

Pawn Brokers' Statute No. 04 of 2014 – Central Provincial Council Effective Date : 01.01.2016

Legal provisions to be observed when carrying out pawn broking business are as follows.

Provisions	Other Particulars
Registration	Documents to be furnished
 Every person who intends to obtain the registration for carrying out pawn broking business shall obtain such registration form from the Commissioner of Revenue, before 	 Application for Registration.(PB 301) An affidavit for not committing any illegal action and / or non – conviction in a court of justice.
the commencement of such business. Registration Fees: Rs. 25,000/-	 3. An affidavit giving all information regarding the case for which a person is convicted in a court of justice or all information in respect of a case on which action is pending in a court of justice. This fee will be prescribed by the Minister from time to time, by a Gazette notification under provisions of Section 8 (3) of the Statute.
Obtaining Annual Licence	Documents to be produced to obtain a Licence
 A separate annual licence should be obtained for each business centre and / or branch. No pawn broking business shall be carried out without a licence. 	 (Section 7) 1. Application (PB 305) 2. Affidavit for non – committing an illegal action and / or non conviction in a court of justice.
2. Every licence shall be valid only for the business place mentioned in therein and for the respective calendar year.	3. An affidavit giving all information regarding a case for which any person convicted in a court of justice or all information in respect of a case on which action is pending in a court of justice.

3. Written permission of the Commissioner of Revenue should be obtained when a licence to be transferred to another person.	4. Business registration certificate or if a company registration certificate and a copy of the incorporated constitution. (preceding year)
 Application for a new licence should forwarded before expiry of 2 months of the existing licence. Fine for carrying out a business without renewing the annual licence on the due date: 	5. Annual statement of accounts of the preceding year.6. An insurance coverage certificate with full liability for the entire value of the articles for the full period for which the business is kept opened under <i>Section</i> 30 of the Statute.
a Licence fee and a surcharge of 10% of the licence fee in respect of every expired month.	
6. Fine for carrying out a business without obtaining a licence:	
a Licence fee and a surcharge of 20% of the licence fee in respect of every expired month. Annual Licence Fee : Rs. 5,000/-	
Security Deposit of Rs. 100,000/- Every licence holder shall deposit the security amount in the National Savings Bank in the name of the Provincial Commissioner of Revenue and this security deposit amount shall be refunded only on the closure or transfer of such business.	This amount will be prescribed by the Minister from time to time by a notification under provision of Section 10 (3) of this Statute.
Occasions where the issue of licence is rejected:	
If five years immediately before the date applying for the licence	
1. Under Sections xi, xiii, xiv, xviii of the Civil Procedure Code and / or,	

2.	Under Weight and Measure Ordinance
	and / or,

- 3. When convicted under provisions of this Statute and / or,
- 4. When required documents for registration and / or, for licence are not forwarded and

/ or,

- 5. When on any occasion where annual statement of accounts are not forwarded and / or, when the licence is cancelled under Section (12) of the Statute
- 6. When the period of validity of the licence is expired and when it is notified by a Gazette notification and by a press notice that a licence is not issued for the succeeding year under Section 13(2) of the Statute and /or,

When the person applying for licence is a broker

The Commissioner of Revenue shall refuse the issue of pawn licence.

Conditions to be observed by the Licence Holder

 When a licence holder intends to go abroad for a period exceeding three months, he should nominate a person, who has rights to obtain a licence under this Statute and carry on the business on his behalf. He should

 obtain the written approval of the Commissioner of Revenue in this regard. 2. Pawn broker shall not be an auctioneer. Licence holder shall pay special attention regarding the books and documents, forms and registers to be maintained by him 	Notice shall be in all the 03 languages Sinhala,
under the Statute.	f Tamil and English.
Ratio of Interest A pawn broker shall not charge interest exceeding the ratio mentioned in the second Schedule of this Statute, in respect of loans to be given on the pawned articles.	Ratios of interest on every part of a Rupee given as loan for a month or part of a month shall not exceed 02 cents. (see 2 nd Schedule)
Auction Sale of Pawned Articles Pawn broker shall observe the instructions given in the 3 rd Schedule of this Statute, in respect of auction of pawned articles.	Written approval of the Commissioner of Revenue shall be obtained before auction sale of pawned articles. After obtaining such approval a letter giving the date / time and place of auction shall be posted under
When selling a pawned article exceeding the loan interest and the fare special attention should be paid regarding the	registered cover, to the person who pawned the articles at least 14 days prior to the date of auction.
relevant procedure to be followed.	The Commissioner of Revenue will supervise these auctions.
Inspection of Business Places	
It is lawful for an officer authorized by the Commissioner of Revenue to enter a business place at any time and inspect the pawned articles account books/ registers and documents and take down notes.	These powers shall be exercised by the Commissioner of Revenue by an officer / or group of officers of the public service/ or Provincial Public Service with the written authority of the Commissioner of Revenue
Mistakes Committed by Pawn Brokers These errors are mentioned under Section 40 of the Statute.	These errors will be checked and supervised by the Commissioner of Revenue. Punishment to be imposed on such errors are shown under Section 44.
Vesting the Ownership of Business and Liquidation	Written permission of the Commissioner should be obtained for vesting the ownership of a business. If not,

An instrument giving the name of the	the Commissioner of Revenue shall refuse the issue of
person to whom the ownership of the	the licence.
business should be vested upon the death of	
a pawn broker, who maintain such business,	
shall be forwarded to the Commissioner.	The Commissioner of Revenue will convey his decision
	in writing within one calendar month of making such
When a pawn broking business is	request.
maintained by a joint company, provisions	
should be included in the joint agreement	
for ensuring the security of the rights of the	
persons pawning articles on the liquidation	
of such partnership company.	
When a pawn broker intends to transfer the	
ownership of the business to any other	
person, a written request shall be made to	
the Commissioner of Revenue before three	
months of such date. When a pawn broker	
business is to be liquidated, the	
Commissioner of Revenue shall be informed	
of such liquidation before three months of	
such date. Details can be seen in Section 46.	
Recovering Arrears of Money	
When there is a default of payment of any	The Commissioner of Revenue will notify the pawn
sum of money under this Statute, the	broker or the person holding the responsibility by
provisions for recovery of such amount of	registered post, any sum of money in arrears payable
money is shown under Section 51 of this	under this Statute, giving a specific date before which
Statute.	such sum of money is payable. There is provision to
	recover such defaulted payment treating the same as a
	sum of money in arrears.