Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

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International packages may require special licenses or reporting before the United States Postal Service can accept the shipment.

This brochure is designed to assist with determining whether these requirements apply to you and your international package, and to direct you to where you can find additional information.
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Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

International Shipping

International shipments being sent from the United States and its possessions or territories are subject to federal export laws and regulations that may require approval for, or that may otherwise restrict, what can be sent to certain countries, individuals, and entities. These regulations are designed to protect U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic interests. There are compelling reasons for government agencies to regulate certain export transactions. Failure to comply with these federal regulations can result in civil and criminal penalties.

While customers are responsible for complying with federal export laws, the Postal Service provides tools and resources to help ensure that your international mail can be delivered in a safe and timely manner.

As a customer, you are responsible for ensuring that you obtain and document all necessary federal permissions before sending regulated goods to or from a person, organization, or country that has been blocked from export activities under U.S. law.

If you are shipping to an international destination, or to, from, or between U.S. territories, possessions, and Freely Associated States, your mail is subject to federal export laws and regulations.

This brochure provides an overview of special requirements that may apply to your international shipment, including obtaining an export license and filing electronic export information.

Do the Special Requirements Apply to Me?

Your shipment may be subject to one or more of the following requirements. Please be sure to review all the requirements to ensure compliance.

Export Licenses

Primarily, there are three U.S. Government agencies that may require your shipment to have an export license:

- Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS).
- Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).
- Department of State (State Department).
When assessing whether you need to apply for an export license, please take note of various exceptions that may apply to your situation.

**AES Filing**

Many international shipments require the electronic filing of export information via the Census Bureau’s Automated Export System (AES) before mailing. Various exemptions might apply. When a shipment falls under one of these exemptions, the mailer must document the exemption code on the customs declaration form.

If your international shipment requires electronic filing of export information, you must use services and forms as follows:

- **Priority Mail Express International service**: Use PS Form 2976-B, *Priority Mail Express International Shipping Label and Customs Form*.

- **Priority Mail International service**: Use PS Form 2976-A, *Customs Declaration and Dispatch Note — CP 72*. **Note**: With Priority Mail International service, PS Form 2976-A is applicable only with Medium or Large Flat Rate Boxes or other parcels, so you cannot send an international shipment requiring electronic filing of export information with a Priority Mail International Flat Rate Envelope or Priority Mail International Small Flat Rate Priced Box.


Use the flowchart on pages 4 and 5 to help determine whether these requirements apply to your international shipment.

**Special Requirements Flowchart**

For more information on any of the special requirements highlighted on pages 4 and 5, please review the applicable sections in this brochure, as well as the additional information sources mentioned in this brochure. These sections provide information on how to determine if your shipment meets any of the requirements, as well as how to apply for the appropriate license if needed.

Please be sure to check all license types in the flowchart to determine if you need a license. Some shipments may require more than one license.
**Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally**

**BIS Export License**

1. Are you shipping to an individual or organization on any BIS export list?
   - NO
   - YES, question 2.

2. Are you shipping to Crimea, Cuba, North Korea, or Syria?
   - NO
   - YES, question 3.

3. Is the item you’re sending on the Commerce Control List?
   - NO
   - YES

4. Does the item require a license according to the Country List?
   - NO
   - YES

5. Is there an exemption for the item(s) you’re sending?
   - NO
   - YES, question 4.

**OFAC License**

1. Is the person/entity you’re sending to on the OFAC SDN list?
   - NO
   - YES

2. Are you shipping to Crimea, Iran, or Sudan (see Note below)?
   - NO
   - YES

3. Is there an exemption or general license for the item(s) you’re sending?
   - NO
   - YES

**Note:** Exemptions or general licenses for Iran or Sudan do not necessarily apply to persons/entities who are in those countries and who are on the OFAC SDN list.

You will need to apply for an OFAC license.

You do not need to apply for an OFAC license.

You will have to apply for a BIS export license.

You do not need to apply for a BIS export license.
Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

State DDTC Export License

1. Are you shipping a "Defense Article"?
   - NO
   - YES

2. Have you registered with DDTC or are you exempt from regulation?
   - NO
   - YES

3. Is your shipment exempt from export license requirements?
   - NO
   - YES

   You must register with DDTC and apply for an export license.
   You do not need to apply for a State DDTC export license.

Note for Step 4:
The one item or a group of items must be within the same Schedule B Export Code or HTSUS Commodity Classification Code.

Census AES Electronic Information

1. Does your shipment require an export license?
   - NO
   - YES

2. Are you shipping to a person on the BIS Unverified List?
   - NO
   - YES

3. Are you shipping a defense article?
   - NO
   - YES

4. Are you shipping one item or a group of items valued at over $2,500 (see Note below)?
   - NO
   - YES

5. Is there a Census AES Exemption for your shipment?
   - NO
   - YES

   Write the AES Exemption on the customs declaration form.

   You will need to file your electronic export information.
   You do not need to file your electronic export information.
Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

BIS Export License Requirements

1. Certain individuals and organizations are prohibited from receiving U.S. exports or may receive only certain licensed goods. If the individual or organization you are shipping to is on BIS’s Denied Parties List or its Entity List, your shipment will require an export license from BIS.

   If the individual or organization you are shipping to is on BIS’s Unverified List, a license may not be necessary. However, before sending your package, you will need to file electronic export information via the Census Bureau’s Automated Export System (AES).

   You can check the Denied Persons List, Entity List, and Unverified List at http://export.gov/ecr/eg_main_023148.asp.

2. If you are shipping to Crimea, Cuba, North Korea, or Syria, please be aware of strict export requirements that may require a license from BIS. (For Crimea, Iran, and Sudan, please see “OFAC License Requirements” on page 7.)

   For more information, please see “Shipping to Sanctioned Countries and Regions” on page 16.

3. If the item you are shipping is on the Commerce Control List (CCL), it might require an export license, depending on the circumstances and destination of your shipment.

4. Cross reference the CCL against BIS’s Country Chart to determine if a license might be required.

5. If a license appears to be required based on the destination country and contents, determine if a License Exception is available before applying for a license.

6. In any situation where a BIS export license is required, you will need to file electronic export information via AES.

   You can check the CCL, BIS’s Country Chart, and License Exceptions at http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/export-administration-regulations-ear. For further assistance and information, see www.bis.doc.gov/licensing/exportingbasics.htm.

   For more information on how to apply for a BIS export license, please see “Applying for a BIS Export License” on page 10. For more information on how to submit electronic export information via AES, please see “Census Filing Requirements — Electronic Export Information” on page 9.
**OFAC License Requirements**

1. Certain individuals and organizations are prohibited from receiving U.S. exports or may receive only certain licensed goods. If the individual or organization you are shipping to is on OFAC’s Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) list, your shipment will require an export license from OFAC.

   Check the SDN List at [www.treasury.gov/sdn](http://www.treasury.gov/sdn).

2. If you are shipping to Crimea, Iran, or Sudan, please be aware of strict export requirements that may require a license from OFAC. (For Crimea, Cuba, North Korea, and Syria, please see “BIS Export License Requirements” on page 6.)

   For more information, please see “Shipping to Sanctioned Countries and Regions” on page 16.

3. If you determine a license is required, check to see if there is an exception for the item(s) in your shipment.

   See [www.ecfr.gov](http://www.ecfr.gov) to check the applicable Part of Title 31, *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), Chapter V for exempt transactions and general licenses to see if there is an exception for your item(s).

   For more information on how to apply for an OFAC license, please see “Applying for an OFAC License” on page 10.

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Customers are prohibited from shipping any item with controlled U.S. content or any item intended to support weapons-proliferation activities, unless they have all applicable U.S. government permissions.
Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

State Department Export License Requirements

1. If you are shipping an item that can be considered a "defense article," you will need to register with the U.S. Department of State's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), and you might also need to apply for an export license from DDTC.

These items might include firearms and other weapons, protective gear (e.g., body armor), detection hardware (e.g., night-vision goggles), and other military-use equipment and components.

A list of defense articles that might require this license is available on the United States Munitions List at www.pmddtc.state.gov/regulations_laws/itar.html.

2. For more information on how to apply for a DDTC export license, please see “Applying for a State Department Export License” on page 11.

3. If you determine that a license generally is required, check to see if there is an exception for the item(s) in your shipment.

   **Note:** Hazardous materials, biological or radioactive materials, and inert or replica explosive devices are prohibited or significantly restricted in international mail, regardless of whether you have obtained an export license. Other items might be prohibited or restricted from mailing, depending on the destination country. For more information, please see the Postal Service regulations in the following USPS documents, all of which are available at http://pe.usps.com:

   - IMM Subchapter 130 and the Individual Country Listings.
   - Publication 52, *Hazardous, Restricted, and Perishable Mail*.

4. If you are shipping an item that is considered a “defense article,” you must use services and forms as follows:

   - Priority Mail Express International service: Use PS Form 2976-B.
   - Priority Mail International service: Use PS Form 2976-A. **Note:** With Priority Mail International service, PS Form 2976-A is applicable only with Medium or Large Flat Rate Boxes or other parcels, but not with a Priority Mail International Flat Rate Envelope or Priority Mail International Small Flat Rate Priced Box.

   **Note:** The following service types are not available if you are sending “defense articles”: First Class Package International Service, and Priority Mail International Flat Rate Envelope and Priority Mail International Small Flat Rate Box.
Census Filing Requirements — Electronic Export Information

1. Generally, if you are shipping one item or a group of items within the same Schedule B Export Code or Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) Commodity Classification Code valued at more than $2,500 to any country other than Canada, you may also need to file electronic export information. (You can look up Schedule B categories at www.census.gov/foreign-trade/schedules/b.)

2. If your shipment contains goods, is destined to Cuba, and does not qualify as published books, pamphlets, or similar media available for general distribution (see 15 CFR 734.7) to foreign libraries or similar institutions or as an authorized gift parcel or humanitarian donation, file your electronic export information.

3. If your shipment contains goods, is destined to Iran, North Korea, Sudan, or Syria, and does not qualify as published books, pamphlets, or similar media available for general distribution (see 15 CFR 734.7) to foreign libraries or similar institutions, file your electronic export information.

4. Generally, if your shipment requires an export license, then before mailing it, you will need to file electronic export information via the Census Bureau’s Automated Export System (AES).

5. If you are sending a defense article, you will need to file electronic export information, regardless of whether an export license or an ITAR exemption is required.

6. If you are shipping to a party designated on the BIS Unverified List, you will need to file electronic export information, regardless of any AES Exemptions that might otherwise apply.

Before submitting electronic export information via the Census Bureau’s Automated Export System (AES), check to see if you are exempt from filing electronic export information. For more information on how to determine if your shipment has an AES Exemption, please see “AES Exemption” on page 14.

For more information on how to file electronic export information, please see “Filing Electronic Export Information for the Census Bureau” on page 12.

Note: The following service types are not available for international shipments that require reporting of electronic export information (except for shipments to Cuba): First-Class Package International Service, and Priority Mail International Flat Rate Envelope and Priority
Mail International Small Flat Rate Box. However, these service types are available to Cuba, regardless of electronic export information reporting. For more information, see “Shipping to Sanctioned Countries and Regions” on page 16.

**Applying for a License**

If you have reviewed “Do the Special Requirements Apply to Me?” on page 2 and have determined that your package requires a license, you will need to apply to receive the license before shipping your item(s).

**Applying for a BIS Export License**

For guidance related to applying for a license, refer to 15 CFR 748.4, available at [www.ecfr.gov](http://www.ecfr.gov). For inquiries about export controls and requirements, contact the BIS Office of Exporter Services at 202-482-4811.

If an export license from BIS is required for your shipment, you may submit an export license application via BIS’s online Simplified Network Application Process Redesign (SNAP-R). To register as a SNAP-R user, visit the SNAP-R website at [https://snapr.bis.doc.gov/snapr](https://snapr.bis.doc.gov/snapr).

In the SNAP-R system, mailers can prepare a commodity classification request or an application for export or re-export. Please be certain to follow the instructions on the application carefully. In most cases, technical brochures and support documentation must also be included.

**Applying for an OFAC License**


If an export license from OFAC is required for your shipment, you may apply for a license electronically via the OFAC website at [http://licensing.ofac.treas.gov](http://licensing.ofac.treas.gov). Alternatively, you may send a letter of request providing a detailed description of the proposed transaction, including the names and addresses of all individuals/companies involved. Submit your license request letter to OFAC either by fax at 202-622-1657 or by mail to the following address:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
TREASURY ANNEX  
ATTN: LICENSING DIVISION  
1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20220-0002
Applying for a State Department Export License

To obtain a State Department export license, you must submit the appropriate license form and receive approval. In most cases, in order for a license to be considered, you first must be registered with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC). You can register at www.pmddtc.state.gov/registration.

To submit a new State Department license application, visit DTrade, the fully electronic system used for the majority of licensing needs.

For more information and links to DTrade, visit the State Department website at www.pmddtc.state.gov/licensing.
Filing Electronic Export Information for the Census Bureau

If you have reviewed “Do the Special Requirements Apply to Me?” on page 2 and have identified a need to file your electronic export information with the Census Bureau before shipping your package, use the following steps to file your information.

1. **First time only:** In order to register with the Census Bureau’s website, you will first need an Employer Identification Number (EIN) from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). If you do not already have one, you can apply for an EIN at [https://sa2.irs.gov/modiein/individual](https://sa2.irs.gov/modiein/individual) or by using the IRS’s Form SS-4 (available at [www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fss4.pdf](http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fss4.pdf)).

   **Note:** You do not have to be an employer to apply for an EIN.

2. **First time only:** Set up an AES filer account with the Census Bureau’s AES Direct website at [http://aesdirect.census.gov](http://aesdirect.census.gov) and complete the AES Certification Quiz.

3. **Every applicable shipment:** Submit all required information about your shipment via the Census Bureau’s AES Direct website.
   a. For the “Port of Export” code for shipping through the Postal Service, enter “8000.”
   b. For the “Mode of Transport,” enter “Mail.”
   c. Leave the carrier as “SCAC/IATA,” and leave the conveyance name fields blank.

After you have successfully filed your electronic export information, you will receive an Internal Transaction Number (ITN) as confirmation of your filing. The ITN starts with an “X” and has 14 digits.

**Note:** In rare cases, the Census Bureau’s AES Direct filing system may be out of service. In such case, mailers are required to enter an appropriate AES Downtime Citation on the customs declaration’s AES/ITN/Exemption block. For additional information, see IMM 525.

Clearly enter this ITN or AES Downtime Citation in block 10 of PS Form 2976-A or in block 3 of PS Form 2976-B. Please see the following page for images of those forms and the applicable blocks.

**Note:** Mailers cannot use PS Form 2976, *Customs Declaration CN 22 - Sender’s Declaration*, for shipments that require filing of electronic export information via the Census Bureau’s Automated Export System (AES). This prohibition applies to shipments with an ITN or AES Downtime Citation.
If you have to file electronic export information, you must use services and forms as follows:

- **Priority Mail Express International service:** Use PS Form 2976-B, *Priority Mail Express International Shipping Label and Customs Form.*
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- Priority Mail International service. Use PS Form 2976-A, Customs Declaration and Dispatch Note — CP 72. **Note:** With Priority Mail International service, PS Form 2976-A is applicable only with Medium or Large Flat Rate Boxes or other parcels, so you cannot send an international shipment requiring an export license with a Priority Mail International Flat Rate Envelope or Priority Mail International Small Flat Rate Priced Box.

**AES Exemption**

In many cases, you do not need to file electronic export information with the Census Bureau before mailing your international shipment. In these cases, it can help to avoid unnecessary delay if you write an AES Exemption on your customs declaration. An AES Exemption is a code that indicates the reason why you did not need to file electronic export information.

There are many types of situations that are exempt. Some of the most common ones for mailers are listed below. If your shipment does not fit into these categories, you can check whether other exemptions might apply by looking at 15 CFR 30, Appendix C.

**Note:** You cannot use an exemption if a shipment requires an export license, contains a “defense article,” or involves a sender or recipient on the BIS Unverified List (see page 9, item 6).

<table>
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<th>Situation</th>
<th>AES Exemption</th>
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<tr>
<td>Each type of goods in the shipment (according to Schedule B Export Codes available at <a href="http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/schedules/b">www.census.gov/foreign-trade/schedules/b</a>) is valued at $2,500 or less, the shipment does not require an export license, and the shipment is not destined to Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, or Syria.</td>
<td>Check the “NOEEI § 30.37a” box in block 8 of PS Form 2976, or enter “NOEEI § 30.37a” in block 10 of PS Form 2976-A or in block 3 of PS Form 2976-B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shipment (regardless of value) is going to Canada and does not require an export license.</td>
<td>Check the “NOEEI § 30.37a” box in block 8 of PS Form 2976, or enter “NOEEI § 30.36” in block 10 of PS Form 2976-A or in block 3 of PS Form 2976-B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The shipment is going to Cuba or North Korea and is an authorized gift parcel or humanitarian donation that does not require a BIS or OFAC export license (see “Shipping to Sanctioned Countries and Regions” on page 16).</td>
<td>Check the “NOEEI § 30.37(h)” box in block 8 of PS Form 2976.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The shipment is going to Crimea and is an authorized gift parcel or humanitarian donation that does not require a BIS or OFAC export license (see “Shipping to Sanctioned Countries and Regions” on page 16).</td>
<td>Check the “NOEEI § 30.37(h)” in block 8 of PS Form 2976, or enter “NOEEI § 30.37(h)” in block 10 of PS Form 2976-A or in block 3 of PS Form 2976-B.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

**Situation**
The shipment is going to Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, or Syria, contains only published books, pamphlets, or similar media available for general distribution to foreign libraries or similar institutions, and does not require a BIS or OFAC export license (see “Shipping to Sanctioned Countries and Regions” on page 16).

**AES Exemption**
Enter “NOEEI § 30.37(y)” in block 8 of PS Form 2976, in block 10 of PS Form 2976-A, or in block 3 of PS Form 2976-B.

Clearly enter the appropriate exemption legend in block 8 of PS Form 2976, in block 10 of PS Form 2976-A, or in block 3 of PS Form 2976-B. Please see the following three images of those forms and the applicable blocks.

**PS Form 2976, Block 8**

**PS Form 2976-A, Block 10**
Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

PS Form 2976-B, Block 3

Shipping to Sanctioned Countries and Regions

In general, customers may not send most types of items to sanctioned countries without obtaining a specific export license or authorization from the applicable federal export control agency or agencies.

The following is a list of the sanctioned countries and the primary licensing authority for each:

- Crimea (region of Ukraine): BIS and OFAC.
- Cuba: BIS.
- Iran: OFAC.
- North Korea: BIS.
- Sudan: OFAC; BIS for certain commodities.
- Syria: BIS.

For more information on how to apply for an export license, please see “Applying for a BIS Export License” on page 10.

Sanctioned Country License Exceptions

The following sections provide information on mailing shipments to sanctioned countries and list some of the limited types of shipments that may be allowed.
under U.S. law without the need for an export license. However, you are responsible for ensuring whether additional U.S. or foreign conditions or requirements apply. Please note, for example, that when sending allowable goods to Iran, Sudan, Syria, and sometimes Cuba, you must still complete the mandatory filing via the Census Bureau’s AES Direct website to obtain an ITN for such goods (see pages 9–16).

**It is recommended that you check with BIS and/or OFAC before mailing your shipment to any of the countries/regions listed here.**

**Crimea (Region of Ukraine)**


The following items are some of the limited types of shipments that may be allowed under U.S. law without the need for an export license:

- Informational materials in any medium, including publications, films, photographs, music, and artwork.
- Food, including vitamins, food additives, and nutritional supplements.
- Medicine.

The following items are eligible to be sent to Crimea only as a gift parcel or humanitarian donation. Personal gifts are limited to $800 in value and one per month for each sender/recipient pair. Humanitarian donations must be sent by U.S. charitable organizations intended to serve basic human needs. You must complete the mandatory filing via the Census Bureau’s AES Direct website to obtain an ITN for your shipment. You must also write the ITN on the customs declaration form. Please consult OFAC for lists of eligible and ineligible items.

- Eligible agricultural commodities, seeds for food crops, natural fibers (e.g., cotton, wool, linen, silk, hemp, sisal) and fiber products, wood and wood products, and other plant or animal products.
- Eligible medical supplies.
- Replacement parts for eligible medical supplies sent on a one-to-one basis (i.e., one replacement part for one defective part). Replacement parts must be in limited quantities consistent with the intent to repair specific broken equipment (and not for resale or inventory). This does not cover shipments of medical devices themselves.

**Note:** When shipping goods as a humanitarian donation, be sure to check the “Humanitarian Donation” box in the content description section of PS Form 2976, in block 5 of PS Form 2976-A, or in block 2 of PS Form 2976-B. Please see pages 20 and 21 for images of those forms and the applicable blocks.
Cuba

The following items are some of the limited types of shipments that may be allowed under U.S. law without the need for an export license:

- Informational materials in any medium, including publications, films, photographs, music, and artwork.
- Personal gifts up to $400 in value, limited to one per month for each sender/recipient pair. **Exception:** The frequency limit does not apply to food donated in gift parcels.
- Humanitarian donations by U.S. charitable organizations intended to serve basic human needs.

For the following items to Cuba, you must complete the mandatory filing via the Census Bureau’s AES Direct website to obtain an ITN for your shipment. You must completely obliterate the check boxes and text referring to NOEEI § 30.37(a) and NOEEI § 30.37(h) and write the ITN or AES Downtime Citation and the code “CCD” (for “Consumer Communications Devices”) on PS Form 2976. If you need additional space, include the ITN and “CCD” notation in the “Detailed description of contents” field.

- Consumer communications devices, computers, and software, including computers, mobile phones, smart phones, modems, peripherals, digital cameras, batteries, chargers, radio equipment, television and home satellite equipment, anti-virus software, and other personal communications hardware and software.

For the following items to Cuba, you must complete the mandatory filing via the Census Bureau’s AES Direct website to obtain an ITN for your shipment. You must completely obliterate the check boxes and text referring to NOEEI § 30.37(a) and NOEEI § 30.37(h) and write the ITN or AES Downtime Citation and the code “SCP” (for “Support for the Cuban People”) on PS Form 2976. If you need additional space, include the ITN and “SCP” notation in the “Detailed description of contents” field.

- Building materials, tools, and equipment for private buildings and agricultural activities.
- Tools, equipment, and supplies for private-sector entrepreneurs (e.g., curling iron for a hair salon).
- Items donated for scientific, archaeological, cultural, ecological, educational, historic preservation, or sporting activities.
- Items to individuals or non-governmental organizations that promote independent activity and strengthen civil society.
- Items to improve telecommunications, including Internet access, infrastructure, and upgrades.
- Items for use by news media personnel.
Iran

The following items are some of the limited types of shipments that may be allowed under U.S. law without the need for an export license:

- Personal gifts up to $100 in value.
- Humanitarian donations to relieve human suffering.
- Informational materials in any medium, including publications, films, photographs, music, and artwork.
- Commercial sales of eligible agricultural commodities, including food for people or animals, seeds, vitamins, food additives, nutritional supplements, natural fibers (e.g., cotton, wool, linen, silk, hemp, sisal) and fiber products, wood and wood products, and other plant or animal products. For a list of eligible agricultural commodities, see www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/schedulebeligiblecommodities06-28-06.pdf.
- Commercial sales of many medicines and eligible medical supplies.
- Computers, mobile phones, smart phones, modems, peripherals, radio equipment, home satellite equipment, anti-virus software, and other personal communications hardware and software. For additional information regarding eligible shipments of personal communications hardware and software, see www.treasury.gov/resource-center/faqs/Sanctions/Pages/faq_iran.aspx#gld1.
- Commercial sales of replacement parts for medical devices sent on a one-to-one basis (i.e., one replacement part for one defective part). Replacement parts must be in limited quantities consistent with the intent to repair specific broken equipment (and not for resale or inventory). This does not cover shipments of medical devices themselves.

North Korea

Note: Currently, no goods may be mailed to North Korea.

Sudan

The following items are some of the limited types of shipments that may be allowed under U.S. law without the need for an export license:

- Personal gifts up to $100 in value.
- Humanitarian donations to relieve human suffering.
- Informational materials in any medium, including publications, films, photographs, music, and artwork.
Special Requirements for Shipping Internationally

- Commercial sales of eligible food items for people or animals, including vitamins, food additives, nutritional supplements, and bottled water.
- Consumer communications devices and software, including computers, mobile phones, smart phones, modems, peripherals, radio equipment, television and home satellite equipment, anti-virus software, and other personal communications hardware and software.

**Note:** BIS and OFAC maintain separate lists of allowable consumer communication devices and software. You are encouraged to review both lists to determine if a BIS and/or OFAC license is required for any particular item. For the BIS list, see [www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/forms-documents/doc_download/986-740](http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/forms-documents/doc_download/986-740). For the OFAC list, see [www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Documents/sudan_gl_comm.pdf](http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Documents/sudan_gl_comm.pdf).

**Syria**


The following items are some of the limited types of shipments that may be allowed under U.S. law without the need for an export license:

- Food, including vitamins, food additives, and nutritional supplements.
- Medicine.
- Informational materials in any medium, including publications, films, photographs, music, and artwork.

**PS Form 2976, Content Description Section**

![PS Form 2976](image)
Additional information on current sanction programs and specific information on what items can be mailed to sanctioned countries is available at www.treasury.gov/ofac and www.bis.doc.gov.
Hazardous Materials

For reasons of safety, most hazardous materials are nonmailable internationally, including to APO, FPO, and DPO locations. Hazardous materials (which in international commerce are commonly called “dangerous goods”) include common consumer and household items such as perfumes, aerosols, and electronic products that contain certain batteries.

Under federal regulation, all matter that is outwardly or of its own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property is nonmailable. It is the responsibility of the mailer to fully meet all mailing requirements and comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The knowing deposit of such matter in the mail is a crime punishable by fine, imprisonment, or other penalty.

The domestic and international standards and restrictions for mailing hazardous materials are often different. Additional mailability information is available in the IMM and Publication 52.

**Tip:** If your international shipment contains dangerous goods that are approved for mailing, be sure to check the “Dangerous Goods” box in the content description section of PS Form 2976, in block 5 of PS Form 2976-A, or in block 2 of PS Form 2976-B. Please see pages 20 and 21 for images of those forms and the applicable blocks.
International Addressing Guidelines

To ensure compliance with export laws, the Postal Service and other federal agencies review information about senders, recipients, and contents on all international shipping labels.

To minimize delay or returned mail, make sure your shipping label is accurate, in the right place, and easy to read, as described below:

- **Accurate.** Ensure that addresses and all information on the customs declaration form, including the contents of the package, are entered completely and accurately. Be sure to include your email address or telephone number on the package or customs declaration in case the Postal Service needs to contact you for more information or clarification.

- **In the right place.** When using both a shipping label and customs form, place the shipping label and customs declaration form close together on the same side of your package, being careful not to cover up any information. When using a combined shipping label and customs form, only one form is required.

- **Easy to read.** Ensure that the full name and address are typed or written in English. You can use a foreign language address in the address section if the names of the city, province, and country are also indicated in English.
**Additional Resources**

**For information on shipping internationally:**
- Visit a Post Office to speak with a Retail Associate.
- Call 1-800-ASK-USPS (1-800-275-8777).

**For information on international export requirements:**
- Contact the Bureau of Industry and Security at www.bis.doc.gov.
- Contact the Office of Foreign Assets Control at www.treasury.gov/ofac.
- Contact the U.S. Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls at www.pmddtc.state.gov.
- Contact the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division at www.census.gov/foreign-trade.

**For information on how to apply for an export license:**
- Visit the BIS Exporting Basics webpage at www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/compliance-a-training/export-administration-regulations-training/online-training-room.
- Visit the OFAC Resource Center at www.treasury.gov/ofac.
- Visit the U.S. Department of State’s Registration webpage at www.pmddtc.state.gov/registration and its Licensing webpage at www.pmddtc.state.gov/licensing.

**For information on filing electronic export info:**
- Visit the Census Bureau’s website at http://aesdirect.census.gov.

**For information on hazardous material restrictions:**
The Eagle Logo and trade dress of USPS envelopes and boxes are among the many trademarks of the U.S. Postal Service.

**USPS Trademarks**

The following are among the many trademarks owned by the United States Postal Service:


This is not a comprehensive list of all Postal Service trademarks.

The regulations described in this brochure are Federal regulations not maintained by the United States Postal Service and are subject to change at any time. The Postal Service is providing this information as a convenience to mailers. This information does not constitute legal advice, and the Postal Service makes no representation or warranty about the reliability of the information contained herein. Mailers are responsible for compliance, and the Postal Service accepts no liability for non-compliance by mailers, whether resulting from reliance on this information or otherwise. To obtain the most up-to-date information on these requirements, please contact the relevant regulatory agencies directly. Links to more detailed information and contact information are available in the “Additional Resources” section at the end of this brochure.
Before you ship internationally, always be sure you are in compliance with all applicable U.S. federal requirements.

Please visit www.usps.com/business/international-shipping.htm for the latest information on international shipping with the U.S. Postal Service.

Thank you for choosing the United States Postal Service.