

**No. 4228**

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
and  
LIBERIA**

**Parcel Post Agreement (with Regulations of execution).  
Signed at Monrovia, on 16 March 1957, and at Washing-  
ton, on 9 May 1957**

*Official text: English.*

*Registered by the United States of America on 19 March 1958.*

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**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE  
et  
LIBÉRIA**

**Arrangement (avec Règlement d'exécution) relatif à  
l'échange de colis postaux. Signé à Monrovia, le  
16 mars 1957, et à Washington, le 9 mai 1957**

*Texte officiel anglais.*

*Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 19 mars 1958.*

No. 4228. PARCEL POST AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE  
POSTAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
SIGNED AT MONROVIA, ON 16 MARCH 1957, AND AT  
WASHINGTON, ON 9 MAY 1957

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The undersigned, for and on behalf of the Postal Administrations of the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, provided with full powers by their respective governments, have, by mutual consent, agreed to the following Articles :

*Article I*

OBJECT OF THE AGREEMENT

The Postal Administrations of the Republic of Liberia 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 Republic of Liberia 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 PARCELS

1. Each Postal Administration 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 August 1957, the date fixed by mutual consent between the Administrations of the two countries, in accordance with article XXX.

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.

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

#### *Article IV*

##### PAYMENT 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. The fees so collected shall be retained as such by the country of origin.

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

3. No fee or postage charge other than those provided for by the present Agreement or its Regulations<sup>1</sup> 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*

##### 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.

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 86 of this volume.

*Article VII*

## PROHIBITIONS

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post :
- (a) A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless, it is permitted 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, with mention of the address of the sender.
  - (b) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.
  - (c) Any live animal, except leeches.
  - (d) Opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics.
  - (e) Any article the admission of which is forbidden by the Customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.
  - (f) Any explosive or inflammable article, and in general any article the conveyance of which is dangerous, including articles which from their nature or packing may be a source of danger to postal employees, or may soil or damage other parcels.
  - (g) Articles of an immoral or obscene nature.
  - (h) It is, moreover, forbidden to send coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer; platinum, gold, or silver (whether manufactured or unmanufactured); precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels.

2. If a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions 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 mails.

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, however, is marked for collection of postage calculated at double the rate applicable to the letter service from the country of origin to the country of destination.

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 on that account assume any responsibility towards the Customs or police authorities, or the sender.

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

*Article VIII*

## INSURANCE

1. Parcels may be insured up to the amount of 250 gold francs or its equivalent in currency of the country of origin. However, the Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two countries may, by mutual consent, increase or decrease this maximum amount of insurance.

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

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

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

*Article IX*

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE OR ABSTRACTION

1. The Postal Administrations of the two countries concerned will not be responsible for the loss, abstraction, or damage of an ordinary parcel.

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 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 actual value (current price or, in the absence of current price, the ordinary estimated value) at the place where and the time when the parcel was accepted for mailing; provided in any case that the indemnity may not be greater than the amount for which the parcel was insured and on which the insurance fee has been collected, or the maximum amount of 250 gold francs.

3. No indemnity is paid for indirect damages or loss of profits resulting from the loss, rifling, damage, non-delivery, 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 sender is entitled to return of the postal charges, if claimed. However, the insurance fees are not returned in any case.