

N° 2371.

**ALBANIE, ALLEMAGNE,
RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE,
AUTRICHE, BELGIQUE, etc.**

(Union postale universelle.)

**Arrangement concernant les mandats
de poste, avec règlement d'exécution.
Signé à Londres, le 28 juin
1929.**

**ALBANIA, GERMANY,
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, etc.**

(Universal Postal Union.)

**Money Order Agreement, with De-
tailed Regulations. Signed at Lon-
don, June 28, 1929.**

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

No. 2371. — AGREEMENT¹ CONCERNING MONEY ORDERS CONCLUDED BETWEEN ALBANIA, GERMANY, THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DENMARK, THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, THE REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA, EGYPT, SPAIN, THE SPANISH COLONIES, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, ALGERIA, THE FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF INDO-CHINA, THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER FRENCH COLONIES, GREECE, THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ AND NEJD AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, THE WHOLE OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES, JAPAN, CHOSEN (KOREA), THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER JAPANESE DEPENDENCIES, LATVIA, THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MOROCCO (EXCEPT THE SPANISH ZONE), MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE), NICARAGUA, NORWAY, THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PARAGUAY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, THE DUTCH COLONIES IN AMERICA, PERU, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES

¹ DEPOSIT OF RATIFICATIONS AT LONDON :

Communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain.

THE NETHERLANDS	January 3, 1930.	MOROCCO, excluding Spanish Zone	July 4, 1930.
NETHERLANDS INDIES AND NETHERLANDS COLONIES IN AMERICA	January 3, 1930.	HEJAZ AND NEJD	July 7, 1930.
NORWAY	February 5, 1930.	HUNGARY	July 17, 1930.
ICELAND	March 5, 1930.	ESTONIA	July 23, 1930.
DENMARK	March 6, 1930.	SIAM	July 25, 1930.
SWEDEN	March 12, 1930.	LUXEMBURG	August 6, 1930.
SWITZERLAND	April 21, 1930.	ITALY	September 10, 1930.
BELGIUM	May 13, 1930.	ITALIAN COLONIES	September 10, 1930.
TUNIS	June 2, 1930.	CHINA	October 3, 1930.
AUSTRIA	June 13, 1930.	GERMANY	October 21, 1930.
SPAIN	June 16, 1930.	YUGOSLAVIA	October 31, 1930.
SPANISH COLONIES	June 16, 1930.	JAPAN, CHOSEN and the other Japanese Dependencies	November 14, 1930.
SAAR	June 17, 1930.	ROUMANIA	November 21, 1930.
FINLAND	June 23, 1930.	EGYPT	January 27, 1931.
VATICAN CITY STATE	June 26, 1930.	PERSIA	February 11, 1931.

ACCESSION :

PARAGUAY June 29, 1930.

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

IN ASIA AND OCEANIA, ROUMANIA, THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, THE TERRITORY OF THE SARRE, THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SIAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TUNIS, TURKEY, URUGUAY, THE STATE OF THE CITY OF THE VATICAN, YEMEN AND THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA. SIGNED AT LONDON, JUNE 28, 1930.

French official text communicated by the Netherlands Minister at Berne, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, the Delegate of the Kingdom of Yougoslavia accredited to the League of Nations and the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Agreement took place July 1st, 1930.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-mentioned Countries, having regard to Article 3 of the Convention¹, have, by mutual consent and subject to ratification, drawn up the following Agreement :

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

*Article 1.**Conditions for the exchange of Money Orders.*

The exchange of Postal Money Orders between those of the contracting countries, whose Administrations agree to establish this service is governed by the provisions of the present Agreement.

CHAPTER II.

ISSUE OF MONEY ORDERS.

*Article 2.**Purchase. Receipt.*

The contracting Administrations fix the form in which the remitter must pay in the sum of money which he wishes to convert into a Money Order. A receipt must be given to the remitter free of charge.

¹ Vol. CII, page 245, of this Series.

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*Article 3.**Statement of amount. Rate of conversion.*

1. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the amount of each Order is stated in the currency of the country in which payment is to be made.

2. The Administration of the country of origin itself fixes the rate of conversion of its money into the currency of the country of destination. Similarly it fixes the rate to be paid by the remitter when the country of origin and the country of destination have the same monetary system.

*Article 4.**Maximum amount of an order.*

Each Administration is empowered to fix the maximum amount for the Money Orders which it issues, on condition that this maximum does not exceed 1000 francs.

Nevertheless the amounts of Money Orders issued free of charge in connection with the Postal Service under the provisions of Article 6 may exceed the maximum fixed by each Administration.

*Article 5.**Charges.*

1. The charge to be paid by the remitter for each Money Order consists of a fixed charge which may not exceed 25 centimes for each Order, and, in addition, of a proportional charge not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount paid in.

Each Administration is empowered to adopt, for the collection of the proportional charge, the scale best suited to its own service.

2. Money Orders exchanged between a country party to the Agreement and a country not a party, through the intermediary of another country party to the Agreement, may be subjected by the intermediary Office, to a supplementary charge deducted from the amount of the Money Order.

*Article 6.**Exemption.*

1. Money Orders issued in connection with the Postal Service and exchanged between Postal Administrations or between these Administrations and the International Bureau are exempt from all postal charges.

2. The same applies to Money Orders in connection with prisoners of war sent or received under the conditions prescribed for postal packets in Article 47, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

*Article 7.**Telegraph Money Orders.*

1. Money Orders may be transmitted by telegraph between the Administrations of countries which are connected by a State telegraph system or which agree to employ a private telegraph system for this purpose ; such Orders are called Telegraph Money Orders.

Money Orders may also be transmitted by wireless telegraphy between Offices which have notified that they agree to do so.

2. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, Telegraph Money Orders may, like other private telegrams, and under the same conditions, be made subject to the regulations regarding

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

treatment and transmission prescribed by the Detailed Regulations of the International Service annexed to the International Telegraph Convention¹ of St. Petersburg, so far as these regulations are applicable to Telegraph Money Orders.

3. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order must pay the ordinary charge for a Money Order and the charge for the telegram.

4. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order may add to the text of the Order a message for the payee, provided that he pays the cost at the usual rate.

5. Telegraph Money Orders may not be subjected to any telegraph charges other than those prescribed by the international telegraph regulations.

*Article 8.**Advice of Payment.*

The remitter of an ordinary or a Telegraph Money Order may obtain, but only through the post, an advice of payment of the Order, under the conditions prescribed by Article 53 of the Convention for advices of receipt of postal packets and within the period of one year from the date of paying in the amount of the Order.

*Article 9.**Express delivery.*

The remitter of an ordinary Money Order may request the delivery of the amount at the payee's address, by special messenger, immediately after the receipt of the Order, under the conditions laid down for postal packets by Article 44 of the Convention.

CHAPTER III.

PAYMENT OF MONEY ORDERS.

*Article 10.**Payment.*

The amount of a Money Order must be paid to the payee in the legal currency of the country of destination.

*Article 11.**Maximum amount payable.*

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the maximum amount for Money Orders payable in a country is the same as that adopted by that country for the issue of Money Orders.

When a remitter has drawn on the same day, in the same place and in favour of the same payee several Money Orders of which the total amount exceeds the maximum adopted by the country of destination, the office of payment is entitled to arrange for the Orders to be paid in instalments so that the sum paid to the payee in a single day does not exceed this maximum.

¹ Vol. LVII, page 201 ; Vol. LXXVIII, page 489 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 347 ; and Vol. XCII, page 396, of this Series.

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*Article 12.**Payment into postal cheque account.*

Each Administration may undertake to pay the amounts of Money Orders into postal cheque accounts in accordance with the regulations in force in its postal cheque service. The Orders are then considered as duly paid.

*Article 13.**Fee for delivery at payee's address.*

A delivery fee may be collected from the payees of a Money Order when payment takes place at his address.

*Article 14.**Charge for authority to pay an Order.*

If the loss of a Money Order is not due to a service error, a charge equal to that payable for a demand for an enquiry in connection with a postal packet may be collected from either the remitter or the payees, for the issue of an authority to pay as provided for by Article 8 of the Detailed Regulations.

*Article 15.**Money Orders addressed poste restante.*

When a Money Order is addressed *poste restante*, the special charge provided for by Article 37 of the Convention may be collected from the payee. This charge is cancelled in the event of re-transmission or of non-delivery.

*Article 16.**Express delivery. Delivery of Telegraph Money Orders.*

1. When the remitter of an ordinary Money Order has requested that the amount should be paid at the payee's address by special messenger, the Administration of destination has the right to deliver by express messenger an advice of the arrival of the Order or the Order itself, instead of the amount, if this is admitted by its internal regulations.

2. The payee of a Telegraph Money Order must be advised immediately and without charge of the arrival of the Order; nevertheless, if his address is outside the free delivery area of the office of destination, and the remitter has not defrayed the cost of the delivery of the advice by express messenger, such cost may be collected from the payee.

When, instead of delivering an advice, the Administration of destination pays the amount at the payee's address, it may collect, on this account, a special charge, taking into account any express delivery fees which have been paid by the remitter.

*Article 17.**Period of validity of Money Orders.*

1. Money orders are valid until the expiration of the first month which follows that in which they are issued. This period is extended by four months in services with distant countries. After this period, a Money Order can be paid only under authority given by the Administration of issue at the request of the Administration of payment.

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2. This authority for payment gives to the Order a new period of validity equal to that provided for in paragraph 1 of the present Article.

3. When the expiration of the period of validity is not attributable to a postal error, a charge equal to that payable in connection with an enquiry for a postal packet may be collected in respect of the authority for payment.

*Article 18.**Endorsement of Money Orders.*

Each of the contracting countries retain the right to provide that the ownership of Money Orders issued in any of the other countries may be transferred within its territory by means of endorsement.

CHAPTER IV.

WITHDRAWAL. ALTERATION OF ADDRESS. RE-TRANSMISSION. NON-DELIVERY. ENQUIRIES.

*Article 19.**Withdrawal of Money Orders. Alteration of address.*

The remitter of an ordinary or Telegraph Money Order may have it withdrawn from the service or its address altered under the conditions prescribed for postal packets by Article 49 of the Convention, so long as neither the Order itself nor its amount has been delivered to the payee.

If an alteration of address is requested by telegraph, the charge for a registered single rate letter is added to the telegraph charge.

*Article 20.**Re-transmission of Money Orders.*

1. In the event of a change in the payee's address, a Money Order may be re-transmitted at the request of either the remitter or the payee to the new destination if a Money Order Service exists between the re-transmitting country and the country of the new destination.

2. When the re-transmission of ordinary or Telegraph Money Orders is effected by post, and when the new country of destination maintains a Money Order Service on the basis of this Agreement with the country of origin, no supplementary charge is collected for this service. If the new country of destination does not maintain a service with the country of origin, the re-transmission is effected by means of a new Money Order, the charge for which is deducted from the amount to be transmitted.

3. The re-transmission by telegraph of ordinary or Telegraph Money Orders is allowed if the new country of destination maintains a Telegraph Money Order Service with the original country of destination.

In such a case a Telegraph Money Order is issued for the amount remaining after deduction of the postal and telegraph charges in respect of the new transmission.

4. Ordinary or Telegraph Money Orders issued in a country which is not a party to the Agreement, but which maintains a Money Order Service with a country which is a party to it, may be re-transmitted by post or by telegraph, unless special agreements prohibit it, from this latter country to a third country which is a party to the Agreement. This re-transmission is effected by means of a new Money Order, the charge for which is deducted from the amount to be transmitted.

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Under similar conditions, ordinary or Telegraph Money Orders issued in countries which are parties to the Agreement may be re-transmitted to a country which is not.

*Article 21.**Undelivered Money Orders.*

1. Money Orders which have been refused, as well as those of which the payees are unknown, or have gone away without leaving any address, or have left for countries to which re-transmission cannot be effected, are immediately sent back to the office of origin.

Money Orders of which payment has not been claimed within the ordinary period of validity are returned to the Administration of origin by the Administration which holds them.

2. Money Orders which it has not been possible to pay to the payees for any reason whatsoever are paid to the remitters.

*Article 22.**Enquiries.*

1. A charge equal to that payable in respect of an enquiry for a postal packet may be collected in respect of an enquiry for a Money Order.

No charge is made if the remitter has already paid a special fee for an advice of payment.

2. An enquiry concerning the payment of a Money Order to an unauthorised person can only be admitted within a period of one year from the day following that on which the amount of the Order was paid in.

3. Each Administration is obliged to accept enquiries concerning Money Orders issued by other Administrations. The whole of the charge collected for an enquiry is retained by the Administration of which the enquiry is made.

4. When an enquiry is necessitated through an error in the service, the charge collected for the enquiry is repaid.

CHAPTER V.

RESPONSIBILITY.

*Article 23.**Extent of responsibility.*

Amounts paid in for Money Orders are, within the period fixed by the legislation of the country of origin, guaranteed to the remitters until the Orders are duly paid.

Responsibility rests with the Administration of origin, except when the Administration of payment is unable to prove that payment has been made in accordance with the conditions laid down by its internal regulations.

When the period of one year prescribed in Article 22, paragraph 2, regarding enquiries has expired, Administrations are no longer responsible for payments made against forged signatures.

*Article 24.**Non-acceptance of responsibility.*

Administrations are relieved of all responsibility in respect of Money Orders when they are unable to trace payment as the result of the destruction of official documents from a cause beyond control.

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*Article 25.**Payment of claims.*

When the payment of a Money Order is disputed, and in so far as the responsibility of the postal service is concerned, the responsibility for indemnifying the claimant rests with the Administration of payment, if the amount is to be paid to the true payee, and with the Administration of origin, if the amount is to be repaid to the remitter.

The Administration which has made good the amount to the claimant has the right to claim repayment from the Administration responsible for the irregular payment.

*Article 26.**Period allowed for payment.*

1. The claimant must be indemnified as soon as possible, and, at the latest, within a period of six months from the day after the date of the claim. This period is extended to nine months in services with distant countries.

The issuing Administration may, exceptionally, defer the repayment beyond the period provided for in the preceding paragraph when, although the Administrations concerned have enquired into a case with all possible despatch, that period has not sufficed to enable responsibility to be fixed.

2. The Administration of origin is authorised to indemnify the remitter on behalf of the Administration of payment if after due notification the latter has allowed a period of three months to expire without settling the matter ; this period is extended to six months in services with distant countries.

*Article 27.**Repayment to the Office of origin of amounts paid out.*

The Administration of payment on whose behalf a claimant has been indemnified by the Administration of origin is bound to make good to the latter the amount disbursed within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the payment.

This repayment is made without expense to the creditor Administration, either by means of a Money Order, a cheque or a draft payable at sight on the capital or on a commercial centre of the creditor country, or in coin current in the creditor country, or, further, by mutual agreement, by means of an entry to the credit of that country in the Money Order account. After a period of three months, the amount due to the Administration of issue bears interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to be reckoned from the last day of the said period.

CHAPTER VI.

ACCOUNTING. VOID MONEY ORDERS.

*Article 28.**Apportionment of charges.*

1. The Administration of origin credits the Administration of destination, under the conditions prescribed by the Detailed Regulations, with a fixed allowance of 10 centimes for each Money Order, plus a quarter per cent. of the total amount of the Orders paid.

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2. When a Money Order is re-transmitted, the new country of destination receives the credit which would have fallen to it if the Order had been addressed to it in the first place, whatever the charge actually collected by the Administration of origin may have been.

3. The charges collected in respect of advices of payment and express delivery belong to the Administration of the country of origin.

4. In case of the non-delivery of a Money Order issued in the circumstances stated by Article 20, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the re-transmitting Administration retains the amount of the charge which it deducts.

*Article 29.**Accounts.*

Administrations prepare monthly accounts setting forth all the amounts paid by their respective offices. When the Orders have been paid in different currencies, the amount of the smaller credit is, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, converted into the currency of the country having the larger credit, the basis of conversion being the mean of the official rates of exchange in the debtor country during the period to which the account relates.

The accounts are liquidated by the debtor country within the periods prescribed by the Detailed Regulations.

*Article 30.**Settlement.*

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, payment of the balance is made in the currency used by the creditor country for the payment of Money Orders.

In the event of non-payment of the balance of an account within the prescribed periods, the amount of such balance bears interest from the date of the expiration of the said periods until the date on which payment is made. This interest is calculated at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

*Article 31.**Void Money Orders.*

Amounts deposited in respect of Money Orders which are not claimed within the prescribed periods become the absolute property of the country of issue.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

*Article 32.**Offices transacting Money Order business.*

Administrations take the necessary steps to ensure, as far as possible, the payment of Money Orders at any place in their respective countries.

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

*Article 33.**Participation of other Administrations.*

Countries in which the Money Order Service is carried on by Administrations other than the Postal Administration may take part in the service governed by the provisions of the present Agreement.

Such an Administration must come to an agreement with the Postal Administration of its country in order to ensure the proper execution of all the clauses of the Agreement. The latter Administration will act as intermediary for the former in all its relations with the Postal Administrations of other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.

*Article 34.**Application of the General Regulations of the Convention.*

The general regulations which appear under Parts I and II of the Convention apply to the present Agreement, with the exception of the provisions of Article 7.

*Article 35.**Prohibition of fiscal or other charges.*

Independently of the prohibition imposed by Article 26 of the Convention, Money Orders and receipts given for Orders may not be subjected to any charge whatever.

*Article 36.**Approval of proposals made during the interval between Meetings.*

In order to become binding, proposals made during the interval between meetings (Articles 18 and 19 of the Convention) must obtain :

(a) A unanimous vote, if they involve the addition of new provisions or modification of the provisions of Articles 1 to 11, 13 to 19, 22, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36 and 37 of the Agreement, and 1, 2, 4, 10, 19 and 20 of its Detailed Regulations ;

(b) Two-thirds of the votes, if they involve modification of any provisions of the Agreement other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph and of Articles 3, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 12 of the Detailed Regulations ;

(c) A simple majority, if they involve modification of any other Articles of the Detailed Regulations or the interpretation of the provisions of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of dispute to be submitted to arbitration.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 37.**Entry into force and duration of the Agreement.*

The present Agreement shall come into force on the 1st of July, 1930 and shall remain operative during an indefinite period.

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries enumerated above have signed one copy of the present Agreement which shall remain in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of which one copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at London, the 28th of June 1929.

(Les signatures ont été ajoutées au texte anglais par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.)

For Albania :

M. LIBOHOVA.

For Germany :

Dr. K. SAUTTER.

Dr. W. KÜSGEN.

K. ZIEGLER.

For Argentine Republic :

For Austria :

Walther STOECKL.

For Belgium :

O. SCHOCKAERT.

Hub. KRAINS.

For Bolivia :

Zac. BENAVIDES.

For Bulgaria :

M. SAVOFF.

N. BOSCHNACOFF.

For Chile :

Antonio HUNEEUS.

Miguel A. PARRA.

C. VERNEUIL.

For China. :

LIU SHU-FAN,

(The signatures have been added to the English text by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.)

For the Republic of Colombia :

Jorge GARCÉS B.

For the Republic of Cuba :

Guillermo PATTERSON.

For Denmark :

V. HOLMBLAD.

For the Free City of Danzig :

Stanislaw ŁOŚ.

Victor ZANDER.

Alfred NORDMANN.

For the Dominican Republic :

Dr. E. R. LLUBERES.

For Egypt :

H. MAZLOUM.

R. SIDHOM.

For Spain :

A. CAMACHO.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :

A. RAMOS GARCIA.

For Estonia :

G. JALLAJAS.

For Abyssinia :

B. MARCOS.

A. BOUSSON.

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

For Finland :

G. E. F. ALBRECHT.

For France :

M. LEBON.
L. GENTHON.
BOUSQUIÉ.
MAINGUET.
GRANDSIMON.
DUSSERRE.

For Algeria :

E. HUGUENIN.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China :

For M. RÉGISMANSET :
J. CASSAGNAC.

For the whole of the other French Colonies :

J. CASSAGNAC.

For Greece :

Th. PENTHÉROUDAKIS.
D. BERNARDOS.

For the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies :

Cheik Hafiz WAHBA.

For the Republic of Honduras :

Humberto BLANCO-FOMBONA.

For Hungary :

G. Baron SZALAY.
Charles DE FORSTER.

For Iceland :

V. HOLMBLAD.

For Italy :

Biagio BORRIELLO.
Pietro TOSTI.
Michele GALDI.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies :

Riccardo ASTUTO.

For Japan :

H. KAWAI.
Naotaro YAMAMOTO.
J. SHIMIDZU.

For Chosen :

Naotaro YAMAMOTO.
Jingoro HIRAO.

For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :

H. KAWAI.
Noboru TOMIZU.

For Latvia :

A. AUZINŠ.

For the Republic of Liberia :

G. W. DRESSELHUYS.

For Lithuania :

A. SRUOGA.
G. KROLIS.

For Luxemburg :

JAAQUES.

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone) :

Jacques TRUELLE.

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :

A. CAMACHO.

For Nicaragua :

Eduardo PÉREZ-TRIANA.

For Norway :

Klaus HELSING.

Oskar HOMME.

For the Republic of Panama :

Carlos A. LÓPEZ G.

*For Paraguay :**For the Netherlands :*

DAMME.

DUYNSTEE.

For the Dutch Indies :

J. VAN DER WERF.

W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK.

DOMMISSE.

HOOGWOONING.

For the Dutch Colonies in America :

W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK.

HOOGWOONING.

For Peru :

M. DE FREYRE Y S.

A. S. SALAZAR.

For Persia :

Hovhannès Khan MOSSAED.

R. ARDJOMENDE.

For Poland :

ŁOŚ.

Dr. Marjan BLACHIER.

For Portugal :

Jose VASCO DE CARVALHO.

Adalberto DA COSTA VEIGA.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Africa :

Mario CORRÊA BARRATA DA CRUZ.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania :

Luciano BOTELHO DA COSTA MARTINS.

For Roumania :

General MIHAIL.

I. MANEA.

For the Republic of San Marino :

M. A. JAMIESON.

Giovanni SOVRANI.

For the Saar Territory :

P. COURTILET.

A. AREND.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs ; Croats and Slovenes :

G. DIOURITCH.

For Siam :

Phya PRAKIT KOLASASTRA.

Luang BAHIDDHA NUKARA.

For Sweden :

Anders ÖRNE.

Gunnar LAGER.

Fr. SANDBERG.

MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

For Switzerland :

P. DUBOIS.
C. ROCHES.
L. ROULET.

For Czechoslovakia :

Dr. Otokar RŮŽIČKA.
Josef ZÁBRODSKY.

For Tunis :

Jacques DUMAINE.
DUPONT.

For Turkey :

Ali RAANA.
Yusuf ARIFI.

For Uruguay :

F. A. COSTANZO.

For the State of the City of the Vatican :

W. A. S. HEWINS.

For the United States of Venezuela :

Luis Alejandro AGUILAR.
E. ARROYO LAMEDA.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS

CHAPTER I.

ISSUE. TRANSMISSION. PAYMENT.

*Article 1.**Money Order Forms.*

Money Orders are prepared on a form made of stout cardboard, similar to Form M. P. 1 annexed hereto.

*Article 2.**Entries to be made on forms. Private communications.*

1. Entries on Money Orders must be made in Arabic figures and Roman characters, without erasures or alterations, even though certified.

A fraction of the monetary unit may be expressed in figures only, but the figure "o" must precede the figure stating the number of monetary units if it is less than ten.

Entries in pencil are not allowed. Service instructions may, however, be written in indelible pencil.

2. The address of a Money Order must describe the payee in such a manner as to allow the identity of the person entitled to payment to be clearly determined.

Abbreviated addresses and telegraphic addresses are not allowed.

3. No notes may be made on an Order except those required by the text of the form. The remitter, however, has the right to enter on the coupon any communication which he may wish to make to the payee.

4. A "Service" Money Order must bear on the front the words *Service des postes* or a similar inscription.

*Article 3.**Transmission of Money Orders.*

Money Orders are transmitted *à découvert*, and included in despatches in the manner prescribed by Article 56, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

*Article 4.**Telegraph Money Orders.*

1. Telegraph Money Orders are prepared by the issuing post office, and are addressed to the post office of destination.

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, they are drawn up in French, and are worded as follows :

(Indications de service, s'il y a lieu).

(Service instructions if necessary).

Mandat (No. postal d'émission).

Order (number of the Order at the post office of issue).

Poste (Nom du bureau de poste de destination).

Post Office (name of the office of destination).

(Avis de payement, s'il y a lieu).

(Advice of payment, if required).

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

(Nom de l'expéditeur).
 (Name of the remitter).
 (Montant de la somme transmise).
 (Amount remitted).
 (Designation exacte du destinataire, de sa résidence et, s'il est possible, de son domicile).
 (Exact designation of the payee, of the place where he lives, and, if possible, of his full address.)
 The particulars on the telegram must always appear in the order given above.

2. Service instructions must be expressed in words or by abbreviations authorised in the telegraph service.

3. When a Telegraph Money Order is issued either by a post office in a place at which there is no telegraph service, or, in a place where there are several post offices, by an office which is not a telegraph office, the name of the office of origin must appear immediately after the number of the Order at the post office of issue, in the following manner :

" Mandat 404 de..... "
 (Telegraph Money Order 404 from.....)

4. The amount transmitted must be expressed in figures and the units of currency (francs, marks, etc.), in words, in the currency of the country of payment.

5. When the payee is a woman, the surname, even though accompanied by a Christian name, must be preceded by one of the words *Madame* or *Mademoiselle*, unless this is rendered unnecessary by the use of a rank, title, position or profession indicating clearly the identity of the payee.

The name of the place where the payee lives may be omitted if it is identical with that of the post office of payment.

Neither the remitter nor the payee may be described by a conventional abbreviation or word.

6. Partial repetition (repetition from office to office of proper names and numbers) is compulsory.

7. In confirmation of the telegram of advice, the office of issue sends under cover to the office of payment by the next mail an advice of the issue of a Telegraph Money Order, similar to Form M P 2 annexed hereto. Neither postage stamps nor " Postage Paid " impressions must be used on this advice.

8. The paying office must make payment without awaiting the receipt of the advice of issue. This is attached, whenever possible, to the Money Order bearing the receipt of the payee.

9. Administrations are empowered to authorise the telegraph offices in places where there are one or more post offices, to receive from the remitter and to pay at the place of destination the amount of Telegraph Money Orders.

*Article 5.**Advice of Payment.*

1. An ordinary Money Order of which the remitter applies for an advice of payment must be clearly marked at the top of the front side with the words *Avis de paiement* (Advice of payment).

2. The provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention concerning advices of delivery are applicable to advices of payment. When, however, an advice of payment is applied for after the issue of the Order the form to be used is not Form C 13 prescribed by the Convention but Form M. P 3 of the Agreement.

Administrations whose internal legislation does not permit the use of the forms attached by the Administration of origin are authorised to prepare advice of payment forms used in their own service.

3. The responsibility for preparing an advice of payment of a Telegraph Money Order rests with the Administration of destination, which sends it to the office of origin immediately after payment and before receiving the advice of issue.

*Article 6.**Express Money Orders.*

The provisions of Article 42 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention are applicable to ordinary Money Orders intended for express delivery.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER II.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMALITIES.

*Article 7.**Irregular Money Orders.*

1. A Money Order which cannot be paid for one of the following reasons :
 - (a) Incorrect, insufficient, or doubtful description of the name or address of the payee ;
 - (b) Difference or omission of name or amount ;
 - (c) Erasure of, or alteration to, the entries ;
 - (d) Omission of stamps, signatures, or other service entries ;
 - (e) Entry of the amount payable in a currency other than that allowed for this purpose by the Administrations concerned ;
 - (f) Use of irregular forms,

is returned as soon as possible, under cover, to the issuing office for correction, unless the payee, after being advised, requests that the provisions of paragraph 2 below should apply.

In services with distant countries, however, the paying Administration is authorised to pay a Money Order, even though the amount is expressed in a currency other than that allowed, when it is in a position to convert the amount at the rate used by the Administration of issue, on condition of giving immediate notice of the fact to the latter. The risks resulting from errors in conversion are borne by the Administration which makes the conversion.

2. If the payee of an ordinary Money Order so desires and offers to pay all charges, the irregularities which prevent payment may be corrected by telegraph by means of a paid service message. The Order is, in that case, kept by the office of destination, and is corrected by it on receipt of the correcting telegram, which is attached to the corrected Order.

If the correcting telegram has been necessitated by a service error, the charges for this telegram must be refunded.

3. In the case of a Telegraph Money Order which cannot be paid in consequence of insufficient or incorrect address, or for any other cause not attributable to the payee, a service telegram is sent to the office of origin stating the cause of non-payment. The office of origin then determines whether or not the irregularity preventing payment arises from a service error. If so, it corrects the error immediately by a service telegram. In the contrary case, it informs the remitter, who is allowed to correct the error by a paid service message.

If an irregularity in a Telegraph Money Order has not been corrected within reasonable time by means of a service telegram, the Order is corrected in the manner prescribed for ordinary Money Orders.

4. If the postal advice of issue only of a Telegraph Money Order has been received at the office of payment, and the telegram of advice is missing, payment may not be made on the former document alone. The first step is to apply for the telegram of advice by means of a service telegram. A postal advice which is not received by the office of payment by the first post after the date of issue of the Telegraph Money Order to which it relates is applied for by means of a Verification Note identical with or similar to Form C 16 annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

*Article 8.**Missing, lost, or destroyed Money Orders.*

1. A Money Order which is missing, lost, or destroyed may be replaced at the request of the remitter or the payee by means of an authority to pay (*autorisation de paiement*) issued by the Administration of origin after it has ascertained from the Administration of payment that the Order has not been paid, refunded or re-transmitted.

The period of validity of an authority to pay is the same as that of a Money Order.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

2. When a Money Order is missing, or destroyed, and the remitter applies for repayment, and the payee for payment simultaneously, the authority to pay must be issued in favour of the remitter.

3. When the repayment of a Money Order which is missing, lost, or destroyed is claimed by the remitter, he must furnish his receipt in support of his claim. The Administration of origin authorises repayment after it has ascertained that the Administration of destination has not paid, and will not pay, the Order.

When the Administration of destination replies that it has not received a Money Order, the Administration of origin may issue an authority to pay, provided that the Money Order does not appear in any monthly account prepared up to the date of expiration of its period of validity. If, however, no reply has been received from the Administration of destination within the period prescribed by Article 26, paragraph 1, of the Agreement for the indemnification of the claimant, and if the Order is not included in any monthly account received by the expiration of that period the Administration of origin is authorised to proceed with the repayment of the amount. Notification of this repayment is made, under registered cover, to the Administration of destination. The Money Order, which is thenceforth regarded as definitely lost, may not, at a later date, be included in the accounts.

Article 9.

Extension of period of validity.

The authority for the extension of validity referred to in Article 17 of the Agreement must be written on the Order itself.

Article 10.

Withdrawal. Alteration of address.

1. The provisions of Articles 48 and 49 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention are applicable to withdrawals or to alteration of address. An application for alteration of address sent by post must, however, be accompanied by an exact reproduction, on ordinary paper, of the address of the payee, together with all necessary particulars.

If an alteration of address is applied for by telegraph, this application must be confirmed by first post by means of a postal application marked at the top with the words, underlined in coloured pencil, *Confirmation de la demande télégraphique du.....* ("Confirmation of the telegraphic application of the").

In this case, the office of destination, on receipt of the telegram, retains the Money Order and awaits postal confirmation before complying with the application.

Further, the office of payment of a Telegraph Money Order must be in possession of the advice of issue before acceding to a request for alteration of address.

The Administration of payment may, however, on its own responsibility, accede to a telegraphic request for an alteration of address without awaiting the arrival of the postal confirmation or of the advice of issue.

2. If a simple correction of an address provided for by Article 49 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention is concerned, the correction may be made without awaiting the arrival of the advice of issue.

Article 11.

Re-transmission.

1. The office which re-transmits an ordinary Money Order by post strikes out, if necessary, with a pen the entries relating to the amount of the Order in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. The entry appearing under the heading *Somme versée* (Amount deposited) must be left untouched. After converting the amount of the Order into the currency of the new country of destination, in accordance with the rate fixed for Money Orders emanating from the re-transmitting country, the office in question enters the resulting amount in words at a convenient place on the Order, but, as far as possible, immediately above the original entry in words of the amount. The new entry made on the Order must be signed by the officer concerned. This same method must be followed in the event of subsequent re-transmissions.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

But, in the event of re-transmission to the original country of destination or to the country of origin, the re-transmitting office restores the original amount or substitutes for it the amount which is entered, in the service instructions, in the currency of the country of origin.

2. The re-transmission of a Telegraph Money Order by post is effected under the same conditions, and without obligation to await the arrival of the advice of issue.

The Money Order is sent under cover to the new office of destination. The advice of issue is similarly dealt with on its arrival at the re-transmitting office.

3. In the event of re-transmission by telegraph of an ordinary Money Order, the re-transmitting office prepares a Telegraph Money Order for the amount remaining after the deduction of the telegraph and postal charges. The postal charges are calculated on the amount of the original Money Order after deduction of the amount of the charges for the telegram of advice.

The conversion into the currency of the new country of destination is made in accordance with paragraph 1 above.

The original Order is receipted by the re-transmitting office, and is brought to account as a paid Order noted *Réexpédié le montant de à sous déduction de la taxe de* (Amount retransmitted to after deduction of charge of).

The coupon of the original Order is annexed to the advice of issue for delivery to the payee.

4. The re-transmission of a Telegraph Money Order by telegraph is effected under the same conditions as are indicated in paragraph 3, and without obligation to await the arrival of the advice of issue.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 apply in the case of the re-transmission of ordinary or Telegraph Money Orders from a contracting country to another contracting country with which the country of origin does not maintain a Money Order Service, or to a country not party to the Agreement. They also apply in the case of the re-transmission of Money Orders issued in a country not a party to the Agreement for payment in a country party to it.

6. Applications for re-transmission are recorded for reference by the original office of destination, and by the subsequent offices of destination, if any. The office which re-transmits an Order under the conditions prescribed above notifies the office of issue to that effect.

*Article 12.**Undelivered Money Orders.*

Before returning to the Administration of origin a Money Order which it has not been possible to pay to the payee for any reason, the office of destination records it for reference and either stamps it or attaches to it the label prescribed by Article 47, paragraph 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention, for use in the case of undelivered postal packets.

Returned Telegraph Money Orders must be placed in a cover, accompanied by the relative advices of issue.

But Money Orders issued in the circumstances stated in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article 11 must be transmitted to the Administration which issued them; this Administration places the amount at the disposal of the Administration which issued the original Order, either by means of a new Order, free of charge, or by deduction from the monthly account of paid Orders.

*Article 13.**Enquiries.*

1. Every enquiry regarding an ordinary or Telegraph Money Order must be made on a form identical with or similar to the Form M P 3 annexed hereto and, as a general rule, is transmitted by the office of origin direct to the office of destination.

2. When the office of payment is able to furnish definite information as to the treatment of a Money Order in respect of which an enquiry is made, it completes this form in accordance with the result of its enquiries and returns it to the office which received the enquiry. If the enquiry is fruitless or payment is disputed, the form is forwarded to the Administration of the country of issue through the Administration of the country of payment, accompanied, if possible, by a declaration by the payee affirming that he has not received the amount of the Order.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

3. Every Administration is entitled to request, by a notification addressed to the International Bureau, that enquiries which concern its service may be sent either to its central Administration or to an office specially appointed by it.

Article 14.

Enquiries relating to Money Orders issued in another country.

In the case covered by Article 22, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, the enquiry form M P 3 is forwarded to the Administration of origin. The form must be accompanied by the receipt.

The form must reach the Administration of origin within the periods prescribed by Articles 22 and 23 of the Agreement.

CHAPTER III.

ACCOUNTING.

Article 15.

Monthly Accounts.

1. Each Administration prepares, at the end of each month, for each of the other Administrations, a monthly account identical with Form M P 4 annexed hereto, and enters therein, as far as possible in order of date and in the alphabetical order of the names of the offices of issue, particulars of all Orders paid by its offices on behalf of the other Administration during the preceding month.

It enters also in this account the amount of the charges due to itself, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the Agreement, in respect of the Orders paid by its offices, as well as the amounts, if any, of repayments and of interest provided for in Articles 27 and 30 of the said Agreement.

2. The monthly account is forwarded to the debtor Administration not later than the end of the month which follows that to which it relates, together with the receipted ordinary and Telegraph Money Orders, the latter being accompanied, as far as possible, by their postal advices.

A postal advice which reaches the Administration of payment after the despatch of the account containing particulars of the Telegraph Money Order to which it relates is returned to the Administration of issue annexed to one of the subsequent accounts.

3. When there are no paid Orders, a monthly account form marked " Nil " is sent to the other Administration.

Article 16.

General Accounts.

1. Immediately after the receipt of the monthly accounts and without waiting until the details have been checked, the balance is carried to a general account which is prepared by the creditor office, on a form identical with or similar to M P 4 annexed hereto.

Any differences which may be subsequently discovered are adjusted in the next available monthly account. They are disregarded if their total amount does not exceed 50 centimes for each account.

2. The general account must be prepared within two months after the expiry of the month to which it relates. This period is extended to four months in services with distant countries.

Administrations may, however, arrange among themselves for the general accounts to be prepared quarterly, half-yearly, or annually.

Article 17.

Settlement. Payments on account.

1. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the balance of the account is paid by means of cheques or drafts payable at sight in the capital or at some commercial centre of the creditor country,

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

in the currency of that country and without any loss to it, the cost of remitting the amount being borne by the debtor Administration.

2. Payment must be made not later than fifteen days after the receipt of the general account acknowledged as correct, or, if a general account is not prepared, after receipt of the monthly account. This period is increased to a month for distant countries.

3. Any Administration finding that another Administration owes it more than 30,000 gold francs is entitled to claim, even before the account is closed, a payment on account or provisional settlement up to three-fourths of the amount due. This claim must be met within eight days. In case of non-payment within this period, the provisions of Article 30 of the Agreement apply.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS. FORMS.

*Article 18.**Communications and notifications.*

1. Every Administration must communicate to or notify to the other Administrations, through the International Bureau, at least three months before the Agreement is brought into operation :

- (a) A list of the countries with which it exchanges Money Orders on the basis of the Agreement ;
- (b) A list of the offices authorised to issue and pay Money Orders, or notification that all its offices take part in the service ;
- (c) Notice, where necessary, of participation in the Telegraph Money Order Service ;
- (d) The maximum amount which it adopts for the issue and the payment of Money Orders ;
- (e) The currency in which the amounts of Money Orders must be expressed ;
- (f) The charges which it adopts ;
- (g) The length of the period after which, under its laws, the amounts of Orders not claimed become the absolute property of the State ;
- (h) If necessary, the charges it makes for payment at the payee's address, for *poste restante*, for extension of the period of validity and for the issue of an authority to pay. ;
- (i) Whether Money Orders may be transferred within its territory by means of endorsement or not ;
- (j) A specimen of the Money Order form which it uses ;
- (k) In the official spelling the numbers from 1 to 1,000 which must be written on Money Orders ;
- (l) A list of the countries not participating in the Agreement, for which it can act as intermediary for the exchange of Money Orders ;
- (m) The method of showing the charge made for the issue of a Money Order.

2. Any subsequent alteration must be notified without delay in the same manner.

3. Administrations must notify direct to other Administrations concerned the rates of conversion which they adopt and all subsequent modifications in these rates.

*Article 19.**Forms.*

With a view to the application of the provisions of Article 30, paragraph 2, of the Convention the following forms are considered suitable for the use of the public :

Forms M P 1 (Money Orders) and M P 3 (Enquiries).

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 20.

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations.

The present Detailed Regulations shall come into force on the same date as the Money Order Agreement.

They shall have the same duration as that Agreement, unless they are renewed by mutual consent between the parties concerned.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929.

(Les signatures ont été ajoutées au texte anglais par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.)

(The signatures have been added in English to the text by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.)

For Albania :

M. LIBOHOVA.

For the Republic of Cuba :

Guillermo PATTERSON.

For Germany :

Dr. K. SAUTTER.
Dr. W. KÜSGEN.
K. ZIEGLER.

For Denmark :

V. HOLMBLAD.

*For Argentine Republic :**For the Free City of Danzig :*

Victor ZANDER.
Alfred NORDMANN.

For Austria :

Walther STOECKL.

For the Dominican Republic :

Dr. E. R. LLUBERES.

For Belgium :

O. SCHOCKAERT.
Hub. KRAINS.

For Egypt :

H. MAZLOUM.
R. SIDHOM.

For Bolivia :

Zac. BENAVIDES.

For Spain :

A. CAMACHO.

For Bulgaria :

M. SAVOFF.
N. BOSCHNACOFF.

For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :

A. RAMOS GARCIA.

For Chile :

Antonio HUNEEUS.
Miguel A. PARRA.
C. VERNEUIL.

For Estonia :

G. JALLAJAS.

For China :

LIU SHU-FAN.

For Abyssinia :

B. MARCOS.
A. BOUSSON.

For the Republic of Colombia :

Jorge GARCÉS B.

For Finland :

G. E. F. ALBRECHT.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

For France :

M. LEBON.
L. GENTHON.
BOUSQUIÉ.
MAINGUET.
GRANDSIMON.
DUSSERRE.

For Algeria :

E. HUGUENIN.

For the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China :

For M. RÉGISMANSET :
J. CASSAGNAC.

For the whole of the other French Colonies :

J. CASSAGNAC.

For Greece :

Th. PENTHÉROUDAKIS.
D. BERNARDOS.

For the Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies :

Cheik Hafiz WAHBA.

For the Republic of Honduras :

Humberto BLANCO-FOMBONA.

For Hungary :

G. Baron SZALAY.
Charles DE FORSTER.

For Iceland :

V. HOLMBLAD.

For Italy :

Biagio BORRIELLO.
Pietro TOSTI.
Michele GALDI.

For the whole of the Italian Colonies :

Riccardo ASTUTO.

For Japan :

H. KAWAI.
Naotaro YAMAMOTO.
J. SHIMIDZU.

For Chosen :

Naotaro YAMAMOTO.
Jingoro HIRAO.

For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies :

H. KAWAI.
Noboru TOMIZU.

For Latvia :

A. AUZINŠ.

For the Republic of Liberia :

G. W. DRESSELHUYS.

For Lithuania :

A. SRUOGA.
G. KROLIS.

For Luxemburg :

JAAQUES.

For Morocco (excluding the Spanish Zone) :

Jacques TRUELLE.

For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :

A. CAMACHO.

For Nicaragua :

Eduardo PÉREZ-TRIANA.

For Norway :

Klaus HELSING.
Oskar HOMME.

For the Republic of Panama :

Carlos A. LÓPEZ G.

*For Paraguay :**For the Netherlands :*

DAMME.
DUYNSTEE.

For the Dutch Indies :

J. VAN DER WERF.
W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK.
DOMMISSE.
HOOGWOONING.

MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

For the Dutch Colonies in America :

W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK.
HOOGWOONING.

For Peru :

M. DE FREYRE Y S.
A. S. SALAZAR.

For Persia :

Hovhannès Khan MOSSAED.
R. ARDJOMENDE.

For Poland :

Dr. Marjan BLACHIER.

For Portugal :

Jose VASCO DE CARVALHO.
Adalberto DA COSTA VEIGA.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Africa :

Mario CORRÊA BARATA DA CRUZ.

For the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania :

Luciano BOTELHO DA COSTA MARTINS.

For Roumania :

General MIHAIL.
I. MANEA.

For the Republic of San Marino :

M. A. JAMIESON.
Giavanni SOVRANI.

For the Saar Territory :

P. COURTILET.
A. AREND.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes :

G. DIOURITCH.

For Siam :

Phya PRAKIT KOLASASTRA.
Luang BAHIDDHA NUKARA.

For Sweden :

Anders ÖRNE.
Gunnar LAGER.
FR. SANDBERG.

For Switzerland :

P. DUBOIS.
C. ROCHES.
L. ROULET.

For Czechoslovakia :

Dr. Otokar RŮŽIČKA.
Josef ZÁBRODSKÝ.

For Tunis :

Jacques DUMAINE.
DUPONT.

For Turkey :

Ali RAANA.
Yusuf ARIFI.

For Uruguay :

F. A. CONSTANZO.

For the State of the City of the Vatican :


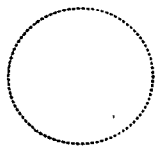


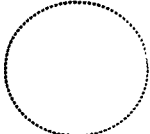

W. A. S. HEWINS.

For the United States of Venezuela :

Luis Alejandro AGUILAR.
E. ARROYO LAMEDA.

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 1 (Front)
(Det. Regns. Art. 1.)

<p style="text-align: center;">COUPON</p> <p>(May be detached by the payee.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p>Amount of Money Order in figures.</p> <p></p> <p>Name of Remitter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stamp of Office of Issue</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>..... 19.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">POSTAL ADMINISTRATION</p> <p>of</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Rate of Exchange</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Amount paid :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(*)</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER</p> <p>for the sum of </p> <p style="text-align: center;">(in arabic figures)</p> <p></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Units in words in Roman characters)</p> <p>payable to M.....</p> <p>Place of destination :</p> <p>Street and number :</p> <p>Country of destination :</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stamp of Office of Issue</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>											
<p style="text-align: center;">SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 10%; border-left: 1px solid black;">}</td> <td style="width: 30%;">.....</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;">}</td> <td>.....</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">Signature of Officer who prepared the Money Order</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;">}</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Amount paid in</p> <p></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Currency of Country of issue.)</p> </div> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">(*) Particulars to be filled in by Administration of destination when that Administration makes the conversion.</p>			Number	}		Date	}	Signature of Officer who prepared the Money Order	Office	}
Number	}											
Date	}	Signature of Officer who prepared the Money Order										
Office	}											

(Dimensions : 105 × 148 or 114 × 162 millimetres.)

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 1 (Back)

(Must be printed upside down in relation to front.)

(Space reserved for endorsements, if any)

RECEIPT OF PAYEE

Received the sum indicated on the other side.

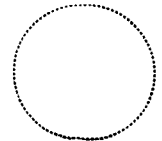
Place :, date : 19.....

Signature of payee :

Record of Arrival

No.

Stamp of Paying Office



MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 2
(Det. Regns. Art. 4, § 7)

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

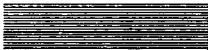
of

ADVICE OF ISSUE OF A TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDER

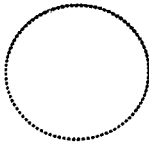
issued at the office of.....

..... payable at the office of

(Country)

Name of Remitter 1	No. of Order 2	Name, Christian names, rank and address of payee 3	Amount of Order 4
			*)  Amount paid in (Currency of Country of Origin)

Stamp of Office
of Issue

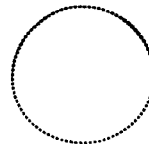


at 19.....

Post Office

Signature

Stamp of Office
of Payment



*) The amount cannot be paid on receipt of this Advice of Issue but only on receipt of the telegram to which this Advice relates.

(Dimensions : 105 × 148 millimetres. Ordinary White Paper.)

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 3
(Det. Regns. Art. 13. § 1)

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
of

Office of
No.

ENQUIRY RELATING TO A MONEY ORDER

(To be filled in by Office of Issue)

(To be filled in by Office of Payment)

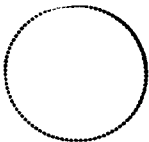
Name and address of applicant :.....
.....
Office of issue :.....
Date of issue :.....
No. :.....
Amount :.....
Name of payee :.....
Full address of payee :.....
.....
Office of payment :.....
Further particulars :.....
.....
If the Money Order is missing, the amount
should be paid :
a) to the original payee*);
b) to the remitter*);
..... 19.....

*)
The Money Order described opposite
—was duly paid to the payee
on the.....
—is still on hand at the office of.....
.....
—was returned to the office of issue on the.....
.....
—was re-transmitted on the.....
to.....
—has not reached the office of.....
.....
..... 19.....

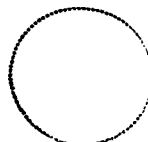
Signature :

Signature :

Stamp of Office
of Issue



Stamp of Office
of Payment



*) Strike out line not required.

(Dimensions : 148 × 210 millimetres.)

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 4 (Front)
(Det. Regns., Art. 15, § 1)

19.....

MONTH

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

of

of

MONTHLY ACCOUNT
OF
INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED BY THE POST OFFICES

of.....

AND PAID BY THE POST OFFICES

of.....

DURING THE MONTH INDICATED ABOVE.

Account N^o

(Dimensions : 210 × 297 millimetres.)

