

ARTICLE 145

Redirected Articles

1.—Correspondence addressed to persons who have changed their residence is considered as addressed directly from the place of origin to the place of the new destination.

2.—Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission are charged the rate which would have been applicable had they been addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

3.—Articles properly prepaid for their first transmission, but on which the complementary postage appropriate to the further transmission has not been paid before their redirection, are charged with a rate equal to the difference between the amount of postage already prepaid and that which would have been charged if the articles had been despatched in the first instance to the new destination.

4.—Articles originally addressed in the inland service of a country and fully prepaid at the inland rate are considered as articles properly prepaid for their first transmission.

5.—Articles which have originally circulated free of postage in the inland service of a country are charged with the rate which would have been due had they been addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

6.—Upon redirection, the re-transmitting office in all cases impresses its date-stamp on the address side of letters and post-cards.

7.—Correspondence, ordinary or registered, which is returned to the senders in order that they may correct or complete the address is, when posted, not considered as redirected correspondence; it is treated as freshly posted correspondence and is consequently liable to fresh postage.

8.—The customs and other non-postal charges which could not be cancelled on redirection or on return to origin (Article 147 hereafter) are recovered as trade charges from the Administration of the new destination. The original Administration of destination attaches to the article in that case an explanatory note and a trade charge money order (Form C 8).

If there is no cash on delivery service between the Administrations concerned, the charges in question are recovered by correspondence.

9.—In a case where the attempt to deliver an express article at the place of address by special messenger has failed, the redirecting office must cancel the label or the word "Express" by two heavy transverse strokes.

ARTICLE 146

Redirection Envelopes and Collective Envelopes

1.—Unregistered correspondence to be redirected to the same person at a different address may be enclosed in special envelopes, identical with Form C 10 annexed, supplied by the Administrations and on which only the name and new address of the addressee must be entered.

2.—Packets which are to be submitted to the Customs Authorities or which from their shape, dimensions or weight are likely to cause damage to the envelope must not be enclosed in these envelopes; the total weight of an envelope and its contents must in no case exceed 500 grammes.