocation of the same remuneration as that which is allocated when payment is made by COD money order.	2 COD items paid for by COD inpayment money order shall give rise to the allocation of the same remuneration as that which is allocated when payment is made by COD money order.
Article 115 – Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to card money orders	RE – Article 701 – Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to COD money orders exchanged direct
1 In the absence of special agreement, accounts relating to paid COD money orders shall be prepared on a form conforming to the annexed specimen R 5. If necessary, paid money orders shall be summarized on a special list conforming to the annexed specimen R 5bis, which shall be attached to the monthly account prepared in this case on a form conforming to the annexed specimen R 5ter.	1 In the absence of special agreement, accounts relating to paid COD money orders shall be prepared on a form conforming to the annexed specimen R 5. If necessary, paid money orders shall be summarized on a special list conforming to the annexed specimen R 5bis, which shall be attached to the monthly account prepared in this case on a form conforming to the annexed specimen R 5ter.
2 In the absence of special agreement, R 5 forms may be used for COD money orders relating to letter-post items or parcels.	2 In the absence of special agreement, R 5 forms may be used for COD money orders relating to letter-post items or parcels.
3 The paid and receipted COD money orders shall accompany the R 5 detailed account. They shall be entered in the alphabetical or numerical order of the issuing offices, as agreed, and according to the numerical order of entry in the registers of those offices, wherever possible in chronological order. The administration preparing the account shall deduct from its total debt the amount of the charges payable to the corresponding administration in accordance with article 17 of the Agreement.	3 The paid and receipted COD money orders shall accompany the R 5 detailed account. They shall be entered in the alphabetical or numerical order of the issuing offices, as agreed, and according to the numerical order of entry in the registers of those offices, wherever possible in chronological order. The administration preparing the account shall deduct from its total debt the amount of the charges payable to the corresponding administration in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1.
4 The balance of the R 5 account shall be added, wherever possible, to that of the monthly account for money orders prepared for the same period. Verification and settlement of the R 5 account shall be carried out in accordance with the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement and its Detailed Regulations.	4 The balance of the R 5 account shall be added, wherever possible, to that of the monthly account for money orders prepared for the same period. Verification and settlement of the R 5 account shall be carried out in accordance with the Money Orders /.../ Agreement and its Detailed Regulations.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 122 – Preparation and settlement of accounts	RE – Article 702 – Preparation and settlement of accounts relating to COD money orders exchanged by means of lists
1 Subject to the following special provisions, COD list money orders shall be subject, with regard to the preparation and settlement of accounts, to the provisions relating to list money orders contained in the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement.	1 Subject to the following special provisions, COD money orders exchanged by means of lists shall be subject, with regard to the preparation and settlement of accounts, to the provisions relating to /.../ money orders exchanged by means of lists contained in the Money Orders /.../ Agreement.
2 Each administration of origin of COD items shall prepare at the end of each month, for each administration of destination, an R 5 monthly account. The totals of the lists received during the month shall be recapitulated in this account.	2 Each administration of origin of COD items shall prepare at the end of each month, for each administration of destination, an R 5 monthly account. The totals of the lists received during the month shall be recapitulated in this account.
3 The administration preparing the account shall deduct from the total the amount of the charges payable to the corresponding administration in accordance with article 17 of the Agreement.	3 The administration preparing the account shall deduct from the total the amount of the remuneration payable to the corresponding administration in accordance with article 7 of the Agreement.
4 The balance of the R 5 account shall be added, wherever possible, to that of the monthly account for money orders prepared for the same period. Verification and settlement of the R 5 account shall be carried out in accordance with the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement and its Detailed Regulations.	4 The balance of the R 5 account shall be added, wherever possible, to that of the monthly account for money orders prepared for the same period. Verification and settlement of the R 5 account shall be carried out in accordance with the Money Orders /.../ Agreement and its Detailed Regulations.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 12 – Principle and extent of liability	Article 8 – Liability
1 Administrations shall be liable for the funds collected until the COD money order has been duly paid or until due entry to the credit of a postal giro account.	1 Administrations shall be liable for the funds collected until the COD money order has been duly paid or until due entry to the credit of the payee's postal giro account. Furthermore, administrations shall be liable, up to the COD amount, for the delivery of items without collection of funds or against collection of a sum lower than the COD amount. Administrations shall assume no liability for delays which may occur in the collection and dispatch of funds.
2 Furthermore, administrations shall be liable, up to the COD amount, for the delivery of items without collection of funds or against collection of a sum lower than the COD amount.	2 No indemnity shall be payable in respect of the COD amount: a if the failure to collect is due to an error or negligence on the part of the sender; b if the item has not been delivered because it falls within the prohibitions specified in the Convention – article 36, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, b, or in the Postal Parcels Agreement – article 19, a, ii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii and b, and article 23; c if no inquiry has been made within the period specified in article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
3 Administrations shall assume no liability for delays which may occur in the collection and dispatch of funds.	
Article 13 No indemnity shall be payable in respect of the COD amount: a if the failure to collect is due to an error or negligence on the part of the sender; b if the item has not been delivered because it falls within the prohibitions specified in the Convention – article 36, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, b, or in the Postal Parcels Agreement – article 19, a, ii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii and b, and article 23; c if no inquiry has been made within the period specified in article 42, paragraph 1, of the Convention.	
Article 14	
1 The obligation to pay the indemnity shall rest with the administration of origin of the item; that administration may exercise its right of recourse against the administration which was liable and which shall be bound to reimburse it, under the terms laid down in article 59 of the Convention, the sums paid out on its benalf.	3 The obligation to pay the indemnity shall rest with the administration of origin of the item; that administration may exercise its right of recourse against the administration which was liable and which shall be bound to reimburse it, under the terms laid down in article 59 of the Convention, the sums paid out on its behalf. The administration which finally bore the payment of the indemnity shall have the right of recourse, up to the amount of that indemnity, against the addressee, against the sender or against third parties. Article 58 of the Convention relating to the time allowed for payment of the indemnity for the loss of a registered item shall apply, for all categories of COD items, to the payment of the sums collected or the indemnity.
2 The administration which finally bore the payment of the indemnity shall have the right of recourse, up to the amount of that indemnity, against the addressee, against the sender or against third parties.	
3 Article 58 of the Convention relating to the time allowed for payment of the indemnity for the loss of a registered item shall apply, for all categories of COD items, to the payment of the sums collected or the indemnity.	
	4 The /.../ administration of destination shall not be liable for irregularities committed when it can: a prove that the error was due to the non-observance of a statutory provision by the administration of the country of origin; b establish that, at the time of transfer to its service, the item and, in the case of a postal parcel, the dispatch note relating thereto did not bear the regulation endorsements. When liability cannot be clearly assigned to one of the two administrations, they shall bear the loss equally.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 15 – Determination of liability with regard to collection 1 The collecting administration shall not be liable for irregularities committed when it can: a prove that the error was due to the non-observance of a statutory provision by the administration of the country of origin; b establish that, at the time of transfer to its service, the item and, in the case of a postal parcel, the dispatch note relating thereto did not bear the regulation endorsements. 2 When liability cannot be clearly assigned to one of the two administrations, they shall bear the loss equally.	5 When the addressee returns an item which has been delivered to him without collection of the COD amount, the sender shall be advised that he may take possession of it within a period of three months, on condition that he drop all claim to payment of the COD amount or return the amount received by virtue of paragraph 1 above. If the sender takes delivery of the item, the amount reimbursed shall be repaid to the administration or administrations which bore the loss. If the sender does not take delivery of the item, it shall become the property of the administration or administrations which bore the loss.
Article 16 1 When the addressee returns an item which has been delivered to him without collection of the COD amount, the sender shall be advised that he may take possession of it within a period of three months, on condition that he drop all claim to payment of the COD amount or return the amount received by virtue of article 12, paragraph 2. 2 If the sender takes delivery of the item, the amount reimbursed shall be repaid to the administration or administrations which bore the loss. 3 If the sender does not take delivery of the item, it shall become the property of the administration or administrations which bore the loss.	

Present text	Proposed text
Article 18 – Application of the Convention and certain Agreements The Convention, the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement, the Giro Agreement and the Postal Parcels Agreement shall be applicable, where appropriate, in all cases which do not run counter to this Agreement.	Article 9 – Final provisions 1 The Convention, the Money Orders /.../ Agreement, the Giro Agreement and the Postal Parcels Agreement shall be applicable, where appropriate, in all cases which do not run counter to this Agreement.
Article 19 – Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations 1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.	2 Conditions for approval of proposals concerning this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations. 2.1 To become effective, proposals submitted to Congress relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall be approved by a majority of the member countries present and voting which are parties to the Agreement. At least half of these member countries represented at Congress shall be present at the time of voting.
2 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations shall obtain: a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions or amendments to articles 1 to 9, 11 to 17, 19 and 20 of this Agreement and article 123 of its Detailed Regulations; b two thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to the provisions of this Agreement other than those mentioned under a; c a majority of the votes, if they involve interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.	2.2 To become effective, proposals relating to the Detailed Regulations of this Agreement, which have been referred by Congress to the Executive Council for a decision or which are introduced between two Congresses, shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Executive Council which are parties to the Agreement. 2.3 To become effective, proposals introduced between two Congresses relating to this Agreement /.../ shall obtain: a unanimity of votes, if they involve the addition of new provisions /.../; b two thirds of the votes, if they involve amendments to the provisions of this Agreement /.../; c a majority of the votes, if they involve interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement /.../, except in the case of a dispute to be submitted to arbitration as provided for in article 32 of the Constitution.
Article 20 – Entry into force and duration of the Agreement This Agreement shall come into force on 1 January 1986 and shall remain in operation until the entry into force of the Acts of the next Congress.	3 This Agreement shall come into force on ..... and shall remain in operation until the entry into force of the Acts of the next Congress.
Article 18 – Application of the Convention and certain Agreements The Convention, the Money Orders and Postal Travellers' Cheques Agreement, the Giro Agreement and the Postal Parcels Agreement shall be applicable, where appropriate, in all cases which do not run counter to this Agreement.	RE – Article 901 – Application of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of certain Agreements In all cases not expressly governed by these Regulations the provisions of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, of the Money Oders Agreement, of the Giro Agreement and of the Postal Parcels Agreement shall be applicable to COD items.

Present text	Proposed text
Article 101 – Information to be supplied by administrations	RE – Article 902 – Information to be supplied by administrations
1 Each administration shall transmit to the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, any relevant information concerning the cash-on-delivery service.	1 Each administration shall transmit to the other administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, any relevant information concerning the cash-on-delivery service.
2 Any amendment shall be notified without delay.	2 Any amendment shall be notified without delay.
Article 123 – Entry into force and duration of the Regulations	RE – Article 903 – Entry into force and duration of the Regulations
1 These Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement comes into operation.	1 These Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Cash-on-Delivery Agreement comes into operation.
2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.	2 They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.
Done At Hamburg, 27 July 1984.	Done at Washington,

CASH-ON-DELIVERY, DETAILED REGULATIONS

RE – Article 202

Forms for the use of the public

NORWAY, SWITZERLAND **85 0202.1**

Supplement as follows:

For the purpose of applying article 10, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the following shall be considered as forms for the use of the public:
R3 (International COD money order, letter-post service),
R3bis (Photo-readable international COD money order (letter post/postal parcels)),
R4 (International COD money order, postal parcels service),
R6 (International COD inpayment money order, letter-post service),
R6bis (Photo-readable international COD inpayment money order (letter post/postal parcels)),
R7 (International COD inpayment money order, postal parcels service),
R8 (International COD money order to be filled in by machine, letter-post service),
R9 (International COD money order to be filled in by machine, postal parcels service),
R11 (Inquiry concerning a COD amount which has not reached the payee).

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposals on creating forms R 3bis, R 6bis and R 11.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.

RE – Article 301

Indications to be given on the items and dispatch notes

SWITZERLAND **85 0301.1**

Paragraph 2. Amend as follows:

2 The COD amount and the name of the currency unit shall be written out in words in the language prescribed by the administration of origin. The amount given in words may be written digit by digit separately. The amount shall also be given in numerals and, if necessary, with the abbreviation of the name of the currency unit in principle according to international standard ISO 4217. In the sum in numerals, fractions of the currency unit shall be expressed by means of two (or three) figures including zeros, corresponding to the tenths, hundredths (and thousandths). In the sum in words, where repetition of the fractions is not obligatory, they may be expressed in figures after the indication of the number of currency units.

Reasons. – The legislation in force stipulates the use of a "usual abbreviation". Yet experience shows that this notion proves too imprecise to guarantee a minimum of uniformity and clarity in the abbreviated indication of the monetary unit on COD items. It often varies with the language used and creates confusion when a distinction has to be made between different currencies bearing the same name (eg franc, crown, pound, dinar, etc). Also, some administrations already use the ISO alphabetic abbreviation in their international financial dealings. Consequently and by analogy with the similar proposals relating to the Money Orders and Giro Agreements, we consider it necessary also to regulate more specifically the use of monetary abbreviations on COD items and dispatch notes. The adoption of ISO standard 4217 seems to us the most appropriate measure in this case too.

Supported by. – Denmark, France, Germany, Fed Rep of, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Vatican.

RE – Article 303

Forms to be attached to the items

NORWAY, SWITZERLAND **85 0303.1**

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Word as follows:

1 Apart from the cases provided for in paragraphs 4 and 6, every COD item shall be accompanied:

– either by a COD money order form in strong cardboard conforming to the annexed specimens R 3, R 6 or R 8, light green in the case of a letter-post item, and conforming to the annexed specimens R 4, R 7 or R 9, white in the case of a parcel;

– or by a COD money order form in strong paper with a white ground conforming to the annexed specimens R 3bis or R 6bis, printed in light green and common to letter-post items and postal parcels.

The money order form shall bear the indication of the COD amount in the currency of the country of origin of the item and, as a general rule, show the sender of that item as the payee of the money order.

3 Each administration may have money orders relating to items originating in its country addressed to the office of origin of the item or to any other of its offices. In that case, the name of the office shall be given on the R 3, R 3bis, R 4, R 6, R 6bis, R 7, R 8 or R 9 form.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposals on creating forms R 3bis and R 6bis.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.

RE – Article 305

Cancellation or alteration of the COD amount

NORWAY, SWITZERLAND **85 0305.1**

Paragraph 3. Amend as follows:

3 If the COD amount is to be settled by money order, the postal request for alteration shall be accompanied by a /.../ R 3, R 3bis, R 4, R6, R 6bis, R 7, R 8 or R 9 form, as the case may be, giving the corrected amount. In the case of a telegraphic request, the COD money order shall be replaced by the /.../ office of destination under the conditions laid down in article RE – 404, paragraph 2.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposals on creating forms R 3bis and R 6bis.

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **85 0601.91**

Create the following article:

RE – Article 601bis

Inquiry concerning a COD amount which has not reached the payee

The sender of a COD item who has established that his item really has been delivered to the addressee but who, bearing in mind the periods mentioned in article RE 403, paragraph 1, has not yet come into possession of the COD amount may lodge an inquiry. An inquiry concerning a COD amount which has not reached the payee shall be prepared on an R 11 form and sent, as a general rule, to the office which delivered the COD item. Inquiries shall be sent automatically and always by the quickest route (air or surface) on the conditions laid down in the Convention, article 42. The form, duly completed by the services concerned, shall be returned by the quickest route (air or surface) to the office which prepared it.

Reasons. – This proposal is designed to amend existing procedures for dealing with inquiries about COD items so as to speed up the settlement of these disputes and reduce the cost. In this connection, a distinction should be made between two types of investigation:

i investigations concerning the COD item;

ii investigations concerning the COD amount.

At present, these inquiries are conducted by means of one and the same (C 9) form which follows the route covered by the COD item and then by the payment instrument. We want to create an investigation form (R 11) designed solely for investigations concerning the COD amount and initially excluding investigations concerning the actual item.

This procedure saves a considerable amount of time since most inquiries are about the loss of a COD instrument rather than the disappearance of an item.

Supported by. – France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Vatican.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY, FORMS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL **8900.1**

Recast of the Agreement and Detailed Regulations – Forms

List of forms

No	Title or nature of form	References
1	2	3
R 1	"COD" label	RE – Art 302, § 1
R 2	"R" label combined with name of office of origin, number of item and triangle bearing the indication "COD"	RE – Art 302, § 1
R 3	International COD money order (Letter-post items)	RE – Art 303, § 1
R 4	International COD money order (Postal parcels)	RE – Art 303, § 1
R 5	Detailed account – COD money orders	RE – Art 701, § 1
R 5bis	Summary list – COD money orders	RE – Art 701, § 1
R 5ter	Detailed account – COD money orders	RE – Art 701, § 1
R 6	International COD inpayment money order (Letter-post items)	RE – Art 303, § 1
R 7	International COD inpayment money order (Postal parcels)	RE – Art 303, § 1
R 8	International COD money order to be filled in by machine (Letter-post items)	RE – Art 303, § 1
R 9	International COD money order to be filled in by machine (Postal parcels)	RE – Art 303, § 1
R 10	Replacement of an international COD money order	RE – Art 601, § 3

Annexes: Forms R 1 to R 10 (see list of forms of the 19th Congress, Hamburg 1984).

NORWAY, SWITZERLAND **8903.91**

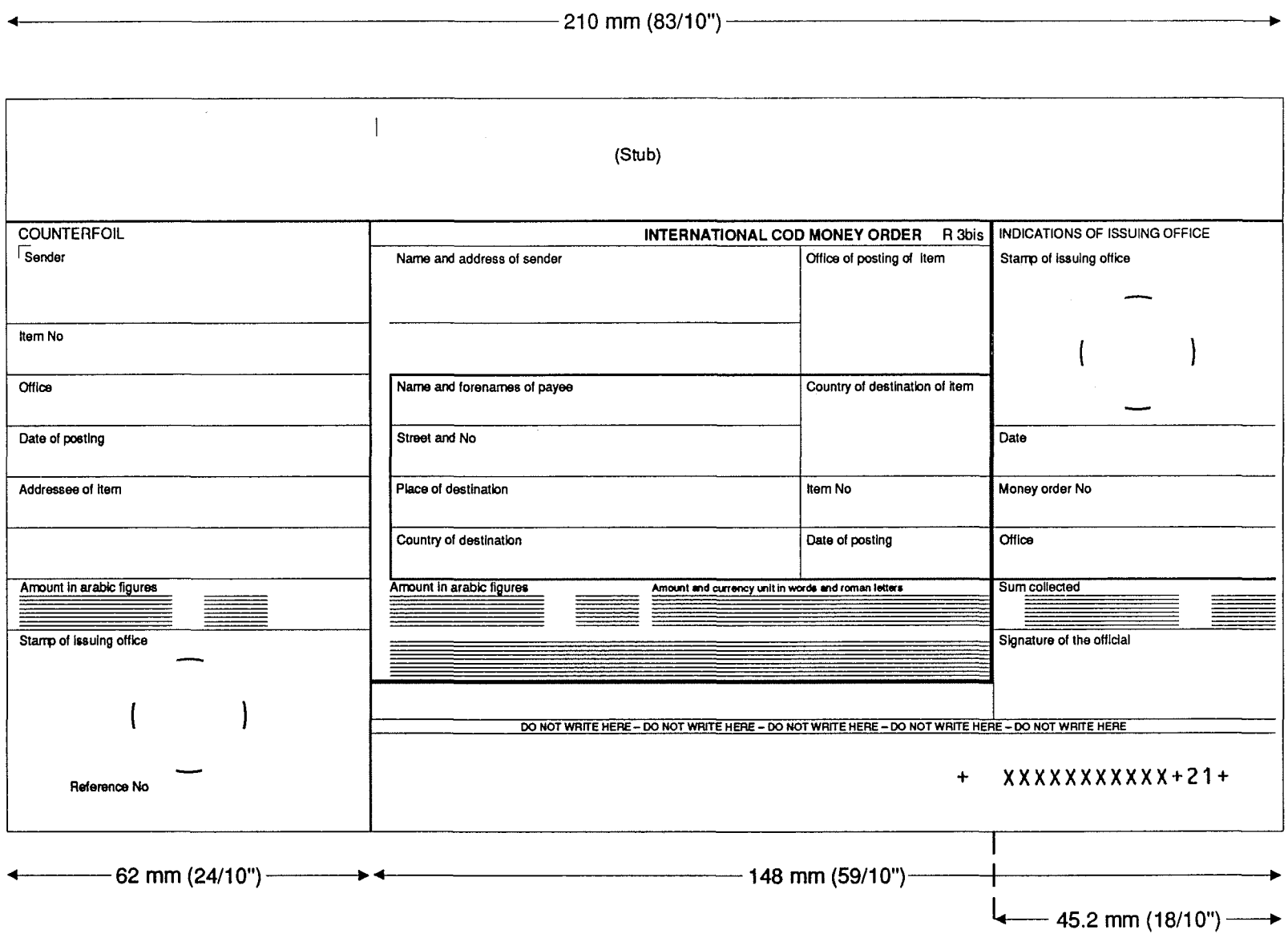
Create the following R 3bis form.

Reasons. – The adoption of the MP 1bis and MP 12bis forms by the 1984 Hamburg Congress initiated the necessary modernization of postal financial forms to adapt them to new technology, including informatics.
The modernization process begun in 1984 should now be continued by giving administrations which consider it necessary the option of using a COD money order form adapted to the needs of computerized processing.
For the sake of simplicity and in the hope of reducing the number of COD forms in future, we propose the creation of a new photo-readable COD money order form, common to letter-post items and parcels, viz the R 3bis form (Photo-readable international COD money order).
The main features of this new form are:

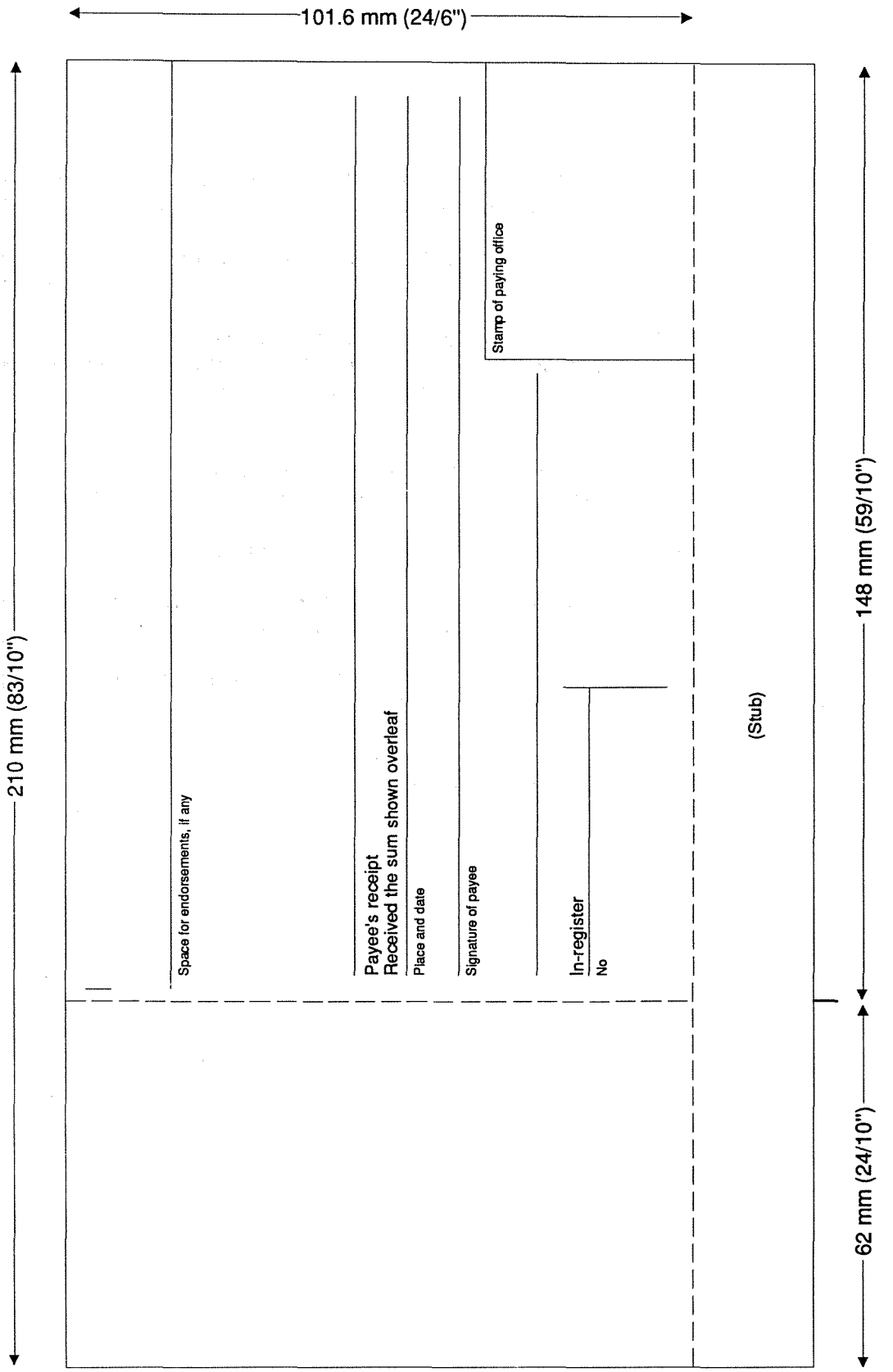
- it has a blank reading area for optical reading in the issuing and/or paying country;
- it may be given a unique serial number and a numeric code of the issuing country for ease of identification of each money order;
- it is green and can be printed on a security background, the model of which will be deposited with the International Bureau;
- it can be used to account for paid money orders using the present manual method, a simplified method based on the serial numbers, or a computerized method to be agreed between the administrations concerned.

The addition of such a form to COD items is only possible with the agreement of the country which delivers the item (country issuing the COD money order).

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.


210 mm (83/10")
(Stub)
COUNTERFOIL
Sender
Item No
Office
Date of posting
Addressee of item
Amount in arabic figures
Stamp of issuing office
Reference No
INTERNATIONAL COD MONEY ORDER R 3bis
Name and address of sender
Office of posting of item
Name and forenames of payee
Country of destination of item
Street and No
Place of destination
Item No
Country of destination
Date of posting
Amount in arabic figures
Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters
DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE
+ XXXXXXXXXXX+21+
INDICATIONS OF ISSUING OFFICE
Stamp of issuing office
Date
Money order No
Office
Sum collected
Signature of the official
101.6 mm (24/6")
62 mm (24/10")
148 mm (59/10")
45.2 mm (18/10")

R 3bis (back)


101.6 mm (24/6")
210 mm (83/10")
148 mm (59/10")
62 mm (24/10")
Space for endorsements, if any
Payee's receipt
Received the sum shown overleaf
Place and date
Signature of payee
Stamp of paying office
In-register
No
(Stub)

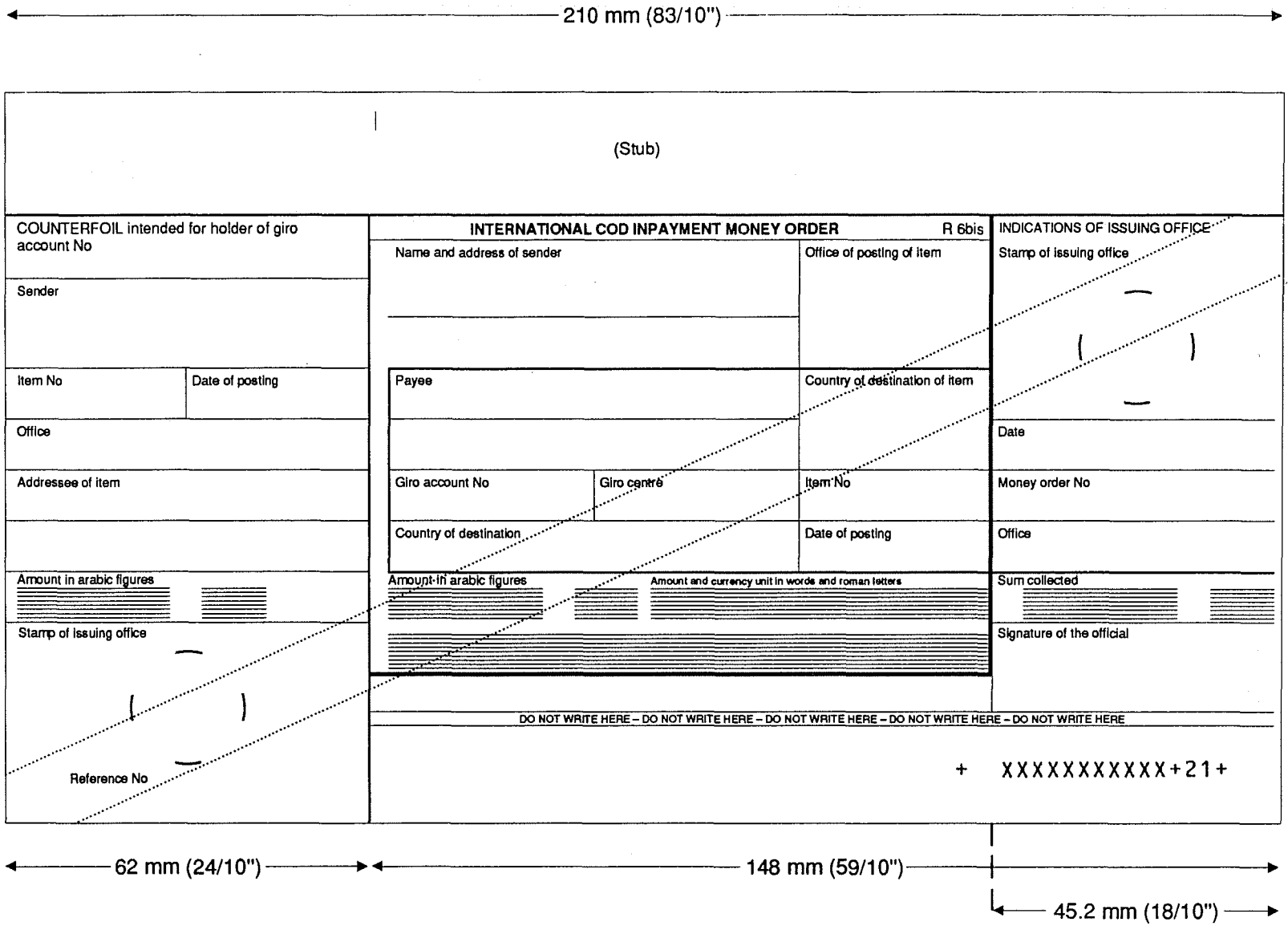
NORWAY, SWITZERLAND **8906.91**

Create the following R 6bis form.

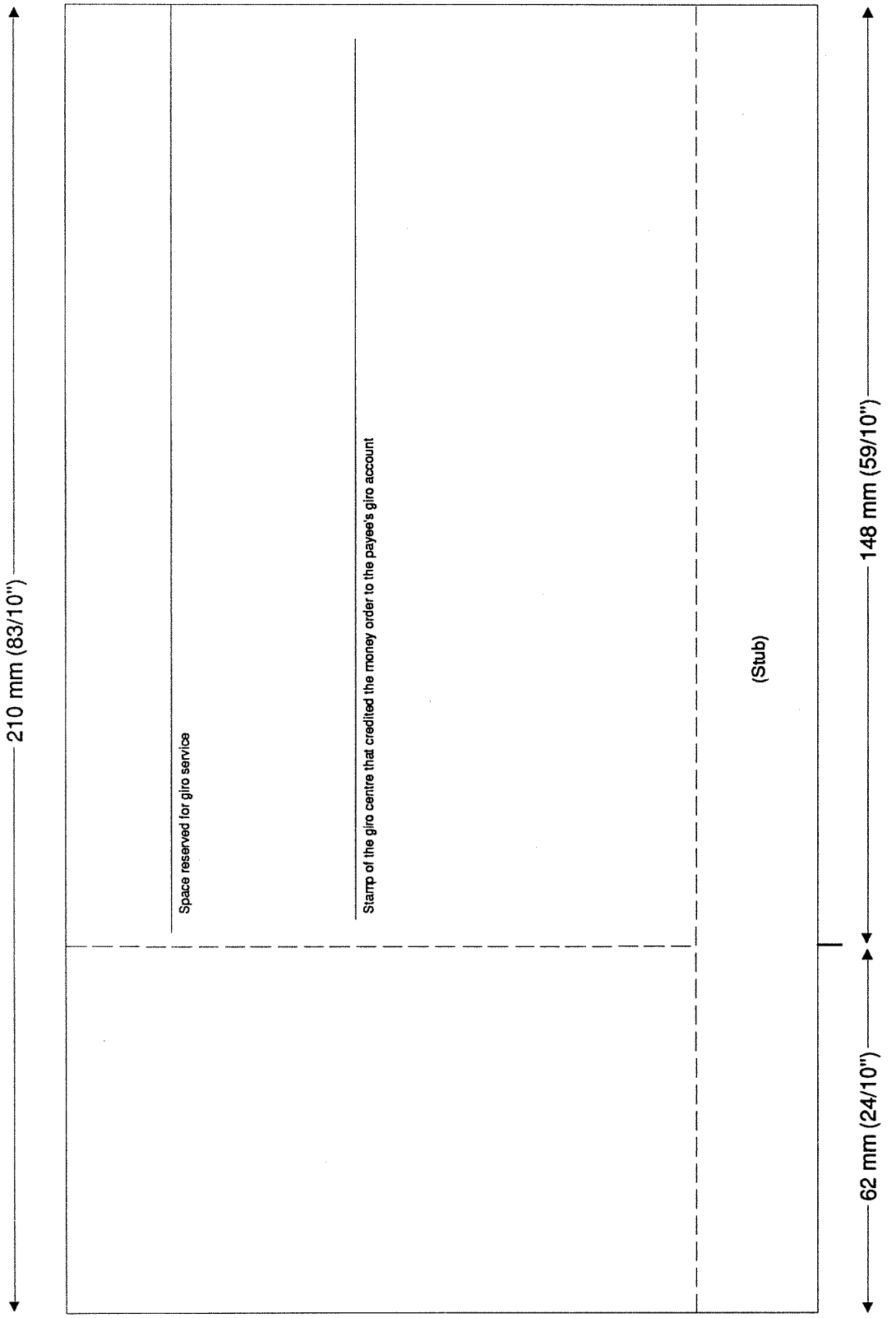
Reasons. – The adoption of the MP 1bis and MP 12bis forms by the 1984 Hamburg Congress initiated the necessary modernization of postal financial forms to adapt them to new technology, including informatics.
The modernization process begun in 1984 should now be continued by giving administrations which consider it necessary the option of using a COD money order form adapted to the needs of computerized processing.
For the sake of simplicity and in the hope of reducing the number of COD forms in future, we propose the creation of a new photo-readable COD money order form, common to letter-post items and parcels, viz the R 6bis form (Photo-readable international COD inpayment money order).
The main features of this new form are:
- it has a blank reading area for optical reading in the issuing and/or paying country;
- it may be given a unique serial number and a numeric code of the issuing country for ease of identification of each money order;
- it is green and can be printed on a security background, the model of which will be deposited with the International Bureau;
- it can be used to account for paid money orders using the present manual method, a simplified method based on the serial numbers, or a computerized method to be agreed between the administrations concerned.

The addition of such a form to COD items is only possible with the agreement of the country which delivers the item (country issuing the COD money order).

Supported by. – Austria, Denmark, Germany, Fed Rep of, Spain.


210 mm (83/10")
(Stub)
COUNTERFOIL intended for holder of giro account No
Sender
Item No
Date of posting
Office
Addressee of item
Amount in arabic figures
Stamp of issuing office
Reference No
INTERNATIONAL COD INPAYMENT MONEY ORDER
R 6bis
Name and address of sender
Office of posting of item
Payee
Country of destination of item
Giro account No
Giro centre
Item No
Country of destination
Date of posting
Amount in arabic figures
Amount and currency unit in words and roman letters
DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE – DO NOT WRITE HERE
+ XXXXXXXXXXX+21+
INDICATIONS OF ISSUING OFFICE
Stamp of issuing office
Date
Money order No
Office
Sum collected
Signature of the official
101.6 mm (24/6")
62 mm (24/10")
148 mm (59/10")
45.2 mm (18/10")

R 6bis (back)


101.6 mm (24/6")
210 mm (83/10")
148 mm (59/10")
62 mm (24/10")
Space reserved for giro service
Stamp of the giro centre that credited the money order to the payee's giro account
(Stub)

GERMANY, FED REP OF, SWITZERLAND **8911.91**

Create the following form R 11.

Reasons. – Consequence of the proposal on creating a new article 601bis.

Supported by. – France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Vatican.

Postal administration of origin

R 11

INQUIRY
COD amount which has not reached the payee

Service of origin	References

1 Particulars to be supplied by the service of origin of the item

Description of the item

☐ Letter ☐ Printed paper No ☐ Small packet ☐ Not registered No

☐ Registered No ..... ☐ Ordinary parcel ☐ No .....

☐ Insured parcel ☐ Insured letter

Weight of the item

Special particulars

☐ Airmail ☐ Express ☐ S.A.L. ☐

Date of posting of item	COD amount

Name and address of sender of item (payee of COD amount)

.....

.....

Giro account No

Name and address of addressee of COD item

.....

.....

The COD item was accompanied by a form

☐ R 3 ☐ R 4 ☐ R 6 ☐ R 7 ☐ ☐

Date

According to the inquirer's information, the item was delivered on

2 Particulars to be supplied by the service of destination of the item

Date

The item in question was duly delivered to the entitled person

The COD amount	Date	No of money order
☐ has been forwarded to the sender of the item		
☐ has been forwarded to the giro centre of		
☐ is forwarded by the attached money order		
☐ A duplicate was prepared on		

Stamp of the service and signature

3 Particulars to be supplied by the office of destination about settlement of the COD amount (post office or giro centre) R 11 (back)

The COD amount	Date
☐ has been paid to the payee	.....
☐ has been credited to giro account No	.....
☐	.....
☐	

Stamp of the service and signature

Any other comments