

N° 4051.

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ALBANIE, ALLEMAGNE,  
ARABIE SAOUDIENNE,  
RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE,  
AUTRICHE, etc.

(Union postale universelle.)

Arrangement concernant les mandats de poste, avec règlement d'exécution et supplément concernant le service des bons postaux de voyage. Signés au Caire, le 20 mars 1934.

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ALBANIA, GERMANY,  
SAUDI ARABIA,  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,  
AUSTRIA, etc.

(Universal Postal Union.)

Money Orders Agreement, with Detailed Regulations and Supplement concerning the Service of Travellers' Postal Vouchers. Signed at Cairo, March 20th, 1934.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

No. 4051. — MONEY ORDERS AGREEMENT. SIGNED AT CAIRO,  
MARCH 20TH, 1934.*French official text communicated by the Egyptian and the Netherlands Ministers for Foreign Affairs.  
The registration of this Agreement took place February 5th, 1937.*

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<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

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## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

## UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Money Orders Agreement<sup>1</sup> concluded between ALBANIA, GERMANY, THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA, THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DENMARK, THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, SPAIN, the Whole of 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 REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, the Whole of the ITALIAN COLONIES, JAPAN, CHOSEN, the Whole of the OTHER JAPANESE DEPENDENCIES, LATVIA, THE STATES OF THE LEVANT UNDER FRENCH MANDATE (Syria and Lebanon), THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MOROCCO (except the

<sup>1</sup> Ratifications deposited at Cairo :

SAUDI ARABIA . . . . .	October 21st, 1934.	Colonies and Morocco (Spanish Zone) . . . . .	April 24th, 1935.
THE NETHERLANDS (for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	October 23rd, 1934.	HUNGARY . . . . .	May 1st, 1935.
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	November 20th, 1934.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	May 5th, 1935.
NORWAY . . . . .	December 3rd, 1934.	FINLAND . . . . .	July 4th, 1935.
SWEDEN . . . . .	December 3rd, 1934.	IRAN . . . . .	September 4th, 1935.
DENMARK . . . . .	December 18th, 1934.	POLAND . . . . .	September 17th, 1935.
STATE OF THE CITY OF THE VATICAN . . . . .	December 26th, 1934.	ETHIOPIA . . . . .	September 22nd, 1935.
EGYPT . . . . .	December 30th 1934.	ROUMANIA . . . . .	November 5th, 1935.
JAPAN, CHOSEN AND THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER JAPANESE DEPENDENCIES . . . . .	February 10th, 1935.	CHINA . . . . .	January 11th, 1936.
GERMANY . . . . .	February 16th, 1935.	COLOMBIA . . . . .	May 21st, 1936.
BELGIUM . . . . .	February 18th, 1935.	ESTONIA . . . . .	July 4th, 1936.
ICELAND . . . . .	February 27th, 1935.	YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	June 26th, 1937.
AUSTRIA . . . . .	March 5th, 1935.	FRANCE . . . . .	} August 9th, 1937.
CHILE . . . . .	March 26th, 1935.	ALGERIA . . . . .	
ITALY (including Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Somaliland) . . . . .	April 6th, 1935.	MOROCCO (except the Spanish Zone) . . . . .	
SPAIN (including the whole of the Spanish		TUNIS . . . . .	
		FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF INDO-CHINA . . . . .	
		THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER FRENCH COLONIES . . . . .	
		LEVANT STATES UNDER FRENCH MANDATE (Syria and Lebanon) . . . . .	

*Accessions :*

Notified to the Egyptian Government in accordance with Article XIV of the Final Protocol of the Universal Postal Convention :

LUXEMBURG . . . . .	August 18th, 1934.	HAITI . . . . .	December 19th, 1934.
YEMEN . . . . .	August 20th, 1934.	SALVADOR . . . . .	December 30th, 1934.

*Accession :*

Notified to the Government of the Swiss Confederation in accordance with Article 2 of the Universal Postal Convention :

LIBERIA . . . . .	June 10th, 1936.
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## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

Spanish Zone), MOROCCO (Spanish Zone), NICARAGUA, NORWAY, THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PARAGUAY, THE NETHERLANDS, CURAÇAO AND SURINAM, THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, PERU, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA, THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA, ASIA AND OCEANIA, ROUMANIA, THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR, THE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR, SIAM, SWEDEN, THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TUNIS, TURKEY, THE EASTERN REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, THE STATE OF THE CITY OF THE VATICAN, THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA, YEMEN and THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-mentioned countries, having regard to Article 3 of the Universal Postal Convention<sup>1</sup> concluded at Cairo on March 20th, 1934, 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.

*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 currency 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.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. CLXXIV, page 171, of this Series.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

*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 1,000 francs.

Nevertheless, the amounts of Money Orders issued free of charge in connection with the postal service under the provisions of Article 6 below 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 Administration 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 those 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 49, § 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 Administrations 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 treatment and transmission prescribed by the Service Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention in force, 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 private message for the payee, provided that he pays the cost at the usual rate.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

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 apply for an advice of payment of the Order, under the conditions prescribed by Article 55 of the Convention for advices of receipt and within the period of one year from the date of paying in the amount of the Order. Such advice of payment is forwarded to the remitter only by post.

*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 by Article 45 of the Convention.

Nevertheless, the Administration of destination has the option, in so far as its internal regulations allow, of delivering by express messenger an advice of the arrival of the Order or the Order itself instead of the sum of money remitted.

## 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.

*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.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

*Article 13.*

## FEE FOR DELIVERY AT PAYEE'S ADDRESS.

A delivery fee may be collected from the payee 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 payee, for the issue of an authority to pay as provided for by Article 108 of the Regulations.

*Article 15.*MONEY ORDERS ADDRESSED *POSTE RESTANTE*.

When a Money Order is addressed *poste restante*, the special charge provided for by Article 38 of the Convention may be collected from the payee. This charge is cancelled in the event of retransmission or of non-delivery.

*Article 16.*

## DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

1. Telegraph Money Orders are always delivered according to the provisions of Article 9. When the Administration of destination delivers the amount by express messenger at the payee's home, it may collect, on this account, a special charge, taking into account, if necessary, any express delivery fees which have been paid by the remitter.

2. If the Administration of destination delivers by express messenger an advice of the arrival of the Order or the Order itself instead of the sum of money remitted, such delivery shall not be charged to the payee; nevertheless, if his address is outside the local delivery area of the office of destination, and the remitter has not defrayed the cost of delivery by express messenger, such cost may be collected from the payee.

*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 six 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.

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

3. When the expiration of the period of validity is not due to an error in the service, 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 country reserves the right to provide that the ownership of Money Orders issued in any other contracting country may be transferred within its territory by means of endorsement.



## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

## CHAPTER IV.

## WITHDRAWAL. ALTERATION OF ADDRESS. RETRANSMISSION. 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 by Article 51 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.*

## RETRANSMISSION OF MONEY ORDERS.

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

2. When the retransmission 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 retransmission is effected by means of a new Money Order, the charge for which is deducted from the amount to be transmitted.

3. The retransmission 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 retransmitted 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 retransmission is effected by means of a new Money Order, the charge for which is deducted from the amount to be transmitted.

Under similar conditions, ordinary or Telegraph Money Orders issued in countries which are Parties to the Agreement may be retransmitted 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 retransmission 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.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

*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.

This charge is made for each Order, even when the enquiry concerns several orders made out simultaneously by the same remitter to the same payee.

No charge is made if the remitter has already paid the 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.

Each Administration is nevertheless bound to deal with simple requests for information, made after that period of one year, which are communicated to it by another Administration in respect of Orders issued within the previous two years.

3. Each Administration is obliged to accept enquiries concerning Money Orders issued by other Administrations.

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.

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

*Article 24.*

## EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Administrations are relieved of all responsibility in respect of Money Orders when no other proof of their responsibility having been brought forward they are unable to trace payment as the result of the destruction of official documents from a cause beyond control.

*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.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

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.*

## DETERMINATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

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

2. Responsibility for a mistake in the telegraphic transmission of an Order within the country of origin or the country of destination is borne by the Postal Administration of the country where the mistake was committed. If the mistake occurred in the telegraphic service of an intermediary country or if it be impossible to discover the place where the mistake was made, the Administration of origin and the Administration of payment bear the cost of compensation in equal shares.

3. The same holds good in cases of transmission of falsified Telegraph Orders or payment of falsified Ordinary Orders, when responsibility cannot be established or when the fraud, in the case of Telegraphic Orders, was committed in any intermediary country with no possibility of obtaining reparation.

*Article 28.*

## REPAYMENT OF AMOUNT DISBURSED TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF ORIGIN.

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.

The same holds good for the payment of compensation in the cases referred to in Article 27, §§ 2 and 3.

The repayment to the creditor Administration is made without expense to that 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 five per cent. per annum to be reckoned from the last day of the said period.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

## CHAPTER VI.

## ACCOUNTING. VOID MONEY ORDERS.

*Article 29.*

## APPORTIONMENT OF CHARGES AND FEES.

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.
2. When a Money Order is retransmitted, 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. In the absence of any stipulations to the contrary in the present Agreement, each Administration retains the whole of the taxes it has levied.

*Article 30.*

## ACCOUNTS.

Each Administration prepares monthly accounts setting forth all the amounts paid by its offices. From these monthly accounts a general account is drawn up. When the Orders have been paid in different currencies, the amount of the smaller credit is 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 settlement of accounts may also take place on the basis of the monthly accounts, without clearance through a general account; each Administration then pays to the corresponding Administration the total amount of the monthly account drawn up by the latter.

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

*Article 31.*

## SETTLEMENT.

1. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, payment of the balance of the general account is made and the monthly accounts are settled in the currency used by the creditor country for the payment of Money Orders.

In the event of non-payment within the prescribed periods, the balance of a general account or the amount of a monthly account 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 five per cent. per annum.

2. No unilateral measure such as a moratorium, prohibition of transfers, etc., can prevail against the provisions of the present Agreement and its Detailed Regulations concerning the establishment and settlement of accounts.

*Article 32.*

## VOID MONEY ORDERS.

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

## MANDATS — ARRANGEMENT.

## CHAPITRE VII

## DISPOSITIONS DIVERSES.

*Article 33.*

## BUREAUX PARTICIPANT A L'ÉCHANGE.

Les administrations prennent les mesures nécessaires pour assurer, autant que possible, le payement des mandats dans toutes les localités de leur pays.

*Article 34.*

## PARTICIPATION D'AUTRES ADMINISTRATIONS.

Les pays dans lesquels le service des mandats relève d'administrations autres que celle des postes peuvent participer à l'échange régi par les dispositions du présent arrangement.

Il appartient à ces administrations de s'entendre avec l'administration des postes de leur pays pour assurer la complète exécution de toutes les clauses de l'arrangement. Cette dernière administration leur sert d'intermédiaire pour leurs relations avec les administrations des autres pays contractants et avec le Bureau international.

*Article 35.*

## APPLICATION DES DISPOSITIONS D'ORDRE GÉNÉRAL DE LA CONVENTION.

Les dispositions d'ordre général qui figurent aux titres I et II de la convention sont applicables au présent arrangement, à l'exception, toutefois, des dispositions faisant l'objet de l'article 7.

*Article 36.*

## INTERDICTION DE DROITS FISCAUX OU AUTRES.

Indépendamment de l'interdiction prévue par l'article 27 de la convention, les mandats ainsi que les acquits donnés sur les mandats ne peuvent être soumis à un droit ou à une taxe quelconque.

*Article 37.*

## BONS POSTAUX DE VOYAGE.

L'échange de bons postaux de voyage entre ceux des pays contractants dont les administrations conviennent d'établir ce service, est régi par les dispositions du supplément annexé au présent arrangement.

*Article 38.*

## APPROBATION DES PROPOSITIONS FAITES DANS L'INTERVALLE DES RÉUNIONS.

Pour devenir exécutoires, les propositions faites dans l'intervalle des réunions (articles 19 et 20 de la convention) doivent réunir :

a) L'unanimité des suffrages, s'il s'agit de l'addition de nouvelles dispositions ou de la modification des dispositions des articles 1 à 11, 13 à 19, 22 à 31, 36, 37, 38 et 39 du présent arrangement et 101, 102, 104, 110, 119 et 120 de son règlement ;

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

## CHAPTER VII.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

*Article 33.*

## 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.

*Article 34.*

## 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 Administrations of other contracting countries and with the International Bureau.

*Article 35.*

## APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL PROVISIONS 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 36.*

## PROHIBITION OF FISCAL OR OTHER CHARGES.

Independently of the prohibition imposed by Article 27 of the Convention, Money Orders and receipts given for Orders may not be subjected to any charge whatever.

*Article 37.*

## TRAVELLERS' POSTAL VOUCHERS.

The exchange of travellers' postal vouchers (*bons postaux de voyage*) between those of the contracting countries whose Administrations agree to establish such a service is governed by the provisions of the Supplement annexed to the present Agreement.

*Article 38.*

## APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS MADE DURING THE INTERVAL BETWEEN MEETINGS.

In order to become binding, proposals made during the interval between meetings (Articles 19 and 20 of the Convention) must obtain :

(a) A unanimous vote, if they involve the addition of new provisions or modification of the provisions of Articles I to II, 13 to 19, 22 to 31, 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the present Agreement, and 101, 102, 104, 110, 119 and 120 of its Detailed Regulations ;

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

(b) Two-thirds of the votes, if they involve modification of any provisions of the present Agreement other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph and of Articles 103, 105, 106, 108, 111 and 112 of the Detailed Regulations; or of the Supplement concerning Travellers' Postal Vouchers;

(c) A simple majority, if they involve modification of any other Articles of the Detailed Regulations or the interpretation of the provisions of the present Agreement, its Detailed Regulations and the Supplement concerning Travellers' Postal Vouchers, except in the case of dispute to be submitted to arbitration referred to in Article 11 of the Convention.

## FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 39.*

## ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

The present Agreement shall come into force on January 1st, 1935, and shall remain operative during an indefinite period.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries have signed the present Agreement in a single copy which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Egypt and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Party.

Done at Cairo, the 20th day of March, 1934.

*For Albania :*

Pan. NASSE.

*For Germany :*

K. ORTH.

K. ZIEGLER.

Dr. W. SEEBASS.

*For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia :*

Fawzan EL-SABEK.

*For the Argentine Republic :*

R. R. TULA.

*For Austria :*

Dr. Rudolf KUHN.

*For Belgium :*

O. SCHOCKAERT.

E. MONS.

*For Bolivia :*

Ernesto CÁCERES.

*For Edmundo de la Fuente,*

Ernesto CÁCERES.

*For Bulgaria :*

IV. KATZAROFF.

*For Chile :*

R. SUAREZ BARROS.

*For China :*

HOO Chi-Tsai.

CHANG Hsin-Hai.

HUANG Nai-Shu.

*For the Republic of Colombia :*

E. ZALDÚA P.

*For the Republic of Cuba :*

Alfredo ASSIR.

*For Denmark :*

C. MONDRUP.

Arne KROG.

*For the Free City of Danzig :*

R. STARZYŃSKI.

*For the Dominican Republic :*

Luis Alejandro AGUILAR.

## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

*For Egypt :*

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E. MAGGIAR.  
S. A. GHALWASH.

*For Spain :*

Alonso CARO.  
A. RAMOS.

*For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :*

Demetrio PEREDA.

*For Estonia :*

G. E. F. ALBRECHT.

*For Ethiopia :*

ALAMOU Tch.

*For Finland :*

G. E. F. ALBRECHT.

*For France :*

M. LEBON.  
L. GENTHON.  
P. GRANDSIMON.  
A. CABANNE.  
DUSSERRE.

*For Algeria :*

E. HUGUENIN.

*For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China :*

NICOLAS.

*For the whole of the Other French Colonies :*

J. CASSAGNAC.

*For Greece :*

V. DENDRAMIS.  
J. LACHNIDAKIS.

*For the Republic of Honduras :*

Dr. TUCCIMEI.

*For Hungary :*

Charles DE FORSTER.

*For Iceland :*

C. MONDRUP.  
Arne KROG.

*For Italy :*

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*For the whole of the Italian Colonies :*

CRETY Donato.

*For Japan :*

Masao SEKI.  
T. HARIMA.  
J. KAGEYAMA.

*For Chosen :*

Masao SEKI.  
Ryuzo KAWAZURA.

*For the whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies :*

T. HARIMA.  
H. FUJIKAWA.

*For Latvia :*

LS ROULET.

*For the Levant States under French Mandate (Syria and Lebanon) :*

CIANFARELLI.  
L. PERNOT.

*For the Republic of Liberia :**For Lithuania :**For Luxemburg :**For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone) :*

H. DUTEIL.

*For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :*

A. RAMOS.

*For Nicaragua :*

Victor DURÁN M.



## MONEY ORDERS — AGREEMENT.

*For Norway :*

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Oskar HOMME.

*For the Republic of Panama :*

E. ZALDÚA P.

*For Paraguay :*

R. R. TULA.

*For the Netherlands :*

DUYNSTEE.  
V. GOOR.

*For Curaçao and Surinam :*

HOOGWOONING.

*For the Netherlands Indies :*

PERK.  
BRIL.  
HOOGWOONING.

*For Peru :*

Ernesto CÁCERES.

*For Edmundo de la Fuente :*

Ernesto CÁCERES.

*For Persia :*

S. A. RAD.  
R. ARDJOMENDE.

*For Poland :*

R. STARZYŃSKI.

*For Portugal :*

A. DE Q. R. VAZ PINTO.  
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*For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa :*

Ernesto Julio NAVARRO.

*For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa,  
Asia and Oceania :*

Mário CORRÊA BARATA DE CRUZ.

*For Roumania :*

Ilariu MANEANU.  
C. STEFANESCU.

*For the Republic of San Marino :*

CRETY Donato.

*For the Republic of El Salvador :**For the Territory of the Saar :**For Siam :**For Sweden :*

Anders ÖRNE.  
Gunnar LAGER.  
Arvid BILDT.

*For the Swiss Confederation :*

Ls ROULET.

*For Czechoslovakia :*

Václav KUČERA.  
Josef RADA.

*For Tunis :*

H. DUTEIL.

*For Turkey :*

Yusuf ARIEL.  
M. SAKIN.  
M. TEVFIK.

*For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :*

Arturo C. MASANÉS.

*For the State of the City of the Vatican :*

Mgr. Giuseppe MAZZOLI.

*For the United States of Venezuela :*

Luis Alejandro AGUILAR.

*For Yemen :**For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia :*

Kosta ZLATANOVITCH.

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONEY  
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## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONEY  
ORDERS AGREEMENT.

The undersigned, having regard to Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Cairo on March 20th, 1934, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, drawn up by mutual consent the following measures for ensuring the execution of the Money Orders Agreement:

## CHAPTER I.

## ISSUE. TRANSMISSION. PAYMENT.

*Article 101.*

## MONEY ORDER FORMS.

Money Orders are prepared on a form made of stout cardboard similar to form MP 1 annexed hereto.

*Article 102.*

## ENTRIES TO BE MADE ON FORMS. PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Entries on Money Orders must be made in Arabic figures and in 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 103.*

## TRANSMISSION OF MONEY ORDERS.

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, Money Orders are transmitted *à découvert*, and included in despatches in the manner prescribed by Article 157, § 1, of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

*Article 104.*

## TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

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

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

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.)  
 (Avis de paiement, s'il y a lieu.)  
 (Advice of payment, if required.)  
 Mandat (N<sup>o</sup> postal d'émission).  
 Order (No. of the Order at the post office of issue).  
 (Nom du bureau de poste de destination.)  
 (Name of the office of destination.)  
 (Nom de l'expéditeur.)  
 (Name of the remitter.)  
 (Montant de la somme transmise.)  
 (Amount remitted.)  
 (Designation exacte du bénéficiaire, 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.)  
 (Communication particulière, le cas échéant.)  
 (Private communication, if any.)

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 ..... pour ..... ”  
 (Money Order 404 from ..... to .....)

If there is no telegraph office in the place where the office of payment is situated, the Telegraph Money Order must bear the name of the post office of payment and that of the telegraph office serving that post office.

In case of doubt as to the existence of a telegraph office in the district or when the proper telegraph office cannot be named, the Telegraph Money Order must bear either the name of the territorial subdivision or that of the country of destination, or both, or any other particulars considered sufficient for the despatch of the Order.

4. The amount transmitted must be expressed in figures and the units of currency (francs, Reichsmarks, 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.

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

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

For Telegraph Money Orders addressed “*poste restante*” or “*télégraphe restant*”, the corresponding service instruction at the top of the telegram is sufficient and the name of the payee need not be followed by the words “*poste restante*” or “*télégraphe restant*”.

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

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

8. 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 Money Order, similar to form MP 2 annexed hereto. Neither postage stamps nor "Postage Paid" impressions must be used on this advice.

9. 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.

10. 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 105.*

## 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 126 and 127 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 MP 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 without waiting for the advice of issue.

*Article 106.*

## EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS.

The provisions of Article 142 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention are applicable to ordinary Money Orders intended for express delivery.

## CHAPTER II.

## MISCELLANEOUS FORMALITIES.

*Article 107.*

## 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 ;

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

- (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 § 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 18 annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention.

*Article 108.*

## 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 retransmitted.

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

2. When a Money Order is missing, lost 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

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

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, § 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 109.*

## 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 110.*

## WITHDRAWAL. ALTERATION OF ADDRESS.

1. The provisions of Articles 148 and 149 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 149 of the Detailed Regulations of the Convention is concerned, the correction may be made without awaiting the arrival of the advice of issue.

*Article 111.*

## RETRANSMISSION.

1. The office which retransmits 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. The amount of the Order is converted into the currency of the new country of destination, in accordance with the rate fixed for Money Orders emanating from the retransmitting country. The resulting amount is entered in figures and words as far as possible immediately above the original entry of the amount. The new entry of the amount must be signed by the officer concerned.

This same method must be followed in the event of subsequent retransmissions.

In the event of retransmission to the original country of destination, the retransmitting office restores the original amount; if the retransmission is effected to the country of origin, it substitutes for it the amount which is entered, in the service instructions, in the currency of the country of origin.

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

2. The retransmission 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. But when the retransmission to the country of issue takes place before the arrival of the advice of issue, the retransmitting office simply changes the payee's address and strikes out with a pen the statement of the amount.

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 retransmitting office.

3. In the event of retransmission by telegraph of an ordinary Money Order, the retransmitting 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 retransmitting 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 retransmission 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 retransmission 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 retransmission of Money Orders issued in a country not a party to the Agreement for payment in a country Party to it.

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

*Article 112.*

## 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 147, § 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 §§ 3, 4 and 5 of Article 111 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 113.*

## ENQUIRIES.

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



## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

A single form may be used for several Money Orders if issued simultaneously at the request of the same remitter and to the same payee.

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.

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 II4.*

## ENQUIRIES RELATING TO MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN ANOTHER COUNTRY.

In the case covered by Article 22, § 3, of the Agreement, the enquiry form MP 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 II5.*

## MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

1. Each Administration prepares, at the end of each month, for each of the other Administrations, a monthly account identical with form MP 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 and fees due to itself, in accordance with § 1 of Article 29 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 28 and 31 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.

4. Any differences discovered by the debtor Administration in the monthly accounts are adjusted in the next available monthly account. They are disregarded if their total amount does not exceed 50 centimes for each account.

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

*Article II6.*

## GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

1. If settlement is effected through a general account, this account is prepared by the creditor Administration immediately after the receipt of the monthly accounts and without waiting until the details have been checked. The general account is prepared on a form identical with MP 5 annexed hereto.

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 II7.*

## SETTLEMENT. PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT.

1. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the balance of the general account or the totals of the monthly accounts are paid by means of cheques or drafts payable at sight in the capital or at some commercial centre of the creditor country, 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 or, if a general account is not prepared, after receipt of the monthly account. This period is increased to a month for distant countries.

If the two Administrations cannot agree on the sum to be paid, settlement may be deferred, in respect of the contested part only. As regards that part, the debtor Administration is bound to notify the creditor Administration, at latest within the period stated in the previous paragraph, of the reasons for the contestation.

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 31 of the Agreement apply.

## CHAPTER IV.

## COMMUNICATIONS. FORMS.

*Article II8.*

## COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU AND THE ADMINISTRATIONS.

1. The Administrations must communicate 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 they adopt for the issue and the payment of Money Orders ;

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

- (e) The currency in which the amounts of Money Orders addressed to their country must be expressed ;
- (f) The charges which they adopt ;
- (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, for enquiries and for the issue of an authority to pay. ;
- (i) Their decision as regards the possibility of transferring Money Orders within their territory by means of endorsement or not ;
- (j) A specimen of the Money Order form which they use ;
- (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 they 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.
3. Administrations must notify direct to other Administrations concerned the rates of conversion which they adopt and all subsequent modifications in these rates.

*Article 119.*

## FORMS FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC.

With a view to the application of the provisions of Article 31, § 2, of the Convention, the following forms are considered suitable for the use of the public :

- MP 1 (Money Orders),  
MP 3 (Enquiries).

## FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Article 120.*

## ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DURATION OF THE DETAILED REGULATIONS.

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

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

Done at Cairo, the 20th day of March, 1934.

*For Albania :*

Pan. NASSE.

*For Germany :*

K. ORTH.

K. ZIEGLER.

Dr. W. SEEBASS.

*For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia :*

Fawzan EL-SABEK.

*For the Argentine Republic :*

R. R. TULA.

*For Austria :*

Dr. Rudolf KUHN.

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

*For Belgium :*

O. SCHOCKAERT.  
E. MONS.

*For Bolivia :*

Ernesto CÁCERES.  
*For Edmundo de la Fuente :*  
Ernesto CÁCERES.

*For Bulgaria :*

Iv. KATZAROFF.

*For Chile :*

R. SUAREZ BARROS.

*For China :*

Hoo Chi-Tsai.  
CHANG Hsin-Hai.  
HUANG Nai-Shu.

*For the Republic of Colombia :*

E. ZALDÚA P.

*For the Republic of Cuba :*

Alfredo ASSIR.

*For Denmark :*

C. MONDRUP.  
Arne KROG.

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

Luis Alejandro AGUILAR.

*For Egypt :*

M. CHARARA.  
E. MAGGIAR.  
S. A. GHALWASH.

*For Spain :*

Alonso CARO.  
A. RAMOS.

*For the whole of the Spanish Colonies :*

Demetrio PEREDA.

*For Estonia :*

G. E. F. ALBRECHT.

*For Ethiopia :*

ALAMOU Tch.

*For Finland :*

G. E. F. ALBRECHT.

*For France :*

M. LEBON.  
L. GENTHON.  
P. GRANDSIMON.  
A. CABANNE.  
DUSSERRE.

*For Algeria :*

E. HUGUENIN.

*For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China :*

NICOLAS.

*For the whole of the Other French Colonies :*

J. CASSAGNAC.

*For Greece :*

V. DENDRAMIS.  
J. LACHNIDAKIS.

*For the Republic of Honduras :*

Dr. TUCCIMEI.

*For Hungary :*

Charles DE FORSTER.

*For Iceland :*

C. MONDRUP.  
Arne KROG.

*For Italy :*

Pietro TOSTI.  
GALDI Michele.

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

*For the whole of the Italian Colonies :*

CRETY DONATO.

*For Japan :*

MASAO SEKI.

T. HARIMA.

J. KAGEYAMA.

*For Chosen :*

MASAO SEKI.

RYUZO KAWAZURA.

*For the whole of the Other Japanese Dependencies :*

T. HARIMA.

H. FUJIKAWA.

*For Latvia :*

LS ROULET.

*For the Levant States under French Mandate  
(Syria and Lebanon) :*

CIANFARELLI.

L. PERNOT.

*For the Republic of Liberia :**For Lithuania :**For Luxemburg :**For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone) :*

H. DUTEIL.

*For Morocco (Spanish Zone) :*

A. RAMOS.

*For Nicaragua :*

VICTOR DURÁN M.

*For Norway :*

KLAUS HELSING.

OSKAR HOMME.

*For the Republic of Panama :*

E. ZALDÚA P.

*For Paraguay :*

R. R. TULA.

*For the Netherlands :*

DUYNSTEE.

V. GOOR.

*For Curaçao and Surinam :*

HOOGWOONING.

*For the Netherlands Indies :*

PERK.

BRIL.

HOOGWOONING.

*For Peru :*

ERNESTO CÁCERES.

*For Edmundo de la Fuente,*

ERNESTO CÁCERES.

*For Persia :*

S. A. RAD.

R. ARDJOMENDE.

*For Poland :*

R. STARZYŃSKI.

*For Portugal :*

A. DE Q. R. VAZ PINTO.

A. C. BIANCHI.

*For the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa :*

ERNESTO JULIO NAVARRO.

*For the Portuguese Colonies in East Africa,  
Asia and Oceania :*

MARIO CORRÊA BARATA DA CRUZ.

## MONEY ORDERS — DETAILED REGULATIONS.

*For Roumania :*

Ilariu MANEANU.  
C. STEFANESCU.

*For the Republic of San Marino :*

CRETY Donato.

*For the Republic of El Salvador :**For the Territory of the Saar :**For Siam :**For Sweden :*

Anders ÖRNE.  
Gunnar LAGER.  
Arvid BILDT.

*For the Swiss Confederation :*

Ls ROULET.

*For Czechoslovakia :*

Václav KUČERA.  
Josef RADA.

*For Tunis :*

H. DUTEIL.

*For Turkey :*

Yusuf ARIFI.  
M. SAKIN.  
M. TEVFIK.

*For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :*

Arturo C. MASANÉS.

*For the State of the City of the Vatican :*

Mgr. Giuseppe MAZZOLI.

*For the United States of Venezuela :*

Luis Alejandro AGUILAR.

*For Yemen :**For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia :*

Kosta ZLATANOVITCH.

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

M P 1 (Front)  
(D.R., Art. 101)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COUPON</b></p> <p><i>(May be detached by the payee.)</i></p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p>Amount of Money Order in arabic figures.</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>Name of Remitter</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stamp of office of issue</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; border-radius: 50%; width: 80px; height: 80px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <p>..... 19.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>POSTAL ADMINISTRATION</b></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 style="text-align: center;">Amount paid :</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER</b></p> <p>for the sum of <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(in arabic figures)</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <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;">Postage stamps or indication of charge made</p>   <p style="text-align: center;">Stamp of office of issue</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; border-radius: 50%; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>												
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 10%; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">}</td> <td style="width: 30%;">.....</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Signature of officer who prepared the Money Order</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">}</td> <td>.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">}</td> <td>.....</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;"><sup>1</sup> Particulars to be filled in by Administration of destination when that Administration makes the conversion.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Amount paid in</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">(Currency of country of issue)</p> </div>			Number	}	.....	Signature of officer who prepared the Money Order	Date	}	.....		Office	}	.....	
Number	}	.....	Signature of officer who prepared the Money Order											
Date	}	.....												
Office	}	.....												

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

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 1 (Back)

(Must be printed in the reverse direction to the front.)

(Space reserved for endorsements, if any)

RECEIPT OF PAYEE

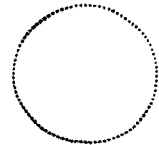
Received the sum indicated on the other side.

Place : ....., the ..... 19.....

Signature of payee :

.....

Stamp of paying office



Register of arrival

\_\_\_\_\_

No. ....

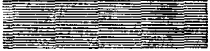



MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 2  
(D.R., Art. 104, § 8)

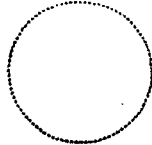
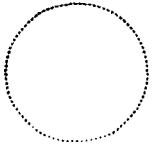
POSTAL ADMINISTRATION  
of.....

ADVICE OF ISSUE OF A TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDER  
issued at the office of .....  
the ..... 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
			Currency of country of payment
			1 
			Currency of country of origin
			

At ....., the ..... 19...

Stamp of office of issue Stamp of office of payment

 Post Office :  
(Signature) 

<sup>1</sup> 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 mm., ordinary white paper.)

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 3

(D.R., Art. 105, § 2, and 113, § 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 : .....

<sup>1</sup>

Office of issue : .....

Date of issue : .....

No. : .....

Amount : .....

Name of payee : .....

Full address of payee : .....

Office of payment : .....

Further particulars : .....

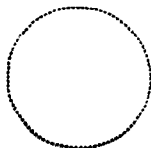
If the money order is missing, the amount should be paid :

- (a) to the original payee<sup>1</sup> ;
- (b) to the remitter<sup>1</sup>.

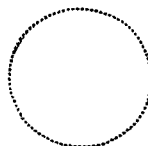
....., the ..... 19.....

Signature :

Stamp of office of issue



Stamp of office of payment



The money order described opposite  
 —was duly paid to the payee  
 on the ..... 19.....  
 —is still on hand at the office of .....  
 .....  
 —was returned to the office of issue on the ...  
 ..... 19.....  
 —was retransmitted on the ..... 19.....  
 to .....  
 —has not reached the office of .....  
 .....<sup>2</sup>  
 ....., the ..... 19.....

Signature :

<sup>1</sup> Strike out line not required.  
<sup>2</sup> Add the declaration of the payee.

(Dimensions : 148 × 210 or 210 × 297 mm.)

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 4 (Front)  
(D.R., Art. 115, § 1)

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

19.....

MONTH

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 No. ....

(Dimensions : 210 × 297 mm.)

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

of .....

MP 4 (Back)

Year 19.....

Month .....

Serial No. of paid orders  1	Date of issue		Office of issue  4	Original No.  5	Orders for which the charge has been paid  6	Orders free of charge  7	Amount due from the Administration of .....	8
	Year 2	Month 3						
Orders for which charges have been paid.....								
Commission of ¼% .....								
Fixed allowance .....								
Orders free of charge .....								
Grand total of sums due from the Administration of .....								
to the Administration of .....								

Certified that the present account for the month of ..... 19.....

is in accordance with the total of the ..... attached orders.

Drawn up at ..... the ..... 19.....

Chief of .....

MONEY ORDERS — FORMS.

MP 5  
(D.R., Art. 116, § 1)

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION  
of .....

GENERAL ACCOUNT  
OF  
MONEY ORDERS EXCHANGED

between .....  
and.....  
during ..... 19.....

Period  1	Credit of the Administration of .....		Credit of the Administration of .....	
	Orders  2	Charges  3	Orders  4	Charges  5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conversion at the rate of	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Balance .....  
.....

Payments on account .....  
.....

Balance .....  
.....

to the <sup>credit</sup>/<sub>debit</sub> of the Administration of .....

Details of payments on account : Prepared at .....

Date : Amount : on the ..... 19.....

(Signature)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Verified and accepted :

(Dimensions : 210 x 297 mm.)

## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT CONCERNING THE SERVICE OF  
TRAVELLERS' POSTAL VOUCHERS.

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## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT.

## SUPPLEMENT CONCERNING THE SERVICE OF TRAVELLERS' POSTAL VOUCHERS.

## PART I.

## FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS.

## CHAPTER I.

## ISSUE OF TRAVELLERS' POSTAL VOUCHERS.

*Article 1.*

## TRAVELLERS' POSTAL VOUCHERS.

Such Administrations as have agreed to take part in the service issue travellers' postal vouchers. These vouchers are contained in booklets.

*Article 2.*

## CURRENCY.

The vouchers are made out in gold francs as defined by Article 29 of the Convention.

*Article 3.*

## MAXIMUM VALUE.

The value of each voucher is fixed at 100 gold francs. The maximum value of a booklet is 1,000 gold francs.

*Article 4.*

## CHARGES.

The charge to be made for each voucher of 100 gold francs is fixed by the Administration of origin ; this charge may not, however, exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the amount expended.

*Article 5.*

## COST.

Each Administration fixes the cost of its own vouchers.

It may add to the par value of the amount in gold francs a sum which must remain within as narrow limits as possible and serves as a guarantee against losses on exchange.

## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT.

## CHAPTER II.

## PAYMENT OF VOUCHERS.

*Article 6.*

## PAYMENT.

1. The amount of the vouchers must be delivered to the payee in the currency of the country in which they are presented for payment and at the par value of the gold franc.
2. Payment of vouchers is effected by the Administration concerned under the conditions laid down by its inland regulations for Money Orders.
3. Booklets of vouchers or any of the vouchers contained therein are not transferable to a third party either by endorsement or by assignment. They cannot be pledged.
4. When the paying service has not sufficient funds at its disposal to cash the voucher or vouchers presented to it, payment may be suspended until the service in question has procured the necessary funds.

*Article 7.*

## PERIOD OF VALIDITY.

The vouchers are valid for four months from the date of issue. A month is regarded as the period between any date and the corresponding date in the following calendar month, irrespective of the number of days in the month.

*Article 8.*

## DEMANDS FOR STOPPAGE OF PAYMENT.

Subject to the provisions of the internal legislation of each country, post offices ignore demands made for the stoppage of payment of vouchers which have been regularly issued.

## CHAPTER III.

## RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTING.

*Article 9.*

## EXTENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.

1. The Administrations are not responsible for the consequences of the loss, abstraction or fraudulent use of the booklets or of any of the vouchers contained therein.
2. No claim may be brought against the Administration of the country of issue if the booklet which is the object of the claim is not produced.  
In case of the loss of a booklet or of a voucher or vouchers, the person concerned must satisfy the Administration of issue that he has asked for the issue of a booklet of vouchers and has made the proper total payment therefor. A refund may be made only when the said Administration has ascertained that the vouchers declared to be lost have not been cashed, the time-limit being three months after the expiry of the validity. This period is increased to six months in service with distant countries.



## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT.

*Article 10.*

## APPORTIONMENT OF CHARGES.

The Administration of issue credits the Administration which has made the payment with  $\frac{1}{4}$  % of the total amount of the vouchers cashed.

*Article 11.*

## ACCOUNTS.

The account of sums paid out in return for vouchers is drawn up once a month on a form in accordance with the annexed form MP 6, to be attached to the Money Order accounts.

## CHAPTER IV.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

*Article 12.*

## APPLICATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The provisions of the Agreement and its Detailed Regulations apply to vouchers in all matters not specifically mentioned in the present Supplement.

## PART II.

## REGULATIONS.

## CHAPTER I.

## ISSUE OF BOOKLETS.

*Article 13.*

## DESCRIPTION OF VOUCHERS AND BOOKLET COVERS. SUPPLIES.

1. The vouchers are prepared on forms in accordance with the annexed form MP 7. They are made of special water-marked paper, the ground impression being a guilloche ; the name of the country of issue and a serial number ranging from 1 to 100,000 are printed on them ; the left-hand side is die-stamped with a head of Mercury, which is identical for all countries.
2. The cover of the booklet is identical with the attached form MP 8. The name of the country of issue is printed on the front.
3. Vouchers and booklet covers must be light blue in colour.
4. The Administrations are supplied with vouchers and booklet covers by the International Bureau, which arranges for their printing and supplies them at cost price.

*Article 14.*

## ISSUE OF VOUCHERS.

At the time of issue, the vouchers are stamped on the right-hand side with a special die-stamp for each issuing service.

## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT.

*Article 15.*

## PREPARATION OF BOOKLETS.

1. Vouchers the issue of which has been requested are collected and bound into a booklet with MP 8 covers. They are arranged in numerical order.

2. The service issuing a booklet marks in the special place on the cover the last day of validity of the vouchers, by means of a perforation which pierces the whole booklet.

It also enters in the grid provided on the cover the number of vouchers issued, together with the numbers of the first and last of these vouchers.

3. Entries must be handwritten, typewritten or printed by a mechanical process.

4. At the time of preparation of the booklet, the special place on the cover must be stamped with the die stamp referred to in Article 14.

5. A note is inserted in front of the first voucher in each booklet stating in what countries the vouchers may be cashed, and the fixed equivalents of 100 gold francs for those countries.

## CHAPTER II.

## PAYMENT OF VOUCHERS.

*Article 16.*

## FORMALITIES.

At the time of payment, the amount of the sum paid in the national currency of the country, the date and the name of the office are entered on the voucher, which is afterwards cancelled in accordance with the inland regulations.

## CHAPTER III.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

*Article 17.*

## COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

1. Each Administration must communicate to the other Administrations through the International Bureau, at least three months before the service is brought into operation :

- (a) The amount paid in its national currency for 100 gold francs ;
- (b) The charges made on issue ;
- (c) Specimens of the die stamp used for the vouchers and their covers ;
- (d) The services which issue the booklets.

2. Any subsequent change must be notified without delay.

*Article 18.*

## FORMS FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC.

With a view to the application of the provisions of Article 31, § 2, of the Convention, the following forms are considered suitable for the use of the public :

- MP 7 (travellers' postal voucher),
- MP 8 (cover of the booklet of travellers' postal vouchers).



## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT — FORMS.

M P 7

(Supplement, Art. 13, § 1)

<p>COUNTERFOIL (to be retained by the payee)</p> <p>Travellers' Postal Voucher No. ....</p> <p>AMOUNT <b>100 gold francs</b></p> <p>Office of payment .....</p> <p>Date of payment .....</p>	<p>POSTAL ADMINISTRATION of .....</p> <p>Valid until ..... inclusive</p> <p>Mercury's head</p> <p><b>TRAVELLERS' POSTAL VOUCHER</b> Die stamp of office of issue</p> <p>No. ....</p> <p>Received as payment for this Travellers' Postal Voucher the equivalent of <b>100 (one hundred) gold francs</b></p> <p>....., the ..... 19..... (Place)</p> <p>Signature : ..... (The signature must correspond to that on the cover)</p>	
<p>Stamp of paying office</p>	<p>Paid : ....., the ..... 19..... (Amount in the currency of the country)</p> <p>by .....</p>	<p>No. of payment</p>

(Dimensions : 114 × 162 mm., colour light blue)

## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT — FORMS.

MP 8  
(Supplement, Art. 13, § 2)

(1st page of cover)

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

of.....

Valid until ..... inclusive

## BOOKLET OF TRAVELLERS' POSTAL VOUCHERS

containing [REDACTED] vouchers Nos. [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] at 100 gold francs

M.....

*(Surname and Christian names(s))*

.....

*(Place of domicile)*

.....

*(Address)*

.....

*(Signature of holder)*Die stamp of office  
of issue

See provisions on 4th page of cover.

(Dimensions : 114 × 162 mm., colour light blue)

## MONEY ORDERS — SUPPLEMENT — FORMS.

(4th page of cover)

1. Travellers' postal vouchers are made out in gold francs. The gold franc taken as a unit of currency by the Universal Postal Union has a weight of  $10/31$ sts of a gramme and a standard of 0.900.
2. In offices taking part in the service, payment of vouchers is made in the currency of the paying country at the par rate of the gold franc. Payment is made in exchange for the voucher signed in ink. The person claiming payment must prove his identity by producing his passport or a postal identity card, or by any other evidence accepted in the paying country.
3. When the paying service has not sufficient funds at its disposal to cash the voucher or vouchers presented to it, payment may be suspended until the service has procured the necessary funds.
4. Sums paid in to be converted into vouchers are, within the time-limit fixed by the legislation of the country of issue, guaranteed to the persons entitled to payment up to the time of official payment. Claims from such persons concerning the payment of a voucher to an unauthorised person must be made within a period of one year from the day following the issue of the voucher. The Postal Administrations are not responsible for the consequences of the loss, abstraction or fraudulent use of booklets or of any of the vouchers contained therein.
5. No claim may be brought against the Administration of the country of issue if the booklet which is the object of the claim is not produced. In the event of loss of a booklet or of a voucher or vouchers, however, the person concerned must satisfy the Administration of issue that he has asked for the issue of a booklet of vouchers and has made the proper total payment therefor. A refund may be made only when the said Administration has ascertained that the vouchers declared to be lost have not been cashed.
6. Booklets of vouchers or any of the vouchers contained therein are not transferable to a third party either by endorsement or by assignment. They cannot be pledged.  
Demands made for the stoppage of payment of vouchers which have been regularly issued are ignored.