

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 7.

C. C. WOOLLEY,
Governor.

I, the Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Post Office Laws, 1881 to 1933, do hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Post Office (Insurance of Letters, Boxes and Parcels) Regulations, 1942.

2.—(1) The insurance service is available for the United Kingdom, certain British Colonies and Possessions, and foreign countries.

(2) The service does not apply to letters and boxes addressed to His Majesty's ships of war, but it applies to parcels addressed to such ships up to a limit of value of £50.

3. Three kinds of packets are recognized in the insurance service:—

- (a) insured letters;
- (b) insured boxes; and
- (c) insured parcels;

which may be insured for such sum as the country of destination permits but in no case exceeding £120.

4. Insured letters and boxes cannot be sent by all the routes open to ordinary letters and may therefore take longer in transit.

5. A letter, box or parcel intended for insurance must be presented at the counter of a Post Office. The Post Offices at which insured articles are posted or delivered are those of Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Lefka, Lefkara, Lefkoniko, Limassol, Morphou, Nicosia, Paphos, Pedhoulas, Platres, Polis, Troödos or Yialousa.

6. Insured letters, boxes and parcels must not be addressed to initials or in pencil, and must not bear erasures or corrections in the address at the time of posting.

7. A certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender who should see that the amount of insurance is correctly stated therein.

8. The sender of an insured letter, box or parcel may obtain an advice of its delivery on application at the office of posting, either at the time of posting or subsequently, on prepayment of the prescribed fee for an Advice of Delivery for a registered article.

9. All seals on an insured letter, box or parcel must be of the same kind of wax (or lead or steel in the case of parcels), and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

10. If a letter, box or parcel tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the prescribed conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless, the onus of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing the packet lies upon the sender; and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

11. The amount for which an article is insured must be written in ink by the sender both in words and in figures, at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (£15)." In the case of a parcel, the amount must also be entered in the appropriate space on the despatch note if one is used. Further, in the case of insured letters, boxes or parcels addressed to Egypt or forwarded through the intermediary of the Egyptian Postal Administration this amount of insured value must also be converted into gold francs. No alteration or erasure of the inscription on the letter, box or parcel or on the despatch note is allowed.

12. No letter, box or parcel can be insured for more than its actual value or for more than the maximum sum admitted by the country of destination and in no case exceeding £120.

A letter, box or parcel of which the contents have no pecuniary value, may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguards of the insurance system. Over insurance is an obstacle to compensation.

13. The sums payable for insurance, including the registration fee, must be prepaid, in addition to the full postage, in as few postage stamps as possible, which the sender must affix to the cover.

14. Compensation for the loss or damage in the post of an insured letter, box or parcel, or its contents, will not exceed the value at the time of posting of the article lost or the amount of the damage sustained. Indirect loss or loss of profits is not taken into consideration.

15.—(1) No compensation will be paid in respect of—

- (a) any packet containing a prohibited article;
- (b) any packet which has been duly delivered and accepted without reserve;
- (c) any damage or loss caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, such as failure to provide adequate packing, having regard to the nature of the contents;

- (d) any damage to an exceptionally fragile article which from its nature cannot reasonably be expected to travel safely by post;
- (e) any damage or loss resulting from the acts of the King's enemies.
- (2) The Post Office reserves the right to refuse compensation where the damage or loss is due to a cause beyond control, or where a packet cannot be accounted for in consequence of the loss of official documents from any such cause.
16. No claim for compensation will be admitted if made more than a year after the packet was posted.
17. The sender of a parcel may waive his claim in favour of the addressee.
18. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the Postal Administration of the country in which the loss or damage has taken place.
19. Any insurance effected contrary to the foregoing regulations is invalid.
20. The Post Office is under no legal liability to pay compensation in respect of any packet for which an insurance fee has been paid.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LETTERS.

21. The insurance system applies to letters which, in addition to ordinary correspondence, contain—

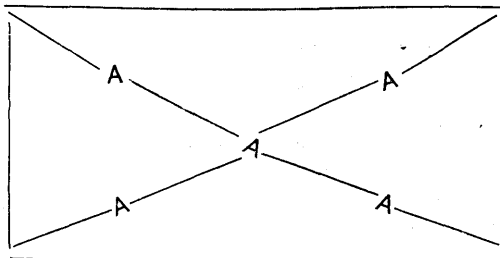
- (a) paper valuables such as bank-notes, currency notes, bonds, coupons and securities;
- (b) valuable documents of any kind such as plans and estimates.

Letters containing articles other than those mentioned above, postcards, small packets, printed papers, commercial papers and samples cannot be insured.

22. Every letter tendered for insurance must be enclosed in a strong cover made up in one piece, which must be securely fastened by means of identical seals in fine wax, with spaces between reproducing a private mark, and affixed in sufficient number to hold down all the folds of the envelope.

Envelopes with black or coloured borders or transparent panels must not be used.

The make up of every letter must be such that its contents cannot be got at without external and visible damage to the envelope or its seals. Space must be left between the postage stamps used for prepayment, and between the postal labels, if any, so that they cannot serve to hide injuries to the envelope. They must not be folded over the two sides of the envelope so as to cover the edge. No labels may be affixed except those of the Postal Service. If the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. The seals on an ordinary envelope should be placed as shown below :—



In the case of long envelopes with a seam down the centre, the seam should be secured with seals placed not more than three inches apart.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOXES.

23. Articles of gold and silver, precious stones, jewellery and other articles of a like nature, which are prohibited from transmission in insured letters and which by reason of their small bulk and relatively high intrinsic value are not altogether suitable for conveyance by Parcel Post may be sent in the letter mails as insured Boxes.

24. The undermentioned classes of articles are prohibited from transmission in insured boxes for any destination :—

Letters, notes or documents having the character of actual personal correspondence, bank-notes, currency notes or securities payable to bearer, bonds and articles included in the category of commercial papers. It is, however, permissible to insert in an insured box an open invoice in its simplest form as well as the sender's and the addressee's name and address.

25. An insured box must not exceed 2 lbs. in weight and must not measure more than 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth. The box employed for packing must be strongly made of metal or wood, and when a wooden box is used the wood must be at least one-third of an inch thick.

26. An insured box must be tied crosswise with a strong string in one piece without joins, and the two ends of the string must be secured under a seal of fine wax bearing a private mark. The string must also be sealed to the box on the

four sides with seals identical with that used for the ends of the string. The box must not be wrapped in paper, but the surfaces of the top and bottom must be covered with white paper for the inscription of the addressee's name and address and the insured value of the contents and for the impression of the official stamps. Space must be left between the postage stamps and between the postal labels. They must not be folded over the edge of the box.

27. An insured box is subject to the Customs regulations and laws in force in the country of destination, and must be accompanied by a Customs declaration prepared by the sender. The Customs declarations must be prepared with great care, and must specify precisely the style of packing and include a description of the box, its gross weight and the total value of the contents. The net weight and value of each of the different kinds of article contained in the box must also be shown separately.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PARCELS.

28. A parcel containing coin bullion or jewellery sent to any foreign country or British Possession included in the insurance system must be insured for at least part of its value.

A charge equal to the prescribed initial insurance and registration fee shall be collected on the delivery of every uninsured parcel received from a country included in the insurance system and found to contain any of the above-named articles.

29. For the purposes of these regulations, the term jewellery means:—

- (a) gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals in a manufactured state, that is to say, a state in which value is added to the raw material by skilled workmanship, and in this definition are included any coins used or designed for purposes of ornament;
- (b) diamonds and precious stones;
- (c) watches, the cases of which are entirely or mainly composed of gold, silver, platinum or other precious metals; and
- (d) any article of a like nature, which apart from workmanship has an intrinsic or marketable value.

30. Every insured parcel must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax, lead or steel, bearing a private mark, in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. Each joint or loose flap of the covering of a parcel must be sealed; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

An impression of the seal used on a parcel must be affixed to the counterfoil of the Despatch Note if one is used, and also to the Customs Declarations accompanying all insured parcels addressed to Egypt or forwarded through the intermediary of the Egyptian Postal Administration. Labels of any kind and postage stamps must be so spaced that they cannot conceal injuries to the cover and they must not be folded over two sides of the parcel so as to hide the edge.

31. The Post Office Notices published under Notifications Nos. 37 and 501 in the *Gazettes* of the 22nd January, 1926, and the 23rd May, 1930, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

Made at Nicosia, this 7th day of May, 1942.

(M.P. 914/22.)

No. 167. Order of the Commissioner of the District of Nicosia under the Goats Laws, 1913 to 1937.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by the Goats Laws, 1913 to 1937, I, Leslie Stuart Greening, Commissioner of the District of Nicosia, do hereby order that the village of Lefka, in the District of Nicosia, shall be a prescribed village within the meaning of the Goats Laws, 1913 to 1937.

Nicosia,
1st April, 1942.

L. S. GREENING,
Commissioner.
(M.P. 998/13/41.)

No. 168. THE OATHS LAW, 1938.

SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION UNDER SECTION 6.

By virtue of the powers vested in the Governor by section 6 of the Oaths Law, 1938, and duly delegated to me, I hereby authorize Mr. Christofis Zacharia, the Mukhtar of Leonarisso, to administer oaths for the purposes of the said section of the said Law.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1942.

(M.P. 397/42.)

R. P. L. BROWNE,
Commissioner of Famagusta.