

Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Universal Postal Convention

The undersigned, having regard to Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at London on the 28th of June, 1929, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, settled by mutual consent the following measures for ensuring the execution of the said Convention.

PART I

General Provisions

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1

Transit in Closed Mails and à découvert

Administrations may send reciprocally through the medium of one or more of them, both closed mails and correspondence *à découvert*, according to the needs of the traffic and the requirements of the service. The transmission of correspondence *à découvert* to an intermediate Administration must be strictly limited to cases where the making up of closed mails is not justified.

ARTICLE 2

Exchange in Closed Mails

1. The exchange of correspondence in closed mails is regulated by mutual consent between the Administrations concerned.

The making up of closed mails is obligatory whenever a request to that effect is made by one of the intermediate Administrations on the ground that the amount of correspondence sent *à découvert* is such as to hinder its work.

2. The Administrations through whose services closed mails are to be forwarded must be given suitable notice.

3. In case of alteration in an exchange of closed mails established between two Administrations through the medium of one or more other countries, the Administration which has originated the alteration notifies it to the Administrations of these countries.

ARTICLE 3

Routing of Mails

1. Each Administration is bound to forward, by the most rapid routes that it uses for its own mails, closed mails and correspondence *à découvert* which are delivered to it by another Administration.

When a mail is composed of several bags, these bags must as far as possible be kept together and be forwarded by the same despatch.

Mis-sent correspondence of all kinds is re-forwarded without delay, by the quickest route, to destination.

2. The Administration of the country of origin is entitled to prescribe the route to be followed by the closed mails which it sends, provided that the use of that route does not entail special expense on an intermediate Administration.