

No. 9905

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and
ETHIOPIA

**Parcel Post Agreement (with regulations of execution).
Signed at Addis Ababa on 3 June 1967 and at Washington
on 15 June 1967**

Authentic text: English.

Registered by the United States of America on 1 October 1969.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
et
ÉTHIOPIE

**Accord relatif à l'échange de colis postaux (avec règlement
d'exécution). Signé à Addis-Abéba le 3 juin 1967 et à
Washington le 15 juin 1967**

Texte authentique: anglais.

Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 1^{er} octobre 1969.

PARCEL POST AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Imperial Ethiopian Government and the Government of the United States of America,

Desiring to promote and facilitate, by the conclusion of a Parcel Post agreement, the exchange of parcels between the two countries,

The undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following:

Article I

OBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT

Between the Empire of Ethiopia and the United States of America (including Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa) there may be exchanged, by surface and by air, under the denomination of parcel post, parcels up to the maximum weight and the maximum dimensions indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

Article II

TRANSIT PARCELS

1. The Postal Administration, hereinafter designated as the Administration, of each contracting Party guarantees the right of transit through its service, to or from any country with which it has parcel post communication, of parcels originating in, or addressed for delivery in the service of the other contracting Administration.

2. Each Administration shall indicate to the other those countries to which parcels may be sent through it as intermediary, and the amount of the charges due to it therefor, as well as other conditions.

¹ Came into force on 1 September 1967, the date mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two countries, in accordance with article XXXI (1).

3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting Administrations through the service of the other, must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediate Administration.

Article III

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE AND FEES

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel the postage and the fees for requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted and also, in the case of insured parcels, the insurance fees and the fees for return receipts that may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

2. Except in the case of returned or redirected parcels, prepayment of the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding as are applicable, are compulsory.

Article IV

PREPARATION OF PARCELS

Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the protection of the contents as set forth in the Regulations of Execution.

Article V

PROHIBITIONS

1. The following articles are prohibited from transmission by parcel post:
- (a) Articles which, from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger or which may soil or damage other parcels.
 - (b) Opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics.
 - (c) Articles whose admission is not authorized by the Customs, or other laws or regulations in force in either country.
 - (d) A letter or document which constitutes an actual and personal correspondence, but it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice con-

fined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel, with mention of the address of the sender.

- (e) Obscene or immoral articles.
- (f) Living animals, except leeches.
- (g) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.
- (h) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances.
- (i) Coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold, or silver, whether manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or precious articles in uninsured parcels. If a parcel containing any of the above items is sent uninsured it shall be placed under insurance by the Administration of destination and treated accordingly.

2. When a parcel containing any prohibited article is handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and inland regulations. Explosive or inflammable articles, as well as documents, pictures, and other articles injurious to public morals may be destroyed on the spot by the Administration which has found them in the parcels.

The two Administrations advise each other, by means of the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, of all prohibited articles. However, they do not assume, on that account, any responsibility towards the customs or other control authorities, the sender or the addressee.

3. If parcels wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Administration of origin must be precisely informed as to the treatment accorded to the parcels.

4. The articles prohibited under terms of the preceding paragraphs *b*, *e*, *h* shall be either seized or destroyed but shall neither be delivered nor returned.

5. The fact that a parcel contains a letter or a communication having the nature of a letter may not in any case entail return of the parcel to the sender. The letter is marked for collection of postage at double the rate applicable to the letter service from the country of origin to the country of destination.

Article VI

INSURANCE

Parcels may be insured up to the amount of 500 gold francs or its equivalent in the currency of the country of origin. However, the Chiefs of the two contracting Postal Administrations may, by agreement, increase or decrease this maximum amount of insurance.

A parcel cannot give rise to an indemnity higher than the actual value of its contents, but it is permissible to insure it for only part of that value.

Article VII

RESPONSIBILITY. INDEMNITY

1. Neither Administration shall be liable for the loss, abstraction of or damage to any parcels except insured parcels.

2. Except in the cases mentioned in the Article following, the contracting Administrations are responsible for the loss of insured parcels mailed in one of the two countries for delivery in the other and for the loss, abstraction of, or damage to their contents or a part thereof.

The sender, or any other rightful claimant, is entitled to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction, or damage. The amount of indemnity is calculated on the basis of the current price or in the absence of current price, the ordinary estimated value of the lost, abstracted or damaged contents, at the place where and the time when the parcel was accepted for mailing. However, the indemnity may not in any case be greater than the insured value for which the fee has been collected, or the maximum amount of 500 gold francs, except as otherwise provided in Article VI above.

3. No indemnity shall be paid for indirect damages or loss of profits resulting from the loss, rifling, damage, nondelivery, misdelivery or delay of an insured parcel dispatched in accordance with the conditions of the present Agreement.

4. In the case where indemnity is payable for the loss of a parcel or for the destruction or abstraction of the whole of the contents thereof, the rightful claimant is entitled to return of the postage charges, if claimed. However, the insurance fees are not returned in any case.

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

6. When an insured parcel originating in one of the two countries and destined to be delivered in the other 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 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 Administration where the loss, rifling, or damage occurred consents to pay, or which that Administration is obliged to pay in accordance with the agreement made between the Administrations directly interested in the reforwarding or return. Either of the two Administrations signing the present Agreement which wrongly forwards an insured parcel to a third country is responsible to the sender to the same extent as the Administration of the country of origin, that is, within the limits of the present Agreement.

7. The sender is responsible for defects in the packing and closing of insured parcels. Moreover, the two Administrations are released from all responsibility in case of loss, rifling or damage caused by defects not noticed at the time of mailing and due to the gross negligence of the sender himself.

Article VIII

EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY

The contracting Administrations are released from all responsibility:

- (a) When the parcel has been delivered to the addressee or it has been returned to the sender, and the addressee or the sender, as the case may be, has accepted delivery without any reservation.
- (b) For loss or damage through a cause beyond control although either Administration may at its option and without recourse to the other Administration pay indemnity for loss or damage due to such an event even in the cases where the Administration of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to causes beyond control. The country responsible for the loss, abstraction,

or damage must decide, in accordance with its internal legislation, whether this loss, abstraction, or damage is due to circumstances constituting a case of force majeure.

- (c) When, their responsibility not having been proved otherwise, they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through force majeure.
- (d) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or of the addressee, or the representative of either, or when it arises from the nature of the articles.
- (e) For parcels which contain prohibited articles.
- (f) In case the sender of an insured parcel, with intent to defraud, shall declare the contents to be above their real value; this rule, however, shall not prejudice any legal proceedings necessitated by the legislation of the country of origin.
- (g) For parcels seized by the Customs because of false declaration of contents.
- (h) When no inquiry or application for indemnity has been made by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.
- (i) 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 Administration responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

Article IX

TERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

1. The two Administrations cease to be responsible for parcels of which they have effected delivery in accordance with their internal regulations for parcels of the same class.

2. Responsibility is, however, maintained when the addressee or, in case of return, the sender makes reservations in taking delivery of a parcel the contents of which have been abstracted or damaged.

Article X

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Administration of origin except in the cases where the payment is to be made to the addressee, i.e. by the Administration of destination. In the latter instance, it must be proved that the sender has waived his rights in the addressee's favor.

The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

Article XI

PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

1. The payment of compensation must take place as soon as possible, and at the latest, within the period of one year counting from the day following that on which the claim is made. However, the Administration responsible for making payment may exceptionally defer payment of indemnity for a longer period than that stipulated above if, at the expiration of that period, it has not been able to determine the disposition made of the article in question or the responsibility incurred.

2. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the second paragraph of the foregoing section, the Postal Administration which undertakes payment of compensation is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the Administration, which after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, has left nine months pass without settling the matter.

Article XII

FIXING OF RESPONSIBILITY

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for an insured parcel rests with the Administration which, having received the parcel without making any observations and being put in possession of all the regulation means of investigation, cannot establish the disposal of the parcel.

2. When the loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel is detected upon opening the bag or sack 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 the loss, rifling, or damage has taken place in the course of transportation, without its being possible to establish on the territory or in the service of which country the act took place, the Administrations involved bear the amount of compensation in equal shares.

4. The Administration paying compensation takes over, to the extent of the amount paid, the rights of the person who has received it, 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 must be informed that he is at liberty to take possession of the parcel against repayment of the amount of compensation.

Article XIII

REPAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

1. The Administration responsible for the loss, rifling, or, damage and on whose account payment is made, is bound to repay the amount of the indemnity to the Administration which has effected the payment. This reimbursement must take place without delay, and at the latest within the period of 9 months after notification of payment.

2. These repayments to the creditor Administration must be made without expense for that Administration, by money order or draft, in money valid in the creditor country, or in any other way to be mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

Article XIV

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING. RECEIPTS

1. On request made at the time of mailing an ordinary (uninsured) parcel, the sender will receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed, on a special form provided for the purpose, and each Administration may collect a reasonable fee for this certificate.

2. At the time of posting an insured parcel, the sender receives without charge additional to the established rates, a receipt for his parcel.

Article XV

RETURN RECEIPTS AND INQUIRIES

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charges, if any, as the Administration of origin of the parcels shall stipulate and under the conditions laid down in the Regulations of Execution.

2. The Administration of origin has the right to charge a fee for any request for information relative to the disposal of an ordinary parcel or of an insured parcel made after it has been posted, if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

3. The Administration of origin also has the right to charge a fee for any complaint or irregularity which prima facie was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

Article XVI

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 changed. For this service, the Postal Administration of the country of origin may collect and retain the charge fixed by its regulations. The requests for recall, or change of address must be sent to the Central Administration at Washington in case of parcels destined for the United States and to the Director of Posts in Addis Ababa or in Asmara, respectively, destined for Ethiopia.

Article XVII

CUSTOMS CHARGES

The parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties charged on that account are collected from the addressees on delivery of the parcel in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination. Each Postal Administration has the right, as provided in its laws and regulations, to open parcels for customs inspection, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of Article V of this Agreement or for repacking as provided in Article 8 of the appended Regulations.

Article XVIII

CUSTOMS CHARGES TO BE CANCELLED

The Administrations agree to cancel Customs duties and other non-postal charges on parcels which are returned to the country of origin, abandoned by the senders, destroyed because the contents are completely damaged, or redirected to a third country.

Article XIX

FEE FOR CUSTOMS CLEARANCE

The Administration of destination may collect from the addressee either 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 1.00 gold franc per parcel, or such other fee as it may from time to time fix for similar service in its parcel post relations with other countries generally.

Article XX

DELIVERY TO THE ADDRESSEE.

FEE FOR DELIVERY AT THE PLACE OF ADDRESS

Parcels are delivered to the addressee as quickly as possible in accordance with the conditions in force in the country of destination. The Administration of this country may collect for delivery of parcels to the addressee a fee not exceeding 50 centimes gold 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 XXI

WAREHOUSING CHARGES

The country of destination is authorized to collect the warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for parcels addressed "Poste restante" or which are not claimed within the prescribed period.

This charge may in no case exceed 10 gold francs.

Article XXII

MISSENT PARCELS

1. Missent parcels are reforwarded to their correct destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration. They must not be charged with customs or other non-postal charges by that Administration. Insured parcels, when missent, may be reforwarded to their destination only as insured mail. If this is impossible, they must be returned to origin.

2. When the reforwarding involves dispatch of a parcel to a third country, and if the amount credited to the retransmitting Administration is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, the retransmitting Administration allows to the Administration to which it forwards the parcel the credits due it, the recovers the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the office of exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reason for this claim is notified to the latter by means of a bulletin of verification.

Article XXIII

REFORWARDING

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination, at the request of either the sender or the addressee.

The reforwarding of a parcel within one of the countries gives rise to collection of the supplementary charges provided for by the Administration of that country. These charges shall not be cancelled even in case the parcel is returned to origin or reforwarded to another country.

2. If a parcel must be reforwarded to the territory of one of the two parties to the present Agreement, it is liable to new postage charges and, if occasion arises, new insurance fees, unless such charges and fees have been paid in advance. The new fees are collected from the sender of the parcel by the Administration effecting the delivery. Insured parcels must be reforwarded as such.

3. At the request of the sender or addressee, parcels may also be reforwarded or returned to another country. Insured parcels may not, however, be reforwarded or returned except as such. The senders may mark the parcels:

“Do not forward to a third country”. In that case, the parcels must not be reforwarded to any other country. In case of loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel reforwarded to another country or returned by that country, the indemnity is decided upon exclusively in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, Section 5.

Article XXIV

NON-DELIVERY

1. Undeliverable parcels returned to the sender are liable to new postage charges as well as insurance fees, if the parcel was originally an insured parcel, and must be returned as parcels of the same class as that in which they were received. The charges are collectible from the sender, and are collected by the Administration which delivers the parcel to him.

2. At the time of mailing, the sender must indicate by a note on the customs declaration and, in the case of parcels mailed in Ethiopia, on the dispatch note and on the parcel itself, how his parcel is to be disposed of in case of non-delivery.

To this end, he may request that his parcel be:

- (a) returned to the sender,
- (b) considered as abandoned,
- (c) delivered to another person in the country of destination.

No note other than those provided above, or note of similar import, is permitted, except as provided in Article XXIII, Section 3.

3. Barring contrary instructions, undeliverable parcels are returned to origin, without previous notification, 30 days after their arrival at the Office of destination. Parcels which the addressee refuses to accept shall be returned immediately. In all cases, the reason for non-delivery must be clearly indicated on the parcel.

4. Parcels liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may be sold immediately, even in route, on the outward or return voyage, without previous notice and without judicial formality, for the profit of the rightful party.

If, for any reason, a sale is impossible, the deteriorated or corrupted articles are destroyed. The sale or destruction gives rise to the making of a report which is sent to the Administration of origin.

5. Parcels which cannot be delivered to addressees and which the senders have abandoned, shall not be returned by the Administration of destination, but shall be treated in accordance with its legislation. No claim shall be made by the Administration of origin in respect of such parcels. However, in the case of an insured parcel, a report is made up, which must be sent to the Administration of the country of origin. Likewise, the Administration of the country of origin must be advised when an insured parcel which is undeliverable is not returned to origin.

6. The provision of Article XXV, Section 3 shall be applied to a parcel which is returned in consequence of non-delivery.

Article XXV

CHARGES

1. For each parcel exchanged between the two countries, the dispatching office credits to the office of destination in the parcel bills, the quotas due to the latter as indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

2. The sums to be paid for a parcel in transit, that is, parcels destined either for a Possession or for a third country are either indicated in the Detailed Regulations or may be fixed by each Administration and advised by correspondence.

3. In case of reforwarding or return to origin of a parcel, if new postage and new insurance fees (in the case of insured parcels) are collected by the redispaching office, the parcel is treated as if it has originated in that country. Otherwise, the redispaching office recovers from the other office, the quota due to it, namely, as the case may be:

- (a) the charges prescribed by Section I above,
- (b) the charges for reforwarding or return.

4. In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the accrued charges, that is such of the charges mentioned in (a) and (b) above as are applicable, shall follow the parcel, but in the case that the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges because they cannot be collected from the addressee or the sender as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

5. In the case of a parcel returned or reforwarded in transit through one of the two Administrations to or from the other the intermediary Administration

may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

Article XXVI

POSTAL CHARGES OTHER THAN THOSE PRESCRIBED NOT TO BE COLLECTED

The parcels to which this Agreement applies shall not be subject to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

Article XXVII

AIR PARCELS

The chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries have the right to fix the air surtax and other conditions in the case where the parcels are conveyed by the air routes.

Article XXVIII

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF SERVICES

When there are special reasons for doing so, either Administration may temporarily suspend the parcel-post service, in whole or in part, or restrict it to certain offices, on condition that the other Administration be informed of this measure in advance, by telegraph if necessary.

Article XXIX

MONETARY STANDARD

Francs and centimes mentioned in this Agreement are gold francs and centimes as defined in the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union.¹

Article XXX

MATTERS NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE PRESENT AGREEMENT

1. All questions concerning requests for recall or change of address of parcels, the obtaining and disposition of return receipts, and the settlement of claims for indemnity for insured parcels, which are not provided for in this

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 611, p. 7.

Agreement, shall be subject to the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and its Regulations of Execution, ¹ in-so-far as they are applicable and are not contrary to the foregoing provisions. If the case is not provided for at all, the domestic legislation of the United States of America or of the Empire of Ethiopia or the decisions made by one country or the other, are applicable in the respective country.

2. The details relative to the application of the present Agreement are set forth in the Regulations of Execution, the provisions of which may be modified or completed by mutual consent by way of correspondence, and which are attached hereto and make an integral part of the present Agreement.

3. The two Administrations notify each other mutually of their laws, ordinances and tariffs concerning the exchange of parcel post as well as of all modification in rates which may be subsequently made.

Article XXXI

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF AGREEMENT

1. This Agreement shall be approved in accordance with the respective legal procedures in each country, and shall enter into force on a date mutually agreed upon by the respective competent authorities of the two countries, and not later than within three months, upon the exchange of the instruments of approval.

2. The present Agreement will remain in force until one of the two contracting Administrations has notified the other six months in advance, of its intention to abrogate it.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on this the third day of June 1967, and at Washington, on the fifteenth day of June 1967.

[SEAL]

Minister of State for Post, Telegraphs and Telephones
of Ethiopia

Salah HINIT

[SEAL]

Postmaster General of the United States of America

Lawrence F. O'BRIEN

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 611, p. 7.

REGULATIONS OF EXECUTION FOR THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING
THE EXCHANGE OF PARCEL POST BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF
ETHIOPIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The following Detailed Regulations for the Execution of this Agreement have been agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Postal Administration of the Empire of Ethiopia and the United States of America.

Article 1

LIMITS OF WEIGHT AND SIZE

1. Parcels exchanged under the provisions of this Agreement may not exceed 44 pounds (20 kilograms) in weight nor the following dimensions:

Greatest combined length and girth, 6 feet (1.80 metres). Greatest length $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet (1.05 metres), except that parcels may measure up to 4 feet (1.25 metres) in length, on condition that parcels over 42 and not over 44 inches (1.05 metres and not over 1.10 metres) in length do not exceed 24 inches (0.60 metres) in girth, parcels over 44 inches (1.10 metres) and not over 46 inches (1.15 metres) in length do not exceed 20 inches (0.50 metres) in girth, and parcels over 46 inches (1.15 metres) and up to 4 feet (1.20 metres) in length do not exceed 16 inches (0.40 metres) in girth.

The limits of weight and size stated above may be changed from time to time by agreement made through correspondence.

2. In regard to the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions, the indications furnished by the dispatching office will be accepted except in the case of obvious error.

Article 2

PREPARATION OF PARCELS

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be written, legibly and correctly in roman letters on the parcel itself, if possible, or on a label securely affixed to the parcel. It is recommended that a copy of the address be inserted in every parcel, especially when the use of a tag for the address is rendered necessary by the packing or form of the parcel.

Parcels on which the name of the sender or of the addressee is indicated by initials are admitted only when the initials are the adopted trade name of the sender or addressee.

Addresses in ordinary plain pencil are not admitted; however, addresses written in indelible pencil are accepted.

2. Each parcel must be packed in such a manner that the contents are protected over the whole route, and in such a way that the contents may not damage other

parcels or objects or injure postal agents. The packing must protect the contents sufficiently that, in case of rifling, the traces thereof may be easily discovered.

3. Insured parcels must be closed and sealed by means of wax, lead, or other seals; ordinary parcels may be sealed at the option of the sender, or careful tying is sufficient as a means of closing. As a protective measure, either Administration may require that a special imprint or mark of the sender appear on the wax or lead seals closing insured parcels.

4. The Customs Administration of the country of destination is authorized to open the parcels. To this end, the seals or any other fastenings may be broken. In such case, these parcels must be refastened and also officially resealed, except in the case of ordinary parcels which were not sealed by the sender in the first instance.

5. Each insured parcel must bear on the address side an insurance number and must be marked, stamped, or labeled "Insured" or "*Valeur déclarée*".

The insurance number will also be shown on the Customs Declaration and, in the case of parcels mailed in Ethiopia, on the Dispatch Note.

6. Every insured parcel and the relative Customs Declaration and Dispatch Note, where the latter is required, shall bear an indication of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin. The indication on the parcel shall be both in Roman letters written in full and in Arabic figures.

The amount of the insured value must be converted into gold francs and the result of the conversion is to be shown on the parcel by new figures placed beside or below those representing the amount of insured value in the currency of the country of origin.

In addition, the exact weight of each parcel must be written by the Administration of origin on the address side of the parcel, on the Customs Declaration and on the Dispatch Note, for parcels mailed in Ethiopia, in the place reserved for this purpose.

7. The labels and postage stamps placed on the insured parcels must be so spaced that they cannot conceal injuries to the packing, neither may they be folded over two faces of the wrapping so as to cover the edge.

8. Liquids and easily liquefiable substances must be sent in a double receptacle. Between the first (bottle, flask, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, strong wood, or strong corrugated cardboard or fibreboard, or receptacle, of equal strength) there must be left a space to be filled with sawdust, bran, or other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid in case the receptacle is broken.

9. Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in strong boxes of tin or other metal, hermetically, closed and sealed and placed in turn in a second substantial outer cover in such a way as to avoid all damage to other articles.

Article 3

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

1. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel mailed in either country on a special form provided for the purpose by the country of origin.

The customs declarations must give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, gross weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

2. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the information of the customs declarations.

Article 4

RETURN RECEIPTS

1. As to an insured parcel for which a return receipt is asked, the office of origin places on the parcel the letters or words "A.R." or "*Avis de réception*", or "Return receipt requested". The office of origin or any other office appointed by the dispatching Administration shall fill out a return receipt form and attach it to the parcel. If the form does not reach the office of destination, that office makes out a duplicate.

2. The office of destination, after having completed the return receipt form returns it free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

3. When the sender applies for a return receipt after a parcel has been mailed, the office of origin duly fills out a return receipt form and attaches it to a form of inquiry which is entered with the details concerning the transmission of the parcel and then forwards it to the office of destination of the parcel. In the case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination withdraws the inquiry form, and the return receipt is treated in the manner prescribed in the foregoing section.

Article 5

RECEPTACLES

1. The postal Administrations of the two countries shall provide the 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.

2. Bags must be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail. Empty bags to be returned are made up in bundles to be enclosed in one of the bags. The total number of bags returned shall be entered on the relative parcel bills.

3. Each Administration shall be required to make good the value of the bags which it fails to return. In case ten per cent of the total number of bags used during the year have not been returned, the value of the missing bags must be repaid to the Administration of origin.

Article 6

METHODS OF EXCHANGE OF PARCELS

1. The parcels shall be exchanged in sacks duly fastened and sealed by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations and shall be dispatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.

2. Insured parcels shall be enclosed in separate sacks from those in which ordinary parcels are contained, and the labels of sacks containing insured parcels shall be marked with a distinctive symbol "V".

3. The weight of any sack of parcels shall not exceed 40 kilogrammes (88 pounds).

Article 7

ENTRY OF PARCELS ON THE PARCEL BILLS

1. Insured and ordinary parcels are entered on separate parcel bills. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails while the duplicate is inserted in one of the sacks. The sacks containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F" traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch are entered on the parcel bills in such a manner as to indicate the total number of parcels and their net weight.

3. Insured parcels are entered individually on the parcel bills. The entry for each parcel comprises the insurance serial number of the parcel as well as the name of the office of origin.

4. Parcels set "*à découvert*" must be entered individually.

5. Returned or reforwarded parcels must be entered individually in the parcel bills, and the entry is followed by the word "Returned" or "reforwarded", as the case may be. Also, any charges due on these parcels should be indicated in the "Observations" column.

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

7. Each dispatching exchange office must number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, beginning every year a new series for each exchange office of destination. The last number of the preceding year must be indicated on the parcel bill of the first dispatch of the following year.

8. The exact method of entering parcels or the receptacles containing them sent in transit by one Administration to the other, as well as all details of procedure in connection with the method of entering such parcels or such dispatches, for which no provision is made above, will be decided upon by mutual consent through correspondence by the two Administrations.

Article 8

VERIFICATION BY THE EXCHANGE OFFICES

1. On receipt of a parcel dispatch the office of exchange of destination proceeds to check the parcels and the various documents which accompany them. If a parcel is missing or if the exchange office detects errors or omissions on the parcel bill, it immediately makes the necessary correction, taking care to strike out the incorrect entries in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. These corrections are made by two officers. Except in case of obvious error, they are accepted in preference to the original statement.

A bulletin of verification is in addition, prepared by the office of destination and sent without delay, in duplicate, to the dispatching exchange office.

If an error or irregularity is found upon receipt of a dispatch, all objects which may serve later on for investigation, or for examination of requests for indemnity, must be kept.

2. The dispatching exchange office to which a bulletin of verification is sent returns it after having examined it and entered thereon its observations, if any. That bulletin is then attached to the parcel bills of the parcels to which it relates. Corrections made on a parcel bill which are not justified by supporting papers are considered as void.

3. If necessary, the dispatching exchange office may also be advised by telegram, at the expense of the office sending such telegram.

4. In case of shortage of a parcel bill, a duplicate is prepared, a copy of which is sent to the exchange office of origin of the dispatch.

5. The office of exchange which receives from a corresponding office a parcel which is damaged or insufficiently packed must redispach such parcel after repacking, if necessary, preserving the original packing as far as possible.

If the damage is such that the contents of the parcel may have been abstracted, the office must first officially open the parcel and verify its contents.

In either case, the weight of the parcel will be verified before and after repacking, and indicated on the wrapper of the parcel itself. That indication will be followed by the note "Repacked at..." and the signature of the agents who have effected such repacking.

Article 9

CREDITS

1. The terminal credits due to Ethiopia for parcels addressed for delivery in its territory shall be 1 gold fr. per kilogram, computed on the bulk net weight of each dispatch. For parcels which originate in the United States and are forwarded through the intermediary of Ethiopia in direct dispatches, for a third country, the Administration of the United States will pay to the Administration of Ethiopia, as transit charges, 20 gold centimes per kilogram computed on the bulk net weight of each dispatch.

2. The terminal 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 (including Alaska and Hawaii), Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands:

1.25 gold francs per kilogram.

The terminal credit of 1.25 gold francs per kilogram will apply on parcels addressed to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, whether sent via a port in the United States or direct to destination from Ethiopia.

The combined terminal and transit credits due to the United States for parcels addressed for delivery in Guam and American Samoa shall be:

2.15 gold francs per kilogram.

3. Ten gold centimes will be allowed the country of destination for each insured parcel.

4. Each Administration reserves the right to vary its terminal 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 this Article. Such increase or reduction shall be effective for a period of not less than one year.

Article 10

ACCOUNTING

1. At the end of each quarter, each Administration makes up an account on the basis of the parcel bills.
2. These accounts shall be submitted to the dispatching Administration for examination and acceptance as early as possible, and not later than within two months after the end of the quarter to which the accounts relate. Accepted copies of the accounts shall be returned without delay.
3. Upon acceptance of the accounts of parcels forwarded in both directions, the debtor Administration shall settle the new balance without delay, and not later than within two months from the day of the receipt of the balance account.
4. The expenses of payment are chargeable to the debtor Administration.

Article 11

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS

The present Detailed Regulation 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.

DONE in duplicate and signed at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on this the third day of June 1967, and at Washington, on the fifteenth day of June 1967.

[SEAL]

Salah HINT
Minister of State for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones
of Ethiopia

[SEAL]

Lawrence F. O'BRIEN
Postmaster General of the United States of America