1959 No. 622

The Foreign Service Fees Regulations, 1959

Made - - - - 26*th March*, 1959
Coming into Operation 1*st April*, 1959

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891(a), I, Selwyn Lloyd, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, hereby make, with the consent of the Treasury, the following Regulations:—

SECTION I: GENERAL

Title, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Foreign Service Fees Regulations, 1959, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1959.

(2) In these Regulations—

(*a*) the expression "Consular Officer" has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891. It also includes, where the context so requires public officers in Great Britain acting under the authority of the Secretary of State, any person authorised to act as a marriage officer under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892(b), and any person authorised under section 6 of the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889(c), as amended by section 2 of the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1891(d), to perform the acts set out in that section;

(*b*) the expression "fee" or "fees" means any fee or fees which may be levied under the Foreign Service Fees Order, 1959(e), including any Order amending the said Order, hereinafter referred to as the "Foreign Service Fees Order";

(*c*) the expression "applicant" means the person or persons making application to a consular officer for any matter or thing to be done by him in the execution of his office.

(3) These Regulations shall supersede the Foreign Service Fees Regulations, 1951(f), the Foreign Service Fees (Amendment) Regulations, 1952(g), and the Foreign Service Fees (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1958(h), which shall cease to have effect as from the date on which these Regulations come into operation.

Payment in local currency

2. Fees are to be paid to the consular officer in money which is legal tender or current in the place where payment is made. For this purpose equivalents of the fees specified in the Foreign Service Fees Order are to be calculated at a rate of exchange sufficient to cover the cost of remittance to London.

(a) 54 & 55 Vict. c. 36. (b) 55 & 56 Vict. c. 23. (c) 52 Vict. c. 10.
(d) 54 & 55 Vict. c. 50. (e) S.I. 1959/537 (Pt. I, p. 1411, of this vol.).
(f) S.I. 1951/1020 (1951 I, p. 336). (g) S.I. 1952/2026 (1952 I, p. 628).
(h) S.I. 1958/2127 (1958 I, p. 1230).

Fees to be paid in advance

3. Save as provided in this Regulation and Regulation 4 (*b*) all fees are to be paid in advance. Necessary services shall not, however, be withheld from masters of British ships for lack of funds: in such cases payment of outstanding fees shall be claimed subsequently in accordance with instructions issued from time to time by the Secretary of State.

Fees for attendances or based on percentage

4.—(*a*) In computing the duration of any attendance elsewhere than at the consular office or residence for which a fee is leviable under the Foreign Service Fees Order, the consular officer shall include the time taken in proceeding from a reasonable point of departure to the place where the attendance is made and in returning from it to a reasonable point of return.

(*b*) In the case of fees for attendances, the duration of which cannot be precisely estimated in advance, or of fees Nos. 106-109 and 116 which are based on a percentage of funds to be handled, the applicant must signify his agreement to pay the appropriate fee before the service is rendered.

Travelling expenses

5. Any travelling or other expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of services for which fees are leviable must be recovered by the consular officer when the fees are charged. Travelling expenses may not be charged by the consular officer for attendances at the consular office or residence.

Authority to waive fees

6. The consular officer is authorised to waive fees as follows:—

(1) on the ground of proved destitution ;

(2) as a matter of international courtesy ;

(3) for an official of the Government of the United Kingdom in regard to matters arising out of his official duty ;

(4) for departments of any Government within the Commonwealth ;

(5) for any ship belonging to Her Majesty's Navy ;

(6) for any ship under ordinary charter to the Admiralty or the Ministry of Transport, except in respect of services connected with the crew: see fees Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (death of a member), 17, 18, 20, 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 39, 48, 54, and 112 ;

(7) for any ship belonging to or chartered by any Government in the Commonwealth, except when such vessels are used primarily for commercial as distinct from governmental purposes and, in the case of a chartered ship, in respect of services connected with the crew: see fees mentioned in section (6) of Regulation 6.

(8) for any fleet auxiliary, whether commissioned or not commissioned, except Admiralty-owned vessels chartered to commercial firms or employed on carrying freight ;

(9) for British yachts owned by members of clubs mentioned in the Navy List whose owners are in possession of warrants to fly a special ensign issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, provided that it be ascertained from the Master or otherwise that (*a*) the warrant is carried on board and (*b*) the owner holding the warrant is on board or in effective control of the yacht when she is in harbour or at anchor near the shore: the fees concerned are Nos. 1–14, 16–20, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 and 39 ;

(10) for candidates for and holders of British Council scholarships in respect of services in connexion with such scholarships.

Procedure when fee is waived

7. In cases where the fee is waived, fee stamps shall not be used and, if the fee is due on a document, the consular officer will write "Gratis" near his signature on the document. A note of the waiver must be made in the Fee Cash Book. (See Regulation 10.)

Use of stamps

8. On receipt of the sum in local currency (see Regulation 2) representing the amount of the fee to be levied, the consular officer will affix fee stamps to that amount to a document or copy of a document to be issued to the person paying the fee or, if there is no document, to a receipt. In the case of entries in consular registers of births, deaths and marriages, fee stamps must be affixed to the *copy* of the respective entry (if issued at the time of registration) in addition to the fee stamps to be cancelled in respect of fee No. 102. If a copy of the entry is not obtained at the time of registration, the fee stamps must be affixed to a receipt (Form C 32). No stamps may be affixed to the registers. In no case are used fee stamps to be retained in the archives.

Cancellation of stamps

9. Fee stamps, when affixed, shall immediately be cancelled by the consular officer with the regulation date stamp supplied for the purpose in such a manner that the entire date and name of the post (or as much as possible of the latter) will appear on each stamp cancelled.

Fee Cash Book

10. Every consular officer shall keep a Fee Cash Book in his consular office and he shall enter in it all fees as they are taken.

Accounts

11. The consular officer shall include with each account a Return of Fees from the Fee cash book. This shall include similar returns prepared and transmitted by the head of a subordinate post to his superintending consular officer. These returns shall include a return of fees waived in accordance with paragraph 29 of this chapter.

Instructions regarding specific fees

SECTION 2: PARTICULAR

12. In levying any of the following fees as numbered in the Table of Fees annexed to the Foreign Service Fees Order, the consular officer is to observe the following instructions:—

FEES UNDER PART I OF THE TABLE OF FEES

FEE	
2	The stamp is to be affixed to the ship's agreement, not to the certificate of registry. A note is to be made on the agreement showing the nature of the service in respect of which the fee was paid.
7	The fee stamp is to be affixed to the certificate of sale, not to the bill of sale or certificate of registry.
8	The fee stamp is to be affixed to a receipt to be given to the applicant.

FEE

10–17 (*a*) These fees respectively cover the signature of the consular officer to all the forms &c., required by the Ministry of Transport Instructions in connexion with the engagement, discharge, desertion or death of a seaman, or with alterations in Agreements.

(*b*) The fee stamps are to be affixed to the endorsements on the ship's Agreement.

(*c*) The payment of fee 27 does not relieve the master from liability for fee 10.

(*d*) Fees 10 and 12, respectively, are not leviable when the master reports subsequently the engagement or discharge of a seaman effected out of office hours or at a port where no consular officer is present.

(*e*) Fee 39 is leviable in addition to fees 10 or 12 except—

(i) when the Agreement is already in the custody of the consular officer, or

(ii) when the master opens a new Agreement prepared at the consular office.

(*f*) Fees 10 and 11 should not be levied in respect of apprentices.

(*g*) Should more than one alteration in the Agreement be made at different times during the same visit of a ship to a foreign port, the maximum of £10 applies to each occasion on which an alteration is made.

(*h*) Fee 12 is leviable when an apprentice is left behind outside the United Kingdom, but should not be levied when an apprentice is transferred, whilst overseas, from one ship to another, nor when, having come to the end of his indentures, he signs on as a fully fledged seaman ; in the latter case, however, Fee 10 would, of course, be leviable.

(*i*) Fee 13 and Fees 15–17 are all applicable to apprentices.

(*j*) For services concerning lascars in foreign ships, see Fees 37 and 38.

18 The fee stamp is to be affixed to the entry made in the official log-book of the result of the examination.

19 This fee is to be paid by the master or owner of the property salved.

20 (*a*) This fee is to be charged for the performance of all or any of the services mentioned, including the custody of papers when their deposit is not required by the Merchant Shipping Acts.

(*b*) This fee covers an endorsement to the effect that British seamen are not available for engagement on the ship. Fees 48 and, if appropriate, 71 are to be charged when a separate certificate to this effect is required.

(*c*) In the case of a vessel having two Agreements, one for European and another for lascar seamen, the endorsement will ordinarily be made on that for Europeans only. The endorsement may, however, be made on both Agreements, if requested, in which case one fee only should be levied, the stamps being affixed to the European Agreement and a note to that effect made on the lascar agreement. As regards lascar Agreements, see also fees 37 and 38.

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(*d*) This fee should not be charged on the opening of a new Agreement. Fee 39 may, however, be chargeable. Where a whole crew is discharged the levy of fee 20 depends on the circumstances of the case. Either fee 20 or fee 39 will be chargeable.

(*e*) The fee stamps are to be affixed to the Agreement close to the consular officer's signature.

21 The fee stamps should be affixed to the first copy delivered to the party concerned and not to the original document; but if a certified copy is not required in the first instance the stamp should be affixed to the receipt for the fee (Form C 32).

22 (*a*) This fee is to be exclusive of the fee for oaths or declarations (see fee 51), or for drawing, if required, the body of the protest (see fee 71).

(*b*) See Regulations for fee 24.

23 The stamps are to be affixed to the order of survey.

24 (*a*) In the case of the fees for surveys and extensions of marine protests, the fee stamps are to be affixed to the first copy delivered to the party concerned and not to the document itself. The original document must be deposited at the consulate and carefully preserved in the Register of Documents, no charge being made for this service.

(*b*) The party asking and paying for a survey or for the extension of a marine protest is entitled to have one copy given to him without further charge: on this the consul must write the words "First copy gratis" near his attesting signature. All subsequent copies are to be charged for. (See fee 73.)

(*c*) In the case of the report of the surveyors, all words, written or printed, are to be counted and charged for, but not those in the consular certificate.

(*d*) In the case of extended marine protests (fee 22) all words, written or printed, with the exception of those in the declaratory clause at the end, are to be counted and charged for.

(*e*) Fee 61 is to be levied for taking the oaths or declarations in the declaratory clause at the end of the protest. Fee 71 is also to be levied if the consular officer draws the body of the protest.

27 (*a*) The fee stamps are to be affixed at the top left-hand corner of the front page of the copy of the Agreement which is signed by the crew and delivered to the master.

(*b*) The payment of this fee does not relieve the master from liability for fee 10.

30 This fee is applicable to apprentices.

31 (*a*) Clearance certificates may be issued to British ships remaining less than 48 hours in port without performing the services covered by fees 20 and 39, unless the local authorities require it.

(*b*) Only one fee is to be collected on any one occasion at any port at which more than one consular certificate is required by the local authorities in connexion with the clearance.

32 This fee is to be charged in addition to fee 31 unless a certificate in the form of a muster-roll or list is required for the purpose of the clearance of the vessel.

FEE

33 This fee is to be levied only for the originals of manifests. No fee is to be charged for any copies signed at the same time as the originals.

37 When fee 38 is leviable this fee is not to be levied for discharge or engagement.

39 (*a*) The fee stamp is to be affixed to the Agreement with the crew in the part reserved for endorsements, where the consular officer will write the place and date and sign his name. (See fee 20.)

(*b*) This fee is leviable in addition to fees 10 or 12 except—

(i) when the Agreement is already in the custody of the consular officer, or

(ii) when the master opens a new Agreement prepared at the consular office.

(*c*) This fee should not be levied in connexion with the noting of marine protests, which is not normally a service requiring the production of ship's papers.

40 and 41 When either of these fees is leviable, no other fee for attendance is leviable.

FEES UNDER PART II OF THE TABLE OF FEES

43 (*a*) The original document must be deposited at the consulate and carefully preserved in the Register of Documents, no charge being made for this service.

(*b*) The party making the protest is entitled to one certified copy without extra charge, on which the consular officer must write the words "First copy" near his attesting signature. The fee stamps are to be affixed to this copy and not to the protest itself. All subsequent copies are to be charged for. (See fee 73.)

(*c*) If the consular officer draws the body of the protest fee 71 is also leviable.

44 (*a*) No fee should be charged in France, French colonies and possessions, or the French zone of Morocco, or Roumania, for the attestation of certificates of origin; but if in such cases an additional certificate or declaration (relating, for example to interest or cost of production) is included in the document containing the certificate of origin (*e.g.*, in the Canadian declaration forms in the M and N series) fee 44 must be charged.

(*b*) Where the certificate of origin is contained in one of the Canadian declaration forms M and N, and attestation of signatures is made on one or more copies of that form in addition to the original, the fee should be charged on the original only, the copies being marked "Gratis" and the fee stamp being affixed to the original document. It is to be noted that Canadian Forms M do not require attestation and should be attested only when this is specifically requested.

48 This fee is to be waived for certificates required by candidates for British Council scholarships in connexion with their candidature.

FEE	
51	(*a*) Under the Commissioners for Oath Acts consular officers have a general authority to accept affirmations and declarations as equivalent to oaths or affidavits in cases where the applicant objects to being sworn, provided that, in accordance with the terms of the Oaths Act, 1888(**a**), he states as the ground of his objection either that he has no religious belief or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief. (*b*) Foreigners may be sworn in the manner prescribed in their own country. (*c*) No fee is to be charged for receiving any statement, sworn or otherwise, regarding the loss of a passport. (*d*) No further charge for attesting should be made when consular officers attest duplicate copies of forms of declaration submitted in accordance with the British Nationality Regulations, 1948(**b**). (*e*) When the oath of allegiance is taken on the form prescribed in the second schedule to the British Nationality Regulations, 1948, at the same time as the declaration is executed, no additional fee should be charged for administering the oath.
52	(*a*) Declarations or affidavits must be made on the appropriate forms according to the source of the income and the status of the declarant. Each must be made and charged for separately. If the space provided on a form proves insufficient for the inclusion of all the necessary particulars, two or more separate forms must be completed and the fee levied on each. (*b*) No fee is leviable for declarations or affidavits regarding British Government securities owned by persons not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.
53	(*a*) Striking out alternative words in a form does not count as an alteration. (*b*) The fee stamps are to be affixed near the consular officer's signature at the end of the document.
55 and 56	(*a*) The word "FREE" on the usual printed transfer form refers to stamp duty and does not mean that signatures are to be attested gratis. (*b*) See Regulation (*b*) to fee 65.
60 and 61	These fees are not to be charged on declarations for official pay or pension, whether payable by the Government of the United Kingdom or by the Government of any other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
62	Consular officers should not issue these certificates without having or obtaining satisfactory evidence of identity. The onus of proof lies with the applicant.
63	No fee is to be charged for attesting signatures on certificates of survey of foreign passenger steamers running to or from the United Kingdom.
65	(*a*) See Regulation for fee 63.

(a) 51 & 52 Vict. c. 46. (b) S.I. 1948/2721 (Rev. III, p. 209: 1948 I, p. 261).

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(*b*) No fee is to be charged for attesting signatures on documents required for the deposit or withdrawal of money in or from any British Post Office or other Government Savings Bank or in connexion with Stocks or Bonds on the Registers of the Post Office, with Savings Bank Annuities or with annuities granted direct by the National Debt Commissioners.

66 (*a*) When a copy of a document is to be registered, fee 74 for verifying and certifying the correctness of it is also to be charged or, if the consular officer by request makes the copy himself and certifies its correctness, fee 73.

(*b*) "Registration of British subjects" includes the annual registration of naturalised "citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies".

68 No fee is to be charged for attaching to the original the certified translation of a certificate by foreign judicial authorities as to the service of documents or failure to effect such service.

70 When the seal is placed on a document, the stamp is also to be affixed to it. In other cases it should be put on a receipt to be given to the party paying the fee.

71 (*a*) This fee is not to be charged for drawing documents issued under fee 87 or in other cases where the document is one of a standard character. In the case of marine and other protests, for which printed forms are generally used, the expression "the body of a protest" applies only to such portion as is in manuscript or typed. If the applicant hands in a clear draft of what he desires to say, the consular officer is to make no charge for drawing but, if the applicant be unwilling or unable to draw up his protest and request the consular officer to do so, this fee will be leviable.

(*b*) No fee is to be charged for drafting or receiving depositions, &c., taken *ex officio* under the Merchant Shipping Acts, except in cases specially provided for.

75–77 (*a*) Consular officers may not make or verify translations unless satisfactory alternative arrangements cannot be made or unless the service is required in connexion with the taking of evidence or the service of writs or under Article 6 of the Foreign Marriage Order in Council, 1947(a).

(*b*) "Verifying" here means the verification of a translation not made by the consular officer. Fees 75 and 76 are consequently not chargeable concurrently.

(*c*) In Japanese, *Kana* are not to be charged for when they form suffixes of characters. When they are used independently, three *Kana* are to be counted as one character.

78 (*a*) This fee must not be levied when the interpreting is carried on solely to enable the consular officer to execute an official duty that he is obliged or normally expected to perform.

(*b*) The fee is not to be levied concurrently with fee 75, 76 or 77.

(a) S.R. & O. 1947/2875 (Rev. XIII, p. 220: 1947 I, p. 1267).

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79 Persons requesting a consular officer to draw up a power of attorney or other legal document should be warned that neither Her Majesty's Government nor the consular officer is in any way liable in respect of the contents or effect of the document, which is drawn up solely at the request and on the specific instructions of the person concerned.

80 A consular officer is not bound to provide witnesses for persons desirous of signing documents before him but, if the consular officer at the request of the parties, supplies a witness or witnesses, he is to charge this fee for each witness supplied but not for each signature of such witness.

FEES UNDER PART III OF THE TABLE OF FEES

83 No fee should be charged for the extension up to the full period of five years of a passport issued for a specially restricted period.

85 This fee should be charged both where the fee for the issue or renewal of a passport or other travel document or document of identity or for the grant of the visa is retained by the foreign State. Commonwealth country, &c., and where the fee is credited to the Foreign Office by the consular officer ; in the latter case, however, if the application is eventually granted, the appropriate fee should be reduced by 5*s*. No adjustment should be made, and no further fee should be charged, where the passport or visa fee is 5*s*. or less. Fee 85 should not be charged when, in order to meet the requirements of the authorities of a foreign country, a consular officer recommends for the grant of a visa a British subject whose passport is already properly endorsed for the journey to that country.

86 (*a*) This fee is to be waived in cases where the local authorities would accept the deposit of a passport in lieu of any other document.

(*b*) United Kingdom passports remain the property of Her Majesty's Government and their deposit with foreign authorities is objectionable. Cases in which such deposit is required or accepted by the local authorities should be reported to the Foreign Office so that consideration may be given to the question of making representations to them.

87 (*a*) This fee is to be charged for the issue of affidavits on which visas are to be granted to aliens and of certificates regarding nationality &c., required for the purpose of obtaining facilities from local authorities.

(*b*) This fee is not to be levied when fee 84 is charged.

88 (*a*) From the foot-note to this fee it will be seen that the amounts chargeable to the nationals of any particular country may vary from those stated. Such variations are communicated to consular officers by the Secretary of State in special instructions issued as occasion demands. Whenever, therefore, it is proposed to levy this fee, any such special instructions that may have been issued should be consulted.

(*b*) No additional visa is required in respect of any person under the age of 16 travelling on the passport of his parent or guardian.

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(*c*) This fee is leviable when visas are granted on forms of affidavit or other documents held by aliens in lieu of passports.

(*d*) No fee should be charged for granting a visa to suitable journalists and writers of standing who wish to visit the United Kingdom for the purpose of writing articles or books about this country. These applicants must be of undoubted standing in literary circles in the country concerned or attached to reputable newspapers or periodicals and should, where possible, produce letters of recommendation from the British Council.

(*e*) No fees should be charged to officials of foreign anglophil societies applying for a visa for the United Kingdom. They should, where possible, produce letters of recommendation from the British Council.

89 and 90 These fees must be paid by the British subject or firm applying for the grant of the certificate and in no circumstances by the "protégé".

FEES UNDER PART IV OF THE TABLE OF FEES

96 This fee does not relate to *lex loci* marriages.

97 A certificate of "no impediment" shall, if so required, be issued in the local language without extra charge. No fee is leviable for drawing it.

100 (*a*) Only consular officers (exclusive of pro-consuls) may perform this service.

(*b*) A death should be registered gratis when there is no relative or other interested party on whom the fee can be levied.

101 This fee is leviable whenever a search is made and whether or not the search is successful, the exact date of the entry is supplied or a copy of the entry is issued. But see Regulation for fee 102.

102 Fee 101 is not leviable if a copy of an entry is applied for when the entry is made.

106 (*a*) The fee is leviable only when the consular officer, with or without formal appointment, undertakes the administration of an estate or part of an estate in the legal sense of the term, that is to say, when he alone collects and takes charge of the local assets, liquidates them as may be necessary, settles debts and disposes of any balance. It is not leviable if he merely makes provisional arrangements for the custody of an estate pending the arrival of relatives or other persons competent to take charge of it. In such cases, however, other fees will be leviable where appropriate.

(*b*) The gross value of the estate means the gross value at current market rates of the assets of which the consular officer takes charge.

(*c*) Consular officers may administer the estates only of persons of whose national interests they are in charge, and then only:—

(i) in cases where the local law precludes administration by anybody else, or

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(ii) where they are requested to undertake the work by competent persons interested in the estate (who have signed an undertaking in the form given in the Regulation for fee 116) and consider that refusal would jeopardise the interests of British subjects.

(*d*) Non-career officers may not administer or otherwise handle the assets of estates without the express permission of the Secretary of State. If called upon to do so they should furnish a report and ask for instructions.

(*e*) This fee is not to be charged if the gross value of the estate does not exceed £10.

(*f*) If, in the course of administering an estate, a consular officer performs services for which other fees are provided, he will charge them.

(*g*) Fee stamps for the amount levied under this fee must be affixed to the account of the estate rendered to the parties interested and a copy of the account should be sent to the Foreign Office.

(*h*) A return of all sums and property received on account of estates must be sent home with the quarterly accounts.

(*i*) Any property belonging to estates taken charge of at a subordinate consular post should be forwarded to the superintending consular officer.

107 This fee will be chargeable when the consular officer pays the funeral expenses and local debts and remits the balance of the estate to the Foreign Office for transmission to the personal representative in the United Kingdom or remits, direct to some other British or foreign territory to, or for transmission to, either a person to whom a grant of administration has been given there or to the heir. No fee is to be charged if the gross value of the estate is less than £10.

108 This fee should be charged for services rendered by the consular officer either with or without the assistance of the local legal adviser. It may not be charged if the claimant formally appoints the legal adviser or anyone else to act on his behalf and the consular officer has not taken any substantial action on behalf of the claimant before the appointment has become effective. No fee should be charged if the gross value of the British interest in the estate is less than £10.

109 This fee should be charged where temporary arrangements have to be made for the safeguard of property until the interested British nationals can make their own arrangements to safeguard their rights. No fee should be charged where the value of the British interest in the estate is less than £10.

110 This fee is not leviable for attendances made in pursuit of commercial enquiries.

111 The customary business hours of the place shall in this context be considered as meaning the hours during which the office is open for business or such longer period as the consular officer, with due regard to local custom and the reasonable needs of the public, may determine. The fee will be leviable, without regard to local custom, on Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Christmas Day.

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112 (*a*) The residence here includes the office if both are in the same building.

(*b*) This fee is not leviable for attendance at the office in office hours.

113 (*a*) Evidence taken on one day is to be regarded as taken at one sitting.

(*b*) This fee covers all services which the consular officer performs in his capacity of special examiner or commissioner. If, however, he performs any other services for which a fee is provided, the fee will be charged.

(*c*) If it appears necessary, the parties concerned should be informed of the scale of fees and expenses to be charged and requested to make a payment not exceeding £9 in advance. It will be seen that, under Rule 53 of Order 37 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the officer may refuse to transmit any deposition until all fees and expenses due have been paid.

116 (*a*) The collection of debts should be undertaken only if no reasonable alternative is open to the applicant and he has duly signed an undertaking in the following terms:—

"In consideration of Her Majesty's ..... at ..... having consented to transact business on my account for which fee No. 116 is provided in the table annexed to the Foreign Service Fees Order in Council, 1959, I hereby undertake to pay the fee as therein specified together with all reasonable expenses incurred by him and I declare that no liability whatever shall attach to Her Majesty's Government for the acts of the said Foreign Service officer in respect of the said transaction. Dated at ..... the ..... day of ..... 19 ."

(*b*) When this fee is levied, a full report must be submitted with the quarterly accounts.

Selwyn Lloyd,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

26th March, 1959.

We approve the Regulations,

Martin Redmayne,
Michael Hughes-Young,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

26th March, 1959.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.*)

Section 2 (2) of the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, provides that all fees to be taken by a consular officer shall be levied, accounted for, and

applied and may be remitted, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury.

These Regulations which supersede all previous Foreign Service Fees Regulations, prescribe the manner in which a consular officer should carry out these duties.

The Table of Fees referred to in these Regulations forms the Schedule to the Foreign Service Fees Order, 1959.

FORESTRY

1959 No. 96

The Forestry (Exceptions from Restriction of Felling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959

Made - - - -	19*th January*, 1959
Laid before Parliament	23*rd January*, 1959
Coming into Operation	24*th January*, 1959

The Forestry Commissioners, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by sections 2 and 22 of the Forestry Act, 1951(a), and of all other powers them enabling, and after consultation with the Home Grown Timber Advisory Committee, hereby make the following Regulations:—

Citation, Commencement and Extent

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Forestry (Exceptions from Restriction of Felling) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959, and shall come into operation on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1959.

(2) These Regulations shall apply to Great Britain.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of Principal Regulations

3. The Forestry (Exceptions from Restriction of Felling) Regulations, 1951(c), shall be amended by adding, at the end of Regulation 4 (which specifies exceptions from the provisions of subsection (1) of section 2 of

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(a) 14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 61. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (c) S.I. 1951/1725 (1951, I, p. 755).