

## ARTICLE 135.

*Return of Franking Notes. Recovery of Sums Advanced.*

1. After delivery to the addressee of a packet free of charges, the office which has advanced the customs or other charges on account of the sender completes, as far as it is concerned, the indications which figure on the back of the franking note and transmits the latter, together with the vouchers, in a closed envelope, without indication of the contents, to the office of origin of the packet.

2. Nevertheless, each Administration has the right to have franking notes on which charges are to be collected sent back by offices specially appointed, and to request that the franking notes be sent to a specified office.

3. The name of the office to which the franking notes must be sent back is entered in all cases on the front of the franking note by the office of origin of the packet.

4. When a packet which bears the indication "*Franc de droits*" reaches the service of destination without a franking note, the office charged with the customs clearance prepares a duplicate note on which is entered the name of the country of origin and if possible the date of posting.

5. When the franking note is lost after the delivery of the packet, a duplicate is prepared in the same manner.

6. The franking notes relating to packets which, for any reason whatever, are returned to origin must be cancelled by the Administration of destination.

7. On the receipt of a franking note indicating the charges paid out by the service of destination, the Administration of origin converts the total of these charges into its own currency at a rate which must not be higher than the rate fixed for the issue of money orders on the corresponding country. The result of the conversion is indicated in the body of the form and on the coupon at the side. After having recovered the amount of the charges, the office of origin delivers to the sender the coupon of the franking note and, if necessary, the vouchers.

## ARTICLE 136.

*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.