

REGULATIONS ⁽¹⁾ (PAPUA, ADOPTED) UNDER THE POST AND TELEGRAPH ACT, 1901 (COMMONWEALTH) IN THEIR APPLICA- TION TO THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

LICENCES TO SELL POSTAGE STAMPS.

1. Any person desiring a licence to sell postage stamps must make written application to the Chief Postmaster, stating where his or her premises are situated, and the nature of the business carried on by the applicant.

2. A licence shall be granted without charge, may be revoked at pleasure, and authorizes the sale of postage stamps at the premises named in the licence only.

3. A notice must be exhibited in some conspicuous place in front of the premises licensed, with the words "Licensed to Sell Postage Stamps" painted in letters at least 1 inch in height and of proportionate breadth.

4. Licensed vendors must purchase for cash, and may be allowed a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on purchases of not less than £3 at any one time, but they must not use postage stamps for the payment of accounts, nor for remittances.

5. Any licensed vendor found dividing with the public the commission allowed by the Department on postage stamps purchased by him, or offering consideration with the view of inducing any person to purchase postage stamps at his place of business, shall be liable to have his licence cancelled.

6. Any person selling or exposing for sale, without licence, any postage stamp, or exhibiting without authority any sign indicating that he is licensed to sell postage stamps, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

(1) Particulars of these Regulations are set out in the following Table:—

REGULATIONS OF THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Ordinance under which made.	Ordinance by which adopted.	Date on which adoption took effect.
<i>The Post and Telegraph Act, 1901 (Commonwealth, adopted) (a)</i>	<i>Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921 (No. 1 of 1921)</i>	9.5.1921 (<i>Cwlth. Gaz.</i> of 6.5.1921)

(a) Regulations made under this Act were continued in force by Section 2 of the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance, 1912-1916* (Papua).

POST AND TELEGRAPH—

PARCELS POST.

Opening of Parcels and Examination of Contents.

7. Parcels may be opened and examined by Postal Officers, but after so opening, the examining officer must securely refasten them. In the case of parcels from places beyond the Territory, their contents may be examined by the Customs officers in the parcel post office, and, where duties are payable, the same must be paid before the parcels are delivered. Parcels may, however, be forwarded in bond to places where Customs officers are stationed, to be opened in the presence of such officers, who must collect and account for any duty payable on them. Parcels, the contents of which are not dutiable, must be forwarded at once to the Parcels Post Office nearest to destination.

8. The necessary Customs entries will be passed free of cost to the addressees of parcels received.

Parcels received in Papua from beyond the Territory will be dealt with as follows:—

Method of Procedure.

9. The following to be District Parcel Post Offices for carrying out these instructions:—

Chief Office, Port Moresby, C. D.

District Office, Samarai, E. D.

” ” Bonagai, S.E. D.

” ” Daru, W. D.

10. On the receipt of the Parcels Bill the entries thereon are to be numbered consecutively, starting from No. 1. at the beginning of each year, and corresponding numbers put on the parcels. These numbers are to be used in all further Customs records of the parcels.

11. Particulars as to duty payable are to be noted by the examining officer on the Parcels Bill against each dutiable parcel enumerated thereon, other than those mentioned in paragraph 16, and the word “Free” or the letter “F” is to be written against each entry of duty-free parcels. On payment of duty, reference to the cash book posting is to be given on the Parcels Bill against the entry of the parcel upon which duty is paid.

(For method of determining the amount of duty payable, see paragraphs 25 to 30.)

12. Each sheet of the Parcels Bill and any alteration thereon must be initialled by the Assessing Officer.

13. Parcels not dealt with at the first examination, but held over for further treatment, are to be noted in a distinctive manner on the Parcels Bill.

14. Parcels Bills are to be bound together in order of receipt, irrespective of the office whence received.

15. Cash received, except as in paragraph 19, is to be paid into the Customs not less than once a week.

16. Packets and parcels for places where the Customs Officer competent to deal with assessment for duty is stationed may be forwarded without examination, and are to be entered on "Goods Dutiable Parcels Bill," machine-numbered for audit purposes, and a separate series for each office.

17. The Customs Officer at destination shall deal with such parcels and packets and pay collections to revenue.

18. In every case a duplicate of the "Goods Dutiable Parcels Bill" is to be retained in the despatching office, the receipt at foot thereof is to be returned completed by the receiving officer.

19. Dutiable parcels, &c., for places other than those indicated in paragraph 16 are to be assessed for duty by the Officer of Customs on duty at the District Parcel Office, and forwarded to local postmasters with a debit note in prescribed form, as an advice of the amount of duty to be collected.

20. On payment of duty the postmasters will deliver the parcels and remit the duty to the District Duty Office.

21. The cash book should be in accordance with the prescribed form.

Packets.

22. Packets, the opening of which is permitted by postal regulations, are to be dealt with similarly to parcels.

23. The addressees of sealed packets must be notified and authority obtained for the opening thereof.

24. Unclaimed or refused matter is to be treated in accordance with the Postal Regulations.

Assessment of Duty.

25. Where the amount of duty on foreign parcels arriving per packet or parcels post does not exceed 1s., the packet or parcel may be delivered free of duty.

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26. The value stated on the postal declaration attached to the parcels is to be taken only as a rough guide to the value, and is not to be regarded as trustworthy basis for determining the duty.

27. In the case of parcels sent from one private person to another, where the value is not otherwise ascertainable, assessment must be made.

28. In cases where the value of parcels addressed to private persons from a business house exceeds £2, invoices should be asked for, failing production of which assessment should be made, or the Collector may, at his discretion, require that a "sight" entry be taken out.

29. In the case of parcels addressed to merchants, invoices are to be demanded. If the invoice be not produced, a "sight" entry must be made.

30. In the case of parcels, &c., addressed to traders in places where there is no Customs Officer, the addressees are to be requested to forward invoices. The duty payable will then be assessed and the parcels, &c., dealt with as directed in paragraph 19.

Entries.

31. All parcels of whatever value imported by private persons and not intended for sale, and all other parcels on which the duty amounts to less than £1 10 0, are to be delivered *without* entry on payment of the duty due thereon.

32. For all parcels not coming within the scope of paragraphs 25 or 31, an entry in the form prescribed by the *Customs Regulations* is to be made in the usual way.

33. Forms for making Customs entries for dutiable goods imported by post may be supplied gratis by the Department at other than principal ports or stations.

34. Notwithstanding anything in paragraph 31, the Collector may in any case where, in his opinion, a declaration is necessary (*e.g.*, for jewellery or other valuables), require that an entry shall be made.

35. In the case of parcels addressed to places where there is no Customs Officer such entry may—

- (a) be declared to by the importer before a local justice of the peace and forwarded to the Collector; or
- (b) be made at any Customs House in the Territory by the importer's duly authorised Customs agent.