

CHAPTER 106

TREASURY BILLS AND TAX CERTIFICATES 1987-25

This Act came into operation on 20th July, 1987.

Amended by:

2002-13

Law Revision Orders

The following Law Revision Order or Orders authorized the insertion and removal of pages as the case may be under the Law Revision Act Cap.2 now repealed:

2002

Guide to symbols in historical notes:

- indicates an amendment made by an Act

/ indicates an amendment made by statutory instrument

CHAPTER 106

TREASURY BILLS AND TAX CERTIFICATES 1987-25

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**BARBADOS****TREASURY BILLS AND TAX CERTIFICATES
1987-25**

An Act to provide for the issue and payment of treasury bills and specified tax certificates.

[Commencement: 20th July, 1987]

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Treasury Bills and Tax Certificates Act*.

Authority to issue instruments

- 2.(1) The Minister may, under authority of a resolution of Parliament, raise in Barbados sums not exceeding the amount specified in the resolution by the issue of
 - (a) treasury bills; and
 - (b) tax reserve certificates and tax refund certificates, referred to in this Act as “tax certificates”.
- (2) The Minister may also raise monies by the issue of treasury bills for the purpose of paying off at maturity bills already issued and outstanding.

Form of instruments

3. Treasury bills and tax certificates shall be issued in such form, and on such terms and be of such denominations, as the Minister specifies and may be issued for the payment of the principal sum specified therein and in the manner and on the date mentioned therein, except that the date may not be later than,

- (a) in the case of a treasury bill, one year from the date of issue;
- (b) in the case of a tax reserve certificate, 2 years from the date of issue;
or
- (c) in the case of a tax refund certificate, 5 years from the date of issue.

Consolidated Fund

4.(1) All monies raised by the issue of tax certificates shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund and the principal money payable is a charge on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund.

(2) The interest that is payable on treasury bills or tax certificates is a charge on and is payable out of the Consolidated Fund.

[2002-13]

Treasury bills

5. Every treasury bill that is issued shall be signed by the Permanent Secretary, Finance and the Accountant-General.

[2002-13]

Tax certificates

6. A tax certificate shall be signed by the Governor of the Central Bank and by such other officer of the Central Bank as the Minister approves.

Electronically affixed signatures

7.(1) An electronic signature of the persons referred to in sections 5 and 6 shall be acceptable for the purposes of those sections.

(2) For the purposes of this section and section 10, “electronic” shall have the meaning assigned to it by section 2 of the *Electronic Transactions Act*, Cap. 308B.

[2002-13]

Registers

8. Registers of treasury bills and tax certificates that have been issued or redeemed shall be kept by an institution approved by the Minister and in such form as may be approved by the Minister.

[2002-13]

Interest

9.(1) Interest is payable in respect of treasury bills and tax certificates at such rate and in such manner as the Minister specifies, but a bill or certificate ceases to accumulate interest after the date on which it is redeemable.

(2) No interest is payable on a tax reserve certificate encashed, but interest is credited to the certificate on presentation to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue by virtue of section 66A of the *Income Tax Act*, Cap. 73.

(3) No interest is payable on a tax refund certificate encashed within 6 months of the date of issue.

Encashment of treasury bill or tax certificate

10. The payment on a treasury bill or a tax certificate may be effected as follows:

- (a) in the case of a treasury bill, on the presentation of the bill to the Accountant-General or by an electronic transfer;
- (b) in the case of a tax certificate, on presentation of the certificate to the Governor of the Central Bank or to any commercial bank or by an electronic transfer.

[2002-13]

Duplicate instruments

11.(1) Where a treasury bill or tax certificate presented to the issuer is damaged, defaced or rendered illegible, the issuer may issue a duplicate bill or certificate.

(2) Where a treasury bill or tax certificate is not presented to the issuer, the issuer shall not issue a duplicate unless the applicant

- (a) produces an affidavit to the effect that the bill or certificate was lost or destroyed; or
- (b) agrees to indemnify the issuer against loss in case the bill or certificate is subsequently found and presented for payment.

(3) A duplicate bill or certificate must be issued in accordance with the requirements of section 5 or 6, as the case may be.

Cancellation of instruments

12. Upon payment of the value of the treasury bill or tax certificate under section 10, that bill or certificate is cancelled.

[2002-13]

Transfer of instruments

13.(1) Tax certificates are not transferable except on the death of the holder and in the manner described in subsection (2).

(2) The issuer upon application made to him and on being satisfied as to

(a) the death of the holder of a bill or certificate;

(b) the grant of legal representation to the applicant,

may endorse on the bill or certificate the name of the person entitled thereto under the will or intestacy of the holder and make the appropriate alteration in the register; and from the date of endorsement and alteration the person entitled under the will or intestacy of the holder is the holder for all purposes of the bill or certificate.

Audit

14. All transactions that relate to the issue and redemption of treasury bills and tax certificates shall be audited by the Auditor-General.

[2002-13]

Offences

15. A person who with intent to defraud forges, alters or utters any treasury bill or any endorsement or assignment thereof or any tax or other certificate or any receipt for interest accruing thereon, knowing the same to be forged or altered, is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$50 000 or to imprisonment for a term of 14 years or to both.

[2002-13]