

and to request that the franking notes be sent to a specified office. In the latter case, the name of the office to which the franking notes must be sent back is entered on the front of the franking note by the office of origin of the packet.

2. When a packet which bears the label "*Franc de droits*" reaches the service of destination without a franking note the office charged with the customs clearance prepares a duplicate note; the name of the country of origin is substituted for that of the Office to which it is itself subordinate and the date of posting is entered if possible. When the franking note is lost after the delivery of the packet, a duplicate is prepared in the same manner.

3. The franking notes relating to packets which, for any reason whatever, are returned to origin and which the Office of destination has not yet cleared through the Customs must be cancelled by that Office.

4. On the receipt of a franking note indicating the charges paid out by the service of destination, the Office 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; it is supported by the signature of the officer who has made the conversion. 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 45

##### *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 with the rate applicable to articles of the same nature 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 applicable to prepaid articles of the same nature addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

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

7. Correspondence, ordinary or registered, which, being wrongly or insufficiently addressed, is returned to the senders in order that they may correct or complete the address, is, when posted with the address completed or corrected, considered not as redirected correspondence, but as freshly posted correspondence; and it 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 47) are recovered as trade charges from the Office of new destination. The original Office 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.