

## **Cash in Postal Packets Bill 2012**

### **Clauses considered**

3.1. Mr Teare to move.

**The Speaker:** Item 3, Bill for Consideration of Clauses, and the first of those is the Cash in Postal Packets Bill, which we will take now and proceed as far as time allows on the part of the mover.

I call on Mr Teare.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you very much for your co-operation, sir. I really do appreciate it.

With your help, sir, I would propose to take clauses 1 to 3 as a block but vote on them independently, because they are relatively straightforward, I would suggest.

Clause 1: this clause provides the short title of the Act as being the Cash in Postal Packets Act 2012.

Clause 2: this clause deals with the commencement of the resulting Act.

Subsection (1) provides that the resulting Act will be brought into operation by an Appointed Day Order or Orders, as required.

Subsection (2) provides that Orders may contain such transitional or saving provision as might be required to facilitate the implementation of the Act.

Clause 3 provides for the resulting Act to automatically expire on the day after its promulgation or, if not, all of its provisions are in operation then on the day after the last provision is in operation. As the Bill is not designed to stand as an Act in its own right, but instead amends a number of existing Acts, its usefulness would have ended when those amendments have been made and are operative.

Subsection (1) deals with the expiry.

Subsection (2) makes clear that any such expiry does not, however, affect the continuing operation of the amendments the Bill has made.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clauses 1, 2 and 3 do stand part of this Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clauses 1, 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 4, please.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker,

This clause provides that the following clauses 5 to 9 shall amend the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986. Clauses 5 to 9 make the necessary amendments to that Act to provide for the extension of the cash declaration requirements to large amounts of cash sent into or out of the Island in postal packets.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 4 stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 5.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause amends section 76A of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986, which is concerned with the interpretation of terms used in Part VA of the Act. Part VA was inserted by schedule 5 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 to provide for a definitive system for the declaration of large sums of cash being brought into or taken out of the Island.

Subsection (1) provides for section 76A to be amended in accordance with the following subsections.

Subsection (2) amends the definition of 'declaration' so it is to include those which may be required from either the sender or addressee of a postal packet.

Subsection (3) amends the definitions of both 'import' and 'export' so as to include within both the import or

export into or from the Island of cash in postal packets.

Subsection (4) adds a definition of 'postal packet' with it having the same meaning as in section 58(1) of the Post Office Act 1993.

Subsection (5) inserts the definition of 'sender' of a postal packet.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the motion that clause 5 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 6.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause amends section 76B of the Customs and Excise Act 1986, replacing subsection (1) and amending the marginal note. This clause applies to anyone importing or exporting goods into or from the Island and is not primarily concerned with postal imports or exports. The replaced subsection (1) is concerned with the requirement to make a disclosure to a customs officer if any goods they are importing or exporting consist of or include cash over the prescribed amount.

Subsection (1) of this clause substitutes the new subsection (1) for that currently in section 76B. The revised wording makes clear that the onus is on the importer/exporter of the cash to disclose to an officer the presence of said cash, whereas previously the subsection allowed for an officer to ask *them* to disclose if there was any such cash present. This only applies, of course, where there is cash in excess of the prescribed amount, currently €10,000.

Subsection (2) changes the marginal heading for section 76B from 'Disclosure of cash' to 'Persons exporting or importing goods', which better represents its content and effect.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the motion that clause 6 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 7.

**Mr Teare:** This clause inserts three new sections into part VA of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986, all of which are directly concerned with postal movements which contain cash.

New section 76CA is concerned with the sending and receiving of cash in postal packets and sets out the requirement to make a declaration to Customs and Excise if they contain cash above the prescribed amount.

New section 76CB deals with situations where a customs officer has reasonable suspicion that a postal packet contains cash in excess of the prescribed amount.

New section 76CC provides that where the Treasury by Order prescribes the form and manner any declaration is to be made, that Order can also make detailed provisions in relation to any matter considered necessary or expedient to give effect to the requirement to make a declaration, or in a situation where an officer has discovered undeclared cash in excess of the prescribed amount.

Subsection (1) of the new section 76CA provides that the section applies where a postal packet contains cash in excess of the prescribed amount, currently €10,000.

Subsection (2) provides that it is the sender who is required to make a declaration for cash sent from the Island.

Subsection (3) makes provision that the addressee in the Island is the person required to make a declaration for cash entering the Island.

Subsection (4) allows for the Treasury to prescribe the form and manner of any declaration required under the above.

In new section 76CB, subsection (1) provides that the following subsection (2) shall apply where an officer reasonably suspects that a postal packet contains cash above the prescribed amount.

Subsection (2) allows an officer to request the Post Office to detain and open the suspect packet and, this

having been done, the officer may then examine its contents. However, until and unless any cash is seized, the packet and all of its contents remain in the custody and control of the Post Office.

Subsection (3) introduces the following subsections (4) to (6) to apply where a postal packet has been detained, opened and examined and has been found to contain cash in excess of the prescribed amount and for which no declaration has been received.

Subsection (4) allows the Post Office to retain the cash involved but requires it to forward the postal packet and the remainder of any contents to the addressee.

Subsection (5) requires the addressee to make a declaration in the case of a packet sent to the Island.

Subsection (6) requires a declaration from the sender when the packet is being sent from the Island.

Subsection (7) requires the Treasury to prescribe by order the form and manner for the making of the declarations required under subsections (5) and (6).

Subsection (8) provides that any packet that is detained, opened and examined that is found not to contain cash in excess of the prescribed amount or for which a declaration has been received, must be sent on to the addressee. However, this does not affect the power to seize any cash where a false or untrue declaration is involved, where any evidence required in support of a declaration is insufficient, but where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the cash is connected to unlawful conduct and may therefore be seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act.

Subsection (9) allows that section 76CB does not preclude the application of any statutory provision that might appear contrary to section 76CB.

New section 76CC provides that an order made to prescribe the form and manner of declaration required under section 76CA or 76CB may contain such detailed provision as the Treasury considers necessary.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 7 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 8, please.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Clause 76H of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986 is concerned with the written notice of seizure a customs officer must provide if any cash is seized, using powers found in Part VA of the Act.

Clause 8 inserts a new subsection (2A) to deal with situations where cash found in a postal packet is seized.

Subsection (1) provides for the amendment of section 76H by the following subsections.

Subsection (2) inserts at the start of subsection (2) the words, 'Subject to subsection (2A),'.

Subsection (3) inserts the new subsection (2A).

A new subsection (2A) provides that in the case of cash contained in a postal packet, a note of seizure must be sent to the sender of the packet, if known, and the addressee.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 8 do stand part of this Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder. I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 8 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 9, please.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause inserts a new section 76I into the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986. The new section removes any excuse for not making a declaration for cash entering or leaving the Island which is based on: (a) doing so might incriminate them or their spouse or civil partner; or (b) to do so might involve a breach of legal professional privilege or other legal privilege.

However, the new section also provides that any statement made in order to comply with Part VA shall not be admissible as evidence against that person or their spouse or civil partner in proceedings for any offence other than perjury. Hence the person may freely declare, disclose or answer questions concerning any cash entering or leaving the Island without fear of self incrimination, incriminating a spouse or civil partner or

breaching any legal privilege they feel that they are bound by.

This new section applies to all situations requiring a declaration or disclosure concerning cash entering or leaving the Island and not just that sent in the post.

Subsection (1) provides that a person is not excused from complying with a requirement under Part VA on the grounds that: (a) doing so might incriminate them or their spouse or civil partner; or (b) the answer to a question might be the subject of legal professional privilege or other legal privilege.

Subsection (2) provides that any statement or admission made to comply with a requirement under Part VA is not admissible in evidence against the person or their spouses or civil partner for any offence except perjury.

Subsection (3) clarifies that subsection (2) does not limit the use of section 76G which deals with seizure of cash or the exercise of any other power under any statutory provisions.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 9 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clauses 9 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 10.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause provides that the following clauses 11 and 12 shall amend the Post Office Act 1993.

Clause 11 amends section 15 of the Act, a change which has been found necessary during consideration of other matters and are necessary to be able to keep customs law relating to postal traffic up to date, relevant and able to deal with the developments stemming from EC customs law.

Clause 12 amends section 49 of the Act in connection with the amendments made by this Bill to the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986 and the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 10 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 11.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Section 15 of the Post Office Act 1993 is intended to allow the application to postal traffic of Customs law as it would apply otherwise to goods imported, exported or removed into or from the Island. This clause amends section 15 to ensure that reference to statutory provisions in Customs law that apply to postal traffic includes reference to relevant Community instruments and that thus any such instruments can be regarded as Customs law for the purposes of that section.

Subsection (1) provides that section 15 of the 1993 Act is to be amended in accordance with the following two subsections.

Subsection (2) replaces the word 'enactments' in subsection 15(2)(e) with the word 'provisions' to ensure that paragraph is in line with the terms of the new subsections (7) and (8).

Subsection (3) adds the new subsections (7) and (8).

The new subsection (7) provides that the term 'statutory provisions', as used in section 15, includes any Community instrument that applies to the Island and any that has been applied as part of a law of the Island under section 2A of the European Communities (Isle of Man) Act 1973.

The new subsection (8) provides that the term 'Community instrument' has the same meaning as in section 1(1) of that 1973 Act.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 11 do stand part of this Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 11 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.  
Clause 12.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause amends section 49 of the Post Office Act 1993 to modify the terms of inviolability of the mail, provided by that section, so as to allow application of the powers and procedures involved, following amendment of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986 and the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 by this Bill.

Whilst, in general terms, section 49 provides that any packet in the post, anything that contains such a packet and any mailbag has immunity from examination, seizure or detention. This protection is subject to the limitations set out in the section.

In clause 12, subsection (1) provides that section 49(3) is amended in accordance with the following four subsections. The amended subsection details those times when the general immunity provided by 49(1) does not apply to postal traffic.

Subsection (2) deletes the word 'or' at the end of section 49(3)(a). This serves no practical purpose and which should have been removed when the section was last amended in 2001.

Subsection (3) inserts new paragraphs (aa) and (ab) after 49(3)(a). New paragraph (aa) refers to part VA of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986 and the cash contained in postal packets. New paragraph (ab) refers to chapter 3 of part 1 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008, in relation to cash contained in postal packets.

Subsection (4) inserts the word 'or' at the end of section 49(3)(b). Subsection (5) inserts the word 'to' at the start of 49(3)(c). Both of these also correct minor errors dating from changes made in 2001.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 12 stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.  
I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 12 stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.  
Clause 13.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause provides for the following clauses 14 to 19 to amend the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008, the chief purpose of which is to extend the powers of civil recovery of cash connected to unlawful conduct to that sent by post. At the same time, the opportunity has been taken to align the definition of cash in the Act with that used in part VA of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986, in connection with declarations of imports and exports of cash.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 13 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.  
I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 13 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.  
Clause 14.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause amends section 43 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008, which deals with searches undertaken for cash which is recoverable property, or intended for use in unlawful conduct.

The amendments add to the definition of 'cash' provisions dealing with counterfeit or forged versions and so aligns the definition with that already used for declarations of cash and found in section 76A of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1986.

Subsection (1) provides for the following two subsections to amend section 43.

Subsection (2) adds at the end of section 43(6)(e) a new paragraph (f) which provides that cash includes any counterfeit or forged form of those things listed.

In section 43(6)(a) to (e) or of anything prescribed by an order made by the Department of Home Affairs under 43(7).

Subsection (3) adds a new subsection (7A) which provides that if any counterfeit or forged cash is involved, it shall be deemed to have the same value it would have, if it had been genuine.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 14 do stand part of this Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.  
I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 14 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 15, sir.

**Mr Teare:** This clause inserts a new section 43A into the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008. This new section is concerned with permitting searches of postal packets under certain circumstances and how such searches are to be carried out.

In new section 43A, subsection (1) provides that where a police or customs officer reasonably suspects that a postal packet contains cash which is recoverable property or intended for use in unlawful conduct and is not less than the minimum amount, which is currently £1,000, the officer may request that the Post Office detain and open the packet, and then the officer may examine its contents.

Subsection (2) is concerned with situations where a packet is opened but no cash liable to seizure is discovered. In such cases, the Post Office must reseal the package and send it on to the addressee.

Subsection (3) deals with situations where cash which is liable to seizure is found. In these cases, the cash continues to be detained but the packet and the rest of any of its contents are forwarded to the addressee. It is at this stage that the cash may be seized by the police or customs officer.

Subsection (4) provides that, in this section, 'postal packet' has the same meaning as in the Post Office Act 1993.

Subsection (5) provides that the new section does not affect the operation of any other statutory provision with which it might otherwise appear to conflict.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 15 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.  
I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 15 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 16.

**Mr Teare:** This clause amends section 44 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008, which deals with prior approval for searches for cash carried out under the Act. The clause inserts in subsection (1) a reference to new section 43A.

The effect of this is to make searches of postal packets under section 43A subject to the same requirements as other searches for cash, i.e. with prior approval of the High Bailiff, a Justice of the Peace, or if approval from either of these is not practical, a senior officer. In this context, a senior officer would be a police inspector or above, or a customs officer of at least higher executive officer grade. If no cash is found during the search or any cash seized is then returned within the initial 48-hour period allowed in the Act a written report must be made to either the Chief Constable or the collector of Customs and Excise, if judicial approval had not been sought. This report must detail why it had not been practical to seek such prior approval and why the officer concerned believed that they could use the powers conferred by section 43 or 43A.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.  
I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 16 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 17.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause amends section 45 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008, which is concerned with the code of practice for searches for cash. Section 45 is amended so as to require the Department of Home Affairs, after consultation with the Isle of Man Post Office, to make a code of practice in respect of the powers contained in the new section 43A and bring the code into operation by order.

Subsection (1) provides for section 45 to be amended in accordance with the following four subsections.

Subsection (2) inserts a new subsection (1A), requiring the Department of Home Affairs to make the requisite code of practice following consultation with the Post Office and bring it into operation by Order.

Subsection (3) replaces reference to 'the code' in subsection 45(3) with 'a code', as there will or may be more than one.

Subsection (4) similarly amends 45(4).

Subsection (5) amends the heading in the marginal note so as to refer to 'codes of practice' instead of 'code of practice'.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 17 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Clause 18.

**Mr Teare:** This clause amends section 49 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008, which is concerned with the release of detained cash. Cash which has been detained by the Police or Customs and Excise, whether during the initial 48-hour period permitted under the Act or in any subsequent period authorised by the High Bailiff, may be released on direction of the High Bailiff if the conditions for continuing detention are not met. This would be upon application by the person from whom the cash had been seized.

This clause amends section 49 and extends the ability to make such an application to the sender of a postal packet or the addressee. Some or all of the cash may also be released by the Police or Customs and Excise if its continued detention can no longer be justified.

Subsection (1) provides that section 49 is amended in accordance with the following two subsections.

Subsection (2) amends section 49(3) to insert reference to the sender or addressee of a postal packet where cash contained in such a packet is concerned.

Subsection (3) adds a new subsection (5) to section 49 to define 'sender' as being the person whose communication is in the postal packet.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 18 do stand part of this Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.

I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** Hon. Member for Ramsey, Mr Singer.

**Mr Singer:** Could I briefly ask the Hon. Minister, if cash is seized, the reason that it has been brought in illegally, where will that cash go to? Will it be to the Seized Assets Fund?

**The Speaker:** Minister.

**Mr Teare:** If it is seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act, then yes, it would be the Seized Assets Fund, certainly.

**The Speaker:** The question that clauses 18 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Finally, clause 19, Mr Teare.

**Mr Teare:** Thank you, Mr Speaker.

This clause amends section 54 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008, which is concerned with compensation provided where no forfeiture order is made in respect of cash which has been detained. No compensation is available for cash detained or returned within the initial 48-hour period allowed.

For cash detained but returned within the initial 48-hour period... sorry, Mr Speaker.

No compensation is available for cash detained but returned within the initial 48-hour period allowed under the Act and any cash detained after this is held in an interest bearing account, although this can be delayed if forensic examination of cash is necessary.

Clause 19 amends section 54 so as to enable the sender or addressee of a postal packet to apply to the High Bailiff for compensation in relation to cash contained in a packet that was detained for which no forfeiture order was subsequently made.

Subsection (1) provides for section 54 to be amended in accordance with the following two subsections.

Subsection (2) replaces subsection 54(1) with this substitute making provision for applications from that sender or addressee of a postal packet that contained cash that had been seized.

Subsection (3) adds a new subsection 54(8) which defines the sender of a postal packet as being the person whose communication is in that packet.

Mr Speaker, I beg to move that clause 19 do stand part of the Bill.

**The Speaker:** Mr Henderson.

**Mr Henderson:** Gura mie eu, Vainstyr Loayreyder.  
I beg to second and reserve my remarks.

**The Speaker:** Mr Karran.

**Mr Karran:** Vainstyr Loayreyder, could the Shirveishagh just explain why we should be giving ourselves immunity as far as if there was a legitimate loss by an individual by actions taken by the state and they actually are left out of pocket? It is rather a worrying situation if they are innocent and they find themselves in a situation.

I cannot see, Vainstyr Loayreyder, many cases nowadays where people would be sending cash through the post – maybe to somebody who is on holiday, or whatever – but if it was the case and there was a delay and you ended up having to get one of these payday loan schemes, it does seem a little bit unjust that we are giving immunity to our own actions of the state over the individual, and I just wondered whether the Shirveishagh Tashtee has a view on that.

**The Speaker:** Minister.

**Mr Teare:** I think that the checks and balances – especially contained within clause 19, which amends section 54 – do give a fair respect of the rights of the individual.

I would mention that the initial detention period is 48 hours, and then after that it would have to be approved by the judiciary. Additionally, if it is true that the application or the seizure has been inappropriate, then there are provisions for compensation to be paid, but I think also here we are talking about more substantial sums of cash. We are not talking about the odd Christmas or birthday present. These are bigger sums which may well be associated with crime, because my hon. friend is quite correct, there are other means of sending cash rather than in the post, and that would be more open and transparent, to send it through the bank account, or indeed the Post Office, rather than putting cash in an envelope.

**The Speaker:** I put the question that clause 19 do stand part of the Bill. Those in favour, please say aye; against, no. The ayes have it. The ayes have it.

Thank you, Hon. Members. That brings us to the end of the clauses stage of the Cash in Postal Packets Bill. Thank you, Mr Teare.