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Banking (Money Transmission, Mobile Banking and Mobile Money Interoperability) Regulations, 2020

IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Finance and Economic Development has, in terms of section 81 of the Banking Act [*Chapter 24:20*], made the following regulations: —

Title

1. These regulations may be cited as the Banking (Money Transmission, Mobile Banking and Mobile Money Interoperability) Regulations, 2020.

Interpretation

2. In these regulations, except where the context requires otherwise —

“clearing” means the exchange by financial institutions of payment instructions;

“interoperability” for the purposes of these regulations means a seamless transfer of money between two accounts at different payment systems or the transfer of money between mobile money accounts and bank accounts;

“mobile banking” shall have the meaning referred to it in the Banking Act [*Chapter 24:20*], and mobile banking provider shall be construed accordingly;

“mobile money wallet” means an account on the mobile money provider’s network with the funds held in the mobile money provider’s trust bank account.

“money transmission provider” means any person who owns a payment system that facilitates the transmission of monies from one person to another;

“payment system” means a system which enables the process of money transfer and exchange of money for goods and services, including the clearing, netting and settlement of payment obligations between two or more parties;

“netting” means the determination of—

- (a) the net payment obligations between two or more financial institutions as a result of the clearing of

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payment instructions through a payment clearing house; or

- (b) the net settlement obligations between two or more participants in a settlement system;

“payment obligation” means any form of indebtedness that is owed by one financial institution to another as a result of the clearing of one or more payment instructions;

“national payment switch” means a recognised payment system by the Reserve Bank which has —

- (a) interface with any Point of Sale system, Automated Teller Machine, mobile payment system and Internet based e-commerce portals, that enables the interchange of payment, clearing and settlement instructions between the payment systems; and
- (b) a single interface with regional and global payment platforms which enter into agreement with the national payment switch.

“Reserve Bank” means the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe established by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 22:15*];

“transaction costs” means charges levied to the customer for performing transactions.

Licensing of mobile money providers

3. (1) For the purposes of these regulations mobile money providers are deemed to be financial institutions in terms of the Banking Act.

(2) Money transmission providers and mobile banking providers wishing to provide the service of money transmission services and mobile banking must—

- (a) where they are mobile network operators be licensed in terms of the Postal and Telecommunication Act [*Chapter 12:05*];
- (b) obtain recognition of their payment system in terms of section 3(1) of the National Payment Systems Act [*Chapter 24:23*] together with the application and annual

fees specified in the First Schedule, and must comply with the conditions attached to that recognition and with these regulations.

(3) On the date of commencement of these regulations, money transmission providers and mobile banking providers recognised in terms of the National Payment Systems Act [*Chapter 24:23*] are deemed to be licensed under these regulations.

Additional requirements for provision of money transmission and mobile banking services

4. (1) It shall be mandatory for every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider shall be connected to a national payment switch, as shall be directed by written notice by the Reserve Bank from time to time that enables interoperability of payments systems and services.

(2) For purposes of connecting to the national payment switch in terms of subsection (1) every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider shall install, deploy or commission such infrastructure and connection protocols, credentials and documentation necessary to enable integration with any recognised payment system in terms of the National Payment System Act [*Chapter 24:23*].

(3) Every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider shall open and maintain a bank account that is designated exclusively for mobile banking services.

(4) Every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider shall ensure that no money is transmitted or is retained on the payment system without a corresponding correct bank balance.

(5) Every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider must submit periodic returns to the Reserve Bank at intervals as shall be determined by the Reserve Bank from time to time, which shall include —

- (a) the values and volumes including the cumulative total from the beginning of the year to date;
- (b) a reconciliation of the mobile account balances between mobile money platform and the core banking system;

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- (c) snapshots of the mobile account balance from the mobile money platform and core banking systems;
 - (d) all material developments or operational challenges.
- (6) The periodic returns specified in subsection (5) shall be kept for a period of 7 years from the day of generation of such returns.
- (7) Every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider must provide an audit report on the product after six months of operation and annually thereafter.
- (8) Every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider should allow the Reserve Bank read-only real time access to its payment system.
- (9) Every money transmission provider and mobile banking provider must have policies and procedures for sound internal controls and risk management practices including data protection and cyber security on an ongoing basis.
- (10) Every money transmission providers and mobile money banking providers must not accept a transaction request from a customer if—
- (a) the customer has not yet registered (where registration is required) or has not been authorised or cleared to use the service or where authorisation has been withdrawn or suspended;
 - (b) the transaction amount requested by the customer is outside the minimum and maximum amounts for transaction which shall be specified from time to time by both parties;
 - (c) the customer has entered an incorrect Personal Identity Number (PIN) or user Identification (where a PIN and/ or user ID is required) or has not provided the relevant authentication required by both parties from time to time;
 - (d) a customer has been suspended or barred from using the service of either party;
 - (e) a customer has exceeded daily, monthly or annual limits

for the transaction and other usage on their wallet or bank account as the case may be;

(f) customer activity is suspected to be fraudulent.

(11) If it comes to the notice of the Reserve Bank that default is made in complying with—

(a) subsection (1), (2), (3),(8) and (9) the Reserve Bank may serve a category 4 civil penalty order;

(b) subsection (4) ,(6), (10)(a),(d),(e) and (f), the Reserve Bank may serve a category 1 civil penalty order;

(c) subsection (5) ,(7), (10) (b) and (c)the Reserve Bank may serve a category 2 civil penalty order;

upon the defaulting mobile money provider.

(12) Where a mobile money provider contravenes the provisions this section the Reserve Bank may in addition to issuing a civil penalty order in terms of subsection (11), withdraw the recognition of a payment system in terms of section 6 of the National Payment Systems Act [*Chapter 24: 23*],

(13) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a hue not exceeding level 7 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such hue and such imprisonment.

Transactions charges

5. (1) No money transmission provider or mobile banking provider shall levy, amend or review any transaction charges without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank.

(2) If it comes to the notice of the Reserve Bank that default is made in complying with subsection (1) the Reserve Bank may serve a category 2 civil penalty order upon the defaulting mobile money provider.

Civil penalty orders

6. The provision of the Second Schedule apply to any infringement of these regulations in respect of which it is provided that a civil penalty is payable.

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FIRST SCHEDULE (*Section 5*)

FEES

	ZWL\$
Application.....	5 000
Annual.....	300 000

SECOND SCHEDULE (*Section 6*)

CIVIL PENALTY ORDERS

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

Section

1. Interpretation in Schedule.
2. Power of Reserve Bank to issue civil penalty orders and categories thereof.
3. Variation of certain penalties and limitation of multiple of penalties.
4. Service and enforcement of civil penalties and destination of proceeds thereof.
5. Limitation on issuance and enforcement of civil penalty orders.
6. Additional due process requirements before service of certain civil penalty orders.
7. Judicial review of civil penalty orders.
8. Evidentiary provisions in connection with civil penalty orders.
9. Designated officers.

Interpretation in Schedule

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires —

“citation clause”, in relation to a civil penalty order, is the part of the order in which the Reserve Bank names the defaulter and cites the provision of this Act in respect of which the default was made or is alleged, together with (if necessary) a brief statement of the facts constituting the default;

“designated officer” means an employee or the Reserve Bank or other person designated and authorised by the Governor of the Reserve Bank to undertake duties in connection with the implementation of this Schedule;

“penalty clause”, in relation to a civil penalty order, is the part of the order that fixes the penalty to be paid by the defaulter, and “fixed penalty clause” and “cumulative penalty clause” shall be construed accordingly;

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“remediation clause” in relation to a civil penalty order, is the part of the order that stipulates the remedial action to be taken by the defaulter;

Power of Reserve Bank to issue civil penalty orders and categories thereof

2. (1) Where default is made in complying with any provision of this Act or of regulations or order made under this Act for which a civil penalty is specified to be leviable, the Reserve Bank may, in addition to, and without derogating from, any criminal or non-criminal penalty that may be imposed by this Act or any other law for the conduct constituting the default, serve upon the defaulter a civil penalty order of the appropriate category specified in subparagraph (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) or any combination of such orders as the provision in question may allow.

(2) A category 1 civil penalty order provides for a combination of a fixed penalty and a cumulative penalty over a period not exceeding ninety days for a specified completed and irremediable default (that is to say a default in respect of which no remediation is sought by the Reserve Bank or is possible), of which—

- (a) the fixed penalty shall be the maximum amount specified for level seven (or the penalty specified in paragraph 3, as the case may be); and
- (b) the cumulative penalty shall be a penalty of the maximum amount of level three for each day (beginning on the day after the service of a civil penalty order) during which the defaulter fails to pay the fixed penalty under paragraph (a);

(3) A category 2 civil penalty order provides for a cumulative civil penalty for a specified completed but remediable default which—

- (a) must be suspended conditionally upon the defaulter taking the remedial action specified in the civil penalty order immediately (that is to say, within twenty-four hours after the civil penalty is served on him or her);
- (b) upon the civil penalty becoming operative because of non-compliance with the requested remedial action, shall provide for a penalty of the maximum amount of level three for each day, not exceeding ninety days, during which the defaulter continues to be in default (beginning on the day after the last day on which the defaulter fails to take the remedial action).

(4) A category 3 civil penalty order provides for a combination of a fixed penalty and potentially two cumulative penalties for a specified completed but partially remediable default, of which—

- (a) the fixed penalty shall be the maximum amount specified for level 5; and
- (b) the cumulative penalty—

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- (i) relating to paragraph (a) shall be a penalty of the maximum amount of level 3 for each day (beginning on the day after the service of a civil penalty order) during which the defaulter fails to pay the civil penalty under paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) relating to the taking of the specified remedial action—
 - A. shall be the maximum amount of level three for each day, not exceeding ninety days, that the defaulter fails to take the specified remedial action with effect from a specified date; and
 - B. must be suspended conditionally upon the defaulter taking the remedial action specified in the civil penalty order within the time specified in the order.
- (5) A category 4 civil penalty order provides for a cumulative penalty for a continuing default which—
- (a) must be suspended conditionally upon the defaulter immediately (that is to say, within twenty-four hours after the civil penalty is served on him or her) ceasing the default;
 - (b) upon the civil penalty becoming operative because of failure to cease the default immediately, shall be the maximum amount fixed for level six for each day during which the default continues, not exceeding a period of ninety days.
- (6) A category 5 civil penalty order provides for a combination of a fixed penalty and a cumulative penalty for a specified continuing default where the time of compliance is of the essence—
- (a) both of which penalties must be suspended conditionally upon the defaulter taking the remedial action specified in the civil penalty order within the time specified in the order;
 - (b) which upon the civil penalty becoming operative because of non-compliance with the requested remedial action, shall provide—
 - (i) a fixed penalty of the maximum amount for level seven for not meeting the specified deadline; and
 - (ii) a cumulative penalty of the maximum amount of level three for each day, not exceeding ninety days, for which the defaulter fails to pay the amount specified in subparagraph (i).

Service and enforcement of civil penalties and destination of proceeds thereof

3. (1) References to the Reserve Bank serving upon a defaulter any civil penalty order in terms of these regulations (or serving upon an alleged defaulter a show cause notice referred to in paragraph 6 (“Additional due process requirements before service of certain civil penalty orders”)), are to be interpreted as

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requiring the Reserve Bank to deliver such order (or such notice) in writing to the defaulter (or alleged defaulter) concerned in any of the following ways—

- (a) by registered post addressed to the defaulter's (or alleged defaulter's) principal office in Zimbabwe or other place of business of the defaulter (or alleged defaulter); or
- (b) by hand delivery to the director, manager, secretary or accounting officer of the defaulter (or alleged defaulter) in person (or through an inspector or other person employed in the Financial Intelligence Unit, or a police officer), or to a responsible individual at the place of business of the defaulter; or
- (c) by delivery through a commercial courier service to the defaulter's (or alleged defaulter's) principal office in Zimbabwe or other place of business of the defaulter (or alleged defaulter); or
- (d) by electronic mail or telefacsimile at the electronic mail or telefacsimile address furnished by the defaulter (or alleged defaulter) to the Reserve Bank:

Provided that in this case a copy of the order or notice shall also be sent to the electronic mail or telefacsimile address of the defaulter's (or alleged defaulter's) legal practitioner in Zimbabwe.

(2) The Reserve Bank shall not extend the period specified in a civil penalty order for compliance therewith except upon good cause shown to him or her by the defaulter, and any extension of time so granted shall be noted by the Reserve Bank in the civil penalty enforcement register referred to in paragraph 7 (“Evidentiary provisions in connection with civil penalty orders”).

(3) If in these regulations both the defaulting mobile money provider and every officer of the mobile money provider who is in default are said to be liable to a civil penalty order, the Reserve Bank may—

- (a) in the same civil penalty order, name the defaulting mobile money provider and every officer concerned as being so liable separately, or issue separate civil penalty orders in respect of the defaulting mobile money provider and each of the officers concerned;
- (b) may choose to serve the order only upon the defaulting mobile money provider if, in his or her opinion (which opinion the Director shall note in the civil penalty enforcement register referred to in paragraph 7, there may be a substantial dispute of fact about the identity of the particular officer or officers who may be in default:

Provided that nothing in this section affects the default liability of officers of the mobile money provider mentioned in subparagraph (8).

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(4) The Reserve Bank may, in the citation clause of a single civil penalty order, cite two or more defaults relating to different provisions of these regulations if the defaults in question—

- (a) occurred concurrently or within a period not exceeding six months from the first default or defaults to the last default or defaults; or
- (b) arose in connection with the same set of facts.

(5) Where in these regulations the same acts or omissions are liable to both criminal and civil penalty proceedings, the Reserve Bank may serve a civil penalty order at any time before the commencement of the criminal proceedings in relation to that default, that is to say at any time before—

- (a) summons is issued to the accused person for the prosecution of the offence; or
- (b) a statement of the charge is lodged with the clerk of the magistrates court before which the accused is to be tried, where the offence is to be tried summarily; or
- (c) an indictment has been served upon the accused person, where the person is to be tried before the High Court;

as the case may be, but may not serve any civil penalty order after the commencement of the criminal proceedings until after those proceedings are concluded (the criminal proceedings are deemed for this purpose to be concluded even if they are appealed or taken on review). (For the avoidance of doubt it is declared that the acquittal of an alleged defaulter in criminal proceedings does not excuse the defaulter from liability for civil penalty proceedings).

(6) Upon the expiry of the ninety day period within which any civil penalty order of any category must be paid, the defaulter shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding level 6 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both.

(7) The amount of any civil penalty shall —

- (a) be payable to the Reserve Bank and shall form part of the funds of the Reserve Bank; and
- (b) be a debt due to the Reserve Bank and shall be sued for in any proceedings in the name of the Reserve Bank in any court of competent civil jurisdiction.

(8) Every officer of the mobile money provider mentioned in the civil penalty order by name or by office, is deemed to be in default and any one of them can, on the basis of joint and several liability, be made by the Reserve Bank to pay the civil penalty in the event that mobile money provider does not pay.

(9) If the Reserve Bank in terms of subparagraph (7)(b) desires to institute proceedings to recover the amounts of two or more civil penalties in any court of

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competent civil jurisdiction, it may, after notice to all interested parties, bring a single action in relation to the recovery of those penalties if the orders relating to those penalties—

- (a) were all served within the period of twelve months preceding the institution of the proceedings; and
- (b) were served—
 - (i) on the same mobile money provider; or
 - (ii) in relation to the same default or set of defaults, whether committed by the same mobile money provider or different mobile money providers; or
 - (iii) on two or more mobile money providers whose registered offices are in the same area of jurisdiction of the court before which the proceedings are instituted.

(10) Unless the Reserve Bank has earlier recovered in civil court the amount outstanding under a civil penalty order, a court convicting a person of an offence against subparagraph (6), may on its own motion or on the application of the prosecutor and in addition to any penalty which it may impose give summary judgement in favour of the Reserve Bank for the amount of any outstanding civil penalty due from the convicted defaulter.

Limitation on issuance and enforcement of civil penalty orders

4. (1) No civil penalty order may be issued more than twelve months from the date when the infringement or alleged infringement occurred or ceased to occur.

(2) Any amount owing under a civil penalty order is a debt owed to the State for the purposes of section 15(b) of the Prescription Act [*Chapter 8:11*],

Additional due process requirements before service of certain civil penalty orders

5. (1) Except in relation to any civil penalty order which the Reserve Bank is satisfied that it does not involve any substantive dispute of fact, the Reserve Bank must notify the alleged defaulter in writing of the Reserve Bank's intention to serve the civil penalty order (which notice shall hereafter be called a "show cause notice") and the Reserve Bank's reasons for doing so and shall call upon the alleged defaulter to show cause within the period specified in the notice (which period shall not be less than 48 hours or more than seven days from the date of service of the notice) why the civil penalty order should not be served upon him or her, and, if the alleged defaulter—

- (a) makes no representations thereto within the notice period, the Reserve Bank shall proceed to serve the civil penalty order, or
- (b) makes representations showing that the alleged default in question was not wilful or was due to circumstances beyond the alleged defaulter's control or for any other reason specified in the civil penalty provision

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in question, the Reserve Bank shall not proceed to serve the civil penalty order; or

- (c) makes no representations of the kind referred to in paragraph (b) the Reserve Bank shall proceed to serve the civil penalty order.

(2) In addition, where it appears to the Reserve Bank from written representations received under subparagraph (1) that there may be a material dispute of fact concerning the existence or any salient aspect of the alleged default, the Reserve Bank must afford the alleged defaulter an opportunity to be heard by making oral representations before the Reserve Bank, for which purpose the Reserve Bank shall have the same powers, rights and privileges as are conferred upon a commissioner by the Commissions of Inquiry Act [*Chapter 10:07*], other than the power to order a person to be detained in custody, and sections 9 to 13 and 15 to 19 of that Act shall apply with necessary changes in relation to the hearing and determination before the Reserve Bank of the alleged default in question, and to any person summoned to give evidence or giving evidence before the Registrar.

(3) Any person who is aggrieved by a civil penalty order made after the making of representations in terms of this section may appeal against the order to a judge of the High Court, and the judge may make such order as he or she thinks fit:

Provided that the lodging of the appeal shall not of itself suspend the obligation of the defaulter to comply with the civil penalty order.

Judicial review of civil penalty orders

6. If the Reserve Bank does not issue a show cause order under paragraph 5 before issuing and serving a civil penalty order under paragraph 4, the defaulter or alleged defaulter may seek review of the Reserve Bank's action by the High Court, but the lodging of the application for review shall not of itself suspend the obligation of the defaulter to comply with the civil penalty order.

Evidentiary provisions in connection with civil penalty orders

7. (1) For the purposes of this Schedule the Reserve Bank shall keep a civil penalty enforcement register wherein shall be recorded—

- (a) the date of service of every show cause notice, the name and the physical or registered office address of the person upon whom it was served, the civil penalty provision in relation to which the alleged defaulter was alleged to be in default, and whether or not the show cause notice was followed by the service of a civil penalty order:

Provided that a record or an adequate summary of any representations made in response to a show cause notice shall be made by way of an entry or cross-reference in, or annexure to, the

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register, and if recorded by way of annexure or cross-reference, the representations must be preserved for a period of at least three years from the date when they were made to the Reserve Bank;

- (b) the date of service of every civil penalty order, the name and the physical or registered office address of the person upon whom it was served, the civil penalty provision in relation to which the defaulter was in default, and the date on which the civil penalty order was complied with or the penalty thereunder was recovered as the case may be.

(2) A copy of—

- (a) any entry in the civil penalty enforcement register, and of any annexure thereto or record cross-referenced therein, authenticated by the Reserve Bank as a true copy of the original, shall on its mere production in any civil or criminal proceedings by any person, be *prima facie* proof of the contents therein; or
- (b) any civil penalty order that has been served in terms of this Act, authenticated by the Reserve Bank as a true copy of the original, shall on its mere production in any civil or criminal proceedings by any person, be *prima facie* proof of the service of the order on the date stated therein upon the defaulter named therein, and of the contents of the order.

Designated officers

8. (1) Any reference to the Reserve Bank in this Schedule shall be construed as a reference to a designated officer.

(2) The Governor of the Reserve Bank shall furnish each designated officer with a certificate signed by or on behalf of the Governor stating that he or she has been appointed as an designated officer for the purpose of this Schedule.

(3) A designated officer shall, on demand by any person affected by the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Reserve Bank under this Schedule, exhibit the certificate issued to him or her in terms of subsection (2).

[CAP. 28:01

**Labour Relations (Specification of Minimum Wages) (Amendment)
Notice, 2020 (No. 15)**

IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, in terms of section 20 of the Labour Act [*Chapter 28:07*], has made the following notice: —

1. (1) This notice may be cited as the Labour Relations (Specification of Minimum Wages) (Amendment) Notice, 2020 (No. 15).

(2) This notice comes into force on the date of its publication:

Provided that any employer claiming exemption under the Schedule as substituted by this notice shall not be bound by this notice for 30 days from the date of its application unless the employer's application has earlier been rejected.

3. (1) The Schedule to the Labour Relations (Specification of Minimum Wages) Notice, 1996, published in Statutory Instrument 70 of 1996, is repealed and the following is substituted—

"SCHEDULE {*Section 5(1)*)

MINIMUM WAGES

Per month

J

For all employees (other than domestic and agricultural employees, for which alternative provision will be made)..... 2 549,74

Exemption

An establishment, or employer may apply to the appropriate National Employment Council for exemption from paying the minimum wage stating the reasons why the application should be considered. Where the establishment/ employer is not regulated by an Employment Council, applications shall be made to the Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare.

A National Employment Council that grants the exemption shall notify the Minister accordingly (the exemption shall take immediate effect as granted by the NEC unless and until the Minister on grounds of public policy objects to it, in which event the minimum wage must be paid from the date of publication of this notice or, if the Minister objects at any time after 30 days from that date, from the date that such objection is notified to the employer).

Labour Relations (Specification of Minimum Wages) (Amendment)
Notice, 2020 (No. 15)

Exemptions must only be granted on the basis that the establishment/ employer provides non-monetary benefits of a quantifiable value to its employees (which benefits may not for the purpose of the exemption constitute more than half of the minimum wage otherwise payable in money.)”.

4. The Labour Relations (Specification of Minimum Wages) (Amendment) Notice, 2020 (No. 14), published in Statutory Instrument 38 of 2020, is repealed.