

(b) where the non-payment of deficiency is in respect of a sum other than postage, an amount equal to that sum, or as the case may be, to the amount of the deficiency.

(2) Where, on the delivery to him of an inland postal packet, the addressee has paid any amount thereon in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) and desires to reject the packet, the Post Office may, on the application of the addressee, charge to the sender the said amount together with the additional postage and other charges, if any, for returning the packet to him, and the sender shall pay any sum so charged; and on the payment by the sender of that sum the Post Office shall repay to the addressee the amount paid by him under sub-paragraph (1).

#### Postmarks

14. (1) The marks used by the Post Office for the purpose of cancelling stamps or impressions denoting the payment of postage on postal packets may consist of such words or devices as the Post Office may in its discretion think proper, including words or devices (whether constituting advertisements or otherwise) in respect of the use of which as postmarks payment is made by any persons to the Post Office.

(2) The Post Office may write or impress on a postal packet such words, codes or devices as the Post Office may in its discretion think proper, for the purpose of drawing attention to any error in, omission from or other matter in, or relating to, the address.

#### Treatment of irregular packets

15. (1) If any postal packet (other than a packet to which paragraph 40(1) or (2) applies) which appears to have been intended for transmission as a packet of a particular description is found in the post or is left at a post office, and it does not comply, or its manner of posting did not comply with the provisions of this Scheme which are applicable to postal packets of that description, the Post Office may (as it thinks fit) treat it either as if it had been posted as a postal packet of that description, or as if it has been posted as a postal packet of such other description as it considers appropriate; and the provisions of this Scheme shall apply thereto accordingly.

(2) Where any postal packet is treated as a parcel under sub-paragraph (1) and the amount of postage which was prepaid thereon is less than the amount which would have been prepayable thereon if it had been posted as a parcel, there shall be payable by the addressee on the delivery of the packet, or if the packet is refused or cannot for any other reason be delivered, by the sender, the appropriate postage at the rate applicable to parcels and the additional sum of 1p, less the amount of any postage prepaid.

#### Return of undeliverable postal packets (except parcels)

16. (1) In the case of any postal packet (other than (i) a parcel (ii) a letter accepted for transmission as a second class letter under paragraph 35, (iii) a current registered newspaper, or (iv) an election communication which has been received by the Post Office for transmission under Section 79(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1949) which for any reason cannot be delivered, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) where the name and address of the sender appear legibly on the outside of the packet, the packet shall be returned to the sender unopened, but subject to payment of any charges to which it has become liable;

(b) where the name and address of the sender do not appear on the outside of the packet or are illegible, the packet shall be opened by any officer of the Post Office duly authorised in that behalf and if the packet is found to contain or consist wholly or partly of anything other than commercial advertising matter, newspapers

or magazines, then if the name and address of the sender can be ascertained, the packet shall be returned to the sender, subject to payment of any charges to which it has become liable;

(c) if the packet has been opened by an officer of the Post Office in pursuance of sub-paragraph (1)(b) and the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained, or it is found to contain or consist of nothing except commercial advertising matter, newspapers or magazines, it may be dealt with or disposed of in such manner as the Post Office may think fit.

(2) In the case of (i) a letter accepted for transmission as a second class letter under paragraph 35 or (ii) a postal packet which is a current registered newspaper, being in either case a packet which for any reason cannot be delivered, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) where the name and address of the sender appear legibly on the outside of the packet, the packet shall be returned to the sender unopened, subject to payment of any charges to which it has become liable;

(b) where the name and address of the sender do not appear on the outside of the packet or are illegible, the packet may be dealt with or disposed of in such manner as the Post Office may think fit.

(3) If a packet shall be tendered to the sender under the provisions of this paragraph and he refuses or fails to pay any charges to which the packet has become liable, the packet may be dealt with or disposed of in such manner as the Post Office may think fit.

#### Return of undeliverable parcels

17. In the case of—

(a) a parcel which for any reason cannot be delivered, or

(b) a parcel which is addressed to a place not within the limits of the postal delivery area of any town or district or to a ship in a port in the British postal area, and which is not called for or delivered within such time as the Post Office considers reasonable,

the following provisions shall apply:

(1) The parcel shall be retained at, or forthwith forwarded to, such place as the Post Office may from time to time appoint, and may, if necessary, be there opened and examined.

(2) Where the name and address of the sender can be ascertained from the parcel, then, subject to sub-paragraphs (4), (5) and (6):

(a) unless it is a postage forward parcel, it shall be returned to the sender free of charge;

(b) if it is a postage forward parcel, it shall be returned to the sender charged with postage equal in amount to that which would have been payable on it originally if it had been posted otherwise than a postage forward parcel.

(3) Where the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained from the parcel, it shall be retained for a period of 3 months beginning with the day when it was opened and examined to await a claim from the sender or addressee.

(4) Where, in the case of a parcel which cannot be delivered for want of a true direction, the sender corrects the address of the parcel, the parcel shall be forwarded to the corrected address subject to the following conditions:

(a) where the corrected address of the parcel is served from the same delivery office as the original address, and the parcel is not at the time of such correction lying at a returned letter office, no additional charge shall be made with respect to the delivery of the parcel:

(b) where the corrected address of the parcel is not served from the same delivery office as the