1967 No. 801

POST OFFICE

MONEY ORDERS

The Money Order Regulations 1967

Made - - -	*23rd May* 1967
Laid before Parliament	*2nd June* 1967
Coming into Operation	*1st July* 1967

I, The Right Honourable Edward Watson Short, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster General, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by sections 20, 24 and 81 of the Post Office Act 1953(a) (as amended or substituted by sections 16 and 28 of and the Schedule to the Post Office Act 1961(b)) and all other powers enabling me in this behalf, do hereby make the following regulations:

PART I—INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

Interpretation

1.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:

" the British Islands " means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man;

" inland money order " means a money order applied for, issued and payable at a money order office in the British Islands;

" money order arrangement " means such an arrangement with another country as is referred to in Section 24 of the Post Office Act 1953;

" money order office " means a post office at which money orders may be applied for or issued or paid under the directions of the Postmaster General;

" office of payment " means the post office at which a money order is made payable;

" ordinary money order " means a money order other than a telegraph money order;

" oversea money order " means a money order applied for at a money order office in the British Islands and payable at some place outside the British Islands not being in the Republic of Ireland;

" postmaster " means any officer in charge of or transacting business with reference to money orders at a money order office;

" prescribed " means prescribed by the Postmaster General;

" the scheduled territories " means the territories from time to time specified in the First Schedule to the Exchange Control Act 1947(c), but does not include the British Islands;

(a) 1953 c. 36. (b) 1961 c. 15. (c) 1947 c. 14.

" telegraph money order " means a money order the particulars of which are transmitted to the office of payment by telegraph.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a), applies for the interpretation of these regulations as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if these regulations and the warrants and regulations hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Application

2. These regulations shall not apply to that kind of money order which is called a postal order.

PART II—ORDINARY AND TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS

Applications for and issue of ordinary money orders

3. The following rules shall apply to applications for and the issue of ordinary money orders:—

(1) Application for the order shall be made on the prescribed form.

(2) The remitter shall give all such information as to his own name and address, the name and address of the payee, and the office at which the order is to be made payable, as the Postmaster General may direct.

(3) No inland money order for an amount exceeding £50 may be applied for.

(4) No oversea money order for an amount exceeding £50 or such lesser sum as may be specified in the relative money order arrangement may be applied for.

(5) No money order for an amount comprising a fractional part of a penny may be applied for.

(6) The amount for which a money order is to be issued and the poundage payable in respect of the order shall be prepaid.

(7) On an application for an oversea money order there shall be issued to the remitter either the order or a certificate showing thereon the amount accepted for remittance and the poundage paid in respect thereof.

(8) Every person requiring an oversea money order payable in any country or place outside the scheduled territories shall make and sign on the prescribed form a declaration stating the purpose for which such oversea money order is required; and a money order or certificate shall not be issued nor the amount advised abroad for payment unless the Postmaster General accepts the application.

Applications for telegraph money orders

4. The rules in regulation 3 (except rule (7)) and the following rules shall apply to applications for telegraph money orders:—

(1) The remitter shall write across the face of the form of application the words " by telegraph ".

(2) The remitter shall indicate on the said form whether the money order is to be delivered to the payee at the payee's address or is to be called for at the office of payment.

(a) 1889 c. 63.

(3) Except in the case of a letter telegram authorising the payment of an oversea money order, the telegram authorising payment at the office of payment shall, if the remitter so requires and at his expense, be repeated from office to office to ensure accuracy.

(4) There may be added to the telegram authorising payment a private communication from the remitter. The remitter may also prepay the cost of a telegraphic reply to such communication.

(5) In addition to the poundage the remitter shall prepay the charges for the telegram authorising payment at the office of payment and, where the order is to be delivered to the payee, for the delivery of the order, according to the rates authorised by the Telegraph Act 1962(a) and the relative regulations made, or having effect as if made, thereunder.

(6) A certificate shall be issued to the remitter showing the amount paid by him for remittance, and the poundage and charges paid in respect thereof.

Correction or alteration of money orders

5.—(1) After the issue of a money order or a certificate issued in lieu of a money order, the remitter may make any correction in his own name and address and any alteration he thinks fit in the name and address of the payee of the order.

(2) For that purpose he shall give notice in writing to the postmaster of the office at which application for the order was made.

Crossing of money orders

6.—(1) An inland money order may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words " and Company ", or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, or it may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a banker, in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that banker.

(2) An inland money order which is crossed generally may be crossed specially.

(3) A banker to whom an inland money order is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker as his agent for collection.

(4) Where an inland money order is crossed generally, it shall not be paid except to a banker.

(5) Where an inland money order is crossed specially it shall not be paid except to the banker to whom it is crossed or to his agent for collection.

(6) Where an inland money order is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, payment thereof shall be refused.

(7) The remitter of an oversea ordinary money order may require the order to be crossed for payment to a banker if the relative money order arrangement so provides.

Payment of money orders otherwise than to bankers

7. The following rules shall apply to the payment of money orders otherwise than to bankers:—

(a) 1962 c. 14.

(1) When a money order is presented for payment the person presenting the order shall, if required, give the name of the remitter and produce evidence to the satisfaction of the postmaster that he is the payee of the order or a person duly authorised by the payee to receive the amount of the order.

(2) A receipt for the amount of the order shall be signed by the payee or a person duly authorised to sign the same on his behalf.

(3) When an order is made payable to a company, corporation or society, the receipt may be given by means of a stamp of the name of the company, corporation or society, to which is appended the signature of an officer of the company, corporation or society, together with a description of his office.

(4) When an order is made payable to a firm it shall be receipted in the name of the firm. If the order is payable to a firm not trading under a personal name, the name of the firm shall be written or stamped in the space for the receipt, the signature of a partner or servant of the firm, with a description of his office in the firm, being appended thereto.

(5) The signature to the receipt for the amount of an order shall be sufficient authority to the Postmaster General for the payment of the amount of the order if that signature purports to be the signature of the payee or of a person duly authorised to sign the same on his behalf or if the signature purports to be that of an officer of a company, corporation or society or partner or servant of a firm as aforesaid.

(6) If a money order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the postmaster may refuse payment.

(7) Payment of a money order will in all cases be subject to the possession by the postmaster at the office of payment of sufficient funds for the payment thereof.

(8) A postmaster may refuse or delay payment of a money order when it appears to him necessary to do so in cases other than those mentioned in these regulations.

Payment of money orders to bankers

8. The following rules shall apply to the payment of money orders to bankers:—

(1) Money orders payable at a money order office in the British Islands may be presented for payment by a banker at the office of payment or at any other office at which the payment of money orders presented by a banker may from time to time be authorised by the Postmaster General.

(2) If a money order is presented by a banker and has the name of such a banker written or stamped, by way of crossing or otherwise, upon the face thereof or bears a code or device of such banker, being a code or device in terms and of a type, design and size and in a position approved by the Postmaster General, that name, code or device shall be a good receipt to the Postmaster General for the amount of the order and it shall not be necessary for the banker to give any information as to the remitter.

(3) Where a money order has been presented for payment by a banker and has been paid to a banker and it is afterwards discovered that such order should not have been paid or allowed to such banker, the amount so paid or allowed may be deducted from any money which may thereafter become

payable to such banker for or on account or in respect of Post Office money orders, and no objection shall be taken by any banker to such deduction.

Transfer of payment

9.—(1) The Postmaster General may direct that any money order shall be payable at any post office other than the original office of payment.

(2) The remitter, or (in the case of an order which is not crossed for payment through a bank) the payee, of an inland money order, or the remitter of an oversea money order, may direct that the order shall be payable at any money order office other than the original office of payment.

(3) In such case as is mentioned in the last paragraph the remitter or the payee (as the case may be) shall give notice in the prescribed form to the postmaster at the original office of payment, or in the case of an oversea money order or an inland telegraph money order, to such officer of the Post Office as the Postmaster General may direct, and shall send with the notice the original order or the certificate issued in lieu of the order.

(4) Upon receipt of the notice and the order or certificate the Postmaster General shall arrange for payment to be made at the office indicated in the notice, the sum payable being the original amount of the order less an amount equal to the poundage on the order.

Stopping payment

10. The remitter or the payee of an inland money order or the remitter of an oversea money order may stop payment of the order. For this purpose the remitter or the payee shall apply in writing to such officer of the Post Office as the Postmaster General may direct, and shall forward with the application the fee for stopping payment specified in Schedule 2.

Deferment of payment

11. The Postmaster General may, on the request of the remitter of an inland ordinary money order made on the prescribed form at the time of the application for the order, defer the payment of the order for the period (not exceeding 10 days after the date of issue) specified in the request.

Advice or certificate of payment

12. The Postmaster General may, if he thinks fit, at the request of the remitter of a money order, and on prepayment of the fee therefor specified in Schedule 2, forward to the remitter an advice or certificate of the payment of the money order: Provided that this regulation shall not apply to a money order payable in a country or place which does not for the time being undertake to obtain or give advices or certificates of payment.

Repayment to remitter of amount of money order

13.—(1) The Postmaster General may, if he thinks fit, at the request of the remitter of a money order made in accordance with the next following paragraph, repay the amount of the order to the remitter.

(2) In such case the remitter shall send the money order, or the certificate issued in lieu of the order, with a request on the prescribed form and the fee therefor, specified in Schedule 2 to such officer of the Post Office as the Postmaster General may direct: Provided that the Postmaster General may, if he

thinks fit, repay the amount of a money order to the remitter, notwithstanding that the order or the said certificate is not produced by him.

Loss, destruction or mutilation of money order

14.—(1) Where the Postmaster General is satisfied that a money order has been lost, destroyed, cut, defaced or mutilated before payment, he may if he thinks fit, on the application of the remitter or of the payee, and subject to payment of the fee therefor specified in Schedule 2, stop the payment of such order and cause the amount of the order to be remitted and paid to the payee by such form of remittance as he thinks fit.

(2) This supplemental service may be provided in respect of (*a*) inland money orders (*b*) oversea money orders (except where under the relative money order arrangement the instrument by which payment is effected to the payee is prepared by the government or postal administration of some place outside the British Islands).

(3) The said fee for this supplemental service may be paid by the remitter or the payee (as the case may be) on making the application; if not so paid the Postmaster General may deduct the amount of the said fee from the remittance to the payee.

Void Money Orders

15. After the expiration of 6 months from the last day of the month in which any money order is issued the money order shall be absolutely void and of no effect, and the Postmaster General shall be under no liability to pay or repay the amount of the order:

Provided that:—

(1) Although the order has become void, the Postmaster General may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the remitter or of the payee, and subject to payment of the renewal fee specified in Schedule 2, either pay the amount of the order to the payee or repay the amount thereof to the remitter, by such form of remittance as he thinks fit. The said renewal fee may be paid by the remitter or the payee (as the case may be) on making the application; if not so paid the Postmaster General may deduct the amount of the said fee from the said remittance.

(2) A money order payable elsewhere than in the British Islands shall be subject, in respect of the period during which the order shall be payable, to the regulations governing payment of money orders in the country of payment.

Poundage and fees

16.—(1) The poundage on money orders shall be at the rates specified in Schedule 1.

(2) The fees for supplemental services in respect of money orders shall be those specified in Schedule 2.

Redirection of inland telegraph money orders

17. Where, on the application of the remitter or the payee, an inland telegraph money order is redirected and re-transmitted by telegraph to the payee at a different address, there shall be paid by the applicant in respect of such re-transmission the sums which under the Telegraph Act 1962(**a**) and the relative regulations made, or having effect as if made, thereunder are payable for the re-transmission of an ordinary written telegram.

(**a**) 1962 c. 14.

Extension of Part II

18.—(1) The provisions of this Part relating to inland money orders shall, so far as they are applicable, extend to money orders issued in the British Islands and payable in the Republic of Ireland, and to money orders issued in the Republic of Ireland and payable in the British Islands, so far as relates to the issue, payment and treatment of such orders and the provision of supplemental services in respect thereof under the authority of the Postmaster General: Provided that for the purposes of regulation 15, a money order applied for in the Republic of Ireland and payable in the British Islands shall become void on the expiration of 12 months from the last day of the month in which the order is issued.

(2) Paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) of regulation 6, regulations 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15, and paragraph (2) of regulation 16, shall extend to ordinary money orders issued or applied for at any place outside the British Islands (not being in the Republic of Ireland) and payable in the British Islands, as they respectively apply to inland ordinary money orders, and the said provisions shall extend to telegraph money orders so issued or applied for and payable, as they respectively apply to inland telegraph money orders:

Provided that for this purpose:

(*a*) except in regulations 7 and 8, references to the remitter in the said provisions shall be omitted;

(*b*) the sum payable under paragraph (4) of regulation 9 in respect of a money order the payment whereof is transferred to another office under paragraph (2) of that regulation shall be the amount for which the order was originally issued less an amount equal to the poundage which would have been payable on the order if it had been issued as an inland money order;

(*c*) for the purposes of regulation 15 the order shall become void on the expiration of the period of validity specified in the relative money order arrangement.

PART III.—SUPPLEMENTARY

Money order offices

19.—(1) The Postmaster General may direct at what money order offices telegraph money orders may be applied for, issued and paid, and different directions may be given in respect of telegraph money orders of different descriptions.

(2) The Postmaster General may authorise any of his officers or any person holding office under the Crown to accept applications for or to issue or pay money orders, and these regulations shall apply to any officer or person so authorised as though he were a postmaster of a money order office.

Remission of poundage or fees

20. The Postmaster General may remit in whole or in part any poundage or any fee payable under these regulations in such cases or classes of case as he may determine.

Discharge to the Postmaster General

21. The payment or repayment of the amount of a money order in accordance with these regulations to whomsoever made shall discharge the Crown and every officer of the Post Office from all liability whatsoever in respect of that order and payment or repayment of the amount thereof, notwithstanding any

forgery, fraud, mistake, loss, neglect or omission which may have been committed or have occurred in the procuring of the order or obtaining the payment or repayment of the amount thereof or otherwise in relation thereto.

Revocation

22. The warrants and regulations mentioned in Schedule 3 hereto are hereby revoked.

Citation and commencement

23. These regulations may be cited as The Money Order Regulations 1967 and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July 1967.

Dated 23rd May 1967.

Edward Short,
Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 16

	Amount of order	*Poundage* *Ordinary money order* s. d.	*Telegraph money order* s. d.
1.	Inland money order:		
	Not exceeding £10	2 0	2 6
	Exceeding £10 but not exceeding £20	2 2	2 8
	Exceeding £20 but not exceeding £30	2 4	2 10
	Exceeding £30 but not exceeding £40	2 6	3 0
	Exceeding £40	2 8	3 2
2.	Oversea money order:		
	Not exceeding £2	2 0	3 6
	Exceeding £2 but not exceeding £5	3 0	4 6
	Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £10	4 0	5 6
	Exceeding £10 but not exceeding £20	6 0	7 6
	Exceeding £20 but not exceeding £30	8 0	9 6
	Exceeding £30 but not exceeding £40	10 0	11 6
	Exceeding £40	12 0	13 6

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 16

	Supplemental service	*Fee* s. d.
1.	Stopping payment	9
2.	Advice or certificate of payment	9
3.	Repayment of any description of money order to remitter: A fee equal to the poundage specified in Schedule 1, item 1, for an ordinary money order, according to the amount of the order.	
4.	Remittance to payee of the amount of a money order lost, destroyed, cut, defaced or mutilated, including stopping payment of the original order	2 4
5.	Renewal of void money order	2 4

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 22

Warrant and regulations revoked

The Money Order Warrant 1961(a).
The Money Order Amendment (No. 1) Regulations 1962(b).
The Money Order Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 1963(c).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations.)

These regulations consolidate, with minor amendments, the regulations relating to money orders contained in the warrant and regulations specified in Schedule 3.

The main changes are:—

(1) The maximum amount of an oversea money order is increased from £40 to £50 and the appropriate poundage is provided for.

(2) In accordance with arrangements made with other countries, the fee for an advice or certificate of payment is increased from 6d. to 9d.

(a) S.I. 1961/139 (1961 I, p. 197).
(b) S.I. 1962/1076 (1962 II, p. 1215).
(c) S.I. 1963/560 (1963 I, p. 637).