

No. 1850

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
(GOLD COAST COLONY)**

**Parcel Post Agreement. Signed at Accra, on 3 June 1951,
and at Washington, on 14 June 1951**

**Detailed Regulations for carrying out the Parcel Post
Agreement. Signed at Accra, on 3 June 1951, and at
Washington, on 14 June 1951**

Official texts: English.

Registered by the United States of America on 23 September 1952.

**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD
(COLONIE DE LA CÔTE-DE-L'OR)**

**Arrangement relatif à l'échange de colis postaux. Signé à
Accra, le 3 juin 1951, et à Washington, le 14 juin 1951**

**Règlement d'exécution de l'Arrangement relatif à l'échange
de colis postaux. Signé à Accra, le 3 juin 1951, et à
Washington, le 14 juin 1951**

Textes officiels anglais.

Enregistrés par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 23 septembre 1952.

No. 1850. PARCEL POST AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (GOLD COAST COLONY). SIGNED AT ACCRA, ON 3 JUNE 1951, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON 14 JUNE 1951

The undersigned, provided with full powers by their respective Governments, have, by common consent and subject to ratification² by the competent superior authorities, drawn up the following Agreement :

Article I

OBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT

The Postal Administrations of the Gold Coast Colony and the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) agree to effect a regular direct exchange of parcels between the Gold Coast Colony and the United States of America.

Article II

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE

1. No parcel may exceed 22 pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions : Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches and 6 feet in length and girth combined.

2. As regards the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions of a parcel, the view of the dispatching office shall be accepted except in case of obvious error.

Article III

TRANSIT OF PARCELS

1. The two Administrations guarantee the right of transit for parcels over their territory to or from any country with which they respectively have parcel-post communication.

¹ Came into force on 1 August 1951, the date settled by mutual agreement, in accordance with article XXXVII.

² The following information is provided by the Department of State of the United States of America (*Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2322*, p. 3, footnote 1): "Ratified by the United States June 22, 1951; ratified by the Gold Coast Colony Jan. 2, 1952."

2. Each Postal Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary, and the amount of the charges due to it therefor, as well as other conditions to which the parcels are subject. Transit parcels shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement and the Detailed Regulations¹ so far as they are applicable.

Article IV

POSTAGE AND OTHER CHARGES

1. The Administration of the country of origin is authorized to collect from the sender of each parcel, in accordance with the provisions in force in its service, the postage charges and insurance fees, as well as the fees for return receipts and inquiries.

2. The charges and fees provide for in Section 1 must be paid in advance, save in case of reforwarding or return of parcels.

3. No fee or postage charge other than those provided for by the present Agreement or its Regulations may be collected.

Article V

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

On request, the sender of an ordinary parcel may obtain a certificate at the time of mailing the parcel. Each country has the right to collect therefor the fee provided for in its internal service.

Article VI

TERRITORIAL AND MARITIME CREDITS

1. The terminal credits due to the Gold Coast Colony for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its territory shall be :

For parcels not exceeding 3 pounds	45 Gold Centimes
Over 3 pounds and not over 7 pounds	65 Gold Centimes
Over 7 pounds and not over 11 pounds	85 Gold Centimes
Over 11 pounds and not over 22 pounds	1 Gold fr. 30 Gold Centimes

¹ See p. 110 of this volume.

2. The territorial credit due to the United States of America for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its territory shall be as follows, computed on the bulk net weight of each dispatch :

For parcels addressed to the United States of America
(continent) 0.70 franc per kilogram

The combined territorial and maritime credits due to the United States of America for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its possessions are as follows :

For parcels addressed to Alaska 2.20 francs per kilogram
For parcels addressed to Puerto Rico, the Canal
Zone and the Virgin Islands 1.05 francs per kilogram
For parcels addressed to Samoa, Guam and Hawaii 1.85 francs per kilogram

3. In the case of insured parcels there shall be paid, in addition to the rates by weight above-mentioned, the following insured credits :

For each insured parcel sent to the Gold
Coast Colony 10 Gold (Postal Union) Centimes
For each insured parcel sent to the United
States of America 10 Gold (Postal Union) Centimes

4. Each Administration reserves the right to vary its territorial rates in accordance with any alterations of these charges which may be decided upon in connection with its parcel-post relations with other countries generally.

5. Three months' advance notice must be given of any increase or reduction of the rates mentioned in Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this article. Such reduction or increase shall be effective for a period of not less than one year.

Article VII

SEA RATE

Each of the two Administrations shall be entitled to fix the rate for any sea service which it provides.

Article VIII

FEE FOR CLEARANCE THROUGH THE CUSTOMS

Each of the two Administrations may collect, in respect of delivery to the Customs and clearance through the Customs, or in respect of delivery to the Customs only, a fee not exceeding 80 centimes per parcel or such other fee as it may from time to time fix for similar services in its parcel-post relations with other countries generally.

Article IX

DELIVERY TO THE ADDRESSEE — FEE FOR DELIVERY AT THE PLACE OF ADDRESS

Parcels are delivered to the addressees as quickly as possible in accordance with the conditions in force in the country of destination. Each country may collect in respect of delivery of parcels to the addressee a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. The same fee may be charged, if the case arises, for each presentation after the first at the addressee's residence or place of business.

Article X

CUSTOMS AND OTHER NON-POSTAL CHARGES

Customs charges and all other non-postal charges shall be paid by the addressees of parcels, except as provided otherwise in this Agreement.

Article XI

WAREHOUSING CHARGE

Each of the two Administrations may collect any warehousing charge fixed by its regulations for a parcel which is addressed "Poste Restante" or which is not claimed within the prescribed period.

This charge shall in no case exceed 5 francs.

Article XII

PROHIBITIONS

1. Postal parcels must not contain any letter, note, or document having the character of an actual and personal correspondence or packets of any kind bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or of persons dwelling with him.

It is, however, permissible to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel.

2. It is also forbidden to enclose in a parcel :

(a) Articles which from their nature or packing may be a source of danger to the officers of the Post Office or may soil or damage other parcels.

(b) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances (including loaded metal caps, live cartridges, and matches).

(c) Living animals, except bees, leeches, and silkworms which must be packed in suitably constructed boxes.

(d) Articles the admission of which is forbidden by law, or by the customs or other regulations.

(e) Articles of an obscene or immoral nature.

It is, moreover, forbidden to send coin, platinum, gold, or silver whether manufactured or unmanufactured, precious stones, jewels, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels.

3. A parcel which has been wrongly admitted to the post shall be returned to the country of origin, unless the Administration of destination is authorized by its legislation to dispose of it otherwise.

Nevertheless, the fact that a parcel contains a letter or communications which constitute an actual and personal correspondence shall not, in any case, entail its return to the country of origin.

4. Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances and articles of an obscene or immoral nature shall not be returned to the country of origin; they shall be disposed of by the Administration which has found them in the mails in accordance with its own internal regulations.

5. If a parcel wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Administration of origin shall be informed in a precise manner of the treatment accorded to the parcel in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

Article XIII

ADVICE OF DELIVERY

1. The sender may obtain an advice of delivery for an insured parcel under the conditions prescribed for postal packets by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union.¹ An advice of delivery can not be obtained for an uninsured parcel.

2. The Administration of origin may collect from the sender who requests an advice of delivery such fee as may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

Article XIV

REDIRECTION

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination. The administration of destination may collect the redirection charge prescribed by its internal regulations. Similarly, a parcel may be redirected from one of the two countries which are parties to

¹ United States of America : *Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1850*; 62 Stat., pt. 3, p. 3157.

this Agreement to a third country provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance and provided, as a rule, that the extra postage is prepaid at the time of redirection or documentary evidence is produced that the addressee will pay it.

2. Additional charges levied in respect of redirection and not paid by the addressee or his representative shall not be cancelled in case of further redirection or of return to origin, but shall be collected from the addressee or from the sender as the case may be, without prejudice to the payment of any special charges incurred which the Administration of destination does not agree to cancel.

Article XV

MISSENT PARCELS

Parcels received out of course, or wrongly allowed to be dispatched, shall be retransmitted or returned in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Section 2, and Article 15, Sections 1 and 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

Article XVI

NON-DELIVERY

1. The sender may request at the time of posting that, if the parcel can not be delivered as addressed, it may be either (a) treated as abandoned or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the customs declaration and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms :

“ If not deliverable as addressed, abandon.”

“ If not deliverable as addressed, deliver to”

2. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel that can not be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification and at his expense thirty days after its arrival at the office of destination.

Nevertheless, a parcel which is definitely refused by the addressee shall be returned immediately.

3. The charges due on returned undeliverable parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXI.

Article XVII

CANCELATION OF CUSTOMS CHARGES

The customs charges on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be canceled both in the Gold Coast Colony and the United States of America.

Article XVIII

SALE — DESTRUCTION

Articles of which the early deterioration or corruption is to be expected, and these only, may be sold immediately, even when in transit on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality. If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or putrid article shall be destroyed.

Article XIX

ABANDONED PARCELS

Parcels which can not be delivered to the addressees and which the senders have abandoned shall not be returned by the Administration of destination, but shall be treated in accordance with its regulations. No claim shall be made by the Administration of destination against the Administration of origin in respect of such parcels.

Article XX

INQUIRIES

1. A fee not exceeding 60 centimes may be charged for every inquiry concerning a parcel. A single fee may cover an inquiry concerning several parcels posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee.

No fee shall be charged if the sender has already paid the special fee for an advice of delivery.

2. Inquiries shall be admitted only if made by the sender within the period of one year from the day following the date of posting of the parcel.

3. When an inquiry is the outcome of an irregularity in the postal service, the inquiry fee shall be refunded.

Article XXI

INSURED PARCELS — RATES AND CONDITIONS

1. Parcels may be insured up to a limit of £20 in the service of the Gold Coast Colony and \$80.00 in the service of the United States of America.

2. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of an insured parcel an insurance fee fixed according to its internal regulations.

3. A receipt must be given free of charge at the time of posting, to the sender of an insured parcel.

Article XXII

FRAUDULENT INSURANCE

1. The insured value may not exceed the actual value of the contents of the parcel, but it is permitted to insure only part of this value.
2. The fraudulent insurance of a parcel for a sum exceeding the actual value shall be subject to any legal proceedings which may be admitted by the laws of the country of origin.
3. A parcel the contents of which have no pecuniary value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguards of the insurance system.

Article XXIII

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE, OR ABSTRACTION

1. Except in the cases mentioned in the following article, the two Administrations shall be responsible for the loss of insured parcels only and for the loss, damage, or abstraction of their contents or of a part thereof.

The sender of other rightful claimant is entitled under this head to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, damage, or abstraction.

The amount of compensation for an insured parcel shall not exceed the amount for which it was insured.

In cases where the loss, damage, or abstraction occurs in the service of the country of destination, the Administration of destination may pay compensation to the addressee at its own expense and without consulting the Administration of origin, provided that the addressee can prove that the sender has waived his rights in the addressee's favor.

2. In calculating the amount of compensation, indirect loss, or loss of profits shall not be taken into consideration.

3. Compensation shall be calculated on the current price of goods of the same nature at the place and time at which the goods were accepted for transmission or, in the absence of current price, at the ordinary estimated value.

4. Where compensation is due for the loss, destruction, or complete damage of an insured parcel or for the abstraction of the whole of the contents, the sender is entitled to the return of the postage also. However, in the case of parcels mailed in the United States of America, the postage is returned only if claimed.

5. In all cases insurance fees shall be retained by the Administrations concerned.

6. In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved, which agreement may be made by correspondence, no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss of transit insured parcels; that is, parcels originating in a country not participating in this Agreement and destined for one of the two contracting countries or parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries and destined for a country not participating in this Agreement.

7. When an insured parcel originating in one country and destined to be delivered in the other country is reforwarded from there to a third country or is returned to a third country, at the request of the sender or of the addressee, the party entitled to the indemnity in case of loss, rifling, or damage occurring subsequent to the reforwarding or return of the parcel by the original country of destination, can lay claim, in such a case, only to the indemnity which the country where the loss, rifling, or damage occurred consents to pay, or which that country is obliged to pay in accordance with the agreement made between the countries directly interested in the reforwarding or return. Either of the two countries signing the present Agreement which wrongly forwards an insured parcels to a third country is responsible to the sender to the same extent as the country of origin; that is, within the limits of the present Agreement.

Article XXIV

EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY

The two Administrations shall be relieved from all responsibility :

(a) In cases beyond control (*force majeure*).

(b) When, their responsibility not having been proved otherwise, they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control (*force majeure*).

(c) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or when it arises from the nature of the article.

(d) For parcels the contents of which fall under the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article XII.

(e) For parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents, or for parcels seized by the Customs for false declaration of contents.

(f) In respect of parcels regarding which the sender has not made inquiry within the period prescribed by Article XX.

(g) In respect of any parcels containing precious stones, jewelry, or any article of gold, silver, or platinum exceeding 1,250 francs in value not packed in a box of the size prescribed by Article 6, Section 3, of the Detailed Regulations.

(h) For parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value or perishable matter, or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Agreement, or which were not posted in the manner prescribed; but the country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

Article XXV

TERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

The two Administrations shall cease to be responsible for parcels which have been delivered in accordance with their internal regulations and of which the owners or their agents have accepted delivery without reservation.

Article XXVI

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Administration of origin except in the cases indicated in Article XXIII, Section 1, where payment is made by the Administration of destination. The Administration of origin may, however, after obtaining the sender's consent authorize the Administration of destination to settle with the addressee. The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

Article XXVII

PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

1. Compensation shall be paid as soon as possible and, at the latest, within one year from the day following the date of the inquiry.

2. The Administration responsible for making payment is authorized to settle with the claimant on behalf of the other Administration if the latter, after being duly informed of the application, has let nine months pass without giving a decision in the matter.

3. The Administration responsible for making payment may, exceptionally, postpone it beyond the period of one year when a decision has not yet been reached upon the question whether the loss, damage, or abstraction is due to a cause beyond control.

Article XXVIII

INCIDENCE OF COST OF COMPENSATION

1. Until the contrary is proved responsibility shall rest with the Administration which, having received the parcel from the other Administration without

making any reservation and having been furnished with all the particulars for investigation prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either proper delivery to the addressee or his agent, or other proper disposal of the parcel.

2. When the loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel is detected upon opening the receptacle at the receiving exchange office and has been regularly pointed out to the dispatching exchange office, the responsibility falls on the Administration to which the latter office belongs, unless it be proved that the irregularity occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

3. If, in the case of a parcel dispatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the loss, damage, or abstraction has occurred in course of conveyance without it being possible to prove in the service of which country the irregularity took place, the two Administrations shall bear the amount of compensation in equal shares.

4. By paying compensation the Administration concerned takes over, to the extent of the amount paid, the rights of the person who has received compensation in any action which may be taken against the addressee, the sender, or a third party.

5. If a parcel which has been regarded as lost is subsequently found, in whole or in part, the person to whom compensation has been paid shall be informed that he is at liberty to take possession of the parcel against repayment of the amount paid as compensation.

Article XXIX

REPAYMENT OF THE COMPENSATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF ORIGIN

1. The Administration responsible and on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article XXVI is bound to repay the amount of the compensation within a period of six months after notification of payment. The amount shall be recovered from the Administration responsible through the accounts provided for in Article 21 of the Detailed Regulations.

2. The Administration whose responsibility is duly proved and which originally declined to pay compensation is bound to bear all the additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

Article XXX

CREDITS FOR CONVEYANCE

For each parcel dispatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the dispatching office shall allow to the office of destination the rates which accrue to it by virtue of the provisions of Articles VI and VII.

For each parcel dispatched from one of the two countries in transit through the other, the dispatching office shall allow to the other office the rates due for the conveyance and insurance of the parcel.

Article XXXI

CLAIMS IN CASE OF REDIRECTION OR RETURN

In case of the redirection or of the return of a parcel from one country to the other, the retransmitting Administration shall claim from the other Administration the charges due to it and to any other Administration taking part in the redirection or return. The claim shall be made on the parcel bill relating to the mail in which the parcel is forwarded.

Article XXXII

CHARGE FOR REDIRECTION IN THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

In case of further redirection or of return to the country of origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article XIV, Section 1, shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

Article XXXIII

MISCELLANEOUS FEES

The following fees shall be retained in full by the Administration which has collected them :—

- (a) The fee for advice of delivery referred to in Article XIII.
- (b) The inquiry fee referred to in Article XX, Section 1.
- (c) The fee for customs clearance referred to in Article VIII.
- (d) The delivery fee referred to in Article IX.

Article XXXIV

INSURANCE FEE

Each Administration shall retain for itself the insurance fee payable on insured parcels.

Article XXXV

RECALL AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS

So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be altered. The Postal Administration of

the country of origin may collect and retain for the service, the charge fixed by its internal regulations. The request for recall or change of address of parcels to be delivered in the United States of America shall be addressed to the Central Administration at Washington; those relating to parcels for delivery in the Gold Coast Colony shall be addressed to the Postmaster General, Gold Coast.

Article XXXVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. The francs and centimes mentioned in this Agreement are gold francs and centimes as defined in the Universal Postal Union Convention.

2. Parcels shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated in this Agreement except by mutual consent of the two Administrations.

3. In extraordinary circumstances, either Administration may temporarily suspend the parcel post, either entirely or partially, on condition of giving immediate notice, if necessary by telegraph, to the other Administration.

4. The two Administrations have drawn up the following Detailed Regulations for insuring the execution of the present Agreement. Further matters of detail not inconsistent with the general provisions of this Agreement and not provided for in the Detailed Regulations may be arranged from time to time by mutual consent.

5. The internal regulations of the Gold Coast Colony and the United States of America shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by the stipulations contained in the present Agreement and in the Detailed Regulations for its execution.

Article XXXVII

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT

1. This Agreement substitutes and abrogates the Parcel Post Agreement signed at Accra the sixth day of March 1929 and at Washington the second day of April 1929.¹

2. It shall become effective and may be put into force administratively on a date to be mutually settled between the Postal Administrations of the two countries.

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. XCIV, p. 17.

3. It shall remain in force until terminated by mutual agreement or annulled at the instance of the Postal Administration of either country, upon six months previous notice given to the other. Each of the two Administrations is authorized to discontinue wholly, or partially, the service of insured parcels or to restrict it to certain offices, if special reasons make that measure necessary, on the condition that the other Administration is so advised in advance. If need be, the notification thereof must be by the most rapid means.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have signed the present Agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Washington, the fourteenth day of June 1951, and at Accra, the third day of June, 1951

[SEAL]

J. M. DONALDSON
The Postmaster General
of the United States of America

R. E. G. WILKINS
The Postmaster General
of the Gold Coast Colony
On behalf of the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony

DETAILED REGULATIONS¹ FOR CARRYING OUT THE
PARCEL POST AGREEMENT². SIGNED AT ACCRA,
ON 3 JUNE 1951, AND AT WASHINGTON, ON
14 JUNE 1951

Article 1

CIRCULATION

1. Each Administration shall forward by the routes and means which it uses for its own parcels, parcels delivered to it by the other Administration for conveyance in transit through its territory.

2. Missent parcels shall be retransmitted to their proper destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the office retransmitting them. Insured parcels, when missent, may not be reforwarded to their destination except as insured mail. If this is impossible, they must be returned to origin.

Article 2

METHOD OF TRANSMISSION — PROVISION OF BAGS

1. The exchange of parcels between the two countries shall be effected by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations.

2. Parcels shall be exchanged between the two countries in bags duly fastened and sealed.

In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the transmission of parcels dispatched by one of the two contracting countries in transit through the other shall be effected *à découvert*.

3. A label showing the office of exchange of origin and the office of exchange of destination shall be attached to the neck of each bag, the number of parcels contained in the bag being indicated on the back of the label.

4. The bag containing the parcel bill and other documents shall be distinctively labeled.

5. Insured parcels shall be forwarded in separate bags from ordinary parcels. The neck label attached to any bag containing insured parcels shall be marked

¹ Came into force on 1 August 1951, the date of entry into force of the Parcel Post Agreement, in accordance with article 23.

² See p. 82 of this volume.

with any distinctive symbol that may from time to time be agreed upon by the two Administrations.

6. The weight of any bag of parcels shall not exceed 36 kilograms (80 pounds avoirdupois).

7. The Postal Administrations of the Gold Coast Colony and the United States of America shall provide the respective bags necessary for the dispatch of their parcels and each bag shall be marked to show the name of the office or country to which it belongs.

8. Bags must be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail. Empty bags to be returned are to be made up in bundles of ten, enclosing nine bags in one. The number of bags so forwarded shall be advised on a parcel bill, which shall be separate from the bills for advising parcels and shall be numbered in a separate annual series.

9. Each Administration shall be required to make good the value of any bags which it fails to return.

Article 3

INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED

1. Each Administration shall communicate to the other Administration all necessary information on points of detail in connection with the exchange of parcels between the two Administrations and also :

(a) The names of the countries to which it can forward parcels handed over to it.

(b) The routes available for the transmission of the said parcels from the point of entry into its territory or into its service.

(c) The total amount to be credited to it by the other Administration for each destination.

(d) The number of customs declarations which must accompany each parcel.

(e) Any other necessary information.

2. Each Administration shall make known to the other the names of the countries to which it intends to send parcels in transit through the other.

Article 4

FIXING OF EQUIVALENTS

In fixing the charges for parcels, either Administration shall be at liberty to adopt such approximate equivalents as may be convenient in its own currency.

Article 5

MAKE-UP OF PARCELS

Every parcel shall—

(a) Bear the exact address of the addressee in roman characters. Addresses in pencil shall not be allowed except that parcels bearing addresses written with indelible pencil on a surface previously dampened shall be accepted. The address shall be written on the parcel itself or on a label so firmly attached to it that it can not become detached. The sender of a parcel shall be advised to enclose in the parcel a copy of the address together with a note of his own address.

(b) Be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents.

Articles liable to injure officers of the Post Office or to damage other parcels shall be so packed as to prevent any risk.

Article 6

SPECIAL PACKING

1. Liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be packed in two receptacles. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal or of stout wood, or strong fiberboard of equal strength) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

2. Dry coloring powders such as aniline blue, etc., shall be admitted only if enclosed in stout metal boxes placed inside a suitable cover with sufficient packing material between the two receptacles.

3. Every parcel containing precious stones, jewelry, or any article of gold, silver, or platinum exceeding 1,250 francs in value shall be packed in a box measuring not less than 3 feet 6 inches (1.05 meters) in length and girth combined.

Article 7

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS

1. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from either country, upon a form provided for the purpose, which customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, number of rates prepaid, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

2. The two Administrations accept no responsibility in respect of the accuracy of customs declarations.

Article 8

ADVICE OF DELIVERY

1. Insured parcels of which the senders ask for an advice of delivery shall be very prominently marked "Advice of Delivery" or "A. R."

2. Such parcels shall be accompanied by a form similar to that annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union. This advice of delivery form shall be prepared by the office of origin or by any other office appointed by the Administration of origin and shall be firmly attached to the parcel to which it relates. If it does not reach the office of destination, that office shall make out officially a new advice of delivery form.

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled out the form, shall return it, by ordinary post, unenclosed and free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

4. When the sender makes inquiry concerning an advice of delivery which has not been returned to him after a reasonable interval, action shall be taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 9 following. In that case a second fee shall not be charged, and the office of origin shall enter the words "Duplicate advice of delivery" at the top of the form.

Article 9

ADVICE OF DELIVERY APPLIED FOR AFTER POSTING

When the sender applies for an advice of delivery after an insured parcel has been posted, the office of origin or any other office appointed by the Administration of origin shall fill out an advice of delivery form and shall attach it to a form of inquiry.

The form of inquiry accompanied by the advice of delivery form shall be handled the same as provided in the Detailed Regulations of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union for similar forms. In the case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination shall withdraw the form of inquiry and shall return the advice of delivery form in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding article.

Article 10

INDICATION OF INSURED VALUE

Every insured parcel and the relative customs declaration shall bear an indication of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin. The indi-

cation made in ink or on the typewriter shall be in both words and figures. No alteration or erasure of the indication on the customs declaration is allowed; if an error is made a fresh customs declaration must be prepared. The amount of the insured value shall be converted into gold francs by the Administration of origin. The result of the conversion shall be indicated in ink by new words and figures placed beside or below those representing the amount of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin.

Article 11

INSURANCE NUMBERS, LABELS, SEALS

1. Each insured parcel must be marked or labeled or stamped "Insured" in a conspicuous manner on the address side, and in close proximity to such endorsement there must appear the insurance number given the parcel. The customs declaration, if not gummed to the parcel, must also be marked or labeled or stamped "Insured."

2. The wax or other seals, the labels of whatever kind, and any postage stamps affixed to insured parcels shall be so spaced that they cannot conceal injuries to the cover. Moreover, the labels and postage stamps, if any, shall not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

Article 12

SEALING OF PARCELS

Ordinary parcels may be sealed at the option of the senders or careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing.

Every insured parcel shall be sealed by means of wax or by lead or other seals, the seals being sufficient in number to render it impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an obvious trace of violation. Either Administration may require a special design or mark of the sender on the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

The Customs Administration of the country of destination is authorized to open the parcels. To that end, the seals or other fastenings may be broken. Parcels opened by the Customs must be refastened and also officially resealed.

Article 13

INDICATION OF WEIGHT OF INSURED PARCELS

The exact weight of each insured parcel in pounds and ounces shall be entered by the Administration of origin on the customs declarations, in the place reserved for this purpose.

Article 14

PLACE OF POSTING

Each parcel and the relative customs declaration as well shall bear the name of the office and the date of posting.

Article 15

RETRANSMISSION

1. The Administration, retransmitting a mis-sent parcel shall not levy customs or other non-postal charges upon it.

When an Administration returns such a parcel to the country from which it has been directly received, it shall refund the credits received and report the error by means of a verification note.

In other cases, and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, the retransmitting Administration shall allow to the Administration to which it forwards the parcel, the credits due for onward conveyance; it shall then recover the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the office of exchange from which the mis-sent parcel was directly received. The reason for this claim shall be notified to the latter by means of a verification note.

2. When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be dispatched in consequence of an error attributable to the postal service and has, for this reason, to be returned to the country of origin, the Administration which sends the parcel back shall allow to the Administration from which it was received the sums credited in respect of it.

3. The charges on a parcel redirected, in consequence of the removal of the addressee or of an error on the part of the sender, to a country with which the Gold Coast Colony or the United States of America has parcel-post communication shall be claimed from the Administration to which the parcel is forwarded, unless the charge for conveyance is paid at the time of redirection, in which case the parcel shall be dealt with as if it had been addressed directly from the retransmitting country to the new country of destination. In case the third country to which the parcel is forwarded refuses to assume the charges

because they can not be collected from the sender of the addressee, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

4. A parcel which is redirected shall be retransmitted in its original packing and shall be accompanied by the original customs declaration. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or if the original customs declaration has to be replaced by a substitute declaration, the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number and, if possible, the date of posting at that office shall be entered both on the parcel and on the customs declaration.

Article 16

RETURN OF UNDELIVERABLE PARCELS

1. If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article XVI, Section 1, of the Agreement, the Administration of destination need not comply with it but may return the parcel to the country of origin, after retention for the prescribed period.

2. The Administration which returns a parcel to the sender shall indicate clearly and concisely on the parcel and on the relative customs declaration the cause of non-delivery. This information may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamped impression or label. The original customs declaration belonging to the returned parcel must be sent back to the country of origin with the parcel.

3. A parcel to be returned to the sender as undeliverable shall be entered on the parcel bill with the word "Rebut" in the "Observations" column. It shall be dealt with and charged like a parcel redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressee.

Article 17

SALE — DESTRUCTION

1. When an insured parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article XVIII of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Administration of origin.

2. The proceeds of the sale shall be used in the first place to defray the charges upon the parcel.

Article 18

INQUIRIES CONCERNING PARCELS

For inquiries concerning parcels, which have not been returned, a form shall be used similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union. These forms shall be forwarded to the offices appointed by the two Administrations to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually arranged between the two Administrations.

Article 19

PARCEL BILL

1. Separate parcel bills must be prepared for the ordinary parcels on the one hand and for the insured parcels on the other hand. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is enclosed in one of the bags. The bag containing the parcel bill is designated with the word "Bill" traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. Ordinary parcels sent to the Gold Coast Colony shall be entered on the parcel bills to show their total number according to the following divisions of weight: (a) up to 3 pounds, (b) from 3 to 7 pounds, (c) from 7 to 11 pounds, and (d) from 11 to 22 pounds. Ordinary parcels sent to the United States shall be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

3. Insured parcels, sent from either country, shall be entered individually on the parcel bills to show the insurance number and the name of the office of origin. In the case of insured parcels for the United States of America, the total net weight of the parcels must also be shown; in the case of insured parcels for the Gold Coast Colony, the divisions of weight must be shown the same as in the case of ordinary parcels.

4. Parcels sent *à découvert* must be entered separately.

5. In the case of returned or redirected parcels the word "Returned" or "Redirected," as the case may be, must be entered on the bill against the individual entry. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

6. The total number of bags comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bill.

7. Each dispatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the top left-hand corner in an annual series for each office of exchange of desti-

nation and, as far as possible, shall enter below the number the name of the ship conveying the mail. A note of the last number of the year shall be made on the first parcel bill of the following year.

Article 20

CHECK BY OFFICES OF EXCHANGE — NOTIFICATION OF IRREGULARITIES

1. On the receipt of a mail, whether of parcels or of empty bags, the office of exchange shall check the parcels and the various documents which accompany them, or the empty bags as the case may be, against the particulars entered on the relative parcel bill and, if necessary, shall report missing articles or other irregularities by means of a verification note.

2. Any discrepancies in the credits and accounting shall be notified to the dispatching office of exchange by verification note. The accepted verification notes shall be attached to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made on parcel bills not supported by vouchers shall not be considered valid.

Article 21

ACCOUNTING FOR CREDITS

1. Each Administration shall cause each of its offices of exchange to prepare monthly for all the parcel mails dispatched to it during the month by each of the offices of exchange of the other Administration a statement of the total amounts entered on the parcel bills, whether to its credit or to its debit.

2. These statements shall be afterwards summarized by the same Administrations in quarterly accounts which shall be forwarded to the corresponding Administration in the course of the quarter following that to which it relates.

3. The recapitulation, transmission, examination, and acceptance of these accounts must not be delayed. After acceptance, the accounts shall be summarized in a quarterly general account prepared by the Administration to which the balance is due and the payment of the balance shall take place, at the latest, at the expiration of the following quarter. After the expiration of this term, the sums due from one Administration to the other shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum to be reckoned from the date of expiration of the said term. The balance due must be paid by sight draft drawn on New York, or by some other means mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

Article 22

INFORMATION

Each Administration shall furnish the other Administration with all necessary information on points of detail in connection with the work of the service.

Article 23

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS

The present Detailed Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Parcel Post Agreement comes into force and shall have the same duration as the Agreement. The Administrations concerned shall, however, have the power by mutual consent to modify the details from time to time.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Washington, the 14th day of June 1951, and at Accra, the 3rd day of June 1951.

[SEAL]

J. M. DONALDSON
The Postmaster General
of the United States of America

R. E. G. WILKINS
The Postmaster General
of the Gold Coast Colony
On behalf of the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony