

No. 9905

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**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.*

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**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<sup>er</sup> octobre 1969.*

## PARCEL POST AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.