

8.4 CASH-ON-DELIVERY - FOREIGN (*Postnachnahme* or *Postvorschüssen, Utánvételes*)

8.4.1 Introduction

This service to countries beyond the borders of the Empire was limited to those lands that would be prepared (a) to deal with international money orders, and (b) to provide safe passage of goods of declared value. A consequence was that for customs purposes bilateral or multilateral agreements had to be in place to permit the passage of the item to or through other administrations in both directions. These developed only slowly, and initially only for parcels, with letter traffic from or to Hungary only being permitted from 1892. Rates often depended on the distance and the route. The fees charged, while collected in the sending country, had to be split by agreement between the transiting and addressee countries in a prescribed way. If there were any disagreements, services were sometimes suspended and perhaps later restarted. It is therefore not possible to tabulate the earlier rates in any conventional way. Consequently, below are listed in chronological order translations of the principal PTRT decrees from 1875 onwards to 1944 in order to demonstrate how the foreign services slowly evolved. Note that not all changes were clearly notified through PTRTs.

From 1900 onwards, the additional fees for COD parcels seem to become more or less unified, but the maximum value permitted varied from country to country, as did the required currency of declaration and money order claim. All services were initially shut down by the disruption of WW1 in 1914 and were later reopened to Axis countries only. After the war, services to successor states and elsewhere reopened only slowly. The post-war instability of the Hungarian currency and the slow redevelopment of business was probably to blame, and it was only after the 1927 currency stabilisation that sufficient trust was built up for foreign services to commence. Intriguingly the Hungarian post office would accept COD parcels coming in from abroad before it would permit COD parcels to be sent abroad, starting in 1919 with Croatia-Slavonia, in 1921 with Germany, and in mid-1924 with Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Norwegian-Danish countries and the Free City of Danzig, followed later that year by a number of other European countries. Reciprocal traffic with the USA restarted in mid-1927 and with the UK did not commence until early 1928.

As a result of the Wall Street crash in 1929 and the following world crises, in the 1931-1933 period severe restrictions¹ were put in place in Hungary to limit the amount cash and goods flowing out of the country, with similar limits or even complete bans also placed by other countries on traffic in the opposite direction. Only small amounts of cash or goods could be sent without a permit from the Hungarian National Bank. In late 1931, Hungary blocked all incoming COD and postal money collection orders from other countries. After a little easing of the situation in 1935-1936, a mid-1937 PTRT retained this block while also retaining the ability to send COD letters and packages and postal money collection orders abroad, with associated complex rules about Hungarian National Bank and customs permits.

A summary of foreign COD rates given in PTRTs from 1900-1944 is given in the following table, these being uniform from 01.01.1920. This is followed by PTRT translations concerning foreign COD services from 1875 to 1944.

¹ These conditions arose from the need for a high level of financial austerity imposed as a condition of receipt of an international loan. For a better understanding of this readers are advised to peruse the following article: https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/86874/1/Macher_The%20Hungarian%20Twin%20Crisis_Accepted.pdf

8.4.2 Rate tables

Table 1: COD charges - foreign - from 1900

Start date	Inflation period	Presentation fee, registered letters and value boxes	Value fee for parcels and (usually) registered letters	PTRT
1900-1914	-	-	10 <i>f</i> per 300 <i>francs</i> for Switzerland 20 <i>f</i> per 300 <i>francs</i> for Benghazi 10 <i>f</i> for every 300 <i>K</i> for Montenegro 80 <i>f</i> per 300 <i>francs</i> for USA 20 <i>f</i> per 20 <i>K</i> for Bulgaria 40 <i>f</i> per 20 <i>K</i> for USA 25 <i>f</i> per 300 <i>francs</i> for Norway and Morocco 10 <i>f</i> per 4 <i>K</i> for Russia 20 <i>f</i> per 20 <i>K</i> generally for overseas, Greece, Turkey 2 <i>f</i> per 4 <i>K</i> but at least 12 <i>f</i> for Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina	PTRT 49, 29.08.1900 PTRT 31, 01.06.1901 PTRT 6, 01.02.1903 PTRT 38, 01.10.1903 PTRT 28, 07.07.1904 PTRT 21, 26.04.1907 PTRT 56, 18.11.1909 PTRT 8, 26.02.1910 PTRT 29, 27.06.1910 PTRT 16, 18.03.1911 PTRT 51, 07.11.1911 PTRT 1911 vol: <i>Fedőlap</i> PTRT 28, 21.06.1911
01.01.1920		40 <i>f</i> *		PTRT 76, 22.12.1919
01.06.1920		80 <i>f</i> **		PTRT 43, 28.05.1920
01.07.1921		1 <i>K</i>	5 <i>K</i> per 500 <i>K</i>	PTRT 48, 28.06.1921
01.01.1922		1 <i>K</i>	5 <i>K</i> per 500 <i>K</i>	PTRT 101, 20.12.1921
01.08.1922		2.50 <i>K</i>	10 <i>K</i> per 1,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 56, 28.07.1922
05.10.1922		10 <i>K</i>	25 <i>K</i> per 2,500 <i>K</i>	PTRT 77, 02.10.1922:
16.04.1923		20 <i>K</i>	50 <i>K</i> per 5,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 27, 13.04.1923:
01.07.1923		50 <i>K</i>	250 <i>K</i> per 25,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 48, 27.06.1923:
13.08.1923		100 <i>K</i>	500 <i>K</i> per 50,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 60, 09.08.1923
01.10.1923		150 <i>K</i>	1,000 <i>K</i> per 100,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 70, 27.09.1923:
01.01.1924		300 <i>K</i>	2,500 <i>K</i> per 250,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 89, 27.12.1923
21.02.1924		500 <i>K</i>	2,500 <i>K</i> per 250,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 16, 15.02.1924:
11.04.1924		800 <i>K</i>	5,000 <i>K</i> per 500,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 29, 07.04.1924
01.06.1924		1,000 <i>K</i>	7,500 <i>K</i> per 750,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 38, 28.05.1924:
01.10.1925			Up to 500,000 <i>K</i> , 8,500 <i>K</i> ; up to 1,000,000 <i>K</i> , 11,000 <i>K</i> ; each addn'l. 1,000,000 <i>K</i> or fraction thereof, 5,000 <i>K</i> , except France and Belgium: 7,500 <i>K</i> for every 750,000 <i>K</i>	PTRT 56, 26.09.1925
01.01.1927			Up to 40 <i>P</i> , 65 <i>f</i> ; up to 100 <i>P</i> , 95 <i>f</i> ; each addn'l. 100 <i>P</i> , or fraction thereof, 50 <i>f</i>	PTRT 61, 18.12.1926
15.09.1941			up to 40 <i>P</i> , 90 <i>f</i> ; up to 100 <i>P</i> , 1.20 <i>P</i> ; up to 200 <i>P</i> , 1.70 <i>P</i> ; each addn'l. 100 <i>P</i> up to 1,200 <i>P</i> , 50 <i>f</i> .	PTRT 44, 09.09.1941

* At this time there was no outward foreign traffic, but this rate applied to both inland and to Germany and Austria, the later if/when traffic resumed.

** At this time there was no outward traffic from Hungary but such mail coming into Hungary from other countries was charged with this fee on delivery. Traffic with Germany commenced on 01.07.1921.

During WWII, there were further disruptions to the services to various countries as German occupation progressed, but it appears that Hungary tried to keep to its UPU requirements. By the end of 1944, these services were completely disrupted and restarted domestically on 01.05.1945 (hyperinflation period 1) for letter COD and on 16.09.1945 for postal money

collection orders (period 3). Not a lot is known about parcel COD, but it can be imagined that as inflation gathered pace, the risk of loss of currency value over the period of delivery and payment would make it most unattractive for senders of such mail, so is likely to have been very little used.

After the hyperinflation period, the possibility of using COD for outward foreign mail does not appear in several issues of *Postatarifák Adók Illetékek Közlekedési Menetrendek* from 1948 to 1951. It is unclear if it restarted later, perhaps between countries of the Communist Bloc.

8.4.3 PTRT translations

The translated details on foreign COD matters from relevant PTRTs are given below:

PTRT 4, 26.01.1875: The COD service opened to **Germany and Switzerland** on 01.02.1875. Table of charges given.

PTRT 21, 30.07.1876: The COD service to **Germany, Luxemburg, Heligoland and Switzerland** is suspended. This was repealed from 01.02.1877 (**PTRT 3, 29.01.1877**).

PTRT 27, 22.10.1878: The COD charge to **Germany** given as 2 *kr* per *Ft* or part thereof, charge at least 6 *kr*.

PTRT 12, 31.03.1879: The **Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Switzerland**, on February 2, 1879, concluded a Carriage Post Agreement.

On the basis of the postal agreement concluded on July 15, 1868, between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Switzerland, the undersigned have agreed as follows, subject to the above approval. The following charges shall be levied on cash-on-delivery parcels in the exchange traffic of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Switzerland:

- a) Ordinary weight postage (Articles I and III) and, in the case of declared value, the relevant value postage (insurance fee) (Article IV)
- b) Cash-on-delivery fee (*proviso*, commission) and, if collected in the Austro-Hungarian postal area, 2 *kr* Austrian for one *Ft* value or part thereof, but at least 6 *kr* Austrian; if collected in Switzerland, 10 *centimes* for 10 *francs* or a fraction thereof.

The COD charge always belongs to the administration of the sending postal area and, together with the postage, must be collected from the sender for prepaid items, and from the receiving post office for non-prepaid items. Rate table attached (see below).

PTRT 16, 14.03.1883: Reiteration to postmasters of the maximum 200 *Ft* value of COD sendings, and the rates via *Fahrpost* to all other post offices except those listed above.

PTRT 34, 28.06.1883: The COD service is extended to **Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Heligoland, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden und den United States**. Maximum value 75 *Ft*, charge 2 *kr* per *Ft*, minimum 6 *kr*.

PTRT 39, 15.08.1883: Introduction of red labels for COD, small ones on the parcel card and large ones on the parcels themselves. These are not necessary for inland parcels.

PTRT 15, 26.03.1886: From April 1st of this year, the maximum permissible amount for cash-on-delivery services to and from Germany and those countries where such deliveries are handled through **Germany (Belgium, Denmark, France, Heligoland, Luxembourg, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America**; see Postal Regulations 1883, p. 153), as well as for services to and from Switzerland, will be increased from 75 *Ft* to 200 *Ft*, or from 150 to 400 *mark*, and from 187.50 to 500 *francs*, respectively.

PTRT 18, 30.03.1886:

1. From April 1st of this year, parcels for collection on delivery (COD) up to 500 *francs* (200 *Ft*) can be accepted for dispatch to **Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Norway**.
2. COD parcels posted within the country and destined for these countries must be accompanied by the same three-language consignment note with COD instructions as used for other international COD shipments.
3. These COD parcels must be fully prepaid at the time of posting; the fee is calculated as follows:
 - a) The fee for a regular parcel to the same destination;
 - b) A COD fee of 2 *kr* per *Ft*, but at least 10 *kr* for shipments to **Egypt and Italy**, and 6 *kr* for shipments to the other aforementioned countries;

c) Declared value fee, if a value is declared, as for a registered letter of the same destination and value (the maximum declared value is 200 *Ft* for Egypt and Italy, and 400 *Ft* for the other countries);

d) Optionally, a fee of 10 *kr* for a return receipt.

For shipments to and from Sweden, only COD amounts up to 75 *Ft* (150 *marks*) are still permitted.

Tarifa			Tarif		
a Svajczba sz��l�� vagy onnan ered�� ut��nv��teles k��lde- m��nyek ut��nv��teli jutal��k��nak (provisio) kisz��m��t��s��ra.			der Nachnahme-Geb��hren (Provision) f��r Nachnahme- Sendungen nach oder aus der Schweiz.		
U t �� n v �� t e l N a c h n a h m e	Jutal��k Provision		U t �� n v �� t e l N a c h n a h m e	Jutal��k Provision	
	frt	kr.		frt	kr.
3 frton fel��l 3 frtig	—	6	39 frton fel��l 40 frtig	—	80
4 " " 5 " "	—	8	40 " " 41 " "	—	82
5 " " 6 " "	—	10	41 " " 42 " "	—	84
6 " " 7 " "	—	12	42 " " 43 " "	—	86
7 " " 8 " "	—	14	43 " " 44 " "	—	88
8 " " 9 " "	—	16	44 " " 45 " "	—	90
9 " " 10 " "	—	18	45 " " 46 " "	—	92
10 " " 11 " "	—	20	46 " " 47 " "	—	94
11 " " 12 " "	—	22	47 " " 48 " "	—	96
12 " " 13 " "	—	24	48 " " 49 " "	—	98
13 " " 14 " "	—	26	49 " " 50 " "	1	—
14 " " 15 " "	—	28	50 " " 51 " "	1	02
15 " " 16 " "	—	30	51 " " 52 " "	1	04
16 " " 17 " "	—	32	52 " " 53 " "	1	06
17 " " 18 " "	—	34	53 " " 54 " "	1	08
18 " " 19 " "	—	36	54 " " 55 " "	1	10
19 " " 20 " "	—	38	55 " " 56 " "	1	12
20 " " 21 " "	—	40	56 " " 57 " "	1	14
21 " " 22 " "	—	42	57 " " 58 " "	1	16
22 " " 23 " "	—	44	58 " " 59 " "	1	18
23 " " 24 " "	—	46	59 " " 60 " "	1	20
24 " " 25 " "	—	48	60 " " 61 " "	1	22
25 " " 26 " "	—	50	61 " " 62 " "	1	24
26 " " 27 " "	—	52	62 " " 63 " "	1	26
27 " " 28 " "	—	54	63 " " 64 " "	1	28
28 " " 29 " "	—	56	64 " " 65 " "	1	30
29 " " 30 " "	—	58	65 " " 66 " "	1	32
30 " " 31 " "	—	60	66 " " 67 " "	1	34
31 " " 32 " "	—	62	67 " " 68 " "	1	36
32 " " 33 " "	—	64	68 " " 69 " "	1	38
33 " " 34 " "	—	66	69 " " 70 " "	1	40
34 " " 35 " "	—	68	70 " " 71 " "	1	42
35 " " 36 " "	—	70	71 " " 72 " "	1	44
36 " " 37 " "	—	72	72 " " 73 " "	1	46
37 " " 38 " "	—	74	73 " " 74 " "	1	48
38 " " 39 " "	—	76	74 " " 75 " "	1	50
	—	78			

1879 COD charges
between Hungary
and Switzerland.

Budapest, 1879. m  rcius 26.

PTRT 4, 21.01.1886: As from 01.02.1886, the maximum for COD is raised to 300 *Ft* for **Bosnia-Herzegovina** and **Novi Pazar**.

PTRT 15, 26.03.1886: Raising the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery in traffic with and through Switzerland, Germany to 200 *Ft*.

From April 1st of the current year, in traffic with **Switzerland and Germany**, as well as in those countries with which Germany mediates cash-on-delivery traffic (**Belgium, France, Heligoland, Luxembourg, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States of North America**; PRT 1883. p53) the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery will be raised from the previous 75 *Ft* = 150 *Marks* = 187.5 *francs* to 200 *Ft* = 400 *Marks* = 500 *francs*.

PTRT 18, 30.03.1886: COD parcels in circulation with **Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Italy**.

1. From 1 April of the current year, parcels of up to 200 *Ft* = 400 *Marks* = 500 *francs* may be exchanged for COD in circulation with Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Italy.
2. For COD parcels of this type sent domestically, the same three-line consignment notes, combined with a COD form, shall be used, which are issued for other international COD traffic.
3. These parcels of postal service shall also be prepaid upon posting, and their charges shall be as follows:
 - a) the charge for ordinary parcels of comparable destination;
 - b) COD commission of 2 *kr* for each *Forint*, with Egypt and Italy at least 10 *kr*, and for the rest at least 6 *kr*;
 - c) if a value is declared: insured postage as for a letter of value with a similar purpose (*lettre avec valeurs déclarées*). It is noted that only parcels worth 200 *Ft* = 500 *francs* can be sent to Egypt and Italy, and 400 *Ft* = 1000 *francs* to other countries,
 - d) for a return receipt, 10 *kr*.

Correction: The COD limit with **Sweden** should be 75 *Ft*, not 200 *Ft* as given in **PTRT 15 of 26.03.1886**.

PTRT 20, 08.04.1886: Changes in the postal carriage tariff.

For **Denmark** it shall be noted that *colis postaux* (parcels weighing up to 5 kg, with a declared value of up to 1,000 *francs*) can be charged up to 200 *Ft* (400 *Marks*) with cash-on-delivery, but for other cash-on-delivery items, the previous maximum amount (75 *Ft* = 150 *Marks*) remains in force.

For Italy, it shall be noted that insured and COD-charged *colis postaux* may not be sent to the Republic of San Marino.

PTRT 33, 26.06.1886: Parcel traffic with **Great Britain and Northern Ireland**. Following the 1880 Paris UPU congress a special arrangement has been made with various parcel contents restrictions, and value-declared and COD are no longer available from 01.07.1886.

PTRT 34, 05.07.1886: In a supplementary action following the 1880 Lisbon UPU meeting, the following countries signed up to new conditions on the exchange of insured parcels (including COD): **Austria-Hungary, Germany, Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, the Danish Antilles, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Spain, France, the French Colonies, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, Germany, Persia, Portugal, the Portuguese Colonies, Romania, Serbia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela**. 'Parcels weighing up to 5 kg may be sent from one of the abovementioned countries to another under the name of postal parcels (*colis postaux*), with or without an insured value. These parcels may also be charged with cash-on-delivery up to a limit of 500 *francs*. However, each country may, at its discretion:

- a) limit the weight of the parcels which may be exchanged with it to 3 kg;
- b) may refrain from forwarding postal parcels (*colis*) of the same size, insured or charged with cash-on-delivery.

Each country shall determine the maximum amount of the insured value in its traffic with it; the maximum amount of this insured value may not, however, be less than 500 *francs*. In traffic between two or more countries which have adopted different maximum amounts of insured value, the smallest amount shall prevail.'

PTRT 36, 03.08.1886: New parcel tariffs for Asia and Africa:

The new tariff for Africa also includes the provisions for the cash-on-delivery service, which will be introduced on 15.08.1886 by the Austro-Hungarian postal service in Alexandria. From that date onwards, parcels with a value of up to 300 *Ft* can be sent to **Alexandria** with a cash-on-delivery payment, and parcels with a value of up to 750 *francs* can be sent from Alexandria to other destinations, all through the services of Lloyd. The fee for this cash-on-delivery service is the same as for domestic mail.

PTRT 37, 22.07.1888: According to an agreement concluded between the Royal Minister of Public Works and Transport and the Royal Minister of Commerce of **Austria** on the subject of postal and telegraphic traffic between Hungary and Austria... cash-on-delivery items up to 500 *Ft* are to be permitted.

PTRT 38, 24.07.1888: The maximum amount for COD is increased from 300 *Ft* to 500 *Ft* and this will apply to all post offices. No other changes in rates. Extended also to post offices in **Bosnia-Herzegovina and Novi Pazar** in **PTRT 41, 01.08.1888**. Further extended to include to Levant money order handling offices ((**Alexandria, Beirut, Adrianople, Constantinople, Philippopolis, Salonika and Smyrna**) in **PTRT 47, 12.09.1888**.

PTRT 26, 01.05.1889: Reminder of correct handling in the Austro-Hungarian and German area: B) The minimum for the Hungarian-Austrian-German area is: a) for cash-on-delivery and cash-on-delivery letters (up to 250 grams) up to 75 km, regardless of the place of dispatch and destination, 12 *kr*, for further distances 24 *kr*.

PTRT 34, 07.06.1889: Ceasing the notation of the amount on COD consignment notes in traffic with Germany and its hinterlands.

By mutual agreement with the Austrian Imperial Minister of Commerce and the German Imperial Post Office, I am discontinuing the notation of the COD amount on the red stickers to be affixed to the consignment notes of parcels and letters with COD to Germany and its hinterlands (Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, etc.). However, the COD amount will no longer be indicated on the consignment notes of such items arriving from Germany and its hinterlands and on the red stickers on the item itself.

PTRT 45, 21.08.1889: The maximum value of COD parcels to **Italian post offices in Africa** and to **San Marino** is now 200 *Ft*.

PTRT 51, 19.09.1889: Egyptian post offices are taking over the A-H post office in **Alexandria**, with the result that the maximum COD amount for a parcel will increase to 500 *Ft* (1,250 *francs*) while maintaining the present 2% commission.

PTRT 65, 30.11.1889: Abolition of the red sticker on delivery notes for COD items to Germany. The German Imperial Post Office has agreed that delivery notes for COD items to Germany or through it to other countries (France, Belgium, etc.) will no longer be marked with the red sticker. I hereby inform the Imperial Post and Telegraph Offices, for the purpose of adaptation, that this resolution will come into force on December 1st, 1911, and that delivery notes for COD items originating in Germany and countries beyond will continue to be marked with the in question. It goes without saying that the Imperial Post and Telegraph Offices must continue to affix the red sticker on COD coach mail and international postal parcels, both in domestic and foreign traffic.

PTRT 31, 24.05.1890: International parcels with COD in circulation with **Romania**.

From 01.06.1890 international parcels (*colis postaux*) with COD charges of up to 500 *franc* = 200 *Ft* can be exchanged with Romania. However, consignments that do not meet the conditions for parcels, *i.e.* those wagon parcels that weigh more than 5 kg or that carry a declaration of value exceeding 500 *francs* = 200 *Ft*, as well as consignments of any weight or value, but are not prepaid, cannot be charged COD. The cash-on-delivery commission payable upon posting, in addition to the due weight and possibly value charge, is set at 2 *kr* for every *Ft* in this circulation, but at least 10 *kr* for amounts under 5 *Ft*.

PTRT 12, 05.03.1891: Carriage mail traffic opened to **England and Ireland** via the Netherlands (Vlissingen).

Carriage mail parcels to England and Ireland weighing up to 50 kg, with or without declaration of value, can now be forwarded via the Netherlands (via Vlissingen) at the sender's request and can be charged with cash-on-delivery of up to 200 *Ft*.

Appended to **PTRT 75, 31.12.1891:**

Instructions for the payment of postal items and the review of payment.

V. Payment of cash-on-delivery.

All parcels to the interior, **Austria and occupied territories** up to 500 *francs* may be charged with cash-on-delivery. Abroad:

a) *colis postal*, **Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden** up to 200 *francs*, to Italy, Tripoli, Tunis up to 400 *francs*, and Egypt up to 500 *francs*;

b) other parcels, **Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Malta, North American Union** up to 200 *francs*, to **Denmark and Sweden** only up to 75 *francs*.

For COD items, in addition to the regular weight and possibly the value fee (1. in parts III and IV), there is also a COD commission (provision), which must always be paid together with the other fee (in advance or postage due).

There are only two types of commission rates:

a) the domestic one, which is also valid for **Austria and Bosnia**: up to 10 *Ft*, 6 *kr*; up to 50 *Ft*, 3 *kr* per 5 *Ft*, *i.e.* 30 *kr* for 50 *Ft*; for amounts exceeding 50 *Fr*, 2 *kr* per 5 *Ft*, *i.e.* 2 *Ft* 10 *kr* for 500 *Ft*;

b) the foreign 2% commission rate regardless of the quality of the item or the country, *i.e.* 2 *kr* per *Ft*, but at least 6 *kr* (to Romania at least 10 *kr*).

PTRT 17, 28.03.1892: Opening of COD parcel service from 01.04.1892 to and from **Constantinople and Salonica** via Zimony. The COD commission to the East is 10 *kr* for every COD amount of 10 *Ft* or every part thereof, and from the East 20 *centimes* for every 20 *francs* or part thereof.

PTRT 24, 28.04.1892: Tunis and Tripolis: 4. International postal parcels.

Each parcel weighing up to 3 kg is subject to a shipping fee of 63 *kr*; or faster delivery via Egypt 1 *Ft* 13 *kr*. Bulky parcels are excluded from circulation; however, parcels up to 400 *Ft* = 1000 *francs* can be charged cash-on-delivery. Commission per forint 2 *kr*, minimum fee 6 *kr*.

PTRT 32, 09.06.1892: Reduction of the cash-on-delivery fee in domestic and international parcel traffic.

Starting from July 1st of the current year, the cash-on-delivery fees in domestic and international parcel traffic will be set as follows instead of the previous ones:

- for shipments to **Hungary and Austria or Bosnia and Herzegovina**: one (1) *kr* for every two (2) *Ft* or fraction thereof of the cash-on-delivery amount, but at least 6 *kr*;
- for shipments to **Germany or Switzerland**: one (1) *kr* for every one (1) *Ft* or fraction thereof of the cash-on-delivery amount, but at least 6 *kr* and
- for parcels sent by rail or international parcels to other countries: ten (10) *kr*. for every ten (10) *Ft* or fraction thereof of the cash-on-delivery amount.

The cash-on-delivery fee rate is therefore as follows (for each of a, b and c, above column 1 = value in *Ft*, column 2 = fee in *kr*):

a		b		c	
összeg frtíg	jutalék kr.	összeg frtíg	jutalék kr.	összeg frtíg	jutalék kr.
12	6	6	6	10	10
14	7	7	7	20	20
16	8	8	8	30	30
18	9	9	9	40	40
20	10	10	10	50	50
stb.	stb.	stb.	stb.	stb.	stb.
500	250	200	200	200	200

PTRT 36, 22.06.1892: Letter post cash-on-delivery and changes in the domestic tariff for letters and parcels.

As of 01.07.1892 of the current year, the Hungarian Royal Post will include the letter post cash-on-delivery service in its scope of business, primarily in the territory of the Holy Crown of Hungary and in traffic with **Austria**, in order to promote small goods traffic and make it as easy as possible to collect relevant small monetary claims. The extent to which this service also extends to traffic with other countries will be determined by a separate decree.

The rules for letter post cash-on-delivery are as follows:

- The sender may charge his registered letter post items (letters, forms, cross-bindings, product samples) with cash-on-delivery up to a value of 500 Austro-Hungarian *Ft* per item, *i.e.* he may stipulate that they shall be delivered only in addition to the collection of the amount of money specified by him.

The post office shall pay the collected amount to the sender by postal order.

The transfer of the amount to be collected (to the postal savings bank, *etc.*); and the subsequent sending of the postal order for the collected amount, as well as the stipulation of a receipt, are not applicable to letter-post cash-on-delivery, but express delivery may be stipulated.

- The post office guarantees cash-on-delivery letter-post items in the same way as for other registered items.

A declaration of value or a declaration of contents is therefore excluded.

If the sender considers a declaration of value to be necessary, he must send his item with a cash-on-delivery note and in this case his item will be treated as a cash-on-delivery parcel.

The post office guarantees the amount received on delivery in the same manner and to the same extent as for postal parcels on delivery, *i.e.* only against the sender of the item and only to the extent that the amount was actually collected upon delivery; otherwise, the COD item is considered lost and as such, the regular compensation is due.

- On this occasion and mainly in order to promote the possible use of postal cash-on-delivery, the following postal tariff changes will also come into effect in the territory of the Hungarian Holy Crown on 1 July: a) The maximum weight of a letter, whether COD or not, will be increased from 250 grams to 500 grams, which of course does not affect the 1 kg weight limit for official letters. b) The postage fee for a letter subject to a fee exceeding 250 grams in local traffic is 9 *kr*, in non-local traffic 15 *kr*. The registered mail fee, postage surcharge, *etc.* will not change. c) The volume of the letter may not exceed the maximum dimensions

specified for the product samples, i.e. 10, 20 and 30 cm in the three directions. and, if the letter is in the form of a roll, 30 cm in length and 15 cm in diameter. (PTRT 1892, page 61).

10. In connection with the previous point and in consequence of it, the postal tube core tariff in the territory of the Holy Crown of Hungary is also changing, and in such a way that the 12 and 24 *kr* items previously charged up to 500 grams, in view of the above letter postal rate, are abolished and therefore postal packages in the Hungarian interior as well as in traffic with the German Empire are subject to a uniform fee up to 5 kg (15 *kr* up to 75 km, 30 *kr* beyond).

However, this does not affect the weight fee for money letters, which remains unchanged (12 *kr* up to 75 km, 24 *kr* beyond).

11. Also in connection with the previous changes aimed at simplifying and standardizing the remuneration, the *ad valorem* rate for parcels and money orders in the territory of the Holy Crown of Hungary will also change, as the 3 *kr* item up to 50 *Ft* will be abolished and therefore the *ad valorem* rate will be uniform up to 300 *Ft* in Hungary as well as in trade with the German Empire (6 *kr* item).

PTRT 36, 22.06.1892: Letter post cash-on-delivery in international traffic.

The international letter post cash-on-delivery service established by Article 7 of the Universal Postal Union Treaty concluded in Vienna on 4 July 1890 shall enter into force on 1 July of the current year in traffic with the following foreign countries: **Romania, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, Norway and Sweden.**

The requirements and rules for international postal cash-on-delivery differ from the rules in force in the territory of the Holy Crown of Hungary and in trade with Austria (1. the Ministerial Decree of Commerce No. 36.721/92, PTRT 36, 1892) only in the following:

1. The maximum cash-on-delivery amount with which a registered postal item may be charged in international traffic is 500 *francs* = 400 *Marks* = 350 Scandinavian crowns, or for postal cash-on-delivery items arriving in Hungary from abroad, 200 *Ft* worth in paper notes.
2. Objects subject to customs duties may only be placed in cash-on-delivery letters to the extent that this is permitted by the customs regulations of the countries concerned. The sender is responsible for informing himself thoroughly about the current provisions of these rules, because a declaration of value or a declaration of contents is excluded for registered letters with COD and therefore the sender acts at his own risk in this regard.
3. COD *lettre de valeur* or COD *boîte de valeur* (value letter or value box) has no place in traffic with Hungary for the time being.
4. Roman letters and French must be used for all required inscriptions and addresses of COD letters, *etc.* in international traffic (*Remboursement:...*). In traffic with Germany, German can also be used instead of French. In addition to French (German), other languages may also be used.
5. The COD amount must always be expressed in figures and words in the currency of the country in which the amount is collected; *i.e.* in *Marks* and *pfg* for COD letters to Germany or Luxembourg; to Norway or Sweden in Scandinavian *Krone* and *øre*; to other countries in *francs* and *centimes*; to Hungary in paper value *Ft* and *kr*.
6. COD letters must be prepaid upon posting and their fee is the same as for other registered letter mail of similar quality, weight and purpose, *etc.*

PTRT 49, 11.07.1892: Arrangement of international parcel traffic with **France.**

In traffic with France via Germany, international parcels may now be charged cash-on-delivery up to the amount of 200 *Ft* = 400 *Marks* = 500 *francs* under the same charges and conditions as apply to international parcels sent by Germany to other countries (*e.g.* Belgium).

PTRT 52, 31.08.1892: Delivery of parcels to the east of Hungary.

In the eastern mail traffic (weight up to 20 kg, declared value up to 500 *Ft*, cash-on-delivery up to 250 *Ft*) maintained by the Hungarian Commercial Joint-Stock Company through Zimony since October 1 this year, in order to stimulate and further develop this traffic, for the time being, the weight charge for the transportation between Zimony and **Thessaloniki** has been reduced from 80 *kr* per kg to 60 *kr* so that, for example, the charge for a 2 kg parcel without declared value from Budapest to Thessaloniki is 30 + 60 = 90 *kr*. This reduction in charges will come into effect on 01.09.1892. The Constantinople connection is not affected by this charge for the time being, and the charges for declared value and cash-on-delivery in the Eastern parcel service will not change at all at this time.

PTRT 2, 12.01.1893: Cash-on-delivery mail with **Germany.**

In connection with the decree No. 38,757 published on page 160 of the PTRT of 1892, I warn the royal post and telegraph offices that cash-on-delivery letters cannot be sent to Germany by rail, *i.e.* accompanied by a delivery note and a receipt sheet, and charged according to the rail tariff, but they (up to a weight of 250 grams) can only be sent by letter post, in the manner prescribed in my cited decree. It goes without saying, however, that bundles of documents exceeding 250 grams, as well as boxes and other such parcels of goods with cash-on-delivery, even if their weight remains below 250 grams, will henceforth be sent exclusively as rail mail items (with a delivery note), *etc.*

Ptrt 3, 14.01.1893: Introduction of postal cash-on-delivery in traffic with **Italy**.

From 1 January 1893, the postal cash-on-delivery service came into force in traffic with Italy, and on the same conditions as for other international traffic, as provided for in the decree issued in the PTRT 36 of 1892.

After the words *Rimborso* and *Remboursement* printed on the envelope of postal cash-on-delivery letters from the said country, the amount of the cash-on-delivery will be stated in Italian and French in Austrian terms.

The intermediary postal offices shall pay particular attention to the fact that the cash-on-delivery slips are issued for the correct amount and that in doubtful cases the cash-on-delivery slip shall not be issued until the doubt has been completely dispelled.

Ptrt 3, 14.01.1893: Delivery of COD postal parcels to the East via Trieste.

From Hungary to **Constantinople, Salonika and Beirut** and from there to Hungary, COD postal parcels can now be delivered via Trieste via Lloyd ships.

This transport route is of particular importance for parcels that exceed the conditions of the much faster land (Zimony) route maintained by the Hungarian Commercial Joint Stock Company (weight up to 20 kg, value up to 500 Ft, COD up to 250 Ft), because on the slower sea route to Trieste, the weight limit of parcels is 50 kg, the value declaration is not limited and the maximum COD amount is 500 Ft, and from there to here 1250 francs.

On the Trieste route, the COD commission is 1 *kr* for *Forints* and 1 *centime* for *francs*, but at least 6 *kr* or 10 *centimes*. which commission is always payable together with the freight, *i.e.* for franked parcels upon dispatch, and for postage parcels upon delivery.

Otherwise, the equipment, remuneration and handling of these COD parcels are identical to Lloyd's postal items to Turkey (1. Postal Tariffs § 112) and to COD postal parcels to abroad (plain text COD consignment note, *etc.*).

When the Royal Exchange Post Offices operating towards Austria enter such COD parcels, they should divide the COD commission in half and enter it in such a way that one half goes to the Hungarian-Austrian joint revenue, and the other half goes to the Austrian Post, *e.g.* 10 *kr* of the commission for franked parcels, 5 *kr* goes to box 10 and 5 *kr* to box 16; for postage parcels, 5 *kr* also goes to box 16. box, while the other half is not expressed in the settlement boxes; When entered from Austria, of the 10 *kr* of commission, for a franked item, 5 *kr* go to box 10, the other 5 *kr* are not expressed, and for a postage item, 5 *kr* go to box 17 and the other 5 *kr* are not expressed.

Ptrt 6, 30.01.1893: Conversion and forwarding of cash-on-delivery letters in international traffic.

The regulation on cash-on-delivery letters to be exchanged in international traffic, contained in the PTRT 1892, number 38.757, is supplemented as follows:

A) Conversion.

The domestic post offices entrusted with the mediation shall not only prepare a money order for every cash-on-delivery letter addressed to the country and received by them, but shall also immediately convert the amount due to the sender after deduction of the money order and collection fee into a mark or franc value, as prescribed in the money order circulation for the country in question.

It is understood that the delivering post office shall collect the amount issued in Austrian value from the addressee and settle it in banknote value. In the event that the amount of your COD cannot be collected, you should cancel the COD form by transferring it and keep it among your own documents.

B) Post-delivery (Redirection).

There are three types of cases that can occur when post-delivery is requested.

1. If a COD letter from abroad (*e.g.* Belgium to Hungary) is to be forwarded abroad (*e.g.* Romania); in this case the destination post office erases the name of the original place on the envelope so that it remains legible, writes the name of the new destination and, if known, the addressee's home address and forwards it by cross-posting. The intermediary post office invalidates the order attached to the letter by crossing it out and, noting the details of the forwarding of the letter, keeps it among its documents. Otherwise, it proceeds as prescribed in the decree issued last year (PTRT 36, 1892) paragraphs 22. I) and 23. Ĩ).
2. If the COD letter from one foreign country (*e.g.* Germany) is sent to another foreign country was addressed to a country (*e.g.* Italy), but from there it was forwarded to the territory of the Hungarian crown; in these cases,

the domestic intermediary post office first converts the amount stated on the letter in the original country of destination, *i.e.* in foreign currency, into the Austrian value according to the daily exchange rate and then proceeds according to point A). If the amount to be collected is expressed in Scandinavian crowns or *øre*, this value must first be converted into *Marks* (90 *Krone* = 100 *Marks*, 1 *Krone* = 100 *øre*), and the latter must then be converted into Austrian currency.

3. If the letter mentioned in case 2 is forwarded from the domestic country to a foreign country (*e.g.* Norway). In this case, the domestic office of destination proceeds as prescribed in point 1.
4. Forwarding is permitted in traffic with the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Germany, Norway, Italy, Romania, Switzerland and Sweden.

PTRT 11, 23.02.1893: Postal cash-on-delivery in the traffic with the occupied provinces.

From March 1st of the current year, registered postal items, letters, cross-links, *etc.*, may also be charged with cash-on-delivery in the traffic with **Bosnia-Herzegovina and the pashaliks of Novi Bazar**, up to a value of 500 *Ft.* and under the same methods and rules as in the traffic with Austria (PTRT 36, 1892).

The receiving post (telegraph) offices shall, in this respect, issue the official postal cash-on-delivery form for the cash-on-delivery letters addressed to the occupied provinces immediately upon dispatch (*Briefnachnahme*, point 15 of the cited decree).

From the occupied territory, COD letters will arrive without COD slips, just like from Austria and abroad, and will be written on separate letterhead sheets marked *Nachnahmesendungen*, the total of which will be transferred to the main letterhead sheets.

These letterhead sheets will only be received by the two post offices performing the intermediary service in this connection, namely Brod an der Sava and Budapest Main Post Office, and they will issue COD slips for the letters (points 20 and 21 of the cited decree I).

Otherwise, the procedure is completely identical to the procedure prescribed for traffic with Austria.

PTRT 40, 03.07.1893: Claiming COD amounts for parcels sent to **Switzerland**

From now on, enquiries regarding the claims for COD amounts for parcels sent to Switzerland should not be sent to the relevant Swiss delivery office, but should be sent directly to the Budapest Main Post Office in an envelope. At the same time, the post offices warn that in the case of COD payments to be paid based on the payment authorisation, it should always be established before payment that the original COD form has not been returned in the meantime and that no payment has been made on it.

PTRT 47, 17.08.1893: Entry of the cash-on-delivery commission in the exchange slips.

In the case of international or ordinary parcels which are exchanged between Hungary and a country beyond Germany, or between Germany and **Romania** via Hungary, the cash-on-delivery commission being set at 20 *pfg* per 20 *Mark*, instead of 16 *pfg* per 16 *Mark*, the exchange post offices shall, in the subject of entry of the cash-on-delivery commission, in the decree No. 40.472 (PTRT, 1892, in points 1 and 3, and also in point B) 7, write 8 or 16 *Mark* instead of 10 *Mark* and 20 *Mark* and 8 *pfg* instead of 10 *pfg*, and proceed accordingly in the entry. Also in the cited decree, in the 6th line of point 1, the word "Forint" was omitted due to a printing error, 'five' should be noted. (Translation unclear.)

PTRT 49, 25.08.1893: Cash-on-delivery traffic between **Bosnia-Herzegovina** and some Eastern post offices and royal post offices. Between the post offices and royal post offices of **Constantinople, Salonika and Beyrout** and the post offices of Bosnia-Herzegovina, parcels can be exchanged on cash-on-delivery.

Half of the cash-on-delivery commission (1 *kr* per *Ft* or 1 *centime* per *franc*, but at least 6 *kr* or 10 *centimes* goes to the Bosnia-Herzegovina postal administration and half to the Austrian postal administration.

The Hungarian exchange post offices therefore enter the transferred commission in boxes 16 and 17 of the Hungarian-Austrian postal sheet, and in the case of postage to Bosnia, in boxes 16 and 11 in the opposite direction.

PTRT 56, 23.09.1893: Forwarding of cash-on-delivery letters in traffic with **Denmark**.

In connection with my decree dated 23 January this year (P.T.R.T, 6, page 27), I warn the royal post and telegraph offices that the circulation of registered letters with cash-on-delivery has not yet been established between Hungary and Denmark. Therefore, letters of this type of Hungarian origin in Denmark and Danish origin in Hungary cannot be exchanged.

Therefore, if cash-on-delivery letters of Danish origin arrive in the country for delivery, either directly or indirectly (*i.e.* sent back from another country, *e.g.* Austria, Belgium, *etc.*), these letters must be returned without exchange, with an appropriate note.

As for the forwarding of COD letters in trade with Denmark, Denmark was only mentioned in the above-cited decree because it may happen that a COD letter sent to Hungary from another country (*e.g.* Austria, Romania, *etc.*) must be forwarded to Denmark, against which there is no obstacle.

PTRT 31, 01.06.1894: Changes in the traffic with Austrian post offices based in Turkey

The following changes will come into effect in the traffic with Austrian post offices based in Turkey via Trieste by ships of the Austrian Lloyd's Company from 1 June 1894.

I. International postal parcels.

From this date onwards, ordinary and bulky postal parcels with an unlimited declaration of value up to a maximum weight of 5 kg may be sent in registered traffic.

In addition, parcels to Constantinople, Salonika and Beirut may be charged cash-on-delivery up to 500 *francs* (1,250 *francs* in the opposite direction).

Charges payable on dispatch:

1. Weight postage a) for ordinary parcels 75 *kr*.
b) for bulky parcels 113 *kr*.
2. Valuation fee 10 *kr* per 120 *Ft* = 300 *francs*.
3. In the case of insurance against maritime perils 15 *kr* per 120 *Ft* = 300 *francs*.
4. Cash-on-delivery fee for every 1 *Ft*, 1 *kr*. (or for 1 *franc*, 1 centime), but at least 6 *kr*.
5. For receipt (if desired) 10 *kr*.

Since the Trieste route is cheaper than the existing Varna and Galati routes, parcels are sent to the latter two routes only at the express request of the sender.

II. Money orders and ordinary postal parcels.

For money orders not exceeding 250 *Ft* for carriage by sea from Trieste, the weight postage is 25 *kr*.

This reduction of charges applies only to money orders sent in Hungary, Austria and the occupied provinces and addressed to the Austrian post offices in the Levant or vice versa.

The sea freight for money orders of this weight exchanged in foreign traffic is 45 *kr* = 113 *centimes*.

Furthermore, the sea freight for ordinary postal parcels and money orders sent with insured value has been reduced to 10 *kr* = 25 *centimes* for every 100 *Ft* = 250 *francs* in all traffic with the Austrian post offices in the Levant authorized to handle such items.

On the other hand, the 50% surcharge for bulky ordinary postal parcels also applies to the sea freight for shipping.

PTRT 45, 27.07.1894: Cash-on-delivery parcels with Serbia.

From August 1, 2005, ordinary and international postal parcels with a COD value of up to 500 *francs* and 1,250 *francs* respectively may be exchanged with Serbia, with the exception of the following, under the same conditions as apply to this branch of service in international traffic.

The COD charge is the same as in traffic with Bosnia and Herzegovina, *i.e.*

- a) for parcels to Serbia: 6 *kr* up to 12 *francs*, 1 *kr* for each additional 2 *francs* or part thereof;
- b) for parcels originating in Serbia: 15 *centimes* up to 30 *francs*, 10 *centimes* for each additional 10 *francs* or part thereof.

One half of the COD charge is due to the country of origin and the other half to the country of destination. The exchanging post offices shall record the part of the cash-on-delivery duty to be refunded or charged in the carriage post column, and as the denominator of a fraction whose numerator is the refunded franking or the charged postage. The COD fee in question should be recorded with the following amounts:

COD amount		COD, fee	
<i>Ft</i>	= <i>francs</i>	<i>kr</i>	= <i>centimes</i>
12	30	3	7
16	40	4	10
20	50	5	12
24	60	6	15
28	70	7	17
32	80	8	20
36	90	9	22
40	100	10	25
and so on		and so on	

COD packages not redeemed within 7 days, unless they are subject to different treatment due to their contents being subject to deterioration or requiring an import permit (tobacco, medicine, *etc.*), — the designated exchange post offices (Zimony-pályaudvar and Belgrade Railway Station) are to be reported back in accordance with the same procedure as has been done so far for non-cash-on-delivery undeliverable parcels. The response is to be expected within one (1) month from the date of sending the report.

Unpayable cash-on-delivery orders, just like in other traffic, are not sent and are not refunded; but the amount remains the property of the country from which the parcel originated; from then on, the post office of dispatch of the parcel shall record the amount in its payment journal, along with the cash-on-delivery order, and shall submit it in cash to the Directorate of Post and Telecommunications.

Apart from Hungary, only Austria is currently participating in cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Serbia; and even then under the same conditions as Hungary, including the commission rate and the reimbursement of fees; therefore, the exchanging post offices should pay attention to this when entering the information.

Otherwise, generally valid resolutions apply in Hungarian-Serbian traffic and international cash-on-delivery parcel service.

PTRT 45, 27.07.1894: Letter post cash-on-delivery in circulation with the Eastern post offices of **Constantinople, Beirut, Salonika and Smyrna and the Eastern post offices.**

From August 1, 1894, registered letter post items may be charged with cash-on-delivery in circulation with the Constantinople, Beirut, Salonika and Smyrna and the Eastern post offices, up to a value of 1,250 *francs* or 500 *Ft* and under the same methods and rules as in international circulation.

It is noted that on cash-on-delivery letters to the mentioned places the cash-on-delivery amount must be stated in francs (PTRT 36 of 1892). In addition to the intermediary offices already entrusted, the Zimony p. u. post office is also entrusted with the issue of postal orders to be attached to the items originating there.

Otherwise, the procedure is completely identical to that of other foreign mail with the procedure prescribed for traffic. The mobile post office operators warn that if they find such letters to foreign mail destinations charged with cash-on-delivery, they should send them to the Zimony railway station office for the issuance of a cash-on-delivery slip.

PTRT 66, 21.11.1894: Cash-on-delivery (*messagerie*) parcel traffic with **Spain and Portugal.**

A new route has been opened for the transport of parcels by courier to Spain and Portugal via Switzerland and France, on which parcels with cash-on-delivery of up to 200 *Ft* (= 500 *francs*) can also be transported.

The Royal Post (and Telegraph) Offices hereby warn that from now on all parcels by courier to Spain and Portugal — unless the sender has otherwise provided — will be routed and paid exclusively via Switzerland and France.

The tariffs developed for this route are hereby attached to the Royal Post (and Telegraph) Offices for adaptation and inclusion in the new edition of the ‘P. Tariffs’. (Not attached to the archived PTRT.)

PTRT 5, 25.01.1895: Exemption from postage for consignments containing uniform items in **Bosnia.**

In connection with my decree No. 10.397 published in PTRT 16, 1893, I inform the post (and telegraph) offices that postal parcels containing (military) uniform items destined for the occupied provinces shall be exempt from postage in the occupied provinces even if they are charged with cash-on-delivery.

The sender is obliged to provide such parcels with the clause ‘Exempt from postage in Bosnian territory’ on both the delivery note and the postal document and to pay the fee for them, which is due on the Hungarian transport route, at the time of dispatch.

PTRT 40, 19.07.1895: Changes in the ‘Postal Tariffs’ for **Montenegro.**

In accordance with the decisions of the postal agreements concluded with Montenegro, the following changes have been made to the ‘Postal Tariffs’ for traffic with Montenegro:

IV. Carriage mail.

Postal parcels may be sent with or without declaration of value and may be charged with cash-on-delivery up to 500 *francs*. The declaration of value is unlimited. Money orders and letters charged with cash-on-delivery are considered carriage mail items and are handled accordingly (delivery note, endorsement, *etc.*) and charged.

The declaration of value and the amount of the cash-on-delivery are always expressed in Austrian *Fl* and *kr*.

COD postal parcels can only be exchanged with the above-mentioned Montenegrin post offices authorised to accept and issue postal and telegraphic money orders.

The COD commission is 6 *kr* for the entire transport route up to 12 *Ft* value, and for each 2 *Ft*. or fraction thereof 1 *kr*.

The COD commission is collected simultaneously with the freight at the place of dispatch or destination of the parcel and the country concerned reimburses the amount collected under the COD commission in the onward franking section of the other country's postal vouchers, or charges it using foreign postage stamps. For COD up to 12 *Ft*, 3 *kr*, for each additional 4 *Ft* or fraction thereof, 1 *kr*; the other part of the commission shall be entered in the common franking or postage box for items originating from Hungary, and in the common postage box for non-postage-paid packages originating from Montenegro.

Parcels exchanged between the two postal administrations, postal directorates, and post offices in the postal business are postage-free.

The return receipt fee is 10 *kr*, which belongs to the issuing country.

For bulky packages, in addition to the regular weight postage, 50% of this is also due.

For packages to Montenegro, a consignment note issued on the international form (yellow) must be issued, but for money orders weighing up to 250 grams not charged with COD, a consignment note is not required.

Express parcels and money orders may be sent under the conditions applicable to other foreign traffic.

The sender may request the return of his package or change its address. However, a change of address is only permitted for parcels that are not insured or have an insured value of up to 200 *francs*.

The delivery or release of COD is not permitted.

The domestic rules apply to the handling and appeal of undeliverable parcels.

Returns should be made to the Royal Post Office in Cattaro.

COD orders that were not payable will not be returned or refunded (*i.e.* to the addressees of COD parcels), but will be in the country of dispatch and will be treated there in the same way as expired ordinary money orders. Postal parcels containing only cash and securities do not need to be accompanied by a goods declaration.

Two goods declarations, drawn up in French or German, must be accompanied by all other parcels.

Parcels to Antivari and Dulcigno will henceforth be delivered directly to their destination via Trieste and by sea, while parcels to other parts of Montenegro will be delivered via Cattaro. However, at the express request of the sender, parcels to Antivari and Dulcigno can also be forwarded via Cattaro.

The sender may have his parcel delivered free of charge up to the destination or may wish for the recipient to pay the shipping costs, but partial (up to the border) delivery is not permitted.

(See also official postal agreement between Austria-Hungary and Montenegro in PTRT 50, 03.09.1895.)

PTRT 55, 28.09.1895: Convention between the Postal Administrations of **Austria** and Hungary, on the one hand, and **Serbia**, on the other, on the introduction of the exchange of postal items with COD.

Article 1:

1. International postal parcels and postal items with COD shall be exchanged between the above-mentioned countries.
2. In all matters not provided for in the following articles, the provisions of the Convention for the Exchange of International Postal Parcels and the Regulations relating to the COD service, concluded at Vienna on July 4, 1891, and the provisions of the Regulations relating to the COD service shall apply, both to international postal parcels with COD and to postal items with COD.

Article 2:

1. The provisions which the undersigned have today adopted for the postal money order service shall also apply to the amounts of cash-on-delivery, in particular as regards the maximum amounts of these amounts, the monetary values for payment and withdrawal, and the conversion.
2. The amounts of cash-on-delivery shall be accounted for in the monthly invoices of postal money orders, and in the section for non-taxable money orders.

Article 3:

International postal parcels and carriage mail items charged with cash-on-delivery shall be accompanied by consignment notes combined with the postal money order; the relevant specimens shall be printed in French, with interline translation. The sender of the item, who is also the addressee of the money order, shall provide his own address, leaving the other sections of this part of the form blank.

Article 4:

COD items are listed in the exchange offices' wagon mail section together with other international postal items. The COD amount is only indicated as a note.

Article 5:

1. The COD commission is set as follows:

- a) In Austria and Hungary, 6 *kr* for a COD amount of 12 *Ft* and 1 *kr* for each additional 2 *Ft* or fraction thereof;
- b) In Serbia, 15 *centimes* for a COD amount of 30 *francs* and 5 *centimes* for each additional 10 *francs* or fraction thereof.

The commission to be reimbursed or charged to each other by the exchange offices is 3 *kr* (= 7½ *centimes*) for a COD amount of 12 *Ft* (=30 *francs*), each additional 4 *Ft* = 10 *francs*, or 1 *kr* for a fraction thereof (= 2½ *centimes*).

2. The cash-on-delivery commission, being collected together with the franking fee (postage) payable for the item in question, shall be reimbursed or entered in the wagon post slips of the offices of exchange.
3. The commission amount of the cash-on-delivery transferred or entered in the accounts shall appear in the settlement columns of the exchange wagon post slips as the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is the refunded franking fee or the postage amount charged to the office of destination.
4. The COD fee collected from the sender for returned items will not be refunded, so that each administration retains its share and items not prepaid will remain charged with the commission.

PTRT 60, 08.11.1895: Transfer of proceeds from the sale of items containing perishable articles in traffic with **Austria and Switzerland**. By mutual agreement, the transfer of proceeds from the sale of items containing perishable articles in traffic with Austria and Switzerland shall be effected in the following manner:

I. For items originating from Austria or Switzerland:

1. The post offices of destination shall forward the consignment note of the sold item and, if it was COD, the COD voucher, as well as the sales report and the POF voucher issued for the remaining part of the proceeds after deducting the non-cash costs (postage, customs duties, *etc.*) to their respective directorates. (PTRT 1890, pages 125-126.)
2. The board shall review the sales report and, if no concerns have arisen, shall record the amount on the official money order sent by the post office and shall submit it, together with the submitted documents and a German translation of the report, to the post office at its seat, which office shall, after deducting the money order fee, send the amount by money order to the address of the sending post office and shall send the money order, as well as the documents, if the parcel is not cash-on-delivery, directly to the sending post office by official registered letter in both Austrian and Swiss circulation (in the latter case after the money order has been converted).

The money order fee is not determined according to the amount received, but according to the amount actually transferred; *e.g.* if 10 *Ft* 50 *kr* has been collected for a parcel of Austrian origin, from which the destination post office has already deducted 48 *kr* postage, then the order should be issued for 9 *Ft* 97 *kr*, to which a 5 *kr* postage stamp should be applied (9 *Ft* 97 *f* + 48 *f* + 5 *f* = 10 *Ft* 50 *kr*.)

3. In the case of COD parcels, if they originate in Austria, the post office at the seat of the directorate also sends the order and documents directly to the receiving post office; on the other hand, in the case of such items originating in Switzerland, the same items (with the order addressed to the Swiss post office and converted) are forwarded by official registered letter to the Austrian border exchange post office that issued the *ex officio* COD order for the COD item at the time. The Austrian exchange post office then sends the documents it receives, with the cash-on-delivery amount deducted, to the sending Swiss post office, which pays the transferred amount to the sender.

PTRT 69, 31.12.1895: Import of international postal parcel traffic with **Finland**.

According to a special agreement between Sweden and Russia, the Swedish postal administration forwards valuable or valueless postal parcels not only to the post offices of Finland itself, but also to other countries that have signed the Parcel Convention.

Therefore, the Royal Swedish Post Offices may accept valuable or valueless postal parcels destined for Finland, weighing no more than three kilograms and with a declared value of 200 *Ft* = 500 *francs*.

Parcels may be charged with a COD charge of up to 200 *Ft* = 400 *Marka*.

Parcels are routed: from November 1 to April 30 through Germany, Denmark and Sweden, and from May 1 to October 31 through Germany and Sweden.

During the winter period, the Swedish postal administration charges 1 *Ft* 38 *kr* per parcel (for bulky items 2 *Ft* 07 *kr*), during the summer period 1 *Ft* 25 *kr* (for bulky items 1 *Ft* 88 *kr*) weight charge and in case of declared value in both cases 18 *kr*. per 120 *Ft* (= 300 *francs*) insurance fee. The cash-on-delivery commission is 10 *kr* per 10 *Ft*. Three parcels can be sent with one consignment note and three goods declaration and one goods declaration must be attached to each consignment note. Written notices are also permitted on the consignment note.

Express parcels are not accepted.

For the return of parcels or changes of address, please contact the Finnish Post Office in Helsingfors.

Parcels whose addressee has left for another part of Russia will be returned to the place of dispatch without delay for future return to the sender.

Royal post offices heading to Germany shall enter 80 *pfg* = 50 *kr* of the weight charge, (120 *pfg* = 75 *kr* of the bulky charge) into the general charge, the rest into the further franking charge, and of the insurance charge during the winter period 8 *pfg* (5 *kr*) and during the summer period 12 *pfg* (10 *kr*) into the general franking charge, and during the winter period 20 *pfg* (12½ *kr*) and during the summer period 16 *pfg* (10 *kr*) into the further franking charge. Of the cash-on-delivery commission, 8 *pfg* (5 *kr*) per 5 *Ft* (per 8 *Marka*) are to be entered into the general and the same amount into the further franking charge.

PTRT 4, 17.01.1896: Transfer of proceeds from the sale of postal parcels containing perishable items in traffic with **Germany and Bosnia-Herzegovina**.

By my decree No.75.077 published in the PTRT 60, 27.10.1895, the transfer of proceeds from the sale of perishable items in traffic with Switzerland and Austria to the sender's benefit was regulated in such a way that the royal post offices would forward the purchase price of the parcels they sold to the previous directorate for onward transmission, while in the opposite direction the foreign post offices concerned would send the purchase price directly to the royal post offices.

In connection with this decree, I hereby inform the postal (telegraph) offices that, by mutual agreement, the same procedure must now be followed for the transfer of amounts received from the sale of COD and non-COD mail containing perishable items in mutual traffic with Germany and the occupied provinces as is prescribed in the cited decree for Austrian (not Swiss) traffic. It goes without saying that the receipts for mail sent in Hungary and sold in Bosnia-Herzegovina are to be recorded in the G) journal after payment, and such receipts from Germany are to be recorded in the D) journal.

PTRT 17, 31.03.1896: Changes to foreign parcel fees (extract).

International postal parcels with COD or containing foodstuffs cannot be sent to the **Italian African colony of Eritrea**, except for Massaua and Assab, until further notice.

PTRT 19, 05.06.1897: Payment of letter-form COD carriage mail items.

In order to dispel the doubts that have arisen regarding the payment of letter-form COD items not accompanied by a declaration of value exchanged in domestic Hungarian postal traffic, I declare that with regard to the payment of such items weighing up to 500 grams intended to be sent accompanied by a delivery note, the provision of point 2 of Decree No. 93,726, issued in PTRT 3, 1895, that the items in question are subject to a weight charge of 15 or 30 *kr*, and for postage-paid items: 21 or 36 *kr*, according to the distance category, is subject to the payment of the weight charge issued in PTRT 34, 1896 was amended by decree no.

1 Letter-form COD items not provided with a declaration of value,

up to 500 grams in domestic traffic

up to 250 grams with Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany, ,

up to an unlimited weight and in other traffic with the Novi Bazar pashalik and abroad (Part 1, Section 13, Point 1),

are considered letter mail and are to be charged as registered letters (Part 1, Section 13, Point 7).

However, if the sender wishes to post such an item with a delivery note at the mobile post office, the regular weight charge for the item in domestic traffic, in the case of postage, is I. distance zone, 12 *kr* and II—VI distance zones, 24 *kr*, and without postage 18 *kr*, respectively, 30 *kr*. In addition, a cash-on-delivery commission corresponding to the cash-on-delivery amount shall also be charged — and in other traffic outside the country, provided that cash-on-delivery is possible at all (Part I. VII, Booklet 1—22, Section 13), except for Germany, where such cash-on-delivery items in the form of letters up to 250 grams can only be sent by letter post — the weight charge and cash-on-delivery commission established in the carriage postal tariff of the country of destination shall be due.

PTRT 2, 26.01.1898 Changes in the tariffs for international and coach mail parcels exchanged with post offices in **Turkey**.

From now on, international parcels weighing up to 5 kg without a declaration of value or with a declaration of value not exceeding 200 *Ft* = 500 *francs* can be exchanged with post offices in Turkey not only via Constanta, but also via Trieste at the sender's request, and these parcels can be charged up to 500 *Ft* (= 1250 *francs*) on cash-on-delivery.

The fare for unclaimed parcels transported via Trieste is as follows (to all post offices in Turkey):

1. Weight charge: a) for a non-bulky parcel 75 *kr*, b) for a bulky parcel 113 *kr*.

2. Valuable postage and insurance fee per 120 *Ft* (= 300 *francs*) or fraction thereof: 25 *kr*. (Of this, 15 *kr* is for insurance against maritime perils, which is mandatory for Hungarian-origin mail; for other origins, this fee is only payable if the sender requests insurance.)

Foreign parcels with COD can be exchanged at all other Turkish post and royal post offices, with the exception of Trieste, Janina and Jerusalem, as well as via Constanta. The COD commission is 1 *kr* for each *Ft* or part of the COD (1 *centime* for each *franc*), but at least 6 *kr* (10 *centimes*).

Foreign parcels sent via Constanta, if they are not addressed to Constantinople or Adrianople, will henceforth be subject to a value fee of 48 *kr* per 120 *Ft*. Of this, 15 *kr* for the further journey from Constantinople, it covers the insurance premium against maritime perils, and is only obligatory for consignments of Hungarian origin (I. above).

For international parcels originating from abroad, the following shall be reimbursed to us by foreign post offices:

For routing via Trieste:

weight postage: 150 *centimes*, for bulky items 225 *centimes*, and in the case of declared value, value postage: 300 *francs* (= 240 *marks* = 120 *forints*) or for a fraction thereof: 20 *centimes* and the insurance premium against maritime perils, which is not obligatory for parcels sent abroad, for the above amount or a fraction thereof: 30 *centimes*.

For routing via Constanta:

- a) To Constantinople and Adrianople: weight postage: 175 *centimes*, for bulky items 265 *centimes*;
- b) To other ports: weight postage: 225 *centimes*, for bulky items 340 *centimes*; value to all ports: 55 *centimes* and if insurance against maritime risks is required for the entire journey to 'other ports': 85 *centimes*.

Starting from February 1st of the current year, not only international parcels but also other railway mail items can be exchanged with the post offices and post offices in Turkey via Constanta, with or without declaration of value and with or without cash-on-delivery, and from the same date the tariff for the railway mail items in question has also changed for the journey via Trieste.

The following fees apply for the opposite carriage direction:

I. Via Constanta:

- a) to Hungarian territory:
 - to Ors6v6 or Predeal: the normal weight rate (for bulky items one and a half times the normal weight rate) and in case of declaration of value, the value rate is according to domestic tariffs (Part 1. VI.);
- b) for transport by land in Romanian territory: weight postage to Constanta (for bulky goods also the normal weight postage, one and a half times) and in case of declaration of value, value postage according to the Romanian domestic tariffs (I. «P. Tariffs» VII. r., 16. booklet, p. 10);
- c) for transport by sea: to Constantinople (by Romanian or Lloyd ships): weight postage: per 5 kg or part thereof 12½ *kr* (= 25 *centimes*), minimum: 13 *kr*, in case of declaration of value; value postage per 120 *Ft* (= 300 *francs* = 240 *Marks*) or fraction thereof: 5 *kr* (= 10 *centimes*), and insurance against maritime perils, which is mandatory: per 120 *Ft* (= 300 *francs* = 240 *Marks*) or fraction thereof 15 *kr* (= 30 *centimes*);
- d) for items to Constantinople or Adrianople for postal handling there: weight postage: per 5 kg or part thereof: 25 *kr* (= 50 *centimes*), value postage: per 120 *Ft* (= 300 *francs* = 240 *Marks*) or part thereof: 2½ *kr* (= 5 *centimes*) minimum: 3 *kr*.

The fare for parcels exchanged by rail with other post offices and post offices in Turkey (for the route via Constanta) is: From the fees listed under points a), b) and c) above, to which the following fees are added for onward transport from Constantinople: weight postage: per 5 kg or part thereof 50 *kr* (= 100 *centimes*), in the case of declaration of value, value postage: For every 120 *Ft* (= 300 *francs* = 240 *Marks*) or fraction thereof: 12½ *kr* (minimum 13 *kr*) and insurance fee, which is only mandatory for parcels originating from Hungary, for every 120 *Ft* or fraction thereof: 15 *kr* (= 30 *centimes*). Therefore, in traffic with other post offices in Turkey, the postal handling fees listed under point d) above are not applicable.

II. Via Trieste:

- a) for domestic carriage:
 1. Weight-based postage from the place of dispatch to Trieste (. . . distance class) according to domestic tariffs (Part 1. VI). For bulky parcels, one and a half times the normal weight-based postage is due. Bulky parcels are those which are also bulky in the domestic territory (Part 1. VI, § 10, point 4);
 2. Value-based postage, in the case of a declaration of value, in the case of a domestic tariff (Part 1. VI);
- b) for sea carriage (regardless of distance and destination):
 1. Weight-based postage: per 5 kg or part thereof: 50 *kr*;

2. Value-based postage (in the case of a declaration of value): per 120 *Ft* or part thereof: 12½ *kr* (minimum 13 *kr*);
3. Insurance fee against maritime risks, which is only obligatory for shipments originating from Hungary, for every 120 *Ft* or fraction thereof: 15 *kr*.

From now on, it is possible to exchange cash-on-delivery parcels loaded with 500 *Ft* (up to 1250 *francs*) not only through Trieste, but also through Constanta, but only with the cities of Constantinople, Salonika, Smyrna and Beirut, and even then under the same conditions and cash-on-delivery commission as apply to international parcels exchanged in this traffic (1 above).

Money orders originating from abroad, which can only be sent via Trieste, like those originating domestically, will be subject to a weight postage of 25 *kr* (= 50 *centimes*).

PTRT 23, 30.06.1898: Exchange of COD carriage mail items between **Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany**.

From 1 July of the current year, COD carriage mail items up to the amount of 200 *Ft* (400 *Marks*) will be exchanged between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany.

PTRT 26, 24.07.1898: Change in the circulation of international postal parcels.

International postal parcels weighing up to 5 kg., which can be delivered to **Austrian Lloyd agencies in Greece** without a declaration of value or with a declaration of value up to an unlimited amount, can now be sent not only in transit, but also from within Hungary. Furthermore, international postal parcels with a declaration of value of up to 200 *Ft* (500 *francs*) and cash-on-delivery can also be exchanged with **Algeria and Tunis**, and express delivery of such consignments to Algeria can also be requested.

PTRT 26, 24.07.1898: Exchange of international postal parcels with **Russia and Finland**.

Starting from August 1 of the current year, international postal parcels weighing up to five kilograms, with no value or with a declared value not exceeding 20,000 forints (50,000 *francs*) can be sent to European Russia (including Finland) under the international Colis Convention.

The fee payable upon posting is 88 *kr* per parcel, and in addition, in the case of a declared value, 5 *kr* per 120 *Ft* (300 *francs*). Express and cash-on-delivery parcels cannot be sent until further notice.

PTRT 30, 34.09.1898: COD (carriage post) parcel traffic with **Romania**.

Starting from October 1st of the current year, in traffic with Romania, not only international postal parcels (colis postal), but also ordinary, but only postage-paid, postal parcels can be charged with COD up to 200 *Ft* (up to 500 *francs*) for those originating from Romania), and the rules and procedures that apply to COD non-COD parcels apply to this new traffic. The COD surcharge expressed in *Ft* and *kr* of banknote value must therefore be recorded on the consignment note as well as on the consignment note (with three texts and a COD sheet). Only one COD consignment can be sent with each consignment note. The commission is 10 *kr* for every 10 *Ft* or part thereof of the COD amount. The sender can either deliver the cash-on-delivery amount or waive it completely.

PTRT 43, 23.12.1898: Changes in international traffic regarding cash-on-delivery letter mail.

From 01.01.1899, registered letter mail items in traffic with **France, Portugal, Chile and Tunis** may be charged with cash-on-delivery.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for items sent from the territories of the countries of the Hungarian Crown to France and Tunis is 500 *francs*, for items sent to Portugal 130 *Milreis*, and for items sent to Chile 100 *dollars*.

The amount of cash-on-delivery charged for registered letter mail items sent from these countries, as well as from Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Norway, Romania, Switzerland and Sweden to the territories of the countries of the Hungarian Crown may be up to 250 *Ft* in paper money.

In transactions with the general and royal post offices in Beirut, Salonika, Smyrna and Constantinople, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery is reduced from 1250 *francs* (500 *Ft* in gold) to 1000 *francs* (500 *Ft* in paper money).

PTRT 3, 23.01.1899: Raising the maximum amount of COD in ordinary postal traffic with Germany and through it with other countries.

Ordinary postal parcels addressed to **Germany**, and through it to **Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Great Britain and Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden**, and also to the **United States of America** via Bremen or Hamburg, may henceforth be charged with COD of up to 500 *francs*. The COD commission remains 1 *kr* per *Ft*, but in the smallest amount in traffic with Germany 6 *kr*, in traffic with other countries 10 *kr*. The maximum amount of COD for ordinary parcels addressed to Hungary from the listed countries is 800 *Marks*.

PTRT 6, 18.02.1899: Raising the maximum amount of COD in ordinary parcel traffic with **Switzerland**.

Ordinary postal parcels addressed to Switzerland may now be charged with COD up to 500 *Ft*. The COD commission remains the same as before: 1 *kr* for each *Ft* of the COD amount, but with a minimum amount of 6 *kr*. The maximum amount of COD for ordinary parcels addressed from Switzerland to Hungary is 1000 *francs*.

PTRT 14, 20.04.1899: Registered letters with cash-on-delivery may only be sent to post offices authorized to provide money order services. The amount collected for letter mail items charged with cash-on-delivery shall be sent by the collecting post office to the sender of the letter by means of a money order. Such letters may therefore only be sent abroad to post offices authorised to transmit international money orders.

In traffic with **Finland**, bulky or COD international postal parcels can no longer be sent via Germany, as this route has been discontinued, and the parcels are only routed via Russia (Szczaków or Podwołoczyska) and are subject to the transport conditions for parcels addressed to Russia. According to these, the maximum weight of the parcels remains 5 kg, but they can now be sent with a declared value of up to 20,000 *Ft* = 50,000 *francs*. They cannot be bulky (longer than 1.5 metres) and cannot be charged with COD. The tariff is the same as for parcels to Russia, *i.e.* 88 *kr* weight fee plus 5 *kr* insurance fee per 120 *Ft* (300 *francs*) in the case of declared value.

PTRT 22, 15.06.1899: Changes to postal charges.

From now on, items heavier than 10 kg can be sent to France (but only to the mainland without Algeria and Corsica) via Switzerland as international postal parcels (*colis postal*).

International postal parcels weighing 5—10 kg, just like those weighing up to 5 kg, can be declared with a value of 200 *ft* = 500 *francs* and can be charged with cash on delivery up to 250 *Ft* = 500 *francs*. At the sender's request, these items can also be delivered to the addressee with a receipt or by express courier. Bulky packages are not permitted and thus the dimensions of the parcels cannot exceed 1.5 m in any direction.

The following applies as a fee for carriage:

- a) for weight-based postage:
 - α) for Hungarian-Austrian delivery from the place of dispatch to Vaduz-Buchs, the weight-based postage determined in the domestic tariffs ('Postal Tariffs', Part VI, Section 10) according to the distance category and the weight of the parcel;
 - β) for Swiss and French delivery, regardless of the distance of the destination and the weight of the parcel, 75 *kr* per parcel;
- b) in the case of declared value, an insurance fee of 13 *kr* for every 120 *Ft* = 300 *francs* or fraction thereof of the declared value.

The cash-on-delivery commission, the return receipt or the express delivery fee are the same as for parcels weighing up to 5 kg.

In the event of loss, damage or mutilation, the post office guarantees under the same principles as for parcels weighing 5 kg for international parcels weighing up to 5 kg. However, for uninsured parcels weighing more than 5 kg, the maximum compensation was set at 16 *Ft* = 40 *francs*.

PTRT 22, 05.04.1900: COD in correspondence with the **Netherlands**. From 1 April of the current year, registered correspondence with the Netherlands may be charged with COD up to 500 *K* or 250 Dutch *Guilders*, in accordance with the same methods and rules as in other international correspondence.

On registered correspondence addressed to the said country, COD must be expressed in Dutch *Guilders* and *cents* (1 Dutch *Guilder* = 100 cents = 1.9837 *K*).

COD letters from there will be provided with brick-red stickers with the inscription '*Remboursement*' and the COD amount will be written on the front of the letters in French in our *Korona* value.

On the COD forms that are issued for COD letters arriving from the Netherlands in our *Korona* value, the intermediary post offices shall convert the COD amount into the *Mark* value according to the exchange rate.

I would also like to note that COD letters originating from the said country may be forwarded to another country that participates in COD letter mail circulation.

On COD letters addressed to the Netherlands from another country that is in COD letter mail circulation with us and forwarded from there to Hungary, on which the COD amount to be collected is stated in Dutch *Guilders* and cents, the intermediary post offices shall first convert this amount into marks according to the constant ratio of 100 Dutch *Guilders* = 169 *Marks* and 50 *pfg*, and then convert the mark amount into the crown value according to the exchange rate.

PTRT 32, 21.05.1900: Charges for parcels weighing 5 to 10 kilograms addressed to **Algeria and Corsica**.

Ordinary postal parcels weighing 5 to 10 kilograms addressed to Algeria and Corsica, whose value does not exceed 480 *K*, may be transported via Switzerland. The Swiss Post shall hand over these parcels to the '*Messageries nationales franco-suissees*' transport company for onward transport and delivery.

The dimensions of a parcel transported in this way may not exceed 1½ metres in any direction and its volume may not exceed 55 cubic decilitres. Parcels may also be charged cash-on-delivery up to a maximum amount of 500 K.

PTRT 49, 29.08.1900: Changes in postal traffic with **Switzerland**.

The Swiss postal administration has made the following changes in postal traffic with Switzerland as of September 1, 1900, in accordance with the new postal agreement concluded in Bregenz on August 12, 1900:

8. for parcels:

- a) weight postage: 1 K per piece;
- b) insurance fee for every 300 *francs* of the declared value or a fraction thereof: 10 *fillér* and
- c) cash-on-delivery commission: 2 *f* for every 2 K but at least 12 *f*.

(See also **PTRT 59, 01.11.1900.**)

PTRT 53, 20.09.1900: Changes in international parcel traffic.

- 7. From **Canea (Crete)**, not only the local and royal post offices, but also the Italian post office can send parcels here. Parcels sent to Hungary at the Italian post office in Canea can be declared up to 1,000 *francs* and charged with the same amount of cash-on-delivery. The cash-on-delivery service is provided by the Trieste post office.

PTRT 31, 01.06.1901: Changes in international postal traffic.

- 8. Unregistered parcels up to 5 kg in weight can also be sent to **Benghazi (Tripolis)**. Unregistered parcels addressed to Benghazi, which can be declared up to 1000 *francs* and charged with cash-on-delivery up to 1000 K, will be delivered by the Italian post office there. The delivery fee is: 175 *f* per piece; insurance fee 20 *f* per 300 *francs* and cash-on-delivery commission 20 *f* per 20 K.

PTRT 6, 01.02.1903: Changes in postal traffic with **Montenegro**.

The following changes shall enter into force in postal traffic with Montenegro on 1 February 1903:

Parcels weighing up to 5 kg shall be treated exclusively as international parcels. Their carriage charge: weight charge of 1 K per piece, or, if the parcel is bulky, 1 K 50 *f*, and insurance charge of 10 *f* for every 300 K or fraction thereof of the declared value.

Domestic rules shall apply to the bulky value. The declaration of value is not limited. The maximum cash-on-delivery is 1,000 K; the cash-on-delivery commission shall be 2 *f* for every 4 K, but at least 12 *f*. Express delivery may be requested, the fee being 50 *f* per parcel.

Furthermore, with Montenegro, letters of credit and boxes of value can be exchanged with unlimited declaration of value.

The following are charged for the carriage fee:

- a) weight fee: for money letters 25 *f* plus 10 *f* for every 15 grams, and for boxes of value (up to a maximum weight of 1 kg), 1 K;
- b) insurance fee: for money letters and boxes of credit 10 *f* for every 300 K of the declared value or fraction thereof.

Smaller quantities of coins can also be placed in value letters. Shipments containing larger quantities of coins up to a weight of 250 grams can also be charged as value letters, but with regard to packaging they are subject to the rules applicable to parcels.

Value letters or value boxes cannot be charged cash-on-delivery; express delivery can be requested: the fee is 30 *f* per piece. Returns and, up to a value of 10,000 K, address changes are also permitted. Inquiries should be made to the destination post office.

PTRT 14, 02.04.1903: COD in correspondence with **Denmark**.

Registered letter mail in correspondence with Denmark may be charged COD in accordance with the same methods and rules as in other international relations, up to 500 K and 360 Danish *kroner*.

On registered letters addressed to the said country, COD must be stated in Danish *kroner* and *øre* (1 Danish *kroner* = 100 *øre* = 1.3225 K). COD letters originating from Denmark shall be provided with brick-red stickers with the inscription '*Remboursement*' and the COD amount shall be written in French in our *kroner* value on the front of the letter's cover. The intermediary post offices shall convert the COD amount into the *Mark* value on the COD forms issued for COD letters originating from Denmark in our *korona* value. I would also like to note that COD letters originating from the aforementioned country can be sent to another country that participates in COD letter postal service.

PTRT 38, 01.10.1903: Changes in parcel traffic with the **United States of America**.

I. International parcels weighing up to 5 kg can now be exchanged with the United States of America via Germany (through the shipping companies of Bremen and Hamburg).

Parcels can be declared up to 3,000 *francs* and charged for cash-on-delivery up to 1,000 *K* (800 *marks*). The size is not limited, but if the parcel exceeds 1½ metres in any direction or its volume exceeds 25 cubic decimetres, it must be charged as bulky.

No receipt may be requested and express delivery cannot be arranged, however, return or change of address, as well as the waiver or delivery of cash-on-delivery are permitted, and the sender may also assume the payment of the chartering duty.

The German shipping company transports the packages to the appropriate port in the United States; the onward transport from the port to the destination, as well as the customs clearance and delivery of the packages, are arranged by American carriers, who charge the addressee a fee of 2 *francs* 50 *centimes* per package for the mediation of customs clearance.

The packages must be accompanied by five goods declarations per consignment note and an invoice, in which each item of goods constituting the contents of the package must be detailed according to quality and its real value must be entered separately.

If the value of the goods exceeds 500 *francs* (\$100), the invoice must be authenticated by the consular office of the United States of America in Budapest or Fiume.

The following shall be charged for carriage:

- a) To New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey, a weight charge of 215 *f* for up to 1 kg, 300 *f* for 1-3 kg and 390 *f* for 3-5 kg;
- b) To other places in the United States, a weight charge of 340 *f* for up to 1 kg, 450 *f* for 1-3 kg and 515 *f* for 3 to 5 kg;

for bulky parcels, one and a half times the charges stated under a) and b);

- c) To all places in the United States, an insured postage (insurance fee) of 80 *f* for every 300 *francs* of the declared value;
- d) a cash-on-delivery commission of 20 *f* for every 20 *K* of the cash-on-delivery amount.

Inquiries concerning parcels shall be forwarded by registered mail. Reports of undeliverability should be made to the German office of exchange of entry (Bremen 2 or Hamburg 2). The rules applicable to ordinary parcels shall apply to the handling and management of requests for return and change of address, as well as for cancellation or waiver of COD.

II. The following changes have been made to the charges for parcels to be forwarded via Switzerland to the United States of America:

1. The charge for bulky parcels up to 1 kg weight 290 *f*, 1-3 kg 400 *f* and 3-5 kg 550 *f*; to other places up to 1 kg weight, 390 *f*; 1-3 kg, 625 *f*; and 3-5 kg, 850 *f*.
2. The Swiss-American weight and value postage rates for ordinary parcels have also changed. The changes are shown on the cover sheets attached to this decree. (Not attached to the archived copy.)

PTRT 14, 26.03.1904: COD in correspondence with Japan.

Registered correspondence with Japan and Formosa may be charged with COD up to 500 *Korona* and 200 *Yen*, respectively, in accordance with the same conditions and rules as in our other international relations.

On registered letters addressed to Japan or Formosa, COD must be expressed in *Yen* and *sen* (1 *Yen* = 100 *sen*; 1 *Yen* = 2 *K* 46 *f*). On the front of the address of registered letters with COD originating from Japan and Formosa, the COD amount shall be written in French and the value in *Korona*.

The intermediary post (and telegraph) offices shall convert the COD amount into the value in *francs* on the COD orders issued for registered letters with COD originating from Japan and Formosa.

It should also be noted that registered cash-on-delivery letters originating from Japan or the island of Formosa may not be forwarded abroad.

PTRT 28, 07.07.1904: COD parcels in circulation with Bulgaria.

Starting from August 1, 1904, COD parcels of up to 500 *K* can be sent to Bulgaria. COD parcels addressed to Bulgaria are always to be prepaid upon posting. The COD commission is 20 *fillér* for every 20 *K* or part thereof of COD.

PTRT 40, 20.10.1904: Cash-on-delivery parcels with Chile.

International parcels with a COD value of up to 500 *Korona* (270 *Pesos*) can now be exchanged with Chile. The COD fee is 20 *fillers* for every 20 *K*. The settlement of COD amounts, as well as the COD fee due to the country of destination, is done directly between the Hungarian and Chilean postal administrations.

PTRT 18, 26.05.1905: Changes in foreign postal traffic.

21. International parcels with COD charges may be sent to the **French colonies of Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal**. The maximum amount of COD charges is 500 francs; the commission is 20 *fillér* per 20 *K*. In addition, an international parcel with a declaration of value may be sent to the place called Boké in Guinea. The limit of the declaration of value is 500 *francs*.
25. A parcel with COD charges may be sent to **Dutch Guiana**. The maximum amount of COD charges is 500 *francs* and the commission is 20 *f* per 20 *K*.

PTRT 21, 26.04.1907: Direct parcel service between Hungary and the **United States of America**.

Direct international parcel traffic between Hungary and the United States of America via Fiume will come into effect on May 1st of the current year.

The international parcels exchanged in this traffic will be transported by Cunard liners, which now operate biweekly from Fiume to New York and vice versa, and in the territory of the United States of America, the transport and delivery of the parcels will be carried out by the American Express Company.

Parcels, in which, apart from a simple invoice and a copy of the parcel's address, no letter or other written communication or object excluded from transport (1. the 'Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations', Part IV, Section I, § 2) may not be placed, up to 5 kg in weight, may be posted with an unlimited declaration of value and may be charged cash-on-delivery up to 1,000 *K*.

For each parcel, two customs declarations (declarations of goods) and a detailed invoice must be made out in French and attached to the consignment note. If the value of the contents of the parcel exceeds 500 francs, the declaration must be made out on a form obtained from the Consular Office of the United States of America in Budapest or, if the parcel is to be sent by post in Fiume or its territory, in Fiume and must be certified by that Consular Office. Particular care must be taken to ensure that the data given in the customs declarations (description, quantity and value of the goods) exactly match those on the invoice. Any discrepancies will be subject to a significant fine by the Customs Office of the United States of America.

The rules for international parcels apply to packaging (1. Section 3, Section II, Part IV of the 'Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Regulations'). However, no address label (vignette) may be used to seal parcels. The address of parcels containing money or valuables must always be written on the cover itself.

The following shall be charged in return for the carriage charge:

1. Weight charge:

a) For New York City, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City:

	for non-bulky	bulky
parcels weighing up to 1.360 kg	130 <i>fillér</i>	185 <i>fillér</i>
1.360—3 kg, „	215 „	303 „
3—5 kg	295 „	413 „

b) packages destined for other places in the United States of America

	for a non-bulky	bulky
up to 1.360 kg.	255 <i>fillér</i>	373 <i>fillér</i>
1.360 to 3 kg	340 „	490 „
3 to 5 kg	420 „	600 „

A bulky package is one whose dimensions in any direction exceed 60 centimetres or whose volume exceeds 25 cubic decimetres or whose shape prevents it from being easily stacked with other packages. Packages containing umbrellas, walking sticks, maps or other non-foldable goods (e.g. silk fabric) and whose volume does not exceed 25 cubic decimetres are not to be charged as bulky even up to a dimension of 106 centimetres.

2. Valuation (insurance fee) for every 300 *francs* or fraction thereof of the declared value, 40 *f*.
3. Cash-on-delivery commission, 40 *f* for every 20 *K* or fraction thereof of the cash-on-delivery.

These fees must always be paid when the package is posted.

In the transportation and delivery of packages within the United States of America, the American Express Company follows the following procedure:

The company sends a prepaid notification to the addressee of the arrival of the packages in New York, stating in it the amount of the customs duty to be paid for the package. If the addressee declares in response to the notification that he is ready to receive the package and pay the customs duty, the company has the package cleared through

customs in New York, transports it to the place of destination and there pays the advance payment shall deliver the parcel to the addressee's home, in addition to collecting the customs fee. If the parcel is destined for a smaller place where a parcel delivery service is not available, the company shall deliver the customs-cleared parcel to the nearest city to the destination where such a service is available; in such a case, it shall be the duty of the duly notified addressee to arrange for the parcel to be received in that city.

The company shall be entitled to a fee of 25 *cents* (= 120 *fillér*) per parcel for the customs clearance and delivery of the parcels to the addressee's home. This fee, as well as the additional customs fee of 25 *cents* (= 120 *fillér*) required for each parcel in the United States of America ('Sample office fee'), shall be paid by the addressee.

PTRT 39, 14.09.1907: Changes in letter mail. VIII. Registered mail with cash-on-delivery.

28. Registered mail with cash-on-delivery can now be sent to **Algeria, the Italian colonies of Eritrea, the Italian post offices in Benghazi and Tripoli, Iceland and the German East Indies.**

The maximum cash-on-delivery that can be specified for each letter is 1,000 *francs*, or the equivalent in the currency of the country of destination; and also: domestically, to Austria and Bosnia-Herzegovina 1,000 *K*, to Belgium, France, Algeria, Luxembourg, Italy, the Italian colony of Eritrea, and to the Italian post office in Benghazi and Tripoli, as well as to Romania, Switzerland, the Austrian post offices in Turkey and Tunis 1,000 *francs*, to Chile 530 *Pesos*, to Denmark (including Iceland), Norway and Sweden 720 Scandinavian crowns, to Japan and Formosa 400 *Yen*, to the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies 480 Dutch *Guilders*, and finally to Germany 800 *Marks*.

29. Registered items charged with COD must, as before, bear the inscription '*Remboursement*' (domestic 'Cash-on-delivery') conspicuously written or printed on the front of their address page, and the COD amount must be recorded directly below it in the currency of the country of destination. The sender's name and address must be written below the COD amount; however, if the address page is not mentioned elsewhere, the sender's name and address may also be recorded on the back of the envelope.

The receiving office shall affix to the address page of the registered item charged with COD a ^-shaped COD sign (form number 2) produced for this purpose on orange paper.

The offices will receive the first set of the new COD stamps from the office, attached to one of the nearest numbers of the PRTT. Further requirements must be ordered from the printing stock of the national postal and telegraphic administration office in the usual manner.

30. The sender may now request the delivery or cancellation of the COD amount in all communications. The receiving office will address the requests to the Budapest Post and Telegraphic Office No. 4 in the case of communications with Chile and Italy, as well as with Eritrea and the Italian postal offices in Benghazi and Tripoli, and to the postal office of destination in the case of communications with other countries. Budapest Post Office No. 4 will address such requests to the '*Direction Générale des Postes à Santiago*' for Chile, and to the PRTT 41, 1889, for the Italian postal offices and Eritrea. is forwarded in accordance with Decree No. 70101.

31. The money order fee for a cash-on-delivery postal order shall henceforth not be charged on the basis of the collected cash-on-delivery amount, but on the basis of the amount remaining after deducting the collection fee.

32. Registered letters with cash-on-delivery exchanged with Germany shall henceforth also always be prepaid upon posting.

PTRT 43, 25.09.1907: Changes in international and ordinary parcel traffic.

In accordance with the decisions of the Rome Postal Congress, the following changes will take place on 1 October of the current year in international parcel traffic and, in connection with this, in domestic and foreign ordinary parcel traffic:

5. International parcels with cash-on-delivery may henceforth be sent to:

- a) **German post offices in China and Morocco, as well as to the German protectorates of Cameroon, South-West Africa, German East Africa, Togo and New Guinea;**
- b) **Iceland and the Danish Antilles;**
- c) to the **French colonies of Annam, Cochinchina, Cambodia, Lower Laos, French India and Tonkin**, and finally
- d) to the **Netherlands Antilles**. The maximum COD that can be stipulated is 1000 *K* for the areas listed under a) and b), and 500 *K* for those listed under c) and d).

In traffic with **Algeria, Denmark and the Faroe Islands, France and Corsica, Norway, Romania and Tunisia**, the maximum COD that can be stipulated for international parcels is now 1,000 *K* instead of the previous 500 *K*.

6. The sender of an international parcel charged with COD may, under the same conditions as in Hungary, request in all foreign routes that the parcel be delivered to the addressee without COD collection or with a COD collection amount lower than the originally stipulated COD. From now on, such requests have no place in trade with Chile.

PTRT 54, 21.11.1907: Settlement of COD charges on ordinary parcels exchanged with **Great Britain and Spain**.

I hereby inform the post (and telegraph) offices that the settlement of COD charges on parcels exchanged with Great Britain and Ireland, regardless of the route of delivery of the parcel, is always handled by the German Post. Therefore, the German exchange offices always issue the COD bills for COD parcels originating from Great Britain and Ireland, and requests for the delivery or cancellation of COD must be addressed exclusively to these exchange offices.

I hereby inform the offices that the settlement of COD charges on ordinary parcels exchanged with Spain via Switzerland will continue to be handled by the Basel post office.

PTRT 2, 02.01.1908: Registered letters with cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders in traffic with **Serbia**.

1. From 1 January 1908, registered letters with cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders may be exchanged with Serbia — in addition to the conditions valid in international traffic.
2. For registered letter-post items to Serbia, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery that can be stipulated is: 1,000 *dinars* (1 dinar = 100 *para*); in the opposite direction, the maximum is 1,000 *K*.

The sender of a registered letter with cash-on-delivery may, subject to the conditions valid for return and change of address, subsequently waive the stipulated cash-on-delivery or deliver its amount. The receiving office shall send such requests directly to the post office of destination.

PTRT 31, 24.06.1908: Changes in international postal traffic.

4. On registered COD letters to **Portugal**, the COD amount must be stated in Portuguese values (in *Milreis*). The maximum COD that can be stated is 200 *Milreis* (= 200,000 *reis*).

PTRT 52, 19.11.1908: Provision of cash-on-delivery letter mail to **Austria**.

From 1 December of the current year, post and telegraph offices shall no longer provide cash-on-delivery letter mail to Austria with a money order form, but shall forward them without a money order form, as they do to other countries. The money order form shall be issued by the delivering Austrian post office. The same procedure shall be followed for cash-on-delivery mail where the sender wishes the postal service to transfer the cash-on-delivery amount to a savings bank or other financial institution.

In this case, the sender is required to write the following on the top of the envelope, separated from the actual address by a dash, in addition to his own name and address, as is also required in domestic circulation: '*Assigné* (= transferred) *à* (name of financial institution)'; and if the amount is transferred to a postal savings bank, in addition, the sender's savings bank account number as follows: '*No. du compte de l'expéditeur:.....*'.

PTRT: 53, 23.11.1908: Arrangement of cash-on-delivery registered letters with the German colonies.

Registered letters with cash-on-delivery can now be sent to the offices of the **German colonies of Cameroon, Kiau, German South Africa, German East Africa, German New Guinea, Samoa and Togo** participating in international money order circulation, as well as to the **German post offices in China and Morocco** also participating in this circulation. (So far, such items could only be sent to Hungary from these places.)

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for items sent there is 800 *Marks*, and for items sent from there to Hungary it is 1,000 *K*. Requests for the delivery or cancellation of the cash-on-delivery amount are sent by Hungarian post offices to the office of destination.

PTRT 59, 30.12.1908: Cash-on-delivery charges on money letters and valuable boxes in international traffic.

From 1 January next year, money letters and valuable boxes may be charged cash-on-delivery in traffic with the countries listed below.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for shipments from abroad to Hungary is 1,000 *K*, and for shipments abroad the amount indicated in parentheses below after the name of the country in question.

This applies to securities charged cash-on-delivery to the following countries, colonies, *etc.* can be sent to:

Belgium (1,000 *francs*), Denmark with the Faroe Islands and Iceland (720 Scandinavian crowns), Egypt (1,000 *francs*), France, Monaco and Algeria (1,000 *francs*), Luxembourg (1,000 *francs*), the Netherlands (480 Dutch *Guilders*), from the German colonies: South-West Africa, East Africa, Cameroon, Kiaüchu, Togo and the German post offices in China and Morocco (800 *Marks*), Norway (720 Scandinavian crowns), Italy, Eritrea and the Italian

offices in Tripoli (1,000 *francs* [*Lira*]), Portugal (1,000 *francs*), Switzerland (1,000 *francs*), Sweden (720 Scandinavian crowns), Serbia (1,000 *francs*), Tunisia (1,000 *francs*). To the extent that valuable boxes can be sent to the listed countries, these can also be charged cash-on-delivery up to the amount indicated in the box. The cash-on-delivery amount must always be expressed only in the currency of the destination country.

PTRT 12, 06.03.1909: Cash-on-delivery charges for money letters and valuable boxes in international traffic.

Money letters and valuable boxes charged with cash-on-delivery can be sent from 1 March of the current year to the following countries, namely:

1. To **Romania** up to 1000 *Lei*,
2. To **Austrian offices in Turkey** up to 1000 *francs*,
3. To the **Dutch East Indies** up to 480 Dutch *Guilders*,
4. To **Chile** up to 530 Chilean *Pesos*,
5. To **Japan, including Taiwan (Formosa), Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin) and Japanese offices in Korea, China and Manchuria**, with a cash-on-delivery charge of up to 400 *Yen*.

Such items from the listed countries to Hungary can be charged with a cash-on-delivery charge of 1000 *K*.

PTRT 24, 29.04.1909: Arrangement of postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels with **Ottoman post offices**.

As of May 1st of the current year, money orders can also be sent to the Ottoman post offices listed below in Turkey.

Money orders for Ottoman post offices must be issued in Turkish pounds, piastres and para on an international (yellow) money order form. 1 Pound (Pund, £) = 100 *piasters*; 1 *piaster* = 40 *para*.

A maximum of £22 can be sent with a postal order, and the smallest amount that can be transferred is 10 *para*.

The amount to be paid in crowns on postal orders issued in pounds, piastres and paras is converted by the receiving post offices based on the rate of £1 = 21 *K* 80 *f*.

The money order fee is 25 *f* for every 50 *K* or part thereof of the amount to be paid, which must be paid in franking stamps to be affixed to the money order sheet.

The sender may request a notification of payment of the money order (*avis de payement*); the fee is 25 *f*. The sender may also write a message on the money order slip. However, he may not stipulate express delivery of the money order or change the address. Telegraphic orders cannot be exchanged with Ottoman post offices.

....

2. Also from 1 May of this year, international parcels sent from Hungary to the Ottoman post office (Turkey) may be charged with a cash-on-delivery charge of up to 500 *K* each.

The cash-on-delivery charge shall be stated in the parcel's description, on the consignment note and on the related cash-on-delivery note in crown value. The cash-on-delivery charge shall be 20 *f* for every 20 *K* of the cash-on-delivery amount or each part thereof, which shall be charged together with the freight charge for the parcel with franking stamps to be affixed to the consignment note.

PTRT 56, 18.11.1909: Arrangements of value box traffic with **Norway**.

From now on, in traffic with Norway, not only value letters but also value boxes can be exchanged via Germany and Denmark. Value boxes can be sent with an unlimited declaration of value, and can be charged with 720 Scandinavian crowns (from there to here 1,000 Hungarian *K*) on cash-on-delivery; return and change of address are allowed, but express delivery cannot be requested. A franking slip can also be attached to safe deposit boxes. The number of required goods declarations (customs declarations) is 2.

The cash-on-delivery amount can be delivered or cancelled; the receiving post office sends the relevant requests to the post office of destination.

The shipping fee is: 2 *K* 50 *f*, weight fee and for every 300 *francs* (288 *K*) of the declared value or each fraction thereof, insurance fee (value fee) of 25 *f*.

It is not possible to send value boxes through Germany and Sweden (via Sassnitz) for the time being.

PTRT 8, 26.02.1910: International parcels to **Morocco** via Italy.

International parcels can also be sent to German post offices in Morocco via Italy with or without declaration of value of up to 5 kg and up to 1000 *francs*. Parcels can be charged cash-on-delivery up to 1,000 *K*. The shipping fee is 2 *K* per parcel, and the insurance fee is 25 *f* per 300 *francs*. Value boxes cannot be sent via Germany (via Sassnitz) for the time being.

PTRT 21, 12.05.1910: Changes in international postal traffic.

International parcels to the **French Somali Coast** can be charged cash-on-delivery up to 500 *francs*; a cash-on-delivery commission of 20 *f* per 20 *K* is charged.

Ordinary parcels with a COD value of up to 1000 *K* can be sent to all Austrian post offices and Lloyd's agencies operating in Turkey.

PTRT 29, 27.06.1910: Arrangement of cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with **Russia**.

As of July 1, 2015, international and ordinary parcels sent from Hungary to Russia and back may be charged with cash-on-delivery up to 1,000 *K* (or up to 400 *Roubles* for those sent from there to Russia) under the following conditions.

In the case of charging with cash-on-delivery, ordinary parcels — just like international parcels — must be completely free of postage upon dispatch. The sender is obliged to state the amount of the cash-on-delivery in crowns, as well as his name and address very precisely on both the parcel and the delivery note.

For parcels sent to Hungary, the cash-on-delivery note (greenish-blue) used in other international traffic must be used, however, the seller does not need to fill out the delivery slip, because the Russian Post will attach its own cash-on-delivery slips to the parcel.

The cash-on-delivery commission, payable together with the delivery and any value added tax, is 10 *f* for every 4 *K* or fraction thereof.

The cash-on-delivery amount can be delivered later or cancelled entirely; it is also possible to request the return or resending of the undeliverable package — but the latter only within the borders of the country of destination; in Russia, the cash-on-delivery amount charged to the package is converted from the Hungarian value to the Russian value according to the ratio of 100 *K* = 39 *Roubles* 37.7 *kopecks*. Senders must be informed of this in case of their inquiries.

PTRT 51, 07.12.1910: Arrangement of the circulation of registered letters with cash-on-delivery with **Turkish post offices in Turkey**.

From now on, registered letters with cash-on-delivery can be sent to Turkey, not only to Austrian and Italian post offices, but also to Ottoman (Turkish) post offices. On registered letters to Ottoman post offices, the amount of cash-on-delivery must be stated in *piastres* and *para*. The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery that can be specified is 2,195 *piastres*. The reduction or cancellation of the amount of cash-on-delivery can be requested subsequently.

Requests for the reduction or cancellation of the amount of cash-on-delivery are sent by the receiving post office to the central administration (“A la Direction Générale des Postes et des Télégraphes Ottomans à Constantinople”). However, Ottoman post offices in Turkey also accept registered letters to Hungary, charged cash-on-delivery, up to an amount of 500 *K*.

PTRT 1911 volume: Fedőlap: IV. Part III. Section. Ordinary parcels. Special provisions. 307 §39. **Serbia**.

1. Weight limit: 50 kg. Value declaration limit: unlimited. Parcels may be charged with cash-on-delivery up to 1,000 *K* (from Serbia to Hungary 1,000 *Dinars*). III. Cash-on-delivery commission: 2 *f* for every 4 *K*, but at least 12 *f*.

PTRT 16, 18.03.1911: Changes in international postal traffic.

Packages addressed to Austrian Lloyd agencies may be charged with a cash-on-delivery fee of up to 1,000 *K*. The cash-on-delivery fee is 20 *f* for every 20 *K*.

Clarified as follows in **PTRT 27, 15.06.1911:** Arrangement of cash-on-delivery parcels for the Austrian Lloyd's agencies. Ordinary postal parcels addressed to the **Austrian Lloyd's agencies in Greece, Montenegro, Italy, as well as Aden, British India, Ceylon, Cyprus, Egypt, Japan, China and the Straits Settlements** may be charged with cash-on-delivery up to 1,000 *K*. The cash-on-delivery commission is 20 *f* for every 20 *K*.

PTRT 28, 21.06.1911: Fees for postal orders and parcels exchanged with **Bosnia-Herzegovina**.

I. Starting from July 1st of the current year, I, in agreement with the Joint Minister of War, determine the fees for postal orders and parcels exchanged between Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina as follows:

C) For parcels with cash-on-delivery, a commission on delivery will be added, as before, at 2 *f* for every 4 *K*, but at least 12 *f*.

PTRT 35, 03.08.1911: Ordinary parcels shipped overseas via Bremen or Hamburg can be charged cash-on-delivery. The COD parcels in question must always be cleared for postage upon despatch and the COD commission must also be collected, which is 20 *f* for every 20 *K*. (A list of 56 countries to which the shipping lines can deliver is attached.)

PTRT 39, 30.08.1911: Warning.

In connection with the regulation published in the 35th issue of the “Collection of Postal and Telegraph Regulations” of this year, under number 11.898, I hereby announce the maximum amount of COD charges that ordinary parcels transported overseas via Bremen or Hamburg may be charged with.

I. Maximum amount 960 K.

Cameroon Group I, Carolinas etc. Group I and II. a), Group I of China, Group I of Kiauschau, Group I of Morocco, Group I of Marshall Islands and Group II. a), German South-West Africa Group I and b) and Group II. a), German East Africa Group I and b), German New Guinea Group I and II. a), Samoa Islands Group I and Group II. a), first trip, Group I of Togo.

II. Maximum amount 480 K.

Cape Verde Islands first route (only to Povoaijao Praia, S. Vicente), Chile group a), Dutch East Indies group a), S. Thomé and Principe Islands (only to Principe and S. Thomé).

III. Maximum amount 360 K.

Kiauschau group II.

IV. Maximum amount 300 K.

Aden routes a), b) and c), Argentina group II, British Burma group II. first and second routes a) and b), British India group II. a) and b), British East Africa group II. routes a) and b), Canada group a)—d), Canary Islands and Cape Colony group II. both routes, Ceylon group II. both routes a) and b), Chile group b) (only to Antofagasta, Iquique and Valparaiso), Hong Kong, Japan

and China II. b) both routes of group, both routes of Macao, first route of Madeira, Mexico group a) and b) 1. group (only to Mexico City and Veracruz), b) group 2 (only to Veracruz), Mozambique II. a)

group (only to Lourenzo Marques), Natal II. group a) and b) routes, German South-West Africa II. b) group, German East Africa II. group (only to Daressalam, Kilwa, Tanga), Panama I. a) group (only to Panama City), Queensland group a) first route, Straits Settlements group a) group, both routes of group a) New South Wales, New Zealand group a) group, first route of group II. Walfisch Bay and Zanzibar.

V. The maximum amount of COD to other places and routes mentioned in the aforementioned decree is 180 K.

I would like to note that since the date of the aforementioned decree, it is also possible to send ordinary COD parcels with a maximum amount of 480 K to the Azores Islands (group a).

PTRT 51, 07.11.1911: Arrangement of cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Greece.

As of December 1 of the current year, international parcels addressed from Hungary to Greece and sent to the following post offices may be charged with a cash-on-delivery fee of up to 800 *francs* (or up to 800 K for those sent from there). The cash-on-delivery fee is 20 *f* for every 20 K. The Greek post offices participating in the cash-on-delivery parcel traffic are the following: Athens, Corfu, Patras, Le Pirée (Pireus), Syra, Volo.

PTRT 19, 04.04.1912: Changes in international postal traffic

Registered and insured letters to **the Caroline Islands, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands and Palau** can be charged with a cash-on-delivery charge of up to 800 *Marks*

PTRT 22, 23.04.1912: Changes in international postal traffic.

International parcels to **Kiauschau** will now be transported via Russia via Vladivostok—Shanghai. The delivery fee is 6 K and the value fee is 40 *f* for every 300 *francs*. COD items to Taitungtschen must be redeemed in Tsingtau.

Ordinary parcels up to 5 kg can only be transported to **Egypt and Greece** via Austrian Lloyd with a declared value, COD or as bulky parcels, and to Italy only with a declared value of over 1,000 *francs* or bulky parcels.

Ordinary COD parcels to **Great Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden** are subject to the franking requirement.

PTRT 52, 25.09.1913: Change in the handling of COD bills of exchange.

Until now, COD bills of exchange could only be debited if they were sent as COD packages accompanied by a delivery note.

From 1 October of the current year, in domestic circulation, as well as in circulation with **Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Germany**, COD bills of exchange up to 1,000 K (or 800 *Marks*) can be debited without being sent as packages accompanied by a delivery note.

COD bills of exchange are subject to the franc constraint, their remuneration is the same as that of ordinary bills of exchange, the COD amount is expressed in the currency of the destination country (*i.e.* in the *Mark* value for those sent to Germany) and there is no commission, but a fee of 10 *f* for collection. The same rules apply to the packaging and other conditions of COD money orders as to registered COD items.

In other permitted destinations, *i.e.* to Austrian post offices in the East, as well as via Austrian Lloyd to Greece, Montenegro and Turkey, COD money orders can still only be sent as parcels.

PTRT 17, 27.03.1914: Changes in international postal traffic.

For **Spain**, the last sentence of the page should read as follows: ‘Packages via Hamburg — except those containing tobacco and cigars — may be charged with a COD charge of up to 480 K.’

PTRT 26, 15.05.1914: Changes in postal traffic with the Balkan states.

Parcels to the **Greek post offices in Canée, Heraklion (Candia) and Réthymo** may be charged 800 *francs* COD, and those to **Salonika** 500 *francs*. Corrected in **PTRT 38, 16.07.1914**: On page 79, below Greece, in the note marked *, the words ‘but here only up to 500 K’ entered based on PTRT 26 of 1914 should be deleted, because the maximum cash-on-delivery to Salonika is 1,000 K. In the same place, at the end of the notes under a) should be entered: ‘Packages returned from Greece due to undeliverability will be charged a storage fee of 50 *f*, which is to be collected from the sender.’

PTRT 41, 29.07.1914: Changes in postal traffic with **Bulgaria**.

On 11 June of the current year, an agreement was concluded between the Hungarian and Bulgarian postal administrations, according to which the following changes will take place in Hungarian-Bulgarian postal traffic from 1 August of the current year:

3. Registered letters, as well as valuables and valuable boxes, can now be charged cash-on-delivery, up to a value of 1,000 *Leva* from there and 1,000 K from here.

7. The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for international parcels has been increased from 500 K (from 500 *Leva* to Hungary) to 1000 K (= *Leva*).

8. Ordinary parcels, which can still weigh up to 50 kilograms, can be sent with a declaration of value of 50,000 K or 50,000 *Leva* and can now be charged 1,000 K (*Leva*) instead of 500 K. From now on, goods sent between the two countries will always be fully postage-free upon dispatch.

PTRT 50, 08.08.1914: Cessation of international money transport.

I will cease international money orders and cash-on-delivery transactions. In this regard, I call on the offices not to accept postal money orders sent abroad until further notice; and those arriving from abroad, the payment of which took place after August 9, 2015, should not be paid.

This provision provides that, as an exception, money order transactions shall continue to be maintained in relations with Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Further, in **PTRT 55, 13.08.1914:** Cessation of international cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic.

In connection with my decree No. 834/B. dated August 7 of the current year (1. 1914, in the “P. and T. R. T.”, No. 50), I inform the offices that, with the exception of Austria and Bosnia-Herzegovina, in international traffic, until the money order traffic is suspended, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order items cannot be exchanged with foreign countries. I therefore call on the offices not to accept cash-on-delivery items (letters with cash-on-delivery) and postal money collection orders to be sent abroad until further notice, and not to deliver or process such items that may arrive from abroad.

PTRT 75, 04.09.1914: Handling of COD shipments from abroad.

With reference to PRT 50, decree 834/B, according to Decree No. 16317, according to which money order and cash-on-delivery traffic is suspended, except for domestic traffic with Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina, I call on the post offices to deliver cash-on-delivery items (parcels and registered letters) that may have arrived from other countries and are still being delivered to the addressees, while collecting the cash-on-delivery amount. The collected cash-on-delivery amounts should be collected in the proper manner, but the cash-on-delivery orders should not be sent to the destination, but should be sent to the central money order settlement offices by official registered letter, in accordance with Decree No. 16317, published in PRT 62 of the current year.

PTRT 89, 26.09.1914: New arrangement for money orders and cash-on-delivery with **Germany**.

Starting from 1 October of the current year, ordinary and telegraphic money orders, as well as letter and parcel cash-on-delivery and postal orders with Germany will be opened again, so from the indicated date onwards, ordinary and telegraphic money orders can be exchanged with Germany again, and in trade with Germany, parcels and letter mail can again be charged cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders can be exchanged.

Money orders to Germany must be issued in marks, as before. The maximum amount that can be paid on a money order remains 800 *Marks* and the money order fees will also remain unchanged.

However, until further notice, I will set the payment conversion rate at 100 *M* = 124 K, or 100 K = 80 *M* 65 *pf*.

(Adjusted in **PTRT 100, 16.10.1914** to 100 *M* = 128 *K* or 100 *K* = 78 *M* 12 *pf*; in **PTRT 16, 16.02.1915** to 100 *M* = 130 *K*, or 100 *K* = 76 *M* 92 *pf*; in **PTRT 22, 01.03.1915** to 100 *M* = 133 *K*, or 100 *K* = 75 *M* 19 *pf*; in **PTRT 27, 09.03.1915** to 100 *M* = 135 *K*, or 100 *K* = 74 *M* 07 *pf*; in **PTRT 50, 11.05.1915** to 100 *M* = 136 *K*, or 100 *K* = 73 *M* 53 *pf*; in **PTRT 54, 22.05.1915** to 100 *M* = 137 *K* or 100 *K* = 72 *M* 99 *pf*; etc. etc.)

PTRT 126, 20.11.1915: Payment of registered mail with **Belgium** on cash-on-delivery

In connection with the decree No. 18.141. v. published in the 110th issue of the “P. and T. R. T.” of the year f. I hereby inform the offices that, starting from December 1, 2011, registered mail sent between the countries of the Holy Crown of Hungary and the parts of Belgium occupied by German troops may be charged with a cash-on-delivery of 800 *Marks* (*K*). The conditions are the same as those that existed before the war for traffic with Belgium, with the difference that the cash-on-delivery amount for registered mail to Belgium shall always be expressed in *Marks*.

PTRT 13, 26.01.1916: Re-establishment of money order and cash-on-delivery transactions with **Bulgaria**,

From 1 February of the current year, money order transactions with Bulgaria will be reopened, meaning that from the indicated date, ordinary and telegraphic money orders can once again be exchanged with Bulgaria, and parcels and letter mail can once again be charged with cash-on-delivery and postal orders can be exchanged in circulation with Bulgaria.

Until further notice, I set the payment (conversion) rate at 100 *francs* = 120 *K*, or 100 *K* = 83 *francs* 33 *cts*.

Table B) (not attached to the archive copy) is not used by the parties, but by the post offices when issuing COD or money orders for letter mail, because the amount to be collected on the basis of the COD on the letter mail item and the postal order is stated in the order list in the value of the crown.

This table contains the equivalent values of the amounts from 1 *fillér* to 99 *fillér*, and from 1 *Korona* to 200 *Korona*, and also of 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000 *Korona*. With the help of this table, the equivalent values of not only the amounts listed therein, but also of the intermediate amounts can be determined without difficulty.

The currency conversion was adjusted in **PTRT 19, 11.02.1916** to 100 *francs* = 113 *K*, or 100 *K* = 88 *francs* 50 *cts*; in **PTRT 21, 18.02.1916** to 100 *francs* = 116 *K*, or 100 *K* = 86 *francs* 21 *cts*;

PTRT 39, 23.03.1916: Suspension of cash-on-delivery and postal order traffic with **Bulgaria**.

In connection with my decree No. 1439 published in the current year's PTRT 13, I inform the post offices that until further notice, cash-on-delivery items and postal orders cannot be exchanged again in traffic with Bulgaria. Ordinary and telegraphic money orders, however, can still be exchanged.

I therefore call on the post offices not to accept cash-on-delivery packages and cash-on-delivery letter mail items, as well as postal orders to Bulgaria until further notice, and to treat any cash-on-delivery items arriving from Bulgaria as undeliverable with prior notification, and postal orders as undeliverable.

PTRT 57, 26.04.1916: Arrangement of cash-on-delivery parcels with **occupied territories in Russia**.

In connection with the provisions of the 109th issue of the PTRT 109, 1915, I hereby inform the offices that starting from May 1, 2015, cash-on-delivery packages can be sent to the military food post offices set up in the occupied territory of Russia (Russian-Poland) by the Hungarian-Austrian troops and included in the private parcel circulation. The cash-on-delivery amount shall be expressed in *Korona* and its maximum shall be 1,000 *K* per package. The cash-on-delivery commission shall be 2 *f* per 4 *K*, but at least 12 *f*, which shall be deducted in franking stamps together with the postage of the item at the time of posting. There shall be no settlement of the cash-on-delivery commission between the exchanging post offices, but the central settlement office of postal orders shall settle the cash-on-delivery ¼% of the total amount of vouchers will be paid to the War Treasury.

PTRT 24, 26.02.1917: Arrangement of private parcel traffic to **Serbia**.

In connection with the previous decrees No. 8250 published in PTRT 15 of the current year and related regulations, I hereby inform the offices that from March 10th of the current year, private parcels can also be sent to the territory occupied by the Hungarian-Austrian troops in Serbia, under the following conditions.

1. With regard to this parcel traffic, the domestic rules are generally applicable with the following exceptions...
8. Parcels can be charged cash-on-delivery up to an amount of 1000 *K*. For parcels charged cash-on-delivery, in addition to the shipping fee, a 10 *f* delivery fee is also deducted from the delivery note.

PTRT 104, 04.11.1918: Termination of postal cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic and restriction of postal money order traffic in traffic with **Germany**.

I hereby terminate postal cash-on-delivery and money collection order traffic with Germany until further notice and set the maximum amount that can be sent to Germany with a postal money order at 200 *Marks*. I also order that one and the same sender may send a maximum of 200 *Marks* per day with a postal money order to Germany.

I call on post offices not to accept COD items (registered letter mail, certificates of deposit and parcels) and postal money orders to Germany until further notice. Postal items with COD and postal money orders received from Germany by 5 November of the current year shall be delivered and handled in addition to the regular procedure; However, COD shipments and postal orders arriving from Germany after the aforementioned date should be returned to their place of dispatch.

PTRT 106, 09.11.1918: Limitation on the amount of postal money orders originating from **Austria**.

I call on the offices to pay, until further notice, postal money orders arriving from certain parts of the former Austria only if their amount does not exceed 200 *Korona*.

Postal money orders exceeding 200 *K* should be submitted by the offices to their superior directorate and in their report should provide more information about the identity of the addressee and whether the addressee has received postal money orders of a larger amount from the place of dispatch before this circulation restriction.

The offices should follow a similar procedure even if the above limitation seems to be being circumvented, *e.g.* if the same addressee receives several postal money orders of less than 200 *K* from the same place at short intervals.

This measure does not apply to cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders, nor does it cover postal money orders sent to the territory of the former Austria.

PTRT 10, 30.01.1919: Resumption of postal traffic with **Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia** and **Bosnia-Herzegovina**.

Based on the temporary agreement concluded with the Croatian-Slavonian postal administration on 22 January 1919 for a period of 3 months and then renewable monthly, from 1 February 1919, in addition to the existing ordinary and registered letter postal traffic with Croatia-Slavonia, the circulation of insured letters, parcels, newsletters, money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order mail will also resume with the modifications and restrictions listed below.

f) When sending items to Croatia-Slavonia, the delivery (notification, payment) fees charged for sending domestic items no longer need to be charged, nor does the 2 *f* price of the order form need to be deducted from the amount to be transferred when issuing a cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order voucher (PTRT No. 124 of 1916). 2. The maximum amount of the cash-on-delivery voucher and postal money collection order is currently 500 *K*. The limit for declaring the value of packages and certificates of value money is not limited.

PTRT 44, 10.06.1919: Termination of postal money order and postal collection order transactions with **Germany and Austria**.

Until further notice, postal money orders, COD items and postal money collection orders cannot be sent in transactions with Germany and Austria, but COD items and postal money collection order amounts that have already been collected shall still be transferred. COD items and postal orders originating from Germany and Austria that have not yet been cashed shall be returned to their place of dispatch or reported, while the above-mentioned items collected domestically shall be returned to the sender.

PTRT 76, 22.12.1919: Change in postal rates.

§ 14. COD items.

1. For registered letter mail items, certificates of value or parcels charged with COD to the domestic market, **Austria and Germany** (but only to the latter two countries after the resumption of traffic), in addition to the fees set out in the previous §, a presentation fee of 40 *f* per item is charged, which, as before, must be paid upon posting.

In foreign traffic, until further notice, the 2 *f* price of the postal order does not need to be deducted from the collected COD amount.

Accordingly, only the money order fee (§ 1.10) must be deducted from the COD amount. (Money order payment fees are also not deducted). In order to facilitate the work of the destination post office, in domestic traffic, the sender is now required to write the amount to be transferred in numbers and letters on the COD sheet.

2. For cash-on-delivery orders from Austria and Germany (after the resumption of traffic), the presentation fee will be deducted at the time of posting, as before.

3. For cash-on-delivery items to be exchanged in international traffic (after the resumption of traffic), there will be a change in that for incoming letter post cash-on-delivery orders, 40 *f* will be deducted from the amount as a collection fee instead of 10 *f*. I will announce the commission for cash-on-delivery of parcels on occasion when traffic opens.

4. In domestic traffic, registered letter post items, certificates of value and packages can now be charged up to 4,000 *K* as cash-on-delivery.

PTRT 43, 28.05.1920: Change in postal rates.

§ 14. COD items.

1. For registered letter mail items, certificates of deposit or parcels charged with COD to the domestic market, **Austria and Germany** (but only to the latter two countries after the resumption of traffic), in addition to the fees set out in the previous §, a presentation fee of 80 *f* per item shall be charged, which, as before, must be paid upon posting.
2. For COD items arriving from Austria and Germany (after the resumption of traffic), the presentation fee will be deducted upon posting, as before.
3. For COD items to be exchanged in international traffic (after the resumption of traffic), the change will be that 80 *f* shall be deducted from the amount as a collection fee for incoming letter mail COD items. I will announce the cash-on-delivery commission for packages when the traffic opens.

PTRT 48, 28.06.1921: Partial amendment of the postal rates and business regulations (from 01.07.1921).

4. COD items:

b) in traffic with **Germany** (and in traffic with other foreign countries, if traffic starts).

1. The cash-on-delivery amount may not be greater than the maximum amount that can be sent with a postal order in traffic with the country in question.
2. In the case of registered letter mail items, valuables and valuable boxes charged with cash-on-delivery, the cash-on-delivery amount must be indicated in the currency of the country of destination. From this amount, the destination post office will deduct a collection fee equivalent to 15 *centimes* and the money order fee.

For these items, in addition to the regular fees, I will set the presentation fee to be collected per item upon posting at 1 *K* instead of the previous 80 *fillér* for all foreign traffic. However, in the case of the redemption of COD items received from abroad and mentioned in the previous paragraph starting from July 1 of the current year, in contrast to the previous procedure, a collection fee of 1 *K* 50 *fillér* shall be deducted from the collected COD amount and it shall be accounted for as postage in the warehouse book. The money order fee shall be determined for the remaining amount based on point 1 b) of this regulation, which fee shall be charged in postage stamps on the COD voucher and these shall be invalidated with a stamp of the place and date.

The amount remaining after the collection fee and the money order fee shall be converted into the currency of the destination country based on the money order payment rate valid on that day and the money order shall be issued by the delivery office on the blue money order form for the foreign amount thus obtained. For the time being, the delivery office will calculate the price of the official blue voucher form in the deduction sheet.

3. The COD amount for parcels charged with COD must be indicated on the parcel, on the COD delivery note and on the COD voucher, unlike letter mail items, in the currency of the receiving country, i.e. in the case of our tasks, in the value of the crown, and with the amount that the sender wishes to receive. For parcels charged with cash-on-delivery, such as those before October 1, 1916, no presentation fee is collected upon collection, but instead a cash-on-delivery commission is collected upon dispatch, which is 5 *K* for every 500 *K* of the cash-on-delivery amount or fraction thereof.

Delivery offices are obliged to convert the cash-on-delivery amount of parcels arriving from abroad into a crown value based on the money order payment rate valid on the day of delivery and collect this from the addressee.

In this way, the cash-on-delivery amount of parcels arriving from abroad must be converted into a crown amount every day before the delivery persons are dispatched, and the conversion must be revised.

Since the cash-on-delivery commission also includes the money order fee for the cash-on-delivery order, no money order fee needs to be collected or deducted for money order orders arriving from abroad.

Forwarding domestic COD items abroad:

COD items sent domestically and originally destined for domestic destinations may only be forwarded abroad if the new country of destination participates in the COD circulation and the COD amount does not exceed the maximum.

In such cases, 1.50 *K* as a collection fee shall be added to the COD amount of the items mentioned in point b) 2 of this point 4 above, and the money order fee due on the COD amount pursuant to point 1. b). The total amount of these shall be converted into the currency of the destination country by the forwarding office and, if it does not participate in foreign money order circulation, by the nearest telex office to which the item is to be sent for this purpose, based on the money order payment rate on that day, and this shall be shown as the COD amount, and the COD sheet shall be destroyed. 2. For the packages mentioned in point 3 of this point 4 b), the cash-on-delivery amount remains unchanged, but the package must be charged with the cash-on-delivery commission, from which, however, the 1 *K* paid as the presentation fee must be deducted as postage.

PTRT 57, 25.07.1921: Handling of COD items originating from abroad.

According to Decree No. 3646 published in the 12th issue of the PTRT journal, postal money orders for foreign countries (**Germany**) are accepted only by post offices combined with telegraph offices or telephone exchanges. Only these offices are notified of the payment rate for money orders (1. Decree No. 5719 published in the 34th issue of the PTRT journal).

The COD service is as of 01.08.1921, due to the accession of Germany (PTRT 48, 1921) Order No. 14.426. 4. b)), COD items from abroad may also arrive at offices and agencies not integrated with telegraph offices or telephonists, and thus they are also forced to accept COD orders for foreign countries.

I regulate the procedure to be followed by post offices not integrated with telegraph offices or telephonists in this regard as follows:

1. COD items on which the COD amount is indicated in Hungarian crowns (such are currently letter-post and insured letter items arriving from Germany) must be delivered against collection of the amount indicated as COD. The office shall issue the cash-on-delivery order in accordance with the procedure, with the exception, however, that the amount due (to the sender) after deducting the 1 K 50 f. collection fee to be deducted pursuant to point 4. b) 2. of Decree No. 14.426 published in the PTRT 48. and the transfer fee due on the amount thus obtained, shall not be converted into the currency of the country of destination. However, at the bottom of the transfer form, in the space for the currency of the receiving country, the amount in crowns due to the sender according to the settlement shall be entered and the transfer shall be duly received in the foreign transfer receipt journal to be deposited at these offices for this purpose and the transfer shall be duly equipped. The transfer thus equipped shall be sent under an envelope to the nearest treasury office paying the transfer. This office shall convert the amount of the crown into the currency of the country of destination based on the payment rate valid on the day of receipt, enter it in the header and the box provided for this purpose below, apply its signature to this and forward the order in the same way as if it had been posted with it.
2. In the case of COD items where the COD amount is stated in the currency of the receiving country (currently in the case of parcels originating from Germany), the post office shall ask in writing from the office combined with the telegraph office or telephone exchange to which it belongs or to which it has a connection the amount of the Hungarian crown corresponding to the amount stated in the currency of the receiving country according to the valid payment rate.

This office shall communicate the answer in writing on the questionnaire, with a return receipt, and shall provide the communication with a signature and a stamp of the place of destination. This amount of *K* must be collected from the addressee and the cash-on-delivery order must be received with this amount. Such an order is fully equipped and forwarded directly by the office delivering the item. The relevant document of the said office must be attached to the order payment journal to prove the payment rate.

If the addressee does not redeem the item within 7 days, the conversion must be requested again from the office mentioned in the previous paragraph. Until the notification is received, the item may be released only with the deposit of 10 *K* for every 100 *K*. The security must be treated in the same way as the security for the franking note (PTRT 60, 1920). However, after receipt of the notification, the difference must be refunded to the addressee by the office against a receipt.

PTRT 97, 20.12.1921: Warning on the exemption of postal money collection orders.

According to the report of the Central Settlement Office of Postal Money Orders of the Royal Hungarian Royal Household, some post offices also charge the 3 *K* collection fee due per document for postal money collection orders on the postal money order, while others do not exempt the money orders at all.

I therefore warn the post offices that, pursuant to the provisions of point 4la) of Decree No. 14.426 published in issue 48 of the current PTRT, only the collection and money order fee for cash-on-delivery items exchanged in domestic circulation shall be collected from the addressee in the form of postage; However, according to point 5 of the cited regulation, in the case of redemption of postal orders, a collection fee of 3 *K* per document for the redeemed orders, which is to be deducted from the amount collected, must be charged in postage stamps on the order list.

The voucher fee must be determined on the amount remaining in this way, which must also be deducted from the amount and charged in postage stamps on the order postal voucher. The voucher must be issued for the amount remaining after the deduction of the collection and voucher fees.

I also warn the post offices to return the list of partially redeemed postal orders and the unredeemed documents by registered mail, free of charge, directly to the sender's address, with a presentation fee of 2 *K* each, as postage, and to forward the postal order issued for the amount of the redeemed documents to the destination in the manner prescribed for postal orders.

PTRT 101, 20.12.1921: Changes in letter mail traffic resulting from the implementation of the Madrid Postal Conventions.

Based on the provisions of the main agreement concluded at the Madrid Postal Congress on 30 November 1920, the following changes will take place in letter mail traffic from 1 January 1922:

Cash-on-delivery:

a) The highest amount.

16. The highest amount of cash-on-delivery is equal to the maximum amount of money orders that can be sent to the country receiving the cash-on-delivery item.

b) Deadline for payment of the cash-on-delivery amount.

17. The previous deadline of 7 days for the redemption of a registered cash-on-delivery item, or 15 days for non-European destinations, may be increased by individual administrations to a maximum of 28 days. The previous deadlines remain unchanged in Hungary. The sender may, however, request, by means of a note written in a language known in the country of destination, that the item be returned to its address immediately if the addressee refuses to pay the COD upon first presentation.

c) Crediting the collected COD amounts to a postal savings bank check account.

18. The collected COD amounts may also be paid by crediting a postal (in our case, postal savings bank) check account at the destination of the COD item.

Poste restante items.

19. Ordinary and registered items addressed to *Poste Restante* may only be posted under the full name of the addressee in both domestic and international traffic. Initials, numbers, pseudonyms, combined names or only first names may not be indicated as addresses.

PTRT 101, 20.12.1921: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates

Starting from 1 January 1922, the postal, telegraph and telephone rates - including the investment contribution established by Decree No. 17.952 of 11 June 1921 - are hereby established as follows:

Section 10. COD items.

1. For all domestic COD items, in addition to the regular fee, a) a presentation fee of 1 K, which must be paid upon posting and b) in the event of redemption of the item, a collection fee of 2 K and a transfer fee due on the indicated COD amount pursuant to Section 7, point 1. The fees under b) are only due if the post office delivers the item against collection of the cash-on-delivery; they must be collected from the addressee in addition to the cash-on-delivery amount.
2. For registered items, valuable letters or valuable boxes sent abroad and charged with cash-on-delivery, in addition to the regular fee, a) 1 K (10 *centimes*) presentation fee is also due, which must be charged together with the postage fee upon posting; b) in the case of delivery of such items charged with cash-on-delivery from abroad, a 2 K (15 *centimes*) collection fee must be deducted from the collected cash-on-delivery amount, which is to be calculated as postage; the order fee due in accordance with Section 7, point 2, must be determined on the remaining amount. The cash-on-delivery order must be issued for the amount remaining after deducting the 2 K collection fee in question and the order fee.
3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with COD, a 5 K COD commission is charged for every 500 K of the amount indicated as COD at the time of dispatch, or a fraction thereof, which shall be deducted together with the postage fee.
4. For parcels arriving from abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission is already collected at the time of dispatch, and the delivery office does not collect any fee from the addressee due to COD, nor does it deduct such a fee from the cash-on-delivery amount.

PTRT 56, 28.07.1922: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates.

Starting from August 1, 1922, the postal, telegraph and telephone rates — including the investment contribution established by Decree No. 17.952 of June 11, 1921 — are determined as follows:

Section 10. COD items.

1. For all domestic COD items, in addition to the regular fee, there shall be a) a presentation fee of 2 K 50 *fills*, which must be paid upon posting, and b) in the event of redemption of the item, a collection fee of 3 K 50 *fills*, and a transfer fee due in accordance with Section 7, point 1, after the indicated COD amount. The fees under b) are only applicable if the post office delivers the item against collection of the cash-on-delivery; they must be collected from the addressee in addition to the cash-on-delivery amount.
2. For registered items, valuable letters or valuable boxes sent abroad and charged with cash-on-delivery, in addition to the regular fee, a) a presentation fee of 2 K 50 *fill* (10 *centimes*) shall be charged, which shall be

charged together with the postage fee upon posting; b) in the case of delivery of such items charged with cash-on-delivery from abroad, a collection fee of 3 K 50 *fill.* (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the collected cash-on-delivery amount, which shall be accounted for as postage and the remaining amount shall be used to determine the order fee due in accordance with Section 7, Point 2. The cash-on-delivery order must be issued for the amount remaining after deducting the 3 K 50 *fillér* collection fee and the order fee.

3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with cash-on-delivery, a 10 K cash-on-delivery commission is due for every 1000 K of the amount indicated as cash-on-delivery at the time of dispatch, or a fraction thereof, which shall be deducted together with the postage fee.
4. For parcels arriving from abroad charged with cash-on-delivery, since a cash-on-delivery commission is already collected at the time of dispatch, the delivery office does not collect any fee from the addressee due to the cash-on-delivery, nor does it deduct such a fee from the cash-on-delivery amount.

PTRT 77, 02.10.1922: Amendment of certain items of the postal tariff.

Starting from October 5, 1922, certain items of the postal tariff — including the investment contribution established by Decree No. 17,952 of June 11, 1921 — are determined as follows.

§ 9. Cash-on-delivery items.

The presentation fee for both domestic and international mail is 10 K, and the collection fee is 15 K.

The cash-on-delivery commission for COD packages sent abroad is 25 K for every 2,500 K, or a fraction thereof.

PTRT 27, 13.04.1923: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone tariffs.

The PTRT 5b. 77, 83 of 1922 and 6 of the current year. Decrees No. 23.979., 31 230., 34.128. and 1493. published in issue 5b, 1922. and issue 6 of the current year are repealed, starting from April 16, 1923 (the parcel weight charges mentioned in point 10. § from the May 1st of this year), the postal, telegraph and telephone tariffs, including the investment contribution established by decree No. 17.952. of June 11, 1921, but with the further maintenance of the one-time contribution for the telephone. — I hereby establish as follows:

§ 11. Cash-on-delivery items.

1. For all domestic cash-on-delivery items, in addition to the regular fee, a) 20 K presentation fee, which must be charged upon posting and b) in the case of redemption of the item, a collection fee of 30 K and the indicated COD amount, the transfer fee due pursuant to Section 8, point 1. The fees under h) are only applicable if the post office delivers the item against COD; they must be collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.
2. For registered items, valuable letters or valuable boxes sent abroad and charged COD, in addition to the regular fee, a) 20 K (10 *centimes*) presentation fee, which must be charged together with the postage fee upon posting; b) in the case of delivery of such items charged COD from abroad, a collection fee of 80 K (15 *centimes*) must be deducted from the COD amount collected, which must be accounted for as postage and the amount thus collected. The cash-on-delivery fee according to Section 8, Section 2, shall be charged on the remaining amount. The cash-on-delivery fee shall be issued on the remaining amount after deducting the 30 K collection fee and the cash-on-delivery fee.
3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with cash-on-delivery, a cash-on-delivery fee of 50 K is charged for every 5,000 K or fraction thereof of the amount indicated as cash-on-delivery at the time of dispatch, which shall be deducted together with the postage fee.
4. For parcels charged with cash-on-delivery arriving from abroad, the cash-on-delivery fee is deducted at the time of dispatch.

PTRT 48, 27.06.1923: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone tariffs

By repealing the decrees Nos. 12.285 and 17.404 published in the 27th and 40th issues of the PTRT of the current year, the postal, telegraph and telephone tariffs are determined by the investment contributions established by decree No. 17.952 of June 11, 1921, starting from July 1, 1923 (however, the tariffs mentioned in Section 7 shall apply to newspapers only starting from August 1 of the current year) as follows:

Section 11. COD mail.

1. In addition to the regular fee, all domestic COD items are subject to a) a presentation fee of 50 K, which must be paid upon posting, and b) a collection fee of 75 K in the event of redemption of the item and a transfer fee due in accordance with Section 8, point 1, on the indicated COD amount. The fees under b) are only applicable if the post office delivers the item against COD, and they are collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.
2. In addition to the regular fee, a) a presentation fee of 50 K (10 *centimes*) is charged for registered items, insured letters or insured boxes sent abroad and charged with cash-on-delivery, which must be paid together with the

postage fee upon posting; b) in the case of delivery of such items charged with cash-on-delivery from abroad, a collection fee of 75 K (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the collected cash-on-delivery amount, which shall be accounted for as postage, and the remaining amount shall be determined after the transfer fee due in accordance with Section 8, point 2. The transfer order shall be issued for the amount remaining after the aforementioned 75 K collection fee and the transfer fee have been deducted.

3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission of 250 K is charged for every 25,000 K of the amount indicated as COD at the time of dispatch, or a fraction thereof, which is to be deducted together with the postage fee.
4. For parcels arriving from abroad charged with COD, the COD commission is deducted at the time of dispatch.

PTRT 60, 09.08.1923: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates.

In the 48th issue of the PRTT of the current year, I hereby repeal Decree No. 20,286, and establish the postal, telegraph and telephone rates as established by Decree No. 17,952 of June 11, 1921, with the inclusion of the investment contribution, starting from August 13, 1923 (the telephone subscription and related fees, however, only from August 16 of the current year, and the newspaper rates only from September 16 of the current year) as follows:

12. §. COD mail.

1. For all domestic COD items, in addition to the regular fee, there is also a) 100 K presentation fee, which must be charged upon posting and b) in the case of redemption of the item, a 150 K collection fee and the indicated COD amount, the transfer fee due pursuant to Section 9, point 1. The fees under b) are only applicable if the post office delivers the item against COD collection; therefore, these fees must be collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.
2. For registered items, insured letters or insured boxes sent abroad and charged with COD, there is also a) 100 K (10 *centimes*) advance payment fee, which must be charged upon posting together with the postage fee; b) in the case of delivery of such a parcel charged with COD from abroad, a collection fee of 150 K (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the collected COD amount, which shall be accounted for as postage and the voucher fee due in accordance with Section 9, Section 2 shall be determined on the remaining amount. The COD voucher shall be issued on the amount remaining after the deduction of the said 150 K collection fee and the voucher fee.
3. For parcels destined for abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission of 500 K shall be charged for every 50,000 K or fraction thereof of the amount indicated as COD at the time of dispatch, which shall be deducted together with the postage.
4. For parcels charged with COD from abroad, the COD commission shall be deducted at the time of dispatch.

PTRT 70, 27.09.1923: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates.

By repealing Decree No. 24-866 published in the 60th issue of the PRTT of the current year, I hereby establish the postal, telegraph and telephone rates, with the addition of the investment contribution established by Decree No. 17,952 of June 11, 1921, as of October 1, 1923 (however, the newspaper rates shall only be effective from November 1 of the current year) as follows:

§12. COD mail.

1. For all domestic COD items, in addition to the regular fee, there is also a) presentation fee of 150 K, which must be charged at the time of posting and b) in the case of redemption of the item, a collection fee of 250 K and the money order fee due in accordance with Section 9, point 1, on the indicated COD amount. The fees under b) are only applicable if the post office delivers the item against COD; therefore, these fees must be collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.
2. For registered items, letters of value or boxes of credit sent abroad and charged with COD, there is also a) presentation fee of 150 K (10 *centimes*), which must be charged at the time of posting together with the postage; b) in the case of delivery of such a parcel charged with COD from abroad, a collection fee of 250 K (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the collected COD amount, which shall be accounted for as postage and the voucher fee due in accordance with Section 9, point 2 shall be determined on the remaining amount. The COD voucher shall be issued on the amount remaining after deducting the said 250 K collection fee and the voucher fee.
3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission of 1000 K shall be charged for every 100,000 K of the amount indicated as COD at the time of posting, or a fraction thereof, which shall be deducted together with the postage.
4. For parcels charged with COD from abroad, the COD commission shall be deducted at the time of posting.

PTRT 89, 27.12.1923: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates.

By repealing Decree No. 29-634, published in the 70th issue of the PTRT of the current year, the postal, telegraph and telephone rates shall be established as follows, with the addition of the investment contribution established by Decree No. 17.952 of June 11, 1921, effective from January 1, 1924 (however, the newspaper rates shall be established only from February 1, 1924):

Section 12. Cash-on-delivery.

1. For all domestic COD items, in addition to the regular fee, there is also a) presentation fee of 300 K, which must be charged upon posting and b) in the case of redemption of the item, a collection fee of 450 K and the indicated COD amount, the transfer fee due in accordance with Section 9, point 1. The fees under b) are only applicable if the post office delivers the item against COD; therefore, these fees must be collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.
2. For registered items, insured letters or insured boxes sent abroad and charged with COD, there is also a) presentation fee of 300 K (10 *centimes*), which must be charged upon posting together with the postage fee; b) in the case of delivery of such a parcel charged with COD from abroad, a collection fee of 450 K (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the collected COD amount, which shall be accounted for as postage and the voucher fee due in accordance with Section 9, point 2 shall be determined on the remaining amount. The COD voucher shall be issued on the amount remaining after deducting the said 450 K collection fee and the voucher fee.
3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission of 2,500 K shall be charged for every 250,000 K or fraction thereof of the amount indicated as COD at the time of posting, which shall be deducted together with the 'salary exemption fee.
4. For parcels charged with COD from abroad, the COD commission was deducted at the time of posting.

PTRT 16, 15.02.1924: Amendment of postal, telegraph and telephone rates

The PTRT published in issue 89 of 1923, decree no. 38,204, repealed, the postal, telegraph and telephone rates, with the addition of the investment contribution established by decree no. 17,952 of June 11, 1921, are hereby determined as follows, effective February 21, 1924 (the telephone subscription rates, however, only effective March 1, 1924, and the newspaper rates only effective April 1, 1924):

§12. Cash-on-delivery items.

1. In addition to the regular fee, all domestic cash-on-delivery items are subject to a) a presentation fee of 500 K, which must be paid upon posting, and b) a collection fee of 700 K in the event of redemption of the item. fee and the indicated COD amount shall be subject to the cash-on-delivery fee pursuant to Section 9. 1. The fees under b) shall only be due if the post office delivers the item against COD collection; therefore, these fees shall be collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.
2. For registered items, insured letters or insured boxes sent abroad and charged with COD, in addition to the regular fee, a) a presentation fee of 500 K (10 *centimes*) shall be charged, which shall be charged together with the postage fee upon posting; b) in the case of delivery of such items charged with COD received from abroad, a collection fee of 750 K (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the COD amount collected, which shall be accounted for as postage and the cash-on-delivery fee due pursuant to Section 9. 2 shall be determined on the remaining amount. The COD order must be issued for the remaining amount after deducting the 750 K collection fee and the COD fee.
3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission of 2,500 K is due for every 250,000 K of the amount indicated as COD at the time of dispatch, or a fraction thereof, which is to be deducted together with the postage fee.
4. For parcels charged with COD arriving from abroad, the COD commission is deducted at the time of dispatch.

PTRT 29, 07.04.1924 Amendment of postal, telegraph and telephone rates.

By repealing Decree No. 3,980 published in the 15th issue of the PTRT of 1924, the postal, telegraph and telephone rates, by adding the investment contribution established by Decree No. 17,952 of 11 June 1921, shall be determined as follows from 11 April 1924 (however, the telephone subscription rates shall be determined only from 16 April 1924, and the newspaper rates shall be determined only from 1 May 1924):

§12. Cash-on-delivery items.

1. For all domestic cash-on-delivery items, in addition to the regular fee, there shall be a) a presentation fee of 800 K, which shall be charged upon posting and b) a fee of 1,200 K in the event of redemption of the item. collection fee and the indicated COD amount shall be subject to the money order fee pursuant to Section 9. 1. The fees under b) shall only be due if the post office delivers the item against COD; therefore, these fees shall be collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.

2. For registered items, insured letters or insured boxes sent abroad and charged COD, in addition to the regular fee, a) a presentation fee of 800 K (10 *centimes*) shall be charged, which shall be charged together with the postage fee upon posting; b) in the case of delivery of such items charged COD from abroad, a collection fee of 1200 K (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the COD amount collected, which shall be accounted for as postage and the remaining amount shall be determined in accordance with Section 9. 2. The COD voucher shall be issued for the amount remaining after deducting the 1200 K collection fee and the COD fee.
3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission of 5,000 K is due for every 500,000 K or fraction thereof of the amount indicated as COD at the time of dispatch, which shall be deducted together with the postage fee.
4. For parcels charged with COD arriving from abroad, the COD commission is deducted at the time of dispatch.

PTRT 38, 28.05.1924: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates

By repealing Decree No. 9,121 published in the 29th issue of the PTRT of 1924, the postal, telegraph and telephone rates, with the addition of the investment contribution established by Decree No. 17.962 of 11 June 1921, are hereby established as follows, effective from 1 June 1924 (and the newspaper rates only from 1 July 1924):

Section 12. Cash-on-delivery.

1. For all domestic COD items, in addition to the regular fee, there is also a) 1,000 K presentation fee, which must be charged at the time of posting and b) in the case of redemption of the item, a 1500 K collection fee on the indicated COD amount, the money order fee due in accordance with Section 9. 1. point. The fees under b) are only charged if the post office delivers the item against COD collection; therefore, these fees must be collected from the addressee in addition to the COD amount.
2. For registered items, insured letters or insured boxes sent abroad and charged with COD, there is also a) 1,000 K (10 *centimes*) presentation fee, which must be charged at the time of posting together with the postage fee; b) in the case of delivery of such a parcel charged with COD from abroad, a collection fee of 1,500 K (15 *centimes*) shall be deducted from the collected COD amount, which shall be accounted for as postage, and the order fee payable in accordance with Section 9, point 2, shall be determined on the remaining amount. The COD order shall be issued on the amount remaining after deducting the said 1,500 K collection fee and the order fee.
3. For parcels sent abroad and charged with COD, a COD commission of 7,500 K shall be charged for every 750,000 K or fraction thereof of the amount indicated as COD at the time of dispatch, which shall be deducted together with the postage.
4. For COD packages arriving from abroad, the COD commission was charged upon dispatch.

PTRT 61, 28.08.1924: Foreign money orders and COD parcels with certain countries

The Hungarian Post Office will resume both-way money orders and COD parcels with **Switzerland, the German Netherlands, the Norwegian-Danish countries** and the **Free City of Danzig** as of 1 September of this year. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order is 1,000 Swiss *francs* to Switzerland, 500 Dutch *Guilders* to the Netherlands, 1,200 Norwegian *Kroner* to Norway, 720 Danish *Kroner* to Denmark, and 1,000 Danzig *Gulden* to Danzig, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian *Korona* in return. The conversion of money orders will continue to be based on the exchange rates published in the daily circular telegrams.

Money orders to the above-mentioned countries may only be accepted by those offices that have already received the daily circular telegrams.

If the amount to be paid on the money order does not exceed 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*, no permission is required for its collection, but if the amount to be paid exceeds 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*, the money order may be collected only after the prior permission and endorsement of the Banking Regulations of the Hungarian National Bank. The parties may obtain the permission directly themselves, but at the request of the sender, the post office will mediate the acquisition of the permission against the postage fee for a 20 g unregistered letter addressed to Budapest. For this purpose, the sender shall hand over the money order and relevant documents in a sufficiently postage-paid, unsealed envelope on which he has noted his name, address, the amount to be transferred, the number of money orders and attachments to the post office authorized to collect foreign money orders. The post office then proceeds as I have ordered in paragraphs 2-6 and 8 of Part II of Decree No. 790, published in No. 4 of the PTRT of 1923, i.e. applications for authorization must be sent to Post Office No. 72 in Budapest, which will forward them to the Banking Department of the Hungarian National Bank for authorization. Post Office No. 72 in Budapest reviews foreign postal orders received from post offices from the point of view of whether orders exceeding 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona* are authorised. Unauthorised orders are to be returned to their place of posting. It lists the postal orders that can be forwarded by country, and enters the order number of the receiving office, the receipt number of the order, the Hungarian *Korona* and the foreign amounts. These statements are summarised every 10 days (on the 10th, 20th and at the end of the month), and the totals in both the

Hungarian *Korona* and the currency of the destination country are sent in a notification (on a letterhead) with reference to this decree to the Banking Department of the Hungarian National Bank and a copy is also sent to the 4th Department of the General Directorate of Postal Services.

The maximum amount of money orders arriving from abroad does not change.

The maximum amount of money orders sent from Hungary abroad is 15 million *Korona*, the maximum amount of money orders sent in the opposite direction to the country in question, with the restriction, however, that the amount received on delivery may not exceed the commercial value of the contents sent in that package. This is the responsibility of the customs offices to decide.

PTRT 66, 27.09.1924: Resuming **Hungarian-Swedish and Hungarian-Austrian** mutual money order and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic.

The Hungarian Post Office will resume both-way money order and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Sweden as of October 1st of the current year, and with Austria as of October 10th. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order to Sweden is 800 Swedish *Krone*, and to Austria is 10,000,000 Austrian *Krone*, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian *Korona*.

Money orders to Austria can only be received in an amount rounded to 100 Austrian *Krone* and the amount must be issued in Hungarian or French currency; the amount of money orders arriving from Austria will arrive issued in German or French. Decree No. 22,426, published in the 61st issue of the PTRT governs the requirement for a permit for the posting of amounts exceeding 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona* and other matters.

PTRT 68, 14.10.1924: Introduction of Hungarian-Latvian mutual money order and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic.

The Hungarian Post will start both money order and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Latvia on October 20 of the current year. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order, as well as the maximum cash-on-delivery for parcels sent from Hungary to Latvia, is 100 dollars, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian crowns. The amount of the money order expressed in dollars must be indicated in French.

The dollar amount of money orders sent to Latvia is converted into Latvian money by the Latvian postal administration based on the Riga exchange rate of the dollar, and the money orders are paid in Latvia in this currency.

Regarding the requirement for a permit for sending amounts exceeding 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona* and other matters, see PTRT 61, Regulation No. 22,426, of the current year. Regulation No. 78 of 2011 shall apply with the amendment that Budapest Post Office of Exchange No. 78 shall forward postal money orders to Latvia in a sealed envelope to the Riga Post Office of Exchange.

Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent for the time being.

PTRT 72, 28.11.1924: Opening of international money order and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with the **Czech Republic, France, Germany, Belgium** and opening of money order traffic with Estonia.

On December 1st of the current year with Germany, on December 15th with the Czech Republic, on January 1st with France, both-way money order traffic and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic will open, and with Estonia, on December 1st, Hungarian-Estonian money order traffic, *i.e.* only money order traffic from here to there, will open.

The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order is 3,000 Czech *Koruna* to the Czech Republic, 1,000 French *francs* to France, 800 *Reichsmark* to Germany, 1,000 Belgian *francs* to Belgium, and 80,000 Estonian *marka* to Estonia, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian *Korona*. The amounts of the money orders must be indicated in the currency of the country of destination.

In the opposite direction, the maximum amount of money orders from the Czech Republic is 6,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*, from Germany 10,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*, and from France and Belgium 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*. Money orders from Estonia to Hungary cannot be sent for the time being.

At the same time, in connection with Decree No. 23.959/1924 published in the 66th issue of the Catalogue of Postal Regulations of the current year, I inform the offices that the maximum amount of a money order that can be sent from Austria to Hungary is not 15,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*, but 10,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*. The offices should note this change in the Catalogue of Postal Regulations in the mentioned place.

The maximum amount of the cash-on-delivery for packages that can be charged by cash-on-delivery is equal to the maximum established for money orders.

Express money orders can be sent to the Czech Republic, but telegraphic money orders are currently excluded.

Telegraphic money orders can be sent to Belgium and France, but express money orders cannot. Algiers and Monaco, which are under the French protectorate, as well as the French post offices in Port Said and Alexandria in Egypt, also participate in French money order circulation.

Money orders sent to these two latter places — also to be issued in French francs — must be marked '*Poste française*' in red ink next to the destination. Budapest's main post office No. 72 is obliged to forward money orders with this marking in the Paris lock. Apart from the mother country, only Algiers and Monaco participate in cash-on-delivery parcel circulation.

Express and telegraphic money orders can be sent to Germany and Danzig, with which city money order circulation was already started on September 1st of the current year (Regulation No. 22.426 in the 61st issue of the Postal Regulations of the current year).

In Hungarian-German parcel traffic, a franking note may be attached to parcels exchanged in both directions for customs duties. Otherwise, Chapter VIII of Regulation No. 33.101 published in the 101st issue of the Postal Regulations of 1921 applies. Offices should enter 'Fr' in the 'Note' column for Germany on page 21 of the international parcel tariff.

The circulation of registered letters and postal money collection orders with cash-on-delivery is also suspended with the countries in question for the time being.

Regarding the requirement for a permit for sending amounts exceeding 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona* and other matters, Regulation No. 22,426 published in the 61st issue of the Catalogue of Postal Regulations of the current year shall apply.

PTRT 3, 14.01.1925: Opening of international postal money order circulation with Italy.

Money order circulation in both directions with Italy will open on February 1st of the current year.

The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order from Hungary to Italy is 1,000 *Lira*. In the opposite direction, 3,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*. Telegraphic money order circulation, as well as registered letters with cash-on-delivery, cash-on-delivery packages and postal money collection order circulation with Italy are still suspended for the time being.

Regarding the requirement for a permit for sending amounts exceeding 4,000,000 Hungarian *korona* and other matters, Decree No. 22,426 published in P. R. T. No. 61 of 1924 shall apply, to which post offices shall refer.

PTRT 6, 01.02.1925: Supplementing the Estonian money order circulation and establishing mutual cash-on-delivery.

In connection with Decree No. 30527 published in the Gazette of the Republic of Estonia, No. 72 of 1924, on the establishment of money order circulation from Hungary to Estonia, I hereby inform the post offices that, as of February 1 of the current year, money orders can be sent from Estonia to Hungary, with a maximum amount of 2,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*.

The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to Estonia with a single money order remains 80,000 Estonian *Marka*.

Under the same conditions, as of February 1 of the current year, telegram money orders can also be sent in both directions with Estonia and mutual cash-on-delivery parcel circulation will also be opened.

PTRT 12, 06.03.1925: Opening of international postal money order traffic with Tunis.

As of March 1st of the current year, two-way money order traffic with Tunis will also be opened under the same conditions as those already in place with France.

The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order from Hungary to Tunis is 1,000 French *francs*, and in the opposite direction 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*.

Telegraphic and express money order traffic, as well as cash-on-delivery registered letters, cash-on-delivery packages and postal money collection order traffic with Tunis are still suspended for the time being.

For the rest, the decrees Nos. 22,426 and 30,527 of the P. R. T. published in issues 61 and 72 of 1924 shall apply, and the post offices shall register this decree together.

PTRT 27, 22.05.1925: Changes in the international parcel tariff.

The offices shall introduce the following changes in the international parcel tariff:

- g) The cash-on-delivery parcel traffic abroad exists with most countries with which money orders can be exchanged. Therefore, the offices shall enter the words 'Cash-on-delivery..... K' in column 9 of the tariff for the country in question in the places indicated below, and in place of the dots they shall enter the amount which appears below after the name of the country and which is the limit of the cash-on-delivery amount in this traffic; and also: Page 20: Algiers 4,000,000; Page 21: Austria 10,000,000; Page 22: Belgium 4,000,000; Page 27: Czechoslovakia 6,000,000; Danzig 10,000,000; Page 28: Denmark 15,000,000; Page 30: Estonia 2,000,000; Page 31: France 4,000,000; Page 38: Latvia 100 dollars; Page 42: Netherlands 15,000,000; Page 43: Germany 10,000,000; Page 44: Norway 15,000,000; Page 52: Switzerland 15,000,000, Sweden 15,000,000 *kroner*. On page 28 for Denmark, on page 44 for Norway and on page 52 for Switzerland, in

column 9 after the word ‘Cash-on-delivery’, delete the words ‘Up to 20,000 K, cash-on-delivery commission 5 K for every 500 K’. The data relating to cash-on-delivery should also be recorded in the third column of the conditions of carriage for international ordinary parcels for the following countries: Page 57: Belgium 1st route (via Switzerland) 4,000,000, Denmark 15,000,000; Page 60: Norway 15,000,000; Page 62: Switzerland and Sweden 15,000,000 *kroner*. On page 19, ‘Explanation of abbreviations used in the ‘Note’’ and on page 57, in the heading of the ‘Conditions of Delivery’ column, after the current data, enter as an explanation ‘Cash-on-delivery.....K’ — ‘PackagesK can be charged with cash-on-delivery’.

PTRT 53, 18.09.1925: Opening of international postal money order transactions with **Romania**.

The two-way money order transactions with Romania will open on October 1 of the current year. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order from Hungary to Romania is 10,000 *Lei*, in the opposite direction. 3,500,000 Hungarian *Korona*. Telegraphic money order transactions, as well as cash-on-delivery registered letters, cash-on-delivery packages and postal money collection order transactions with Romania are still suspended for the time being.

Regarding the requirement for a permit for sending amounts exceeding 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona* and other matters, Decree No. 22,426 published in P. R. T. No. 61 of 1924 shall apply, to which post offices shall refer.

PTRT 55, 26.09.1925: Introduction of international postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels with the French colony of **New Caledonia**.

The two-way postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels transactions with the French colony of New Caledonia, through the intermediary of France, will open on 1 October of the current year.

The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order from Hungary to New Caledonia is 1,000 French *francs*, and in the opposite direction 4,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*. Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to New Caledonia.

Postal money orders sent to New Caledonia — to be issued in French *francs* — must be marked ‘*Poste française*’ in red ink next to the destination. Budapest Post Office No. 72 is also obliged to forward these money orders in the Paris sealed bag.

Otherwise, the provisions of Decree No. 30,527, published in issue 72 of the PTRT of 1924, shall apply, and the offices shall take note of this decree. I note that at present, New Caledonia only has the Nouméa post office entrusted with the collection of money orders, but in addition to Nouméa, money orders can be sent to the following post offices in New Caledonia:

Boulouparis, Bourail, Canala, La Foa, Houailou, Hyenghéne, Kalaa Gomen, Kone, Konaoua, Moindou, Oubatche, Pagouméne, Païta, Poindimie, Poudinne, Pounérihouen, Thio, Touho, Voh, Yale, Tieti.

For money orders to these places, the French administration issues a new money order, which is delivered by the Nouméa post office after deducting a surcharge of 25 *centimes* per 100 *francs*.

PTRT 56, 26.09.1925: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates in connection with the postal part and the implementation of the Stockholm Postal Treaty and Conventions.

Referring to the decree No. 13,460 of the P. R. T. published in the 38th issue of 1925 and No. 20,739 of the P. R. T. published in the 43rd issue of the current year, I hereby determine the postal, telegraph and telephone rates as of October 1, 1925, as follows:

§ 13. Cash-on-delivery items.

The cash-on-delivery rules are now uniform, both for letter mail and parcel mail and in domestic and foreign traffic. All fees for cash-on-delivery items must now be collected at the time of posting.

In addition to the regular fees for the item itself (the fee for registered letter mail and certificates of value, boxes, and the fee for weight, insurance, etc. of parcels), the following cash-on-delivery fees apply, based on the amount of the cash-on-delivery:

1. in domestic traffic

up to 300,000 K,	4,000 K
up to 500,000 K	5,000 K
up to 1,000,000 K	7,000 K
each additional 1,000,000 K or fraction thereof	4,000 K;

2. in foreign traffic

up to 500,000 K	8,500 K
up to 1,000,000 K	11,000 K
each additional 1,000,000 K or fraction thereof	5,000 K.

The office of destination shall send the full amount of the COD amount with the COD order to the address given on it. In future therefore, no presentation, collection or order fee shall be charged for any COD item.

All COD items shall henceforth be charged in the same manner as the procedure previously followed for parcels sent abroad.

France and Belgium have exercised their right, granted in the Stockholm Treaty, to apply the Madrid rules to COD charges for COD parcels. As a result, the cash-on-delivery fee for COD packages sent in Hungary and destined for France and Belgium is 7,500 K for every 750,000 K of the amount indicated as COD or fraction thereof.

PTRT 40, 11.09.1926: The **Hungarian-Finnish** postal money order and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic are accepted.

As of September 15 of the current year, ordinary postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcel traffic will be opened in both directions with Finland.

Ordinary postal money orders can be sent to any place in Finland. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order, as well as the maximum amount of parcels on cash-on-delivery, is 200 US dollars in both directions, regardless of the amount to be paid in Hungarian crowns or Finnish marks.

The amount expressed in US dollars must be indicated in French on the money order and must be paid in Hungarian crowns. The conversion of Hungarian *Korona* into US dollars for money orders to be sent to Finland is carried out with the same conversion key as for money orders to the United States of America.

The dollar amount of money orders sent from Finland to Hungary shall be converted into Hungarian *Korona* by the money order exchange office of the Royal Hungarian Post Office at the exchange rate published in the currency section of the official foreign exchange rate table established by the Budapest Commodity and Stock Exchange on the day preceding the conversion (the latest exchange rate), and this amount shall be written in red ink on the header of the Finnish money order. The destination office shall pay this amount to the recipient. In the opposite direction, the dollar amount of the Hungarian money order shall be converted into Finnish marks by the Helsinki money order exchange office.

If a money order sent from Finland to Hungary should by mistake arrive directly at the office of destination, bypassing the money order exchange office, this office shall immediately send the money order in a sealed envelope to the money order exchange office of the Hungarian Royal Mail for conversion. Postal orders to Finland, like other postal orders to other countries, should be sent to Budapest Post Office No. 72, which will send them in a sealed envelope to the Helsinki exchange office at the following address: '*Au bureau de poste d'échange à Helsingfors*'.

Telegraphic money orders, cash-on-delivery letter mail and postal orders cannot be sent to Finland until further notice.

Postal money orders to other countries can still only be accepted by treasury and non-treasury post offices that are connected to a telegraph office or telephone exchange, and they will receive the conversion keys. I would like to note here that the dollar amount of money orders sent from Latvia to Hungary is converted into Hungarian *Korona* in the same way as Finnish money orders.

PTRT 54, 24.11.1926: Changes in currency and maximum amounts that can be sent in **Hungarian-Belgian** postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels.

In **Belgium**, the '*Belga*' currency unit has come into effect in foreign relations instead of the Belgian *franc*. One '*Belga*' is equivalent to five '*Belgian francs*'. One hundredth of a '*Belga*' is one *centime*. From November 26 of the current year, the '*Belga*' currency unit will also apply in Hungarian-Belgian money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels.

The maximum amount that can be sent to Belgium with a money order is 200 *Belgas*. However, the Belgian Post will pay the money order issued to Belgium to the recipient in Belgian francs based on the above equivalent.

The maximum amount of money orders that can be sent from Belgium to Hungary is 10,000,000 Hungarian *Korona*.

PTRT 61, 18.12.1926: Amendment of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates in connection with the introduction of the *Pengő* rate.

Referring to Decree No. 27,000 published in the 56th issue of the P. R. T. of 1925 and Decree No. 5293 published in the 15th issue of the P. R. T. of the current year, I hereby re-establish the postal, telegraph and telephone rates in connection with the introduction of the *Pengő* rate as of January 1, 1927, as follows.

§ 13. Cash-on-delivery mail.

The cash-on-delivery rules are uniform, both for letter mail and parcel mail and for domestic and international traffic. The fee for the cash-on-delivery procedure must be collected upon posting. However, for packages sent

without deduction of fees in domestic traffic — if they are charged with cash-on-delivery — the fees for the cash-on-delivery procedure must be collected at the time of delivery, along with other due fees.

In addition to the regular fees for the COD procedure and the shipment (the fee for registered letter mail and certificates of value, boxes, and the fee for weight, insurance, *etc.* of parcels), the following COD fees are charged, based on the amount of COD:

1. in domestic traffic:

up to 20 <i>P</i>	25 <i>f</i>
up to 100 <i>P</i>	60 <i>f</i>
up to 500 <i>P</i>	110 <i>f</i>
up to 1,000 <i>P</i>	190 <i>f</i>
up to 1,200 <i>P</i>	210 <i>f</i>

2. in international traffic

Up to 40 <i>P</i>	65 <i>f</i>
Up to 100 <i>P</i>	95 <i>f</i>

Each additional 100 *P*, or fraction thereof 50 *f*

The destination office will send the collected cash-on-delivery amount in full with the cash-on-delivery order to the address provided on it. Therefore, no presentation, collection or order fee is charged for the cash-on-delivery item.

PTRT 15, 26.04.1927: Introduction of cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with **Italy**.

Starting from May 1st of the current year, cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Italy will be launched in both directions. The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery parcels from Hungary to Italy is 210 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction it is 1000 *Lira*.

PTRT 25, 15.06.1927: Receipt of postal money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic with the **Netherlands Indies**.

Starting from July 1 of the current year, the two-way ordinary postal money orders, telegraphic money orders, cash-on-delivery letters and parcel post, as well as order traffic with the Netherlands Indies will be opened.

The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to the Netherlands Indies with a money order is 180 Dutch *Guilders*, and in the opposite direction 1,000 *Pengő*. Accordingly, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders that can be sent from Hungary to the Netherlands Indies is 1,000 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction 180 Dutch *Guilders*.

The following post offices of the Netherlands Indies are authorized to accept and pay ordinary postal money orders and telegraphic money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders: (list ~50 places)

PTRT 25, 17.06.1927: Introduction of international mail and cash-on-delivery services via the Austrian transport company 'Schenker & Partners, Vienna'.

From now on, international mail can be sent to **British India, the United States of America, Egypt, the Irish Free State, Canada, Great Britain and the Netherlands** via the Austrian transport company Schenker & Partners Vienna under the conditions stated in the respective countries.

Consignments to Great Britain and the Irish Free State are forwarded without transshipment in the direction Vienna Westbahnhof—Zeebrugge Harwich (the latter station is transported by steam ferry) London.

In other directions, forwarding takes place directly in closed railway wagons from Vienna to the appropriate seaport if necessary. These new routes are already included in the newly published parcel tariff.

The route on which the company mediates traffic is an auxiliary route; A consignment must therefore be accepted for this route if it for some reason (weight, value, COD, *etc.*) cannot be handled as an international postal parcel.

The company generally recognizes the provisions of the Stockholm Parcel Convention, except for those relating to return receipts, as binding on itself, and therefore the parcels must be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (sender's instructions, return notification, compensation, *etc.*).

The consignments must be forwarded by the exchange offices to office no. 101 in Vienna without exception, and inquiries and instructions regarding the consignments must also be sent to this office. The route must be indicated on the parcels as well as on the consignment notes with the indication 'Schenkers E. P. D. Wien 101'.

Consignments mediated by the company may also be charged COD. For COD consignments, regular COD consignment notes must be used, and the COD amount must be stated in the currency of the country. to be given.

The shipping company converts the cash-on-delivery amount expressed in *Pengő* into the currency of the country of destination based on the Vienna quotation using the *Schilling* exchange rate quoted on the Vienna Stock Exchange; and delivers the items after the cash-on-delivery amounts charged to them have been collected in the currency of the country of destination, and pays the cash-on-delivery amounts in *Pengő* value at the Vienna Post Office No. 101 using the cash-on-delivery voucher. The shipping company's stamp is applied to the voucher coupon. Cash-on-delivery vouchers from all countries are therefore paid in Vienna.

The maximum permitted amount of cash-on-delivery in the traffic mediated by the company to each country is 800 *P*.

The company also undertakes to mediate the tariff list. The returned tariff lists, as in other traffic, are first converted by the postal money order exchange office.

For parcels weighing up to 10 kg sent without a declaration of value, it is insured under the Stockholm Parcel Convention and to the extent stipulated in the Convention. For consignments weighing more than 10 kg, the amount of compensation is 55 gold *francs* for parcels weighing up to 15 kg and 70 gold *francs* for parcels weighing up to 20 kg.

PTRT 27, 01.07.1927: Opening of postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels with **Lithuania**.

With Lithuania, as of July 1 of the current year, ordinary postal money orders, telegraphic money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels will be opened in both directions under the following conditions.

Ordinary and telegraphic money orders, as well as cash-on-delivery parcels, can be sent to any post office in Lithuania. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order, as well as the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for parcels in both directions, is 200 US dollars.

The amount expressed in US dollars must be indicated on the money order in French and must be paid in peng. The conversion of peng into US dollars for money orders to Lithuania is carried out using the same conversion key as for money orders to the United States of America.

The dollar amounts of money orders sent from Hungary to Lithuania are converted by the office of destination at the rate of 1 dollar = 10 *Litai*. Both ordinary and telegraphic money orders are therefore to be sent directly to the destination. Express delivery can be arranged. Payment notification can be requested.

Ordinary and COD postal money orders addressed to Hungary from Lithuania are converted by the money order exchange office, and telegraphic money orders are converted by the central telegraphic office.

To this end, the Lithuanian administration shall forward ordinary and COD postal money orders addressed to Hungary to the money order exchange office, and telegraphic money orders to the central telegraphic office. The said offices shall convert the dollar amount transferred into *Pengő* at the exchange rate published in the money column of the official foreign exchange rate table established by the Budapest Commodity and Stock Exchange on the day preceding the conversion (the most recent exchange rate). The converted amount shall be written in red ink by the money order exchange office on the header of the ordinary and cash-on-delivery postal order received from Lithuania, and by the central telegraph office at the end of the text of the money order telegram. The office of destination shall pay this amount to the addressee.

If an ordinary and cash-on-delivery postal order sent from Lithuania to Hungary arrives directly at the post office of destination, bypassing the money order exchange office, and a telegraph order, bypassing the central telegraph office, this office shall immediately send the ordinary and cash-on-delivery postal order in a sealed envelope to the office of exchange of the Royal Hungarian Royal Mail for conversion, and in the case of a telegraph order, shall immediately send a service telegram to the central telegraph office, requesting the conversion of the dollar amount of the telegraph order.

Cash-on-delivery letter items and postal money collection orders cannot be sent to Lithuania until further notice.

Postal orders for foreign countries can still only be accepted by treasury and non-treasury post offices that are combined with a telegraph office or telephone exchange, and they will receive the conversion rates.

PTRT 29, 12.07.1927: Opening of the circulation of cash-on-delivery registered mail items, cash-on-delivery value letters and value boxes with several foreign states.

I hereby inform the offices that, as of July 15 of the current year, the circulation of mutual cash-on-delivery registered mail items, cash-on-delivery value letters and value boxes will be opened with the following states:

The maximum amount of the cash-on-delivery is the same as the maximum amount of money orders that can be sent from the country of destination of the cash-on-delivery item to the country receiving the cash-on-delivery item.

The amount of the cash-on-delivery must generally be indicated in *Pengő* value for items sent from Hungary, except for items to **Finland, Latvia and Lithuania**, for which the cash-on-delivery amount — as for money orders — must be issued in dollars in both directions.

PTRT 29, 12.07.1927: Introduction of cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with **Tunis**.

Starting from July 15 of the current year, cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Tunis in both directions will start. The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for parcels from Hungary to Tunis is 320 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction it is 1000 French *francs*.

Table contained in **PTRT 29, 12.07.1927** (*igen* = *yes*)

A külföldi állam neve	Az utánvételi forgalom kiterjed		
	ajánlott levélpostai küldeményekre	érték- levelekre	érték- dobozokra
Ausztria	igen	igen	igen
Belgium	igen	igen	igen
Csehszlovákia	igen	igen	—
Danzig	igen	igen	igen
Dánország (Denmark)	igen	—	—
Esztország (Estonia)	igen	igen	igen
Finnország	igen	igen	—
Franciaország, Algír- és Monacoval	igen	—	—
Lettország (Latvia)	igen	igen	—
Litvánia	igen	igen	—

Destination country	Type of COD mail			
	Registered letter mail	Value letters	Value boxes	
A külföldi állam neve	Az utánvételi forgalom kiterjed	ajánlott levélpostai küldeményekre	érték- levelekre	érték- dobozokra
Németország (Germany)	igen	igen	igen	—
Németalföld ¹ (Netherlands)	—	—	—	—
Németalföldi India (Dutch East Indies)	igen	igen	igen	—
Norvégia	igen	igen	—	—
Olaszország ² (Italy)	—	—	—	—
Svájc (Switzerland)	igen	igen	igen	—
Svédország (Sweden)	igen	igen	igen	—
Tunisz	igen	igen	igen	—

PTRT 31, 27.07.1927: Opening of the reciprocal circulation of registered letter-on-delivery items, cash-on-delivery certificates and value boxes, and postal orders with the **Netherlands**.

I hereby inform the offices that, as of 1 August of the current year, the reciprocal circulation of registered letter-on-delivery items, cash-on-delivery certificates and value boxes, and postal orders with the Netherlands will be opened.

PTRT 31, 27.07.1927: Commencement of circulation of cash-on-delivery value letters and safe deposit boxes with **France**.

I inform the offices that circulation of mutual cash-on-delivery value letters and safe deposit boxes with France has also been opened.

PTRT 37, 14.09.1927: Acceptance of postal money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic with **Luxembourg**.

Starting from September 15 of the current year, ordinary postal money orders, telegraphic money orders, cash-on-delivery letter and parcel post (except for insured letters and insured boxes), and postal money collection order traffic will be opened with Luxembourg in both directions.

The amounts of money orders sent there must be expressed in Luxembourg francs. 1 Luxembourg *franc* is equal to 1/5th of the '*Belga*'.

The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to Luxembourg with a money order is 5,000 Luxembourg *francs*, and in the opposite direction 1,200 *Pengő*.

Accordingly, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery items that can be sent from Hungary to Luxembourg is 1,200 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction 5,000 Luxembourg *francs*.

The maximum amount that can be collected by a money order to Luxembourg is the same as the maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary by a money order, *i.e.* 5,000 Luxembourg *francs*. In the opposite direction, 1,200 *Pengő*. However, ordinary postal money orders and cash-on-delivery items, as well as money orders to any place in Luxembourg and telegraphic money orders can only be sent to the places listed below. (About 50 follow.)

PTRT 43, 04.11.1927: Opening of mutual circulation of cash-on-delivery letter mail, cash-on-delivery letters of value and valuable boxes with **Italy**.

I hereby inform the offices that as of November 1 of the current year, mutual circulation of cash-on-delivery registered letter mail, cash-on-delivery letters of value and valuable boxes with Italy will be opened.

PTRT 52, 31.12.1927: Commencement of cash-on-delivery and postage-paid parcel traffic with **Great Britain** via the *Agence Continentale et Anglaise* (Continental Express Ltd) shipping company.

In the parcel traffic between Hungary and Great Britain via the *Agence Continentale et Anglaise* (Continental Express Ltd) shipping company — and in both directions — parcels may be posted with a cash-on-delivery clause and a price list attached, starting from January 1, 1928.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for parcels posted in Hungary is 1,200 *Pengő*, and for parcels posted in Great Britain it is 40 British pounds. The company issues the cash-on-delivery slips for parcels to Great Britain on the m. (king. postal money order is sent to the exchange office, which, based on them — as in other list system traffic — issues a money order in the name of the addressee of the cash-on-delivery slip. The cash-on-delivery amount of parcels originating from Great Britain is converted by the delivery offices in the same way as the amounts of money orders to Great Britain and the cash-on-delivery slips recorded in the foreign money order (cash-on-delivery!) receipt journal are sent in an envelope to the money order exchange office together with the other list system money orders. Otherwise, the procedure is the same as for other cash-on-delivery parcels.

The transport company charges the following fees for special handling of parcels sent in addition to the tariff list and destined for Great Britain:

for parcels up to 5 kg, 6 pence

5 to 10 kg: 9 pence

10 to 20 kg: 1 shilling 3 pence

This fee — as in traffic regulated by the Stockholm Parcel Convention — is the delivery office charges and charges the fee according to the tariff list.

The Hungarian Post charges the same fee for special handling of tariff-listed packages to Hungary as for other traffic (25 *f* = 22 *ct.*).

PTRT 52, 31.12.1927: Postal money orders, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection orders and premium notes are opened with the **Saarland**.

From January 1, 1928, ordinary postal money orders, telegraphic money orders, cash-on-delivery letter post, cash-on-delivery parcels, valuable letters and valuable boxes, as well as the exchange and sub-registered mail, will be opened with the Saarland in both directions.

The amounts of money orders sent there must be expressed in French francs.

The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to the Saarland with a money order is 1,000 French *francs*, and in the opposite direction 240 *Pengő*.

However, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery items that can be sent from Hungary to the Saarland is 240 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction 1,000 French *francs*.

The maximum amount that can be collected by order to the Saarland is the same as the maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary by a money order, *i.e.* 1,000 French francs. In the opposite direction, 240 *Pengő*.

Express delivery, payment notification, return and change of address are available.

PTRT 2, 14.01.1928: Currency change in Hungarian-Estonian postal money orders, cash-on-delivery letters, valuable letters, valuable boxes and parcels.

In Estonia, the currency Kroon has come into effect instead of the Estonian mark in foreign relations.

One '*kroon*' is equivalent to 100 Estonian *marks*, one hundredth of a *kroon* is a '*sent*'. In money orders to Estonia and cash-on-delivery letters, valuable letters and valuable boxes arriving from there, the currency kroon will therefore be used instead of the Estonian mark.

Accordingly, the maximum amount that can be sent to Estonia with a money order and the maximum cash-on-delivery amount of cash-on-delivery letters and parcels arriving from there is 800 *kroons*, and the equivalent of the maximum declared value of valuable boxes and valuable letters is 8,000 *kroons*.

PTRT 6, 14.02.1928: Transfer of COD and postal money collection order amounts to a postal current account opened in the country of destination in reciprocal traffic with **Germany**.

Starting from 15 February of the current year, COD and postal money collection order amounts in reciprocal traffic with Germany may also be transferred to a postal current account opened in the country of destination by the sender of COD items and postal money collection orders under the following conditions:

I. Procedure upon dispatch.

1. For COD registered letter-post items and COD parcels.

- a) On the cover page of the registered letter or parcel, the sender shall, in contrast to the normal cash-on-delivery procedure, conspicuously record above the address the cash-on-delivery amount in the currency of the country of destination, i.e. in German Reichsmarks, and below it the settlement clause in German as follows: '*Nachnahme 100 Einhundert Reichsmark. Zur Gutschrift auf Postscheckkonto.....* (location of the German check office) *Nr.....* (account number) *des....* (name of the account holder) *in* (place of residence of the account holder)'.

The sender shall also record the cash-on-delivery amount in the currency of the country of destination in the 'Cash-on-delivery — *Montant du remboursement*' column of the foreign cash-on-delivery note to be used for this purpose and immediately below it the settlement clause stated above. The latter shall be underlined with coloured pen or colored ink. The exact address of the recipient of the parcel follows below or in continuation of the clause.

The COD receipt page of the COD consignment note must be separated by the sender and can be destroyed.

- b) The sender is obliged to attach the payment slip (*Zahlkarte*) used for transfers in domestic traffic in Germany to both COD registered letter mail items and COD parcel delivery notes, which he himself must issue accurately, leaving the sums blank.

The sender can obtain the payment slip (*Zahlkarte*) from the German cheque office with which he has opened an account.

The payment slip (*Zahlkarte*) must be attached to the consignment note or registered letter with a pin, together with any other shipping documents.

- c) The receiving employee carefully examines the item to ensure that it meets the requirements under a) and b) and, if any deficiencies are noticed, calls the sender to rectify them.
- d) Fee upon posting. In addition to the regular shipping fees for items, a 25-*fillér* cash-on-delivery fee is payable, regardless of the amount of the cash-on-delivery, and this fee, together with the other fees, is to be stamped on the registered letter or delivery note.

For the sake of clarification, I would like to note that in Germany, the German Post Office deducts the following fees from the COD amount for the deposit of the COD amount:

Up to 25 RM	30 <i>pfennig</i>
25 to 100	35
100 to 250	40
250 to 500	50
500 to 750	60
750 to 1000	70

2. Regarding postal orders.

In the blank fields of the clause applied at the bottom of the first part of the order list, the sender enters the deposit clause under point 1. a).

In addition, the sender is liable for the payment of the collected order amount to the postal current account opened by the sender in the country of destination. for the purpose of transferring the amount, a payment slip (*Zahlkarte*) filled out in the same way as is prescribed for registered letter-post items and parcels under point 1. b).

Otherwise, the procedure prescribed for posted postal orders remains unchanged from the point of view of acceptance.

II. Procedure upon arrival.

1. For registered letter-post items and parcels with cash-on-delivery.

- a) The senders of such cash-on-delivery items sent in Germany to Hungary are obliged to indicate on these items and on the delivery notes of the parcels the cash-on-delivery amount to be transferred to the current account opened by the sender at the postal savings bank in the currency of the country of destination - i.e. in *Pengő* and *fillér* - and the settlement clause in the same way as is prescribed for items sent from Hungary to Germany.

In addition, the senders of both registered letter-post items and parcels are obliged to indicate on these items and on the delivery notes of the parcels the cash-on-delivery amount to be transferred to the current account opened by the sender at the postal savings bank in the currency of the country of destination - i.e. in *Pengő* and *fillér* - and the settlement clause in the same way as is prescribed for items sent from Hungary to Germany.

The consignment notes shall be accompanied by a cheque payment form used in the domestic circulation of the Hungarian Post, which shall be issued by the sender, leaving the amount fields blank.

Upon arrival, the delivery (settlement) officer shall carefully examine the consignments in question in terms of the above provisions.

If the required Hungarian check payment form is attached, he shall separate it from the registered letter mail item or consignment note and shall record the amount to be transferred indicated on the registered letter mail item or consignment note in the blank space of the 'Receipt' section, and then release the item or consignment note for delivery.

Upon delivery, the cash-on-delivery amount to be deposited shall be collected together with other fees charged on the parcel (customs duty, home delivery fee, etc.).

If the Hungarian cheque payment slip is not attached to the shipment or the delivery note, then based on the data recorded on the registered letter or the delivery note (cash-on-delivery amount and installation clause), the delivering (settlement) officer issues a blank payment slip on which the cash-on-delivery amount is recorded in the blank space of the 'Receipt' section and then releases the shipment or delivery note for delivery.

The price of the blank payment slips is to be settled in the deduction form.

If the delivery note is also missing upon arrival, a replacement delivery note and a blank payment slip must be issued based on the data recorded on the shipment (address, cash-on-delivery amount and installation clause).

Otherwise, the delivering (settlement) officer must fill in the blank or incompletely filled fields of the delivery note and the check deposit form based on the data recorded on the shipment.

After delivery, the delivering (settlement) officer deducts the fees according to the following rate from the cash-on-delivery amount noted on the check deposit form of the delivered shipments and enters the remaining amount in the blank amount fields of the check deposit form as the amount to be deposited. For example, if the cash-on-delivery amount is 100 P, then $100 P - 50 \text{ fillér} = 99 P 50 f$ the amount to be deposited.

After completing the check deposit form, the amount must be settled in the usual way.

b) Payment upon arrival.

The fees to be collected are as follows:

Up to 40 P	35 f	Up to 700 P	2.00 P
100	50	800	2.25
200	75	900	2.50
300	1.00 P	1000	2.75
400	1.25	1100	3 „ — „
500	1.50	1200	3 „ 25 „
600	1.75		

The fees shall be recorded on the right-hand side of the deposit page of the daily check transaction register, and the daily amount shall be entered in the cash register under the heading 'Postage and delivery fees collected'.

The 'Receipt' part of the cheque payment slip shall be attached to the delivery note for parcels, and shall be an annex to the delivery book for registered letters.

2. For postal orders.

The procedure prescribed for received orders shall not change. Domestic postal order fees shall be collected for the transfer of the collected order amount, which, together with the other fees, shall be stamped on the part of the order list remaining at the office.

For the purposes of the transfer, the sender shall attach a Hungarian cheque payment slip, just as for registered letter mail items or parcels. If the sender has failed to attach this, a blank payment slip shall be issued instead, in the manner prescribed above for registered letters and parcels.

The 'Receipt' part of the cheque payment slip shall be attached to the part of the order list remaining at the office.

In the part of the order form to be returned to the sending post office, at the bottom after the words 'The sender's clear claim', the words 'represented by the enclosed voucher number...' must be crossed out and in their place, in the empty space after the amount column, the words '*Auf Scheckkonto N r.... der kgl. ung. Postsparkasse in Budapest eingezahlt*' must be written in German.

PTRT 12, 31.03.1928: Opening of cash-on-delivery value boxes with the **Czech Republic and Slovakia**.

I hereby inform the offices that the mutual cash-on-delivery value box exchange with the Czech Republic and Slovakia has also been opened.

PTRT 14, 19.04.1928: Change in the maximum amount of money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders in traffic with **France, Monaco and Algiers**.

I inform the offices that the maximum amount of money orders and postal money collection orders from Hungary to France, Monaco and Algiers, and of cash-on-delivery items from France, Monaco and Algiers to Hungary, has been increased from the previous 1000 French *francs* to 5,000 French *francs* and in the opposite direction from the previous 320 *Pengő* to 1,200 *Pengő*.

PTRT 16, 27.04.1928: Change in the maximum amount of COD for COD parcels in traffic with **France, Monaco and Algiers**.

I inform the offices that, at the request of the (French postal administration), the maximum amount of COD for COD parcels from Hungary to France, Monaco and Algiers may not exceed 320 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction 1,000 French *francs*. However, the maximum amount of COD for COD letter-post items, valuables and valuable boxes remains 1,200 *Pengő* (or 5,000 French *francs*.)

PTRT 21, 14.05.1928: Transfer of COD and postal money collection order amounts to a postal current account opened in the country of destination in traffic with **Austria, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Sweden**.

With reference to Decree No. 4,578 published in PRTT 6 of 1928, I hereby inform the offices that, under the conditions stated in this Decree, in traffic with Austria, Luxembourg and Sweden, from 15 May of the current year, and in traffic with Czechoslovakia and Switzerland from 1 June of the current year, COD and postal money collection order amounts may also be transferred to a postal current account opened by the sender of COD items and postal money collection orders in the country of destination.

The settlement clause must be written in German for transactions with Austria and in French for transactions with the other listed countries as follows:

‘*A verser au compte courant postal No:(account number) à (place of the cheque office), en faveur de(name of the account holder) à (place of residence of the account holder).*’

For the sake of clarification, I would like to point out that in the listed countries, the post office deducts the following charges from the cash-on-delivery amounts for the settlement of cash-on-delivery amounts:

a) In Austria:

up to 25 <i>Schillinge</i> . . .	35 <i>groschen</i>
50 . . .	50
100 . . .	70
200 . . .	80
400 . . .	100
600 . . .	120
800 . . .	104
1000 . . .	160

If the sender has not attached a payment slip, the Austrian Post will deduct the 2 *groschen* due separately from the COD amount.

b) In the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Up to 200 Czech *Koruna*, 2 Czech *Koruna*,
Above 200 Czech *Koruna*, 50 *haler* for every 200 crowns.

c) In Switzerland.

The Post Office will deduct 15 *centimes* from the COD amount, and in addition to this fee, the account holder's account will be charged the following fees:

Up to 20 Swiss <i>francs</i>	5 <i>centimes</i> .
100	10
200	15

200 to 500 Swiss *francs*, for every 100 *francs* or fractions thereof, plus 5 *centimes*

Over 500 Swiss *francs*, for every 500 *francs* or fractions thereof, plus 10 *centimes*

d) In Sweden.

Up to 5 Swedish <i>Kronor</i>	30 <i>øre</i>
50	40
100	50
250	60
500	70
750	80
1000	90

e) In Luxembourg.

The fees have not yet been announced, so I will inform the offices later.

For postal money collection orders, the post office charges a collection fee for the installation from the amount remaining after deduction of the following, in Austria and the Czech Republic, the domestic money order fees shall be deducted, and in Sweden the following fees for transfers to a current account shall be deducted:

Up to 50 Swedish <i>Kronor</i>	10 <i>øre</i>
Over 50 Swedish <i>Kronor</i>	20 <i>øre</i>

In Switzerland, the account holder's account shall be debited with the same fees for transfers of money orders as for transfers of money orders on cash-on-delivery.

PTRT 26, 28.06.1928: Transfer of COD and postal money collection order amounts to a postal current account opened in the country of destination in the traffic with the **Free City of Danzig**.

With reference to Decree No. 4578 published in PTRT 6 of 1928, I hereby inform the offices that, under the conditions stated in this Decree, COD and postal money collection order amounts may be transferred to a postal current account opened in the country of destination by the sender of COD items and postal money collection orders in the traffic with the Free City of Danzig from 1 July of the current year.

For the purpose of clarification, I would like to note that in the Free City of Danzig, the post office deducts the following fees from the cash-on-delivery amounts for the deposit of cash-on-delivery amounts:

Up to 25 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	35 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>
25 to 100 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	50 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>
100—500 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	65 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>
Over 500 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	75 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>

In the case of orders, the post office deducts the regular fees for the payment card (*Zahlkarte*) in the Free City of Danzig from the amount remaining after deducting the collection fee, which are as follows:

Up to 25 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	10 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>
25 to 100 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	25 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>
100 to 500 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	40 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>
Over 500 Danzig <i>Gulden</i> :	50 Danzig <i>pfennig</i>

The offices should register this decree of mine in the in the above-mentioned decree, and in the Postal, Telegraphic, Telephone and Radio Tariffs on page 26, under the headings “Postal Orders” and on page 60, under the headings “Cash-on-delivery” after the last chapter.

At the same time, with reference to my decree No. 18,121 published in the 21st issue of the P. R. T. of the current year, I inform the offices that in **Luxembourg** the post office deducts the following fees from the cash-on-delivery amounts for the deposit of cash-on-delivery amounts:

Up to 500 Luxembourg <i>francs</i> ,	85 Luxembourg <i>cents</i> .
500 to 1,000 Luxembourg <i>francs</i> ,	110 Luxembourg <i>cents</i> .
Up to 1,000—10,000 Luxembourg <i>francs</i> ,	110 <i>cents</i> for the first 1,000 <i>francs</i> , and 10 <i>cents</i> for each additional 1,000 <i>francs</i> .

For the settlement of the postal money collection order amounts, the post office in Luxembourg collects the following domestic fees for the payment slip from the amount remaining after deducting the 75 *cents* collection fee:

Up to 500 Luxembourg <i>francs</i> :	25 Luxembourg <i>cents</i>
500 to 1000 Luxembourg <i>francs</i> :	50 Luxembourg <i>cents</i>
1,000 to 10,000 Luxembourg <i>francs</i> :	50 <i>cents</i> for the first 1,000 <i>francs</i> , plus 10 <i>cents</i> for every additional 1,000 <i>francs</i> .

PTRT 29, 26.07.1928: Transfer of cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order amounts to a postal current account opened in the country of destination in traffic with **Denmark and Italy**.

In accordance with Decree No. 4578 published in P. R. T. No. 6 of 1928, I hereby inform the offices that, in addition to the conditions set out in this Decree, in traffic with Denmark and Italy, from 1 August of the current year, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order amounts may also be transferred to a postal current account opened in the country of destination by the sender of COD items and postal money collection orders.

The settlement clause must be recorded in French as follows:

‘A verser au compte des cheques postaux No:(account number) à (location of the cheque office), en faveur de (name of the account holder) à(residence of the account holder).’

For information purposes, I would like to inform you that in the listed countries, the post office deducts the following fees from the cash-on-delivery amount for the deposit of cash-on-delivery amounts:

a) In Denmark:

25 cents for amounts up to 25 Danish *Kroner*,

30 cents for amounts between 25 and 100 Danish *Kroner*,

40 cents for amounts over 100 Danish *Kroner*.

If the sender has not attached a payment slip, the Danish post office will deduct the 2 cents due separately from the cash-on-delivery amount.

b) In Italy:

a fixed fee of 0.50 *Lira* for letters and 1.50 *Lira* for parcels, and in addition the following fees, which vary according to the amount of the cash-on-delivery:

up to 50 *Lira*: 15 centesimi,

over 50 *Lira* up to 100 *Lira*: 20 centesimi,

over 100 *Lira* up to 500 *Lira*: 40 centesimi,

over 500 *Lira* up to 1000 *Lira*: 60 centesimi.

In rural areas, transfers are made without a fee.

Neither the Danish nor the Italian postal administration has announced the fees charged for the settlement of the amount of the postal money collection orders, and I will inform the offices about them later.

PTRT 32, 29.08.1928: Transfer of COD amounts to a postal current account opened in the country of destination in traffic with the **Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia**.

Starting from 1 September of the current year, COD registered letter mail items and COD parcels may be exchanged with the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, but only on the condition that the sender requests the transfer of the COD amount of these items to his postal current account opened in the country of destination.

The maximum amount of COD to be transferred for the listed items from Hungary to the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia is 5000 *Dinars*. In the opposite direction, 1,200 *Pengő*.

The installation clause must be recorded in French on the item or on the delivery note in the following manner:

‘Remboursement 100 cents Dinars. A verser au compte courant postal No (account number) à (location of the S. H. S. postal savings bank or branch), en faveur de (name of the account holder), à (place of residence of the account holder).’

Otherwise, the provisions of Decree No. 4.578 published in the 6th issue of the P. R. T. of the current year shall be followed with the difference that a form for the purposes of the transfer need not be attached to items sent from Hungary to the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, because the destination post office in the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia will transfer the cash-on-delivery amount to the account holder it has designated. shall be transferred to the specified current account by a postal order issued. In the opposite direction, however, senders may attach a postal savings bank payment form used in the domestic circulation of the Hungarian Post.

For information purposes, I hereby inform you that for the settlement of cash-on-delivery amounts, the post office in the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia deducts the following fees from the cash-on-delivery amount:

25 para for the order form used for the transfer, a fixed fee of 1 *Dinar* and the following fees varying according to the amount of the cash-on-delivery:

Up to	25 <i>Dinar</i>	1.00 <i>Dinar</i>
	50	1.50
	100	2.00
	300	3.00

500	4.00
1,000	5.00
2,000	6.00
3,000	7.00
4,000	9.00
5,000	12.00

In order to avoid misunderstandings, I emphasize once again that regular COD traffic is not opened with the Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia and only the listed COD items may be sent there, the COD amount of which is transferred by the sender to a postal current account opened in the country of destination.

At the same time, with reference to the P. R. T. of the current year In accordance with my decree No. 27,484 published in issue 29, I hereby inform the offices that in **Denmark** the post office will deduct from the amount remaining after deducting the collection fee and, if applicable, the financial stamp fee, the 2 *cents* for the payment slip and, in addition, the following fees, which vary depending on the amount of the order:

Up to 25 Danish *Kroner* 5 *cents*
Over 25 Danish *Kroner* up to 100 Danish *Kroner*.10 *cents*
Each additional 100 *Kroner*.....10 *cents*

PTRT 34, 17.09.1928: Transfer of COD and postal money collection order amounts to a postal current account opened in the country of destination in traffic with the **Netherlands**.

With reference to Decree No. 4,578 published in P. R. T. No. 6 of 1928, I hereby inform the offices that, under the conditions set out in this Decree, from 15 September of the current year, COD and postal money collection order amounts may also be transferred to a postal current account opened in the country of destination by the sender of COD items and postal money collection orders.

The settlement clause must be recorded in French as follows:

‘*Remboursement 100 fr. n. A verser au compte des chèques postaux No :.....(account number), à ---- (place of the cheque office), en faveur de(name of the account holder), à (place of residence of the account holder)*’.

For the purpose of clarification, I would like to inform you that in the Netherlands, for the deposit of cash-on-delivery amounts, the post office deducts a cash-on-delivery fee of 0.075 Dutch *Guilders* and a transfer fee of 0.005 Dutch *Guilders* from the cash-on-delivery amount.

For the deposit of the amount of the postal money collection orders, a transfer fee of 0.05 *Guilder* is deducted, which replaces the money order fee.

PTRT 35, 26.09.1928: Opening of postal money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic with **Morocco** (except the Spanish zone).

Starting from October 1 of the current year, ordinary postal money orders, telegraphic money orders, cash-on-delivery letters, valuable letters, valuable boxes and parcel post, as well as postal money collection order traffic with Morocco (except the Spanish zone), will be opened in both directions.

The amounts on the money orders must be expressed in French *francs*.

The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to Morocco (except the Spanish zone) with a money order is 5,000 French *francs*, and in the opposite direction 1,200 *Pengő*. The maximum amount of postal money collection orders is the same.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery of cash-on-delivery letter mail items, valuable letters and valuable boxes that can be sent from Hungary to Morocco (except the Spanish zone) is 1,200 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction 5,000 French *francs*. However, the maximum amount for COD of parcels is only 320 *Pengő* or 1,000 French *francs*.

Ordinary and telegraphic postal orders and cover sheets for Morocco (except the Spanish zone) must be addressed directly to the office of destination.

The listed items can be sent to all post offices in Morocco (except the Spanish zone).

Express delivery cannot be requested.

PTRT 37, 11.10.1928: Arrangement of cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with **Greece**.

Cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Greece will open from October 15, 1928.

All Hungarian post offices can participate in this traffic, but in Greece, at this time, only the following post offices can accept cash-on-delivery parcels:

Alexandropolis, Athinai, Calamai, Chalkis, Chania, Chios, Comotini, Drama, Joannina, Iraklion (Czète), Kerkyra, Kosani, Lamia, Larissa, Messolongion, Mytilini, Nafplion, Patrai, Pireefs, Prebeza, Rethymnos, Samos, Sparti, Syros, Thessaloniki, Tripolis, Volos and Zakynthos.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery in both directions is 7,000 *Drachma*. The amount expressed in drachmas must be indicated in French on the delivery note and on the voucher and paid in *Pengő*.

The conversion of cash-on-delivery orders arriving in Hungary from Greece into *Pengő* is carried out by the exchange office. For this purpose, the Greek administration shall forward the orders to the said office, which shall convert the drachma amount transferred into *Pengő* at the rate published in the money column of the official foreign exchange rate table established by the Budapest Commodity and Stock Exchange on the day preceding the conversion (last rate) and shall write the converted amount in red ink on the heading of the order. The office of destination shall pay this amount to the addressee.

If any of the cash-on-delivery orders referred to above were to arrive directly at the post office of destination, bypassing the exchange office, this office shall immediately send the order in an envelope to the exchange office for conversion.

PTRT 9, 23.03.1929: Arrangement of cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with **Egypt**.

Cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Egypt opened on 1 March of the current year. All Hungarian post offices can participate in this traffic, but cash-on-delivery parcels to Egypt can only be picked up at those post offices that also participate in ordinary money order traffic. The list of these offices is listed in the statement at the end of Decree No. 40.701 published in P. R. T. No. 41 of 1928.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery in both directions is 40 British pounds.

The amount expressed in British pounds must be indicated in French on the consignment note and money order and paid in *Pengő*.

The money order exchange office converts money orders and money orders arriving in Hungary from Egypt into *Pengő*. For this purpose, the Egyptian postal administration shall forward cash-on-delivery orders, just like ordinary money orders, to this office, which shall convert the amount transferred into *Pengő* in the manner prescribed in the above-cited decree published in the PTRT.

If a cash-on-delivery order sent from Egypt to Hungary should arrive directly at the post office of destination, bypassing the money order exchange office, this office shall immediately send the cash-on-delivery order in a sealed envelope to the money order exchange office of the Royal Hungarian Post for conversion.

PTRT 26, 11.07.1929: Extension of the ordinary postal money order and cash-on-delivery parcel service with **Egypt to Sudan**.

From 15 July of the current year, ordinary postal money orders may be exchanged with the Sudanese post offices listed in the list at the end of this decree, in addition to the conditions and fees prescribed for international traffic. Also, from 15 July of the current year, cash-on-delivery parcel service will be opened with Sudan, in which service all the Sudanese post offices listed on pages 214 and 215 of the parcel tariff will participate. The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order is 40 pounds sterling in both directions, but the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery per parcel in both directions is only 20 pounds sterling.

Followed by: PTRT 38, 26.09.1929: Correction.

In the heading of the Statement at the end of the Decree No. 15.476 entitled 'Extension of the ordinary postal money order and cash-on-delivery parcel circulation arranged with Egypt to Sudan', published in the 26th issue of the PTRT, the words 'and cash-on-delivery parcel' shall be deleted. The correct text of the heading shall therefore be as follows: 'Statement of the post offices participating in the ordinary postal money order circulation in Sudan.'

PTRT 27, 18.07.1929: Greek post offices participating in the cash-on-delivery parcel circulation.

With reference to Decree No. 37.479 of the PTRT No. 37 of 1928, I hereby inform the post offices that, as of August 1 of the current year, cash-on-delivery parcels to **Greece** may be collected at the following post offices: (~50 named post offices)

PTRT 48, 20.12.1929: Arrangement of ordinary postal money order circulation with **Poland**.

Ordinary postal money order circulation with Poland will be opened from January 1, 1930.

The maximum amount that can be sent with a money order from Hungary to Poland is 1,000 *Zloty*, and in the opposite direction 650 *Pengő*.

Ordinary postal money orders can be sent to any post office in Poland and can also be posted at any post office.

Express delivery and payment notification can be requested.

Telegraphic money order circulation, as well as cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order circulation with Poland are still suspended for the time being.

PTRT 48, 20.12.1929: Parcel delivery to Spain.

2. I also inform the offices that the Swiss administration will also provide a cash-on-delivery service for parcels sent to Spain via the company '*Messageries Anglo-Suisses*' in the direction indicated on page 131 of the parcel tariff under [II]. The cash-on-delivery amount must be expressed in *Pengő*, the maximum allowable amount being 1200 *Pengő*, and it must be indicated on the delivery note as if the parcel were addressed to Switzerland. The returned cash-on-delivery orders will therefore be received by the Swiss office concerned and sent to the place of dispatch of the parcel.

PTRT 48, 20.12.1929: Parcels to Canada.

I hereby inform the offices that the '*Messageries Anglo-Suisses*' shipping company has changed the rates for parcels to Canada.

The offices should paste the attached cover sheet in place of the data under 'Canada, IV' on pages 92-94 of the Parcel Rates. I note that for parcels sent to Canada by M. A. S. — as for those to Spain under the above-mentioned regulation No. 48.100 — the Swiss postal administration undertakes to provide the cash-on-delivery service. The returned cash-on-delivery orders will therefore be collected by the Swiss office concerned and sent to the place of dispatch of the parcel.

PTRT 3, 17.01.1930: Cash-on-delivery parcel traffic with Great Britain via the *Agence Continentale et Anglaise* transport company.

In connection with the regulation No. 49.236 published in the 52nd issue of the Postal Regulations of 1927, I hereby announce and order the following regarding the handling of parcels with cash-on-delivery from Great Britain in the parcel traffic maintained between Great Britain and Hungary via the transport company '*Agence Continentale et Anglaise*' (abbreviated as 'A .C. A.', English title: 'Continental Express Ltd.'): Cash-on-delivery parcels delivered to Hungary via the company are generally handled at the Basel 17 office; exceptionally, however, they may also be posted at the Aachen or Köln-Deutz offices in Germany. In order to exclude the Swiss and German administrations from the COD procedure and thus avoid multiple recalculations of the COD amount, these administrations will treat the parcels as non-COD. The company will indicate the COD nature of the parcels by means of a 'UV' sticker affixed to the parcel. Furthermore, the company will send a daily list of COD parcels forwarded to Hungary to Budapest Post Office No. 78. On the basis of this list, Budapest Exchange Office No. 78 and, for parcels destined for Budapest and the places under the customs brokerage of Budapest and Budapest Post Office No. 70. Office No. 70 will issue a COD form on the old-style international money order form, which has been withdrawn from circulation. The COD amount stated in English pounds on the form by the company in the list will be written in *Pengő* by the two offices issuing the form.

Upon arrival, the relevant office shall also affix the Hungarian COD sticker (forms 2 and 3) to the parcels and delivery notes and shall indicate the COD amount in *Pengő* value and number at the top of the delivery note and on the parcel.

The COD slips belonging to the parcels shall be issued to the address of the money order exchange office of the Hungarian Royal Mail. Upon delivery, the destination post offices shall collect the *Pengő* amount indicated on the parcel, the delivery note and the COD slip from the addressee of the parcel and shall forward the postal money order duly accounted for in the foreign money order payment journal among the other money orders to the address of the money order exchange office.

The COD slip belonging to undeliverable COD items returned to the sender shall be issued by the destination office in accordance with Section 63 of the Hungarian Postal Code. In accordance with point 5, paragraph 6, he crosses it out with a strong pen, but leaves the sheet next to the consignment note.

The exchange office separates the cash-on-delivery sheet from the consignment note.

The settlement with the company is carried out by the exchange office.

Otherwise, the procedure is the same as for other cash-on-delivery parcels.

The part of the above-quoted regulation concerning the handling of cash-on-delivery parcels originating in Great Britain is amended in accordance with the above.

This regulation of mine comes into force on January 15, 1930.

PTRT 4, 21.02.1930: Increasing the amount of cash-on-delivery for parcels sent to France, Monaco and Algiers.

I am increasing the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for parcels sent from Hungary to France, Monaco and Algiers from the previous 320 *Pengő* to 1,200 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction from the previous 1000 French *francs* to 5000 French *francs*.

PTRT 7, 15.02.1930: Arrangements for the circulation of postal orders and COD mail with the **Vatican City State**.

The circulation of ordinary and telegraphic postal orders and COD mail with the Vatican City State has been opened. The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to the Vatican City State with a single money order is 1,000 *Lira*, and in the opposite direction 300 *Pengő*.

However, the maximum amount of COD mail sent from Hungary to the Vatican City State is 300 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction 1,000 *Lira*.

Express delivery and payment notification can be requested.

Inquiries should be sent to the following address: '*Bureau des Postes Cité du Vatican*.'

The circulation of value letters and ordinary and COD packages is still suspended for the time being.

PTRT 17, 01.05.1930: Establishment of cash-on-delivery mail and parcel post between **Albania** and Hungary.

From May 1, 1930, cash-on-delivery mail, cash-on-delivery value letters and value boxes, and cash-on-delivery parcels will be opened between Albania and Hungary.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery in both directions is 100 US dollars.

Cash-on-delivery mail, just like ordinary postal orders, can only be sent to the following post offices in Albania: Berat, Bilisht, Durrës (Durazzo), Delvinë, Elbasan, Fierë, Gjinokastër (Argirokastra), Himarë, Krujë, Kolonjë, Kukës, Kavajë, Klisyrë, Korgë, Leskovik, Lesh (Alessio), Lushnjë, Peshkopië, Permet, Pogradec, Shkodër (Scutari), Shijak, Sarandë (Santi Quaranta), Tepelenë, Tiranë, Vlonë (Valona).

The cash-on-delivery orders for COD items from Albania to Hungary must be addressed to the Budapest 72 post office, which will send them in a sealed envelope to the Albanian exchange office at the following address: '*Au Bureau de Contrôle auprès de la Direction Générale des Postes et des Télégraphes à Tirana*'.

The telegraphic order and postal money collection order traffic is still suspended.

The offices shall register this decree of mine with Decree No. 38,042 published in PRTT No. 44 of 1926, and in the table entitled 'Cash-on-delivery traffic with the following countries' on page 40 of the Abstract of Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Tariffs, the words 'Yes' shall be written for Albania in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5, and the words '100 dollars' in columns 6 and 7.

PTRT 17, 01.05.1930: Increase in the amount of money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders in traffic with **Czechoslovakia**.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for ordinary and telegraphic postal orders, postal money collection orders from Hungary to Czechoslovakia, and for registered mail, cash-on-delivery certificates, valuable boxes and parcels from Czechoslovakia to Hungary, is increased from the previous 3,000 Czech *Koruna* to 5,000 Czech *Koruna*, and in the opposite direction from the previous 480 *Pengő* to 800 *Pengő*.

The offices should register this change in the P. R. T. No. 30,527, published in the 72nd issue of 1924. In the decree, on pages 33, 40 and 44 of the Abstract Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Tariff Schedule, in the tables entitled 'Postal order traffic abroad', 'Cash-on-delivery traffic with the following countries:' and 'Postal money collection order traffic with the following countries', instead of 3,000 Czech *Koruna* registered with Czechoslovakia, 5,000 Czech *Koruna* should be entered, and instead of 480 *P* registered there, 800 *Pengő* should be entered.

PTRT 28, 20.06.1930: Raising the amount of ordinary and telegraphic money orders in trade with **Italy**.

The maximum amount of ordinary and telegraphic money orders addressed from Hungary to Italy is raised from the previous 1,000 *Lira* to 2,000 *Lira* as of June 20, 1930.

Accordingly, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery of items addressed from Italy to Hungary is now also 2,000 *Lira*.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery of ordinary and telegraphic money orders addressed from Italy to Hungary, as well as of cash-on-delivery items addressed from Hungary to Italy, will remain 300 *Pengő*.

PTRT 28, 20.06.1930: Arrangement of ordinary postal money orders and cash-on-delivery with **Yugoslavia**.

From July 1, 1930, ordinary postal money orders, cash-on-delivery letters and parcels, and cash-on-delivery insured letters and value boxes will be opened with Yugoslavia in both directions.

The amount of money orders and cash-on-delivery must be expressed in French in both directions. The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to Yugoslavia with a money order is 3,000 *Dinars*, and in the opposite direction 300 *Pengő*.

Accordingly, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery of cash-on-delivery items that can be sent from Hungary to Yugoslavia is 300 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction 3,000 *Dinars*.

Express delivery and payment notification can be requested.

Telegraphic money orders, postal money collection orders and fee lists cannot be sent from Hungary to Yugoslavia for the time being, nor from there to Yugoslavia.

PTRT 29, 25.06.1930: Introduction of the cash-on-delivery service for parcels sent to **Great Britain** and from there to Hungary via the British postal administration.

From July 16 of the current year, parcels sent to Great Britain and from Hungary via the British postal administration may be charged with cash-on-delivery. The maximum amount of the cash-on-delivery is the same as the maximum amount of money orders that can be sent to the country receiving the parcel, *i.e.* 40 British pounds or 1,150 *Pengő*.

Hungarian offices collect the same cash-on-delivery fees for such parcels as for other cash-on-delivery parcels exchanged in circulation. Great Britain collects a cash-on-delivery commission of 2½ pence per pound or fraction of the cash-on-delivery amount from the sender for each pound or fraction of the cash-on-delivery amount, and a surcharge of 2 pence per parcel, and a surcharge of 4 pence per parcel from the addressees for cash-on-delivery packages delivered there.

Cancellation or delivery of the cash-on-delivery cannot be requested for these packages.

Hungarian senders use regular cash-on-delivery notes for cash-on-delivery packages. The delivery notes and cash-on-delivery notes of English packages are not made in one piece, unlike the Hungarian ones.

The delivery notes are marked with an orange cash-on-delivery label by the post offices of both administrations. On the delivery note of English packages, the cash-on-delivery amount is indicated after the words ‘Cash-on-delivery, Trade charge, *Montant du remboursement*’, in pounds £, shillings (s) and pence (d), *e.g.* £5 16s 10d.

The words ‘Not negotiable’ printed across the space for the addressee's name on the English COD note refer to the special procedure of the English COD service, *i.e.* that these COD notes are paid by the English post office through banks. This is of no interest to Hungarian post offices and I only mention it so that the Hungarian post offices do not consider these COD notes invalid as a result of the remark.

The COD amount of parcels originating from Great Britain, expressed in English currency, is converted by the offices according to the key used for postal orders to Great Britain valid on that day. After delivery, the COD note attached to the delivery note must be duly completed and — as in other international traffic — must be settled. The COD note is then — unlike money orders to England — should not be addressed to the *m. kir* Royal Mail Money Order Exchange Office, but should be placed in an envelope and sent to the following address: Controller Money Order Department, London.

In the opposite direction, the English postal administration sends the COD forms to the Royal Hungarian Mail Money Order Exchange Office, which forwards them to their destination.

PTRT 34, 25.07.1930: Issue of money orders and cash-on-delivery orders exchanged with **Greece** in American dollars instead of *Drachmas*.

In both directions of ordinary postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels with Greece, the amounts of money orders and cash-on-delivery orders shall be issued in American dollars instead of *Drachmas*, starting from August 1, 1930. The maximum amount in both directions is \$100.

Money orders arriving in Hungary from Greece will continue to be converted by the money order exchange office, but money orders destined for Greece must be forwarded to Budapest Post Office No. 72 in a sealed envelope for conversion to the following address: ‘*Au Ministère des Communications, Division des Mandats de poste à Athènes.*’ The offices shall record this regulation in the statement entitled ‘Postal Order Traffic Abroad’ on page 35 of the Abstract Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Tariff Schedule and in the statement entitled ‘Cash-on-delivery Traffic with the Following Countries’ on page 40, so that in columns 2, 3 and 4, and in columns 6 and 7, the entry ‘*Drachma* (1 *Drachma* = 100 *lepta*)’ is corrected to ‘dollar (\$) 1 dollar = 100 cents’, and in the other mentioned columns the entry ‘7,000 *Drachma*’ is corrected to ‘100 dollars’.

PTRT 38, 23.08.1930: Cash-on-delivery value letters, valuable boxes and parcels with the **Vatican City State**.

Starting from September of the current year, cash-on-delivery value letters, valuable boxes and parcels with the Vatican City State will be opened.

The maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for cash-on-delivery items that can be sent from Hungary to the Vatican City State is 300 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction it is 2,000 *Lira*.

PTRT 61, 31.12.1930: In trade with **Finland**, the amounts of money orders and cash-on-delivery shall be expressed in the currency of the country of destination and the telegraphic money order and postal money collection order traffic shall be arranged.

As of January 1, 1931, the amounts of money orders from Hungary to Finland and the amounts of cash-on-delivery items from Finland to Hungary shall not be expressed in American dollars, but in Finnish *Marka* and *penni*, and the amounts of money orders from Finland to Hungary and the amounts of cash-on-delivery items from Hungary to Finland shall be expressed in *Pengő* and *fillér*.

The exchange rate for money orders of the Finnish *Marka* will be included in the Budapest Central Telegraph Office's circulars from the indicated date.

The maximum amount that can be sent from Hungary to Finland by a money order and collected by a postal order is 7,600 Finnish *Marka*. In the opposite direction, the maximum amount is 1,100 *Pengő*.

Accordingly, the maximum amount for COD items from Hungary to Finland is 1,100 *Pengő*,

and in the opposite direction, 7,600 Finnish *Marka*. The money orders must be addressed and directed directly to the destination post offices.

Starting from 1 January 1931, mutual telegraphic money orders and postal money collection order transactions will be opened in trade with Finland. The maximum amount that can be sent by telegraphic money order and collected by postal money collection order is the same as the maximum amount that can be sent by ordinary money order.

PTRT 61, 31.12.1930: Arrangement of the circulation of cash-on-delivery letter mail items, as well as cash-on-delivery value letters and parcels with **Romania**.

Starting from January 1, 1931, the mutual exchange of cash-on-delivery letter mail items, as well as cash-on-delivery value letters and parcels with Romania will be opened. The highest amount of the cash-on-delivery is equal to the highest amount of the postal money orders to the country receiving the items.

Accordingly, the highest amount of the cash-on-delivery of the listed cash-on-delivery items from Hungary to Romania is 280 *Pengő*, and in the opposite direction it is 10,000 *Lei*. The transfer of the collected cash-on-delivery amounts to a postal current account is not allowed.

PTRT 8, 19.02.1931: Raising the maximum amount of ordinary money orders, postal money collection orders and cash-on-delivery in transactions with **Romania**,

The maximum amount that can be sent from Romania to Hungary by money order and collected by postal money collection order is raised from the previous 280 *P* to 340 *P*, starting from March 1, 1931. Accordingly, the maximum amount of cash-on-delivery of cash-on-delivery items addressed from Hungary to Romania is now also 340 *P*.

The maximum amount of ordinary money orders and postal money collection money orders addressed from Hungary to Romania, as well as of cash-on-delivery items addressed from Romania to Hungary, will continue to remain 10,000 *Lei*.

Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Romania.

PTRT 39, 01.09.1931: Restrictions on the circulation of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders from abroad.

In agreement with the Minister of Finance and the Hungarian National Bank, the following restrictions shall come into force on the basis of Government Decree No. 4,500 of 1931 (1st of the P. R. T. No. 36 of 1931) as regards postal traffic:

According to Section 1 of Government Decree No. 4,500 of 1931, it is prohibited without the permission of the Hungarian National Bank:

- a) to offer *Pengő* abroad or to transfer it abroad;
- b) to take out a loan from a foreigner, whether in *Pengő* value or in foreign value, or to open such a loan for a foreigner;
- c) to pay in *Pengő*, credit it or transfer it to a foreigner.

According to this decree, prior permission from the National Bank of Hungary is required for payments to foreign senders based on registered mail, value letters and value boxes, postal parcels of value and postal money collection orders.

Such permission from the National Bank of Hungary is not required for cash-on-delivery amounts not exceeding 25 *Pengő* in letter mail, and in the case of cash-on-delivery in the case of insured letters and value boxes, and 50 *Pengő* in the case of postal parcels of value or their equivalent in foreign payment instruments.

Regardless of the value to be collected, prior permission from the National Bank is required in all cases for postal money collection orders. Therefore, cash-on-delivery postal items exceeding the above-mentioned value limits may only be processed or delivered upon submission of prior permission from the National Bank of Hungary.

This provision does not apply to postal items with cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders that were sent to Hungary up to and including 31 August 1931. In the event of presentation of a permit from the Hungarian National Bank, the customs office must - in order to prevent possible abuse - verify whether the value of the item in question actually corresponds to the cash-on-delivery amount indicated in the permit.

The customs office must proceed similarly in the event of suspicion in the case of parcels that can be cash-on-delivery without a permit as stated above.

The certificate or permit of the Hungarian National Bank is not required in the following cases: for the export of monetary value sent directly or for personal purposes by the head of state, foreign heads of state and members of diplomatic missions of foreign states.

In order to implement this provision, by amending the provisions of Decrees No. 90.901/4 and No. II. 90.901 '4 published in P. R. T. issues 36 and 37 of the current year, I order the following in postal management:

1. Limits of cash-on-delivery amounts

The limits set in foreign currencies used in cash-on-delivery for letter post value letters and value box items of 25 *Pengő* and for parcel items of 50 *Pengő* are shown in the following table:

Currency:	Letter post, insured letter, insured box	Parcel
British pound	—	2
Belgian <i>franc</i>	33	65
Czech <i>koruna</i>	150	300
Danish <i>forint</i>	32	64
Danish <i>krone</i>	17	34
Yugoslav <i>dinar</i>	250	500
US dollar	4.50	9
Finnish <i>mark</i>	175	350
French <i>franc</i>	115	230
Dutch <i>guilder</i>	11	22
Estonian <i>kroon</i>	35	70
Romanian <i>lei</i>	700	1400
Italian <i>lire</i>	85	170
Luxembourg <i>franc</i>	150	300
German <i>mark</i>	20	40
Norwegian <i>krone</i>	17	34
Spanish <i>peseta</i>	—	90
Austrian <i>schilling</i>	32	64
Swiss <i>franc</i>	23	45
Swedish <i>krona</i>	17	34

Cash-on-delivery items for amounts higher than those indicated in the table above and sent abroad since September 1, 1931 are therefore those that the regulation refers to as requiring a permit below.

PTRT 45, 10.10.1931: Temporary cessation of money order circulation originating from **Austria**.

The Austrian postal administration has temporarily ceased money order circulation to Hungary, with the exception of official money orders, as of October 7, 1931.

Austrian money orders sent from that date onwards can therefore no longer be paid. However, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order circulation will remain unchanged.

PTRT 45, 10.10.1931: Suspension of money order circulation originating from **Greece**.

The Greek administration has temporarily suspended money order circulation to Hungary as of October 1st of the current year. Until further notice, money orders sent in Greece after that date cannot be paid out, and parcels to Greece cannot be sent cash-on-delivery.

PTRT 46, 14.10.1931: Temporary cessation of registered letters with cash-on-delivery, cash-on-delivery insured letters and insured boxes, and postal money collection order traffic between Hungary and **Austria**.

At the request of the Austrian postal administration, mutual registered letters with cash-on-delivery, cash-on-delivery insured letters and insured boxes, and postal money collection order traffic between Hungary and Austria will be temporarily ceased from October 12, 1931. Such items sent up to and including October 11 can still be delivered without hindrance.

PTRT 46, 14.10.1931: Permits required for the delivery of COD items from abroad.

In the future, the *Magyar Nemzeti Bank* will attach the permit required for the delivery of COD items (postal orders) from abroad with a company signature to the notice in which the delivering (customs broker) post office notifies the recipient of the arrival of their item and invites them to submit the permit.

Therefore, the delivery of items will henceforth be based on the permits issued in this way by the *Magyar Nemzeti Bank*. The further handling of the withdrawn permits will not change.

For the delivery of COD items, post offices will temporarily also accept permits issued by the *Magyar Nemzeti Bank* on the white application form 'Foreign payment instruments' for the delivery of COD items. However, the permits issued on the blue application form for 'Foreign Goods Credit' do not give any authorisation to deliver COD shipments. Therefore, offices are not allowed to deliver on their basis.

PTRT 48, 31.10.1931: Termination of cash-on-delivery parcels to Austria.

In connection with the decrees Nos. 95.650 and 96.020 published in the 45th and 46th issues of the PTRT of the current year, I inform the offices that, following a request from the Austrian postal administration, I have ceased the collection of cash-on-delivery parcels sent in Hungary and destined for Austria as of October 20 of the current year. However, cash-on-delivery parcels originating from Austria can still be delivered in the same manner as before.

PTRT 48, 31.10.1931: Reduction of the maximum amount of COD items and postal money collection orders to Germany.

At the request of the German administration, I am reducing the maximum amount of COD items (letters and parcels) and postal money collection orders sent in Hungary and destined for Germany from the previous 1,200 *P* to 300 *P*, and from 800 *M* to 200 *M*.

This restriction does not apply to COD items and postal money collection orders originating in Hungary that are transferred to an authorized checking account in Germany, as well as COD items and postal orders originating in Germany, for which the maximum remains 800 *M* and 1,200 *P*, respectively.

PTRT 49, 06.11.1931: Issuance of postal money orders from Hungary to **Danzig** in US dollars.

Postal money orders from Hungary to Danzig and the cash-on-delivery amounts of COD items sent in Danzig to Hungary shall henceforth be issued in US dollars. The maximum amount that may be sent with one order is set at 100 US dollars.

Exceptions are those COD items sent in Danzig to Hungary, for which the COD amount is to be transferred to a Hungarian postal savings bank cheque account, for which the previous rules remain in force.

Postal orders from Danzig to Hungary and the COD amounts of COD items sent to Danzig in Hungary shall continue to be issued in *Pengő*, and the maximum amount for these orders shall remain unchanged at 800 *P*.

Postal orders from Hungary to Danzig must henceforth be issued in Danzig *Gulden*, but in the opposite direction, *i.e.*, the amount of postal orders from Danzig to Hungary expressed in *Pengő* must be converted into US dollars instead of Danzig forints.

In this regard, I am reducing the maximum amount of postal money collection orders sent from Danzig to Hungary from the previous 800 *Pengő* to the equivalent of 100 dollars, 550 *Pengő*.

Ordinary money orders to Danzig must be forwarded in an envelope marked '*An das Postanweisungsamt in Danzig*', while telegraphic money orders must be sent directly to the destination offices, as before. I note that the restrictive provisions recently introduced in money order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order circulation remain in force.

PTRT 49, 06.11.1931: Temporary suspension of postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels between **Egypt** and Hungary.

The Egyptian postal administration has temporarily suspended postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels between Egypt and Hungary. Therefore, cash-on-delivery parcels to Egypt cannot be sent from now on, and postal money orders and cash-on-delivery parcels sent in Egypt after October 17, 2015, cannot be delivered or paid.

PTRT 51, 16.11.1931: Increasing the amount of money orders and cash-on-delivery orders in transactions with Yugoslavia.

Starting from November 1, 1931, I will increase the maximum amount of money orders and cash-on-delivery orders between Hungary and Yugoslavia from the current 3,000 *Dinars* to 5,000 *Dinars*, or from 300 *P* to 500 *P*.

PTRT 52, 22.11.1931: New regulations for the transport of goods, other property and valuables abroad.

4.500/M published in the Budapest Gazette, issue 179 of 1931. According to Section 3 of Government Decree No. E. (see Decree No. 90.901/4 of the P. R. T. No. 36 of 1931) anyone who exports goods or other property worth more than 300 *Pengő* from the territory of the country was obliged to immediately deliver the value thereof to the Hungarian National Bank in foreign currency, against the consideration to be paid in *Pengő*, or to undertake in writing to the Hungarian National Bank to deliver the value of the goods or other property in foreign currency to the Hungarian National Bank immediately after receipt, but at the latest within the time set by the Hungarian National Bank after hearing the party, against the consideration to be paid in *Pengő*.

This provision was amended by a new government decree so that, starting from November 22, 1931, the obligation to deliver export currency was imposed on the sender of the consignments regardless of the value of the goods.

For the purpose of implementing this new provision — taking into account the provisions of Decree No. 90.936/4 of the PTRT of 1931, No. 36, I hereby regulate the acceptance and handling of consignments containing goods or other property as follows from November 22, 1931:

I. Parcels

1. Until further notice, postal parcels destined for abroad in places where treasury post offices also operate may generally only be accepted by treasury offices, and exceptionally by postmaster offices that receive permission from the Directorate for this purpose. The Directorate may grant such permission only to postmaster offices at which a company has already regularly delivered postal parcels destined for abroad. The Directorates shall take immediate action to designate these offices.

In places where there are no treasury post offices, the collection of parcels destined for abroad shall continue to be carried out by the postmaster's office or offices operating there.

2. The previous procedure for the posting of parcels containing goods or other property worth more than 300 *Pengő* abroad, according to which the post offices did not require the measures to be attached to the certificate issued by the Hungarian National Bank certifying the fulfillment of this obligation, — the posting abroad, shall be amended so that from now on, for parcels containing goods or other property worth more than 300 *Pengő*, the senders must obtain the certificate from the Hungarian National Bank in advance and attach it to the consignment note under the last customs declaration when posting the parcel.
3. For parcels sent abroad containing goods or other property worth not exceeding 300 *Pengő*, the senders do not submit the mandatory declaration on the provision of export currency to the Hungarian National Bank and thus do not receive a certificate there. Instead, the mandatory declaration in question, issued by them and duly signed (after accurately recording their place of residence or, in the case of companies and enterprises, their location and office) is attached in two copies to the parcel's delivery note. The violet-coloured forms used for making the declaration and prepared for this purpose by the Hungarian National Bank are made available to the senders free of charge by the post offices.

The receiving post office is obliged to check that the attached declarations contain the same signatory as the sender of the parcel according to the delivery note, and that in the case of a signature that is difficult to read, the name (company, etc.) of the person signing the declaration is written legibly and the exact home address is also indicated.

The authenticity and legality of the signatures are not subject to review by the receiving post office.

On both copies of the duly completed declaration, the receiver shall enter the parcel number in the space provided and shall apply the post office's stamp. He shall then return one copy to the party and attach the other copy to the consignment note.

I would like to note that there is no separate space designated for recording the parcel number on the copy to be returned to the sender. This information shall be written in the lower left corner next to the postmark.

In addition to the mandatory declaration, the sender shall also attach a copy of the invoice for the goods or property sent, or another list indicating the value of the goods, to the consignment notes for such parcels.

4. I emphasize that in the cases discussed in points 2 and 3, when determining the value of the goods sent in the parcel, the real value of the goods or other property is considered, and not the value declared on the parcel for the purpose of the post office's liability for damages. When determining the real value, the post office accepts the party's statement. The authenticity of the values given by the sender is checked by the main customs offices during export customs clearance.

5. It is not necessary to attach a certificate from the Hungarian National Bank or to issue a mandatory declaration for parcels not exceeding 300 *Pengő*: for postal parcels sent abroad by the head of state, foreign heads of state, and members of diplomatic missions of foreign states directly or for their personal purposes, regardless of the value of the goods.

PTRT 52, 22.11.1931: Cessation of the circulation of COD items and postal orders from abroad

By amending Decree No. 92.456/4. issued in connection with Government Decree No. 4.500/M. E. of 1931 on the restriction of the export of valuables and published in the 39th issue of the P. R. T. of the current year, I hereby cease the circulation of COD items and postal orders from abroad until further notice. Such items sent up to and including November 21 of the current year can still be delivered, subject to the existing restrictions. This decree does not affect COD items and postal orders sent in Hungary and destined for abroad, so such items can continue to be received.

PTRT 53, 27.11.1931: Supplement to the provisions issued regarding the new regulation of the transport of goods, other assets and valuables abroad.

In addition to the decree titled 'New regulations on the transport of goods, other property and valuables abroad' published in the PRT 52 of 1931, I hereby announce the following:

1. The date of entry into force of the decree is November 24, 1931, instead of November 22, 1931.
2. The following additions should be noted in point 3 of the decree:

If a sender sends goods in several packages or letter-post items on the same day, either with a common consignment note to the same address or to different addresses and destinations, the goods or property sent in all such items sent by him on that day shall not be assessed individually, but collectively, in terms of value, for the purpose of the 300 *Pengő* value limit. If the value calculated in this way exceeds 300 *Pengő*, the senders shall be liable for the individual A certificate to be obtained from the Hungarian National Bank must be attached to consignment notes and letter mail items instead of the mandatory violet declaration, even if the value of the goods and property in each package is less than 300 *Pengő*.

Post offices should warn parties who regularly send packages to them of this circumstance. The main customs offices and their branches will check whether the senders comply with this obligation during export customs clearance.

In cases where the sender also brings a certificate from the Hungarian National Bank for a shipment worth less than 300 *Pengő*, a new mandatory declaration is not required.

For several packages sent with a common consignment note, the certificate and the sender's mandatory violet declaration must be required not per package, but per consignment note. In these cases, the declarations must of course indicate the sticker numbers of all packages.

3. After point 3 of the regulation, a new 3. The following provisions shall apply as point a):

In the case of parcels sent abroad with the COD clause, or in the case of letter mail items containing goods, the sender, in addition to taking into account the value limit of 300 *Pengő*, is also obliged to hand over to the post office at the time of posting either the certificate to be obtained from the Hungarian National Bank, or the violet-coloured mandatory declaration issued by it.

The sender shall make a handwritten note on the mandatory declaration, in addition to the pre-printed text, of the amount of the consignment and how the COD is charged to the value sent. For example: 'Cash-on-delivery in full value P', or 'Cash-on-delivery in part value P'. The sender shall make this note on the certificate at the Hungarian National Bank.

The receiving post office must, in addition to the prescribed annotations (number, place and date of delivery), record the amount of the cash-on-delivery in writing and in the certificate or the purple mandatory declaration.

The main customs offices and their branches check whether the amount received on delivery corresponds to the value of the goods or property sent. If it is less than that, the sender is obliged to submit export currency for the difference.

In cases where the sender receives an amount corresponding to the real value of the goods or property, he is not obliged to submit export currency, since he receives the value of the goods in *Pengő*s.

The Hungarian National Bank is informed of this by means of a purple mandatory declaration or certificate duly issued and accompanied by the appropriate proof of the cash-on-delivery by the post office.

The senders' attention must be drawn to these matters if necessary.

If the sender subsequently cancels or reduces the amount of the cash-on-delivery for a shipment sent abroad with the COD clause, the post office accepting the order will simultaneously collect from the sender a mandatory (violet-coloured) declaration on the provision of export currency. On this declaration, the post office will briefly record the receipt data of the shipment and the provision regarding the delivery or

cancellation of the cash-on-delivery amount (e.g. 500 *P* cancelled with COD, or 1,200 *P* COD delivered to 400 *P*), then it will be immediately sent as a postal service item with its signature, without any accompanying documents, to the Budapest main office of the Hungarian National Bank (Budapest, V., Szabadság-tér 8/9).

PTRT 54, 04.12.1931: Termination of COD and postal money collection order traffic to **Romania**.

The Romanian postal administration has terminated COD (letters, insured letters, parcels) and postal money collection order traffic originating from Hungary. Until further notice, therefore, COD items and postal money collection orders cannot be sent to Romania.

PTRT 54, 04.12.1931: Restrictions on the circulation of COD items and postal money collection orders to **Czechoslovakia**.

According to the notification of the Czechoslovak postal administration, the following restrictions have been implemented in the circulation of COD items (letters, insured letters, insured boxes and parcels) and postal money collection orders originating from abroad and destined for Czechoslovakia:

The above-mentioned items sent by the same sender to the same addressee shall be delivered to the addressees without restriction only if the total amount of these items does not exceed 3,000 Czech *Koruna* or its equivalent in foreign currency within a month. Above this amount, the permission of the Czechoslovak National Bank is required. The offices shall inform interested parties in accordance with the above. Otherwise, the above does not constitute any restrictions on the dispatch of Hungarian post offices.

PTRT 55, 11.12.1931: Maximum amount delivered in postal money orders and cash-on-delivery transactions with **Estonia**.

I hereby inform the offices that the Estonian Post Administration has reduced the maximum amount delivered in postal money orders originating in Estonia and addressed abroad, as well as in cash-on-delivery items (letters, value letters, value boxes and parcels) sent from abroad to Estonia from 1200 *P*, the equivalent of 50 Estonian *kroon*, or 75 *P*.

PTRT 55, 11.12.1931: Reduction of the maximum amount of money orders sent to **Yugoslavia**.

I inform the offices that the Yugoslav postal administration has reduced the maximum amount for money orders sent from abroad to Yugoslavia and for cash-on-delivery items sent from Yugoslavia to abroad from 5,000 *Dinars* to 3,000 *Dinars*. In the opposite direction, the previous maximum amount of 500 *P* remains unchanged.

I note that cash-on-delivery traffic from abroad to Hungary is currently suspended.

PTRT 57, 24.12.1931: Maximum amount of money orders originating in **Estonia**.

The Estonian Postal Administration has set the maximum amount of money orders sent in Estonia and addressed to Hungary at 1,200 *P* from 7 December of the current year.

Therefore, I repeal the part of Decree No. 101.250/4 published in the 55th issue of the P. R. Gazette concerning money orders, stating that the reduction of the maximum amount to 75 *P* in traffic with Estonia applies only to cash-on-delivery items sent from abroad to Estonia.

PTRT 2, 15.01.1932: Cessation of the circulation of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders to **Switzerland**.

Following the request of the Swiss postal administration, I am terminating the circulation of cash-on-delivery items and postal orders originating from Hungary and destined for Switzerland as of January 13, 1932. Such items may therefore only be accepted until January 12, 1932.

PTRT 8, 01.03.1932: Restrictions on the circulation of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders to **Germany**.

In connection with Decree No. 96.997/4 published in the P. R. T. No. 48 of 1931, I hereby inform the offices that the German postal administration has introduced the following restrictions on the circulation of cash-on-delivery items (letters and parcels) and postal money collection orders originating from abroad and destined for Germany.

The total amount of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders per month and for the same addressee may not exceed 300 *P* and 200 *M*, respectively. This restriction also applies to the aforementioned items in which the amounts to be collected are to be transferred to a checking account in Germany.

I would like to note that cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders from Germany and all other countries cannot be sent to Hungary at this time.

PTRT 9, 10.03.1932: Raising the maximum amount of COD items to **Estonia**.

The Estonian Postal Administration has raised the maximum amount of COD items (letters, insured letters, insured boxes and parcels) originating from abroad and destined for Estonia from the previous 75 *P* to the original 1,200 *P*, with the proviso that such items will only be delivered to the addressee upon presentation of a permit from the

Estonian National Bank. Accordingly, I hereby completely repeal Decree No. 101.250/4, published in Issue 55 of the P. R. T., Volume 1931, and Decree No. 102.471/4, published in Issue 57, shall be amended accordingly.

PTRT 10, 17.03.1932: Cessation of cash-on-delivery mail to **Yugoslavia**.

Following a request from the Yugoslav postal administration, mail to Yugoslavia, as I announced in central circular no. 57, will not be charged with cash-on-delivery from March 10, 1932 until further notice.

PTRT 25, 30.06.1932: The entry into force of the new Hungarian-**English** Parcel Convention.

The Hungarian and English postal administrations have abrogated the Postal Parcel Convention concluded in 1896 and have concluded a new convention in its place, the full text of which is given below.

ARTICLE 21.

COD parcels.

Rates and conditions. Settlement.

1. Parcels may be charged COD in traffic between the United Kingdom and Hungary.

The amount of COD shall be expressed in the currency of the country of dispatch of the parcel. The maximum amount of COD shall not exceed £40 for parcels to be delivered in the United Kingdom and 1,150 P for parcels to be delivered in Hungary. In calculating COD, any fraction of 1 penny or 1 *fillér* shall be counted as 1 penny or 1 *fillér* respectively.

The two postal administrations undertake to convey COD parcels through their services. However, the accounts relating to COD collected shall be drawn up and paid directly by the administrations of the countries of receipt and destination of COD parcels.

2. COD parcels shall be subject to the procedures and charges laid down for ordinary parcels and, where applicable, insured parcels. The sender shall pay, in addition, a special charge to be determined by the administration of the country of destination, not exceeding:

- a) For postal parcels posted in the United Kingdom, 2½ pence for each £1 or fraction thereof of COD;
- b) For parcels posted in Hungary, the charge fixed from time to time by the Postal Parcel Convention of the Universal Postal Union.

3. The COD sums collected shall be forwarded by means of COD orders issued free of charge.

4. In addition to the special charge laid down in Section 2, the postal administration of the United Kingdom shall be entitled to collect from the sender of COD parcels posted in the United Kingdom a supplementary charge not exceeding 2 pence per parcel. Similarly, you are entitled to charge the recipient of a parcel delivered in the United Kingdom a surcharge not exceeding 4 pence per parcel.

ARTICLE 23.

COD parcels. Liability in case of loss, plunder or damage. In the event of loss of a COD parcel or of plunder or damage to its contents, the two administrations shall be liable under the conditions set out in Articles 29 to 35 below.

ARTICLE 24.

Compensation in case of non-collection of the COD amount or of insufficient or fraudulent collection.

If the parcel has been delivered to the addressee without the COD amount having been collected, the sender shall be entitled to compensation, provided that the objection has been made within the time limit laid down in Article 20 and that the non-collection of the amount is not due to his fault or negligence. The same rule shall apply if the amount collected from the addressee is less than the COD amount or if the amount has been collected fraudulently. The compensation may in no case exceed the COD amount.

By the fact of payment of the compensation and up to the amount thereof, the postal administration shall be subrogated to any right of recourse which the sender may have against the addressee or third parties.

ARTICLE 25.

Definition of liability for COD amounts.

The payment of the amounts duly collected by the postal administration of the receiving country shall be made to the account of the postal administration of the destination country. Similarly, compensation shall be paid into the account of the postal administration of the country of destination, if the latter is liable.

After delivery of the parcel, the administration of destination shall be liable for the amount of the COD, unless it can prove that the error was due to a failure to comply with a rule by the postal administration of the receiving country, or unless it can prove that the parcel or the accompanying consignment note, when handed over to its service, did not bear the marks prescribed in the Implementing Regulations for COD parcels and that the parcel was not indicated as such on the parcel bill in accordance with Article 32 of the Implementing Regulations.

The administration of the country of destination shall be obliged to reimburse the amount advanced by the administration of the receiving country in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 35.....

PTRT 9, 02.03.1933: Arrangement of cash-on-delivery transactions with **Poland**.

Starting from March 1 of the current year, postal items to Poland (*e.g.* letters, insured letters, packages) may be charged cash-on-delivery up to a maximum amount of 1,100 *P*. Items sent in the opposite direction, *i.e.* from Poland to Hungary, may not be charged cash-on-delivery.

The amount of cash-on-delivery for items sent to Poland may be transferred to the Polish Postal Savings Bank (*Pocztowa Kasa Oszczednosci*) or to any other bank that accepts payments to foreign accounts.

PTRT 11, 17.03.1933: Termination of money order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with **Latvia**.

I will terminate both-way money order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with Latvia until further notice.

PTRT 22, 31.05.1933: Modification of money order and cash-on-delivery transactions with **Albania**.

Money order and cash-on-delivery transactions with Albania in both directions, as well as Hungarian-Albanian cash-on-delivery transactions, which I temporarily closed with the measure No. 83.424/4 published in central circular No. 108 of the 14th of the current month, I will reopen starting from June 1, 1933, with the difference that the amounts of money orders (ordinary and telegraphic) and cash-on-delivery amounts will be issued in French francs in both directions up to a maximum amount of 2,500 *francs* instead of the previous American dollars.

Cash-on-delivery items originating from Albania and destined for Hungary will still not be accepted.

PTRT 39, 29.09.1933: Issuance of postal orders to Danzig in Danzig *Gulden*,

Postal orders to Danzig from Hungary and the cash-on-delivery amounts of cash-on-delivery items to Hungary sent in Danzig shall be issued in Danzig *Gulden* (*Danziger Gulden* and *pfennig*) instead of the previous American dollars, starting from October 1, 1933. In the opposite direction, the money orders shall continue to be denominated in *Pengő*.

From the indicated date, the highest amount in money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order circulation shall be set at 800 Danzig *Gulden* and 800 *Pengő*.

Ordinary money orders to Danzig shall be sent directly to the office of destination starting from October 1, 1933.

I note that the restrictive provisions currently in force in money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order circulation shall remain in force.

PTRT 3, 26.01.1934: The COD indication on the sticker of a domestic COD consignment note.

The sticker of a COD consignment note used in domestic traffic will now have a bold orange triangle and the words "COD". The COD nature of the package — which is already indicated by the colour of the sticker — will thus become even more noticeable.

Domestic packages with such a sticker will no longer need to be marked with the separate COD indicator previously required by the provision in Section 41 of Section 2 of the A. 2. Regulations.

However, the separate COD indicator (No. 10) must still be affixed to packages sent with a shipping list and to Budapest local and foreign parcels.

PTRT 12, 23.03.1934: Amendment of money orders and cash-on-delivery transactions with **Estonia**.

Starting from 1 April of this year, in both directions money orders and cash-on-delivery transactions with Estonia, instead of the previous *Pengő* and Estonian *Kroon*, the French *franc* will be used up to a maximum amount of 5,000 *francs*.

The conversion of ordinary money orders from Estonia into *Pengő* is carried out by the money order settlement office, and that of telegraphic money orders by the central telegraph office. Therefore, ordinary money orders from Estonia for Hungarian recipients must be forwarded to the money order settlement office for conversion, which I have also requested the Estonian postal administration to do. I would like to note that cash-on-delivery items originating from Estonia and destined for Hungary will still not be accepted.

PTRT 22, 19.05.1934: Restrictions on the circulation of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders to **Germany**

Germany has reduced the maximum amount of postal orders sent abroad by individuals or institutions, *etc.*, in one month from the previous 200 *RM* to 50 *RM*. This amount also includes the amounts to be sent abroad on cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders addressed to Germany from abroad.

In view of the above, the total amount of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders addressed to Germany per month and to the same addressee may not exceed 75 *P* or 50 *RM*, even if the amounts to be collected on the said items are to be transferred to a checking account in Germany.

PTRT 35, 11.08.1934: Termination of the circulation of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders to **Germany**.

I inform the post offices that cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders from Hungary to Germany cannot be sent until further notice. The offices should register this decree in the P. R. T. 1932. year. 8. issue. Decree No. 75.076/4.

PTRT 55, 19.12.1934: Changes in postal rates and traffic resulting from the implementation of the Cairo Postal Convention.

In accordance with the Universal Postal Convention and Conventions, dated 20 March 1934 at the Cairo Universal Postal Congress, the following changes in postal rates and traffic will come into force as of 1 January 1935.

These changes, unless by their nature they apply exclusively to foreign service, or unless the measure in question expressly states that they apply only to foreign service, or, in so far as these rules have not already been applied to domestic traffic, will also apply to domestic service as of 1 January 1935.

IV. Cash-on-delivery

24. §. In the course of dealings with the countries listed in the Tariff, the sender of COD items may from now on have the COD amount credited not only to his own but also to the postal current account of another account holder in the country of destination.

For COD items arriving in Hungary from abroad, the COD amount of which has been transferred by the sender to a (own or other) current account opened at the Royal Postal Savings Bank, from now on, a basic fee of 25 *fillér* per item and a check deposit fee due on the amount shall be deducted from the COD amount collected. (Article 63. c. 2. and 3. §.)

PTRT 1, 04.01.1935: Termination of the circulation of cash-on-delivery parcels to **Italy**.

Due to the measures of the Italian postal administration, cash-on-delivery parcels to Italy may not be sent from 1 January 1935.

PTRT 9, 13.03.1935: Termination of the circulation of COD items and postal money collection orders to **Belgium**.

Due to the measures taken by the Belgian postal administration, COD items and postal money collection orders to Belgium cannot be sent until further notice.

PTRT 13, 12.04.1935: Termination of the circulation of money orders, COD items and postal money collection orders to **Luxembourg**.

According to the Luxembourg postal administration, money orders, COD items and postal money collection orders cannot be sent to Luxembourg until further notice.

PTRT 20, 31.05.1935: Resumption of the circulation of money orders, cash-on-delivery items and postal orders to **Luxembourg**.

As a result of the measures taken by the Luxembourg postal administration, money orders, cash-on-delivery items and postal orders to Luxembourg can be sent again from 1 June 1935.

PTRT 31, 09.08.1935: Cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders to Danzig.

Cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders to the Free City of Danzig shall only be delivered to the addressees if they present a permit from the '*Überwachungsstelle für den Zahlungsverkehr mit dem Auslande*' (Supervision Office for Foreign Exchange Transactions). Otherwise, the cash-on-delivery item or postal money collection order shall be returned to the place of dispatch as undeliverable.

PTRT 32, 23.08.1935: Money order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with **Latvia**.

In the money order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with Latvia in both directions, I will set the turnover on a French franc basis with a maximum of 2,500 French *francs* instead of the previous maximum of 100 US dollars.

PTRT 47, 06.12.1935: Reduction of the COD amount for registered and insured items to Italy,

Due to the measure of the Italian postal administration, I am reducing the maximum COD amount for registered and insured items to Italy from the previous 300 *P* to 13 *P* until further notice.

The combined COD amount for such items sent at the same time from the same sender and to the same addressee may not exceed the aforementioned amount.

PTRT 3, 30.01.1936: Reduction of the maximum amount for COD items to **Luxembourg**.

At the request of the Luxembourg postal administration, I am reducing the maximum amount for COD items to Luxembourg from 1,200 *P* to 12 *P* until further notice.

PTRT 13, 24.04.1936: Raising the maximum in the concept of money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders with **Danzig**.

Starting from May 1 of the current year, I will raise the current maximum of 800 *P* and 800 Danzig *Gulden* to 1200 *P* and 1200 Danzig *Gulden*, respectively, in both directions for money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders with Danzig. However, I warn the offices that the current restrictions on foreign transactions will remain in force.

PTRT 18, 29.05.1936: Raising the maximum for money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with **Belgium**.

Following the measure of the Belgian postal administration, I am raising the maximum for money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with Belgium from the previous 1,000 Belga *francs* to 2,000 Belga *francs* as of 1 June 1936. I note that this measure does not affect the current traffic restrictions.

PTRT 30, 13.06.1936: Amendment of money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with the **Netherlands**.

Money orders sent in the Netherlands to Hungary, as well as cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders sent from Hungary to the Netherlands, will now be issued in Dutch *Guilders*.

Money orders arriving from the Netherlands to Hungary must therefore be sent to the money order clearing office for conversion. However, telegraphic money orders must still be sent to the central telegraph office.

PTRT 21, 19.06.1936: Termination of cash-on-delivery transactions with **Poland**.

From June 20 of the current year, cash-on-delivery shipments to Poland: cannot be sent. Offices should note this. See page 149 for Poland.

PTRT 30, 28.08.1936: Amendment of money orders, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with **Denmark**.

Money orders and postal money collection orders addressed to Hungary sent in Denmark, as well as cash-on-delivery items sent from Hungary to Denmark, will now be issued in Danish *kroner*. The maximum amount that can be sent is 720 Danish *Kroner*.

Money orders and postal money collection orders arriving from Denmark to Hungary must be sent to the money order settlement office for conversion. Telegraphic money orders must continue to be sent to the central telegraph office.

PTRT 35, 02.10.1936: Termination of money orders, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection orders, and fee list transactions with **France, Switzerland and the Netherlands**.

In relations with France, Switzerland and the Netherlands, I temporarily suspend money orders, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection orders and fee list transactions in both directions. The offices shall not deliver any money orders sent to Hungary in the above countries after September 26, 1936, but shall return them to the receiving office. However, money orders shall not be forwarded, but shall be kept until further notice.

PTRT 35, 02.10.1936: Termination of money orders, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection orders and fee list transactions with **Albania, Estonia, Finland, Morocco and Tunisia**.

In relations with Albania, Estonia, Finland, French-Morocco and Tunis, I temporarily suspend money order, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection order and any fee-based transactions in both directions. The offices should not deliver money orders sent to Hungary in the above countries after September 26, 1936, but should return them to the receiving office. However, money orders on delivery need not be returned, but should be retained until further notice.

PTRT 36, 09.10.1936: Reopening of money order transactions with **Switzerland and the Netherlands**.

Money order transactions in both directions with Switzerland and the Netherlands, COD items and postal orders sent to the Netherlands, and prepaid items from Switzerland and the Netherlands will reopen from October 12 of this year.

PTRT 38, 23.10.1936: Amendment of money order circulation with **Dutch-Indies**.

Money orders and postal money collection orders addressed to Hungary sent from the Dutch-Indies, as well as cash-on-delivery items sent from Hungary to German-Indies, will henceforth be issued in Dutch *Guilders*. The maximum amount that can be sent is 480 Dutch *Guilders*.

Ordinary money orders and postal money collection orders arriving from Dutch-Indies must be sent to the money order settlement office for conversion. Telegraphic money orders are converted by the central telegraph office.

PTRT 40, 06.11.1936: Resumption of money order transactions with **Estonia and Finland**.

Money order transactions with Estonia and Finland in both directions, as well as cash-on-delivery items sent there and also prepaid items arriving from there, as well as postal money collection orders to Finland, have reopened as of today.

The offices should note this in Decree No. 118.054/4. published in the 35th issue of the P. R. T. of the current year. The traffic restrictions issued before the latter decree remain in force.

PTRT 42, 20.11.1936: Re-opening of money order transactions with **French-Morocco**.

Money order transactions in both directions with French-Morocco, as well as the circulation of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders sent there, have been reopened as of today.

The offices should note this in Decree No. 118.054/4 published in the 35th issue of the P. R. T. of the current year. The traffic restrictions issued before this latter decree remain in force.

PTRT, 48, 31.12.1936: Amendment of money order circulation with **Denmark**.

Money orders and postal money collection orders sent in Denmark to Hungary, as well as COD items and charge lists sent from Hungary to Denmark, shall be issued in British pounds sterling instead of Danish *Krone* as of 1 January 1937. The maximum amount that may be sent shall be 40 British pounds sterling. In the opposite direction, the said items shall continue to be issued in Danish krone. The previous provisions on conversion and circulation restrictions shall remain in force.

PTRT 4, 29.01.1937: Resumption of money order transactions with **Albania**,

Money order transactions in both directions with Albania, as well as the circulation of COD items sent to Albania, will be reopened from 1 February 1937.

Money orders and the COD amount of COD items must now be issued in US dollars instead of French *francs*.

The maximum amount that can be sent is 200 dollars.

PTRT 6, 19.02.1937: Resumption of money order traffic with **Tunis**.

With Tunis, both-way money order traffic, as well as cash-on-delivery shipments and postal money collection orders sent to Tunis, have been reopened.

PTRT 10, 19.03.1937: Suspension of the circulation of COD items to **Italy**.

I suspend the circulation of COD registered letter items to Italy, as well as value letters and value boxes.

PTRT 12, 02.04.1937: Handling of postal orders, cash-on-delivery orders, postal money collection orders and fee lists issued in foreign currency arriving in Hungary from abroad.

1. In the transactions with countries with which both directions of money order, cash-on-delivery, order and fee list transactions are conducted in foreign currency, the rules for handling these items are summarized below:
 - a) The amount of postal orders arriving in Hungary from the countries in question expressed in foreign currency is converted into *Pengő* by the money order settlement office of the Royal Post Office, and that of telegraph orders by the central telegraph office. The interested foreign post offices shall then forward the orders directly to the said offices.

The money order settlement office shall write the *Pengő* amount to be paid on the order in red ink.

The central telegraph office shall indicate the amount to be paid with the text 'PayablePf' after the full text of the telegram. This clause shall not be included in the word count.

The telegraph money order form shall be delivered directly to the office of destination.

The Hungarian post offices of destination shall forward postal money orders in foreign currency that may have been received by mistake without conversion in an envelope to the money order settlement office of the Hungarian Royal Post (Budapest 112).

Regarding telegram money orders issued in foreign currency without conversion, the office of destination shall request the conversion and its communication by telegraph in a service notice addressed to the central telegraph office.

Money orders issued in *Pengő* originating from these countries must not be paid, but must be returned to the receiving office in an envelope marked 'Irregular' (print no. 314), and such telegraphic money orders must be reported to the receiving office as irregular by telegram.

- b) In traffic with the same countries, the cash-on-delivery amounts of COD items addressed to Hungary must not be indicated in *Pengő*, but in the currency indicated for the country in Section 36 of the Letter Post Tariff or in Part III of the Parcel Tariff (e.g. in French *francs* for COD items to France).

The conversion of these cash-on-delivery orders issued in foreign currency and arriving back in Hungary is also carried out by the Royal Mail's money order settlement office in accordance with point a).

- c) In transactions with the aforementioned countries, the conversion of order orders arriving back from abroad must be carried out in accordance with point b). The orders sent to Hungary also arrive at the Royal Mail's money order settlement office and their amounts to be collected are issued in foreign currency. Their conversion into *Pengő* is also carried out by the Royal Mail's money order settlement office.
- d) The charges advanced by the Hungarian Post on the rate lists of rate-listed items originating from the countries in question (customs duty, customs brokerage fee, other costs) shall not be indicated in *Pengő*, but in the currency in which the money orders from the country in question to Hungary are issued (I. Letter Post Rates Section 30). I have entrusted the money order settlement office of the Royal Hungarian Post Office with the conversion of these amounts from *Pengő* to foreign currency and the adjustment of the rate list. The interested Hungarian post offices (customs brokerage post offices) should therefore not fill in the columns on the back of the rate list coupon, but should attach a cost list to the rate list and detail the customs duty, customs brokerage fee, statistical fee, handling fee of the rate list and other costs in *Pengő*. The fee schedule shall then be forwarded, closely bound together with the expense schedule, to the money order settlement office of the Royal Hungarian Post Office.
2. The traffic restrictions that have existed so far in foreign money order, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection order and fee schedule services will remain unchanged.
3. As of April 1 of the current year, the above provisions will also apply to the following countries in addition to the previous relations:

Country name	Currency and amount limit for postal orders arriving in Hungary and COD items sent in Hungary	Currency and amount limit for orders arriving in Hungary
Belgium	2,000 <i>Belga</i>	-
Finland	200 dollars	7,600 Finnish <i>Marks</i>
France and Algiers	money order: 7,000 <i>fr. francs</i> . COD: 5,000 <i>fr. francs</i> .	7,000 <i>fr. francs</i> . -
Sweden	800 Swedish <i>Kronor</i>	800 Swedish <i>Kronor</i>

I note that money orders to Finland must continue to be issued in Finnish *Marks*.

4. Temporarily, until the end of April of the current year, money orders from the above countries, issued in *Pengő*, may be paid by the offices without hindrance.

PTRT 12, 02.04.1937: Handling of money orders, cash-on-delivery orders and fee lists arriving from **Great Britain** to Hungary.

Postal orders sent in Great Britain to Hungary are issued in British pounds sterling from 1 April 1937. The maximum amount that can be sent is 40 British pounds sterling. The British pound amount of ordinary postal orders arriving from Great Britain is converted into *Pengő* by the money order settlement office of the Royal Hungarian Post Office.

PTRT 13, 16.04.1937: Issuance of money orders, COD items, postal money collection orders and price lists in French francs with **France-Morocco**.

From 1 April of the current year, money orders, COD items, postal money collection orders and price lists with France-Morocco will be issued in French francs in both directions.

The upper limit for the amount of money orders and postal money collection orders is 7,000, and the limit for the amount of COD items and parcels is 5,000 French *francs*.

PTRT 14, 23.04.1937: With **Tunis**, the issuance of money orders, COD items, postal money collection orders and fee lists in French francs.

From 1 April 2015, the circulation of money orders, COD items, postal money collection orders and fee lists with Tunis in both directions will be carried out in French *francs*. The upper limit for the amount of money orders and postal money collection orders is 7,000, and the limit for the COD amount of letter mail items and parcels is 5,000 French *francs*.

PTRT 15, 30.04.1937: Issuance of money orders, COD items, postal money collection orders and fee lists in Swiss francs with **Switzerland**.

From 1 May of the current year, the amount of money orders, COD items, orders and fee lists in both directions in circulation with Switzerland shall be expressed in Swiss *francs*. The amount of money orders and postal money collection orders shall be 1,400 Swiss *francs*, and the amount of cash-on-delivery shall be 1,000 Swiss *francs*.

PTRT 21, 14.06.1937: Summary of the provisions on value and trade restrictions.

I hereby publish below, systematically summarizing and supplementing the provisions on value and trade restrictions published in the PRT since 1931. I will put the new regulation into effect on June 15, 1937.

Simultaneously with the entry into force of this regulation, I will repeal the following regulations published in the P. R. T.:

Year of the PRT no.	Regulation no.	Year of the PRT no.	Regulation no.
1931—32.	88.956.	1932—32.	91,266.
1931—36.	90.901.	1932—41.	95,626.
1931—37.	II. ad. 90.901.	1932—43.	98,154.
1931—41.	IV. ad. 92.456.	1932—47.	100,962.
1931—39.	92.427.	1932—49.	102,048.
1931—40.	92.737.	1932—50.	103,515.
1931—41.	IV. ad 92,456.	1933—2.	100,067.
1931—41.	V. ad 92,456.	1933—6.	102,251.
1931—43.	94.497.	1933—27.	87.486.
1931—46.	95,969.	1933—35.	94.914.
1931—49.	97.402.	1933—37.	96,812.
1931—49.	98.017.	1933—49.	101.884.
1931—51.	ad 96,423.	1934—31.	114.715.
1931—52.	99.642.	1935—3.	140.155.
1931—53.	III. ad 99,642.	1935—18.	116.128.
1931—56.	101.940.	1935—34.	128.801.
1931—58.	102,805.	1936—3.	88.205.
1932—9.	74,768.	1936—8.	91.934.
1932—19.	82,773.	1936—13.	I. ad 88.205.
1932—24.	86,248.	1936—18.	102.315.

The new regulation contains the following significant changes:

- a) A certificate from the Hungarian National Bank shall not be required for mail items containing used postage stamps with a value not exceeding 100 *Pengő*. The sender shall attach a violet or brown declaration to such mail items, depending on their commercial or other nature. However, unused postage stamps in circulation may only be sent with a certificate, regardless of their value. (4. §. 4. p.)
- b) The regulation allows the sender to present his mail item to the receiving officer before closing and have its contents checked for export prohibition. This check has so far only been in practice at the Budapest offices. (10. §. 2. p.)

The offices shall carefully study the provisions on transport restrictions and shall adhere strictly to the provisions.

.....

§ 10 In the case of small items sent abroad on COD, or letter mail items containing goods, the sender is also obliged, taking into account the provisions of § 4 and 5, to hand over to the post office upon posting either the certificate to be obtained from the Hungarian National Bank or the violet-coloured mandatory declaration issued by it.

The sender shall, in addition to the pre-printed text, write in handwriting on the mandatory declaration the amount of the item and how the COD is charged in relation to the value sent. For example, 'Cash-on-delivery in full value P' or 'Cash-on-delivery in partial value.....P'. The sender shall make this note on the certificate at the Hungarian National Bank.

The receiving post office shall also write the COD amount in numbers and letters on the certificate or the violet-coloured mandatory declaration, in addition to the previously prescribed notes (stamp number, postmark).

The main customs offices or their branches check whether the amount collected on delivery corresponds to the value of the goods or property sent with the declaration. If it is less than that, the sender is obliged to provide export currency for the difference.

In cases where the sender collects on delivery an amount corresponding to the real value of the goods or property, — since he receives the value of the goods in *Pengő*, — he is not obliged to provide export currency.

The Hungarian National Bank is informed of this by means of a mandatory violet declaration or certificate duly issued and accompanied by the appropriate proof of the cash-on-delivery by the post office.

Senders must be informed of this if necessary.

§ 11. If the sender subsequently arranges for the cancellation or reduction of the COD amount for a shipment sent abroad with the COD clause, the post office accepting the order shall simultaneously collect from the sender a new mandatory declaration (in violet) on the provision of export currency. On this declaration, the post office shall briefly record the receipt data of the shipment and the provision regarding the reduction or cancellation of the COD amount (e.g. '500 P COD cancelled' or '1,200 P COD delivered as 400 P'), the declaration shall then be immediately sent as an ordinary postal service letter, with its postmark imprint, without any accompanying document, to the Bank Department of the Hungarian National Bank (Budapest, V., Szabadság-tér 8—9.).

§ 12. Restrictions on COD traffic.

The circulation of COD items originating from abroad is suspended. COD items destined for abroad may be accepted and COD orders returned from abroad may be paid. The conversion of such orders expressed in foreign currency is set out in § 11. 2. 1. The restrictions on COD items destined for abroad are set out in the tariffs.

COD items destined for abroad, the amount of which the sender wishes to transfer to a current account opened at a postal or other institution in the country of destination, may not be accepted.

PTRT 50, 23.12.1937: Cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders with **Norway**.

From 1 January 1938, the amount of cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders in both directions in traffic with Norway must be issued in Norwegian *Kroner*. The maximum amount that can be collected is 1,000 Norwegian *Kroner*.

However, the circulation of cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders from Norway remains suspended.

PTRT 1, 08.01.1938: Change of the upper limit of the amount of postal money collection orders in circulation with **France**.

The upper limit of the amount of money orders exchanged in reciprocal circulation with France (as well as **Monaco** and **Algiers**) and of the amount of letter-post cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders sent to these countries is 8,000 French *francs* from 17 January 1938.

PTRT 42, 21.10.1938: Maximum amount of cash-on-delivery for COD items to **Czechoslovakia**.

The cash-on-delivery amount for COD items sent to the same addressee in Czechoslovakia on the same day may not exceed 300 CZK. This amount may not exceed 1,500 CZK per month.

PTRT 43, 28.10.1939: Restrictions on **Czechoslovak** cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic.

The return of the amount of cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders to Czechoslovakia after collection requires the permission of the Czechoslovak National Bank in Prague.

Senders of cash-on-delivery items to Czechoslovakia should be warned, where applicable, that, even taking into account the cash-on-delivery limit of 300 CZK per day or 1,500 CZK per month set out in Decree No. 119.188/4, published in the Gazette of the Czechoslovak Republic, No. 42, the Czechoslovak post offices may only transfer the collected amount if the addressee presents the permission of the Czechoslovak National Bank.

PTRT 12, 24.03.1939: Termination of money orders, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection orders and fee list transactions with **Czecho-Slovak** territory.

Money orders, cash-on-delivery, postal money collection orders and fee list transactions with Czecho-Slovak territory have been terminated in both directions.

The offices shall not deliver any kind of money orders sent to Hungary in Czecho-Slovak territory after March 18, 1939, but shall return them to the receiving office.

PTRT 16, 14.04.1939: Suspension of money order and cash-on-delivery transactions with **Albania**,
Money order and cash-on-delivery transactions with Albania are suspended in both directions until further notice.

PTRT 29, 30.06.1939: Re-opening of money order and cash-on-delivery transactions with **Albania**.
Two-way money order transactions and cash-on-delivery transactions to Albania have been reopened. The maximum amount that can be transferred by money order and cash-on-delivery is 8 dollars.

PTRT 41, 09.09.1939: Suspension of COD and postal money collection order traffic with **Denmark**.
In relations with Denmark, COD shipments and postal money collection orders are suspended for the time being.

PTRT 43, 22.09.1939: Restrictions on money order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with **Norway**.

The circulation of money orders sent to Norway from Hungary, as well as cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders sent from there, is temporarily suspended.

PTRT 47, 20.10.1939: Change in the value limit for money orders and cash-on-delivery items from **Albania**.
The upper limit for the cash-on-delivery amount for money orders from Albania and cash-on-delivery items sent there is now \$3 instead of \$8.

PTRT 48, 27.09.1939: Restrictions on money order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with **Finland**.
The circulation of money orders sent from Finland to Hungary, as well as cash-on-delivery items and postal money collection orders from Finland to Finland, is suspended for the time being.

PTRT 2, 12.01.1940: Resumption of cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic with **Denmark**.
Cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order traffic to Denmark has been reopened. The maximum amount that can be collected is 9 pounds sterling, instead of the previous 40 pounds sterling.

PTRT 17, 19.04.1940: Postal traffic with the eastern territories annexed to **Germany** and the **General Government**.

Ordinary and registered letter mail items, as well as postal money orders, may be sent in traffic with the Polish territories annexed to Germany, at the rates and conditions applicable to similar items exchanged with other territories of Germany. The circulation of valuable letters, valuable boxes, parcels, cash-on-delivery and prepaid items, as well as postal money collection orders is still suspended in this connection.

In traffic with the remaining parts of Poland under German administration, the so-called General Government, the following items may be sent: closed letters weighing up to 250 g, simple and reply postcards, and printed matter weighing up to 500 g. These items may also be sent registered.

PTRT 19, 03.05.1940: Suspension of postal order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with **Norway**.

Postal order, cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions with Norway are suspended in both directions until further notice.

PTRT 19, 03.05.1940: Suspension of cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders to **Denmark**.
According to the notification of the Danish administration, the circulation of cash-on-delivery and postal money collection orders to Denmark is suspended until further notice.

PTRT 27, 28.06.1940: Changes in postal rates and traffic resulting from the implementation of the Buenos Aires Postal Convention and Agreements.

On the basis of the decisions of the Universal Postal Convention and Agreements adopted at the Buenos Aires Universal Postal Congress on 23 May 1939, the following changes in postal rates and traffic shall come into force as from 1 July 1940.

These changes, unless by their nature they apply exclusively to foreign service or unless the measure in question expressly states that they apply only to foreign service, or — if these rules have not already been put into effect in domestic traffic — shall also apply to domestic service as from 1 July 1940.

Cash-on-delivery.

§ 28. The sender can now request that his shipment be charged with cash-on-delivery or that the cash-on-delivery amount be increased, not only in domestic but also in international traffic. Any difference in the cash-on-delivery

fee or in the case of a subsequent charge of cash-on-delivery to the shipment, the entire cash-on-delivery fee must be collected in the manner prescribed for domestic traffic.

PTRT 40, 04.10.1940: Change in the currency used in money order transactions with **Latvia**.

In the money order service in both directions with Latvia, I fix a maximum of 50 US dollars instead of the previous maximum of 2,500 French *francs*. Money orders shall be issued in dollars from 1 October 1940.

The offices shall correct the maximum of 2,500 French *francs* indicated for Latvia on pages 124, 149 and 159 of the Letter Postage Schedule to 50 dollars.

I note that cash-on-delivery and postal money collection order transactions in both directions with Latvia remain suspended.

PTRT 9, 21.02.1941: Conclusion of a Postal Parcel Agreement and a Telecommunications Agreement with the **Soviet Union**.

Two Agreements were concluded in Moscow on February 4, 1941, between the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Trade and Transport, on the one hand, and the People's Commissariat for Telecommunications of the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, on the subject of the regulation of postal parcel and telecommunications traffic. The full Hungarian text of these Agreements, in Hungarian and Russian, is published below.

6. The following are excluded from traffic between the Contracting Parties:

- a) those parcels whose dimensions and weight exceed the limits established in sections 1 and 2 of this article;
- b) those parcels whose packaging is inadequate;
- c) urgent parcels;
- d) packages with cash-on-delivery.

PTRT 16, 04.04.1941: Suspension of money order transactions with the **United States of America**.

Money order transactions with the United States of America in both directions, as well as cash-on-delivery transactions, are suspended until further notice.

However, the offices shall pay those American money orders issued subsequently based on lists still received, which are delivered to them by the money order settlement office.

PTRT 44, 09.09.1941: Changing the rates of postal, telegraph and telephone rates.

Starting from September 15, 1941, I will determine the individual items of the postal, telegraph and telephone rates as follows:

11. Cash-on-delivery fee:

a) domestically:

up to 20 P.....	30 <i>fillér</i>
up to 50 P.....	50 <i>fillér</i>
up to 100 P.....	70 <i>fillér</i>
up to 500 P.....	1 P 30 <i>fillér</i>
up to 1000 P.....	2 P 10 <i>fillér</i>
up to 1200 P.....	2 P 30 <i>fillér</i>

b) abroad:

up to 40 P.....	90 <i>fillér</i>
up to 100 P.....	1 P 20 <i>fillér</i>
up to 200 P.....	1 P 70 <i>fillér</i>
and so on, for every 100 P up to 1200 P....	50 <i>fillér</i>

PTRT 32, 26.06.1943: Changes to certain items of the postal, telegraph, telephone and radio tariffs.

Starting from July 1, 1943, I hereby establish certain items of the postal, telegraph, telephone and radio tariffs as follows;

No mention of changes to foreign COD rates, only inland.

PTRT 5, 28.01.1944: Raising the amount that can be sent with a postal order in domestic traffic and the cash-on-delivery limit to 2,000 P.

Based on the authorization contained in Section 3 of Act XXXV of 1936 on the Post Office, I order the following;

§1. I raise the upper limit of the amount that can be sent with a postal order in domestic traffic and the cash-on-delivery limit from 1,200 *Pengő* to 2,000 *Pengő*.

Based on this, the 1,200 *Pengő* limit specified in Section 44, Section 8, Section 49, Section 1 and Section 94, Section 4 c. of the Postal Business Regulations issued by Decree No. 81.812/1933. K. M. X. 4. shall be changed to 3,000 *Pengő*.

§2. The postal order and cash-on-delivery fees published in Sections 9 and 10 of Part I of Decree No. 226,600 of 1943 on the amendment of certain fee items of the postal, telegraph, telephone and radio tariffs shall be amended as follows:

For amounts over 1,000 *Pengő* and up to 1,500 *Pengő*, the postal order fee shall be 2 *P*, the cash-on-delivery fee shall be 3 *P* 10 *f*,

For amounts over 1,500 *Pengő* and up to 2,000 *Pengő*, the postal order fee shall be 4 *P*. The cash-on-delivery fee shall be 4 *P* 10 *fillér*.

§3. This decree shall enter into force on February 1, 1944.

In connection with the implementation of this decree, I call upon the affairs of the offices to ensure that in the postal regulations (A. 1 --7. Regulations, Postal Service Act) the 1,200 *P*-value limit shall everywhere be increased to 2,000 *P*-value, and the 120 *P*-value limit — corresponding to one tenth of the amount that can be sent with a money order — shall everywhere be increased to 200 *P*-value. Thus, a domestic money order (telegram money order) can be used to send 2,000 *P*, savings and cheque payment orders can be sent up to 2,000, *P* a postal order form can be used to collect 200 *P*, items worth up to 200 *P* can be issued to the out-of-town delivery person for delivery, etc.

I will take action to correct the regulations through the next Amendments.

Appendix to **PTRT 21 05.05.1944.**

Change No. 5 to the booklet entitled 'Foreign parcel rates and routes'.

Page 1, Bulgaria, in column 4, the value limit of 1,000 gold *francs* shall be deleted. (Also published in P.R.T. 1943:45. No. 237.06L4. Decree).

Page 2, Norway, in column 2, the words 'Traffic is temporarily suspended' shall be deleted for route 1.

Page 2, Italy, in column 1, the following shall be written: 'Traffic is suspended to areas not occupied by German troops.'

Page 5, for Spain, after point b) write as point c) in the appropriate columns: 'c) to the Canary Islands, Germany, France, 2.95, 3.65, 4.35, 7.75, 11.75, 15.25, —, 5 *f*'.

Page 5, Vatican City State, in column 2, correct the direction of travel from 'Yugoslavia, Italy' to 'Croatia, Italy or Germany, Italy'.

Page 6. Spanish possessions in North Africa, correct the fees of 2.80 and 3.40 gold *francs* to 2.95 and 3.35.