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Personal Financial Management

Kenya

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Relevant Regulations

1. Banking
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The Cambridge Centre for Alternative Finance (CCAF) and BFA Global have produced this deck to support fintech startups working in Kenya and those seeking to enter the Kenyan fintech market in navigating the regulatory environment.

This deck provides **an overview of Kenya's regulation of personal financial management.** Not all regulations included in the deck may be relevant based on the nuances of your particular business model.





01 Banking



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Banking: General overview

Main regulator:

Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) has the statutory objective of “promoting financial stability through maintenance of a well-function, banking system” as per the Central Bank of Kenya Act (Cap 491)

Key regulation:

The Banking Act (2015), which sets out licensing requirements

Scope:

Banking business is defined as ‘the accepting from members of the public of money on deposit repayable on demand or at the expiry of a fixed period or after notice.’*

Compliance obligations:

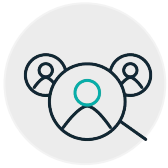
The Kenya Banking Sector Charter comprises compliance standards for institutions (including banks, and microfinance banks) in respect to the conduct of their business in Kenya, setting out requirements on fairness, transparency, financial literacy, and financial access.

Fintechs that fall into the category of banks or microfinance institutions are required to submit:

- their plans regarding compliance with the Charter to the CBK, which employs the plan to monitor firm compliance (Section 5).
- quarterly reports on the Charter’s implementation on a quarterly basis (Section 6).

*Banking business also includes “the accepting from members of the public of money on current account and payment on and acceptance of cheques; the employing of money held on deposit or on current account, or any part of the money, by lending, investment or in any other manner for the account and at the risk of the person so employing the money.” (See Section 2 of Banking Act)

Banking: Financial institution licensing



Who:

Applies to a commercial bank, mortgage finance company, or a non-bank financial institution.



How much:

Application currently costs KES 5000 (\$45).



Capital requirements:

Minimum capital requirements that apply can be found in Schedule 2 of the Banking Act (2015). As these often change, the CBK website should be consulted.



How:

- The CBK has step by step guidelines on how to apply and in what order to submit the relevant documentation.
- Before submitting an application, firms should contact the CBK to arrange a preliminary meeting.
- Once the CBK has approved a firm name (needed for the use of the words 'bank' or 'finance'), an application is made to the Register of Companies for incorporation as an LLC.

Banking: Financial institution licensing (cont.)

How (cont.):

- A number of documents are required to be submitted (laid out in steps 4-11 of the guidelines), including a feasibility study, which details the future operations and development of the business and proposed organization structure.
- CBK will vet senior persons, including the director, chief executive officer and deputy, chief operating officer, chief financial officer, secretary to the board of directors, treasurer, chief internal auditor, or manager, and significant shareholders to ensure that they are fit and proper to manage or control the institution (based on criteria prescribed in the First Schedule of Banking Act).
- If a firm meets the requirements for the license, the CBK will grant an approval in principle. The applicant can then arrange premises, systems, and recruitment, and, after a successful inspection by the CBK and payment of the annual licensing fees, they would be granted a full license to operate.



Sources: [The Banking Act 2015](#), [The A-Z of Licensing A Commercial Bank](#)

Banking: Agent Banking guidelines

Criteria:

The CBK Agent Banking guidelines (“Agent Guidelines”) spell out the minimum requirements to be fulfilled for engagement in agent banking, including provisions on settlement of transactions and technology (Part VII), consumer protection (Part IX), and risk management (Section 3.8).



How:

- Agent banking requires prior approval by the CBK.
- The application for approval is preceded by the institution undertaking a suitability assessment (Section 2.7).
- The Agent Guidelines detail provisions relating to agency contracts (Part IV), such as qualification criteria, mandatory contract provisions, and permissible and prohibited activities. Contracts between institutions and their agents are required to be non-exclusive (Section 4.2)
- The Agent Guidelines also spell out responsibilities of institutions (Part V), with the general emphasis being that Institutions are ultimately responsible and liable for the actions or omissions of their agents.

Sources: [CBK Agent Banking Guidelines](#)

Banking: Deposit insurance

Key regulation:

- The Kenya Deposit Insurance Act (2012) provides for the establishment of a deposit insurance system and for the receivership and liquidation of deposit taking institutions.

Institution obligations:

- CBK licensed institutions are required to contribute a specified annual amount to the Deposit Insurance Fund, at prescribed times.
- In deciding the amounts, the Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) considers the risk profile of an institution. KDIC sends every institution a notice specifying the amount and the payment period, which is payable within twenty-one days following the service of the notice. The contribution to the Fund will not be less than KES 300,000 (\$2730), nor exceed 0.4 % of the average of the institution's total deposit liabilities during the period of twelve months prior to the date of the notice served.

Customer protection:

- Customer deposits placed with an institution are insured by KDIC. The maximum amount payable to a customer as a protected deposit will not exceed KES 100,000 (\$910) or such higher amount as KDIC may from time to time determine.

Banking: Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) regulatory overview



Main regulator:

The SACCO Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA) licenses and regulates deposit taking SACCOs.

Key regulation:

The SACCO Societies Act (2008) (the “Act”) & SACCO Societies (Deposit Taking Sacco Business) Regulations (2010)

Licensing requirements for deposit taking SACCOs:

An application in prescribed form (Part II of the Act), and to submit the following documents/information:

- Copy of the certificate of registration and the by-laws of the SACCO society
- Evidence that the SACCO meets the minimum capital requirements prescribed in the 2nd Schedule
- Information relating to the place of business, indicating the head office and branches
- The prescribed fees

- A report by the SACCO, covering the objectives of the Sacco business; membership and share capital; organizational structure and management.

Compliance obligations for non-deposit taking SACCOs:

Non-deposit taking SACCOs are registered under the Commissioner for Cooperative development as mandated under the Cooperative Societies Act (1997). Registration requirements are detailed under Part III of the Act.

Banking: Types of SACCOs



	Non-Deposit Taking SACCO (NDTS)*	Specified Non-Deposit Taking SACCO (SNDTS)	Non-Withdrawable Deposit Taking SACCO (NWDTS)	Withdrawable Deposit Taking SACCO (WDTS)
Regulator	Ministry of Cooperatives; at 100M AUM overseen by SASRA	SASRA	SASRA	SASRA
Overview	Basic savings and credit products	Basic savings and credit products for "specified business," including virtual/digital SACCOs: SACCO mobilizes membership and subscription to its share capital through digital or other electronic payment platforms	Basic 'banking' services (demand deposits, credit, payments); members must give notice of withdrawal based on a specified notice period	Basic 'banking' services (demand deposits, credit, payments); members must give notice of withdrawal based on a specified notice period
Capital requirement	10% of total liabilities	5,000,000 KES	10,000,000 KES	10,000,000 KES
Major differentiator	Core business is determined bylaws but can only be saving or credit and must be approved by the commissioner of cooperatives.	SACCOs that are "specified businesses," including mobilizing deposits virtually or serving foreigners, must be regulated by SASRA.	Although deposit taking is authorised, members must give notice of withdrawal based on a specified notice period	Deposit taking is authorised and no withdrawal notice is required.

Banking: Specified Non-Deposit Taking SACCOs, including virtual/digital SACCOs



Scope

The Sacco Societies (Non-Deposit Taking Business) Regulations 2020 were passed in 2020 and took effect in January 2021. They established a new category of non-deposit taking SACCOs called "**specified non-deposit taking business.**" The Regulations apply to the following categories of non-deposit taking business (Section 4(1))-

- non-deposit taking business in which total non-withdrawable deposits from members is equal to or exceeds KSH 100 million;
- non-deposit taking business in which the SACCO mobilizes membership and subscription to its share capital through digital or other electronic payment platforms (**virtual or digital SACCOs**); or
- non-deposit taking business in which SACCO mobilizes membership and subscription to its share capital from persons who are ordinarily resident outside Kenya (Diaspora SACCOs).

Non-deposit taking SACCOs that want to undertake specified non-deposit taking business are required to obtain authorization in writing from SASRA (Section 4(2)).

Authorization Requirements

The Regulations prescribe requirements for authorization in Part II:

- Applicants are to make an application as prescribed in Form 1A of the First Schedule, and to submit the following documents/information alongside the application:
 - completed "fit and proper test" form as prescribed in Form 1B of First Schedule.
 - copy of the certificate of registration and the by-laws of the Sacco society.
 - a three-year business plan and feasibility study of the SACCO society
 - certified extract of minutes of the general meeting resolution authorizing the SACCO society to carry on specified non-deposit taking business
 - evidence that the SACCO society meets the minimum capital requirements
 - non-refundable application fees

Requirements relating to minimum capital are prescribed in Section 11 of the Regulations.



02 Payments



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Payments: General overview

Main regulator:

Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) has a mandate to oversee all payment systems and payment service providers (PSPs) with the aim of ensuring the safety and efficiency of the National Payment System.

Key regulation:

The National Payment System Act (NPSA 2011) and Regulations (NPSR 2014), which set out licensing requirements

Scope:

The services in scope include...

- sending, receiving, storing or processing payments, or provision of other services in relation to payment services through any electronic system;
- ownership, possession operation, management or control of a public switched network for the provision of payment services; or
- the processing or storage of data on behalf of such payment service providers or users of such payment services.

Payments: Acquiring a payments license

Who: Applies to all providers of services in scope set out in the slide “Payments: general overview”

How much: Different application requirements, depending on the license acquired. For electronic retail PSPs:

- Application fee: KES 5,000 (\$45)
- Authorization fee: KES 100,000 (\$910)

Capital requirements: Core capital is KES 5,000,000 (\$45,496) for electronic retail PSPs (depends on license acquired)

How: An application for authorization is required to be sent to the CBK, accompanied by:

- Registration documents, details of services to be provided
- A business plan, including an indicative budget for the first three years
- A description of governance and control structures, including any use of agents
- A current tax compliance certificate

If the applicant is a mobile PSP, application also requires certified copies of:

- Their license from the Communications Authority
- Their management agreement where a custodial trust relationship exists with the mobile payment service provider

If authorized, a firm is required to commence business within six months.

Payments: Licensing for small e-money issuers

Who: PSPs who are authorized to issue e-money (“EMIs”). The NPSR provides for a category of EMI called “small EMI” for those who issue e-money on a small scale, which have special application criteria.

How much - for small EMIs:

- Application fee: KES 5,000 (\$45)
- Authorization fee: KES 100,000 (\$910)

Capital requirements:

Core capital is KES 1,000,000 (\$9,098) for small EMI

Differences with other PSPs:

- Small EMI applicants may be exempted from complying with several provisions detailed under NPSR regulation 46(2)
- EMIs who do not fall into the definition of “Institutions”* are prohibited from engaging in lending or investment activities



*NPSA section 2 defines an “institution” as a bank, mortgage finance company or a financial institution as defined in the Banking Act (Cap. 488) or a microfinance bank business as defined in the Microfinance Act, 2006 (No. 19 of 2006) or any other body which the Minister may, in consultation with the Central Bank, declare, by notice in the Gazette, to be an institution for the purposes of this Act.”

Payments: PSPs and appointing agents

PSPs are permitted to appoint agents to act on their behalf through an agency agreement, however agents remain liable to their customers for the conduct of their agents (NPSR, Regulation 14).

Agent services in scope:

Sending, receiving, and processing payments

Requirements:

PSPs who appoint agents are required to maintain records pertaining to the agents (Section 19), exercise due diligence and undertake a suitability assessment (Section 20)

Exclusivity:

Agent exclusivity is not permitted



Payments: Safeguarding customer funds

Trust Fund:

- The NPSR (2014) requires PSPs to establish a trust and ensure all customer monies are held in a trust fund.
- These monies are required to be placed in multiple trust accounts with commercial banks or Government of Kenya securities.

Deposit Insurance:

- The Kenya Deposit Insurance Act (2012) provides that the deposits that are held in trust by a trustee for beneficiaries (e-money customers) are considered separate from a deposit by that trustee with the “Institution” on the customers’ own behalf, and separate from any deposit held in trust by another trustee for the beneficiaries in the Institution. Deposit insurers are permitted to insure these trust accounts.
- As with bank deposits, the e-customer deposit placed with an Institution are insured by KDIC, and the maximum amount payable to a customer is a protected deposit up to KES100,000 (\$910).

Small EMIs:

- Small EMI may be exempted from complying with provisions on setting up of a Trust. See the NPSR Regulation 46(2) for a list of the exempt clauses, including section 25 which stipulates the requirements regarding trusts for PSPs.

Sources: [The National Payment System Regulations \(2014\)](#), [Kenya Deposit Insurance Act \(2012\)](#)

Payments: Becoming a money remittance operator

Key regulation:

Money Remittance Regulations (2013) provide for the licensing and regulation of a money remittance operator (MRO) to deal in inbound and outbound international money transfer transactions

Scope:

- Companies who are permitted to provide inward & outbound international remittances
- "A money remittance business shall not engage in any other business other than as authorized by the Bank" - thus PSPs must set up a separate subsidiary
- Permitted and prohibited activities are set out in Part IV

How:

- The regulations detail provisions relating to the establishment and licensing of MROs (Part II)
- To provide money remittance services, a firm must be incorporated as a limited liability company and obtain business name approval prior to incorporation*
- The firm must obtain an MRO license
- The guidelines prescribe license application fees (Regulation 5) and core capital (Regulation 10)
- Banks and MFIs are exempt from getting a MRO license
- MROs can provide services via an agent (Regulation 25)

*This name is required to include either the words "money-remittance" or "money transfer" as a brand (trading) name.

Sources: [Money Remittance Regulations \(2013\)](#)



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Payments: Becoming a money remittance operator (cont.)



Obligations

- As part of the customer protection requirements, MROs are required to make specified written disclosures to customers including that they are not a deposit taking or lending institution, and that customers are not subject to deposit protection (Regulation 38).
- All Forex inflows and outflows must be done through bank accounts so no wallet to wallet remittances



Payments: Other requirements of PSPs

Customer disclosures:

PSPs are required to make the following specified disclosures to customers (as set out in NPSR Regulation 35):

- A clear description of services, prominently displayed at points of services (“POS” - the definition of POS encompasses head office and branches, agent outlets, and websites)
- Give prior notice to customers in the event of material changes to terms, conditions and charges
Display PSP’s name together with telephone number or other contact details at POS
- Information on how customers can access the PSP’s customer care system

Interoperability

- The NPSR (Regulation 21) requires PSPs to use systems that are capable of becoming interoperable with both national and international payment systems



03 Credit



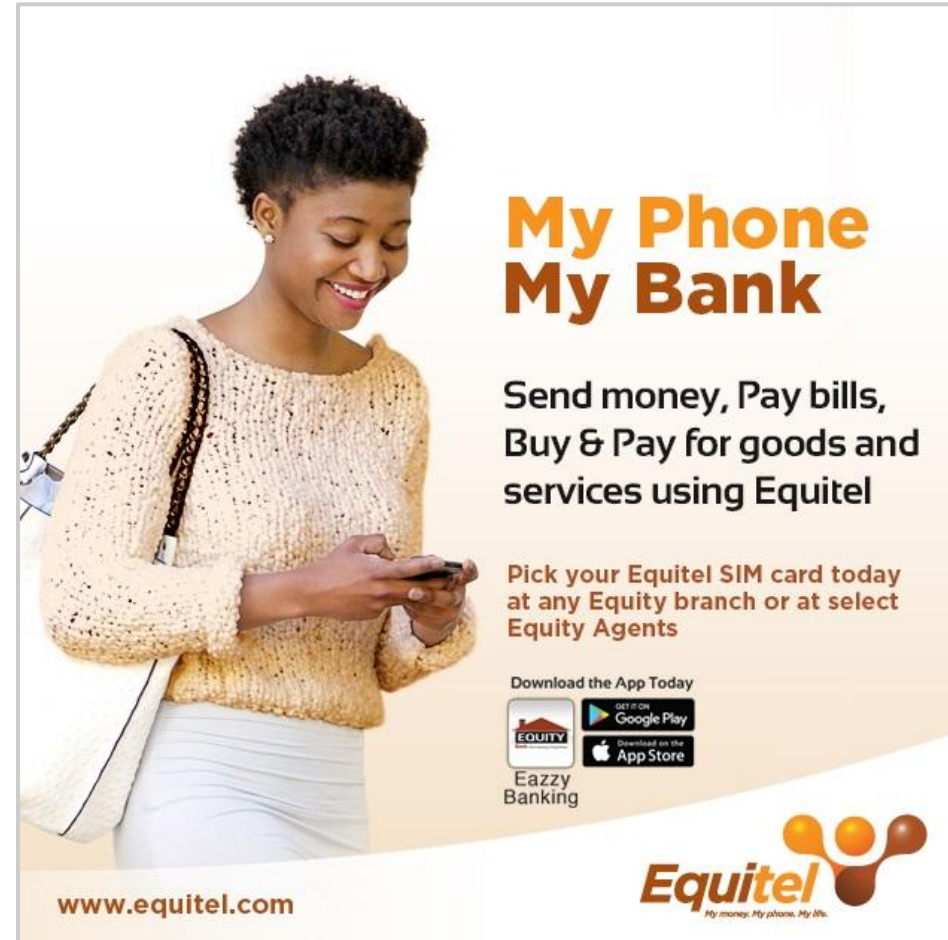
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Credit: Financial institutions

- The provisions relating to the licensing of and applications for banks (deposit taking institutions) discussed in slides on “Banking: Financial Institution Licensing” also apply to their credit business.
- The CBK Prudential Guidelines on Consumer Protection restricts “Institutions” from lending recklessly or negligently and additionally provides guidelines for prudent lending.
- As of November 2019, there is no longer an interest rate cap for banks and financial institutions. This was removed with the enactment of the Finance Act 2019.



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Credit: Treatment of digital credit



Regulatory treatment of digital credit **varies by business model:**

- Digital credit providers are not defined as financial institutions under the Banking Act.
- Where a digital credit provider does not take deposits, but instead lends their own funds against their balance sheet, they may not be licensed or regulated.
- A CBK license is required only where funds used for lending constitute deposits held from members of the public.
- Some may be categorized as credit-only MFIs and operate on this basis.
- Where a digital credit lenders leverages mobile money platforms/services, this may fall under the National Payments Systems (NPS) Act.

Regulatory intervention

- To address challenges relating to the proliferation of unlicensed and unregulated financial services and products, six regulators issued in 2018 a joint public notice highlighting the risk of unregulated mobile lenders. Following the notice, the government warned the public against dealing with digital credit providers
- In April 2020, the CBK banned unregulated digital and credit-only lenders from submitting names of loan defaulters for blacklisting at the Credit Reference Bureaus (CRB). This also introduced a minimum threshold of KES1,000 (\$9) for negative credit information that is submitted to CRBs by lenders.
- The CBK has announced plans to implement further regulations on digital credit, including provisions governing the interest rates charged for digital lenders' loans and requiring prior approval of the launch new products or the increase of interest rates by online lenders.

Sources: [CBK Press Release on Credit Bureaus](#), [The Central Bank of Kenya Amendment Bill 2020](#), [FSDK Digital Credit Audit Report](#), [Regulators Cautions Public against Mobile Loan Providers](#), [Central Bank of Kenya Set to Regulate Digital Borrowing Platforms](#)

Credit: Microfinance banks and businesses

Key regulation:

The Microfinance Act (2006) provides a regulatory and supervisory framework for microfinance banks and specified non-deposit taking microfinance business

Licensing process: Licensing requirements are in Section 5 of the Microfinance Act.

- The application is required to be made to the CBK in prescribed form, together with the submission of:
 - Company incorporation documents
 - Verified official notification of registered place of business
 - Proposed place of operation, including head office and branches
 - A feasibility study
 - Evidence that the firm can meet capital requirements outlined in the Schedule
 - Prescribed fees (see Schedule II of the Microfinance Regulations, 2008)
- The CBK issues a license if satisfied that requirements have been met.

Credit-only MFIs: Although the Ministry of Finance is empowered to issue regulations for credit-only Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) under the Microfinance Act, credit-only MFIs still have not been regulated.

Pipeline: A proposed revised law would enable the regulation of all categories of MFIs and impose similar rules for all credit providers. The CBK invited comments in May 2019 but there have been no further updates on this.

Credit: Credit Bureaus

- The **Credit Reference Bureau Regulations (2013)** (issued by the CBK) provide for the exchange of negative information between Credit Reference Bureaus (CRBs), such as Credit Info and Metropol, and institutions to whom the regulations apply.
- Negative or adverse information is defined as adverse information relating to a customer and includes non-performing loans and credit defaults or late payments.*
- Institutions licensed under the Banking Act are additionally required to share positive information, which is defined as “any information on performing loan or other credit.”
- Non-banks are required to share negative information and in addition are permitted to (voluntarily) share positive information with prior written customer consent.
- Information exchange between CRBs and third parties, including government agencies, public entities, and other credit information providers is also permitted.
- For third party credit information providers, the provision of customer information to CRBs is subject to obtaining prior written customer consent.



*The regulation provides a list of examples of types of negative information (Regulation 2)



04 Investment



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Investment: Licensing process & regulatory sandbox



Key regulation: the Capitals Markets Act (2000, as amended) stipulates provisions relating to the public offering of securities (Part IVA), and asset backed securities (Part IVB). The undertaking of any securities business requires a license, including central depositories.*

Main regulator: The Capital Markets Authority (CMA)

Licensing process:

- Firms are required to complete specific forms available on the CMA website and include information on aspects such as capital structure, shareholders, directors, detailed information on the Chief Executive and key personnel
- Application fees are KES 2,500 (\$23)
- Applicants must including company incorporation and capital requirements “as the Authority may prescribe” (Section 29)
- There is a circular detailing application processing timelines to guide applicants
- In issuing the license, the CMA applies specified suitability criteria (Section 24A)

Regulatory Sandbox:

- It allows for the live testing of products, services, and solutions which fall outside the existing framework, and that have the potential to strengthen Kenya's capital markets
- A guidance note provides applicants with further details on areas such as eligibility criteria, application checklist, and application fees (see [Section 6 of this deck](#) for more details)

*The Central Depositories Act (2000, as amended) restricts the establishment of a central depository to persons who have obtained prior regulatory approval. For more information on licensing criteria see Part II of The Central Depositories Act.

Sources: [Capital Markets Act \(2000\)](#), [Template License Application](#), [Application for a Central Depository](#), [Circular Application Processing Timelines](#), [The Central Depositories Act, 2000 \(as amended\)](#), [Regulatory Sandbox Policy Guidance Note](#)

Investment: Virtual and crypto assets

The CMA would be the best first point of contact while waiting for more clarity on the regulation of virtual assets:

- In December 2015, the CBK issued a public notice cautioning the public against holding and trading in virtual currencies
- Although not overtly prohibited, the notice described virtual currencies as “unregulated” and as “not issued or guaranteed by any government or central bank” and “not legal tender in Kenya”
- However, the High Court of Kenya ruled in September 2019 that cryptocurrencies are securities under the jurisdiction of the Capital Market Authority



Investment: P2P lending & equity crowdfunding

- There are currently no bespoke P2P or equity crowdfunding regulations in Kenya.
- The CBK can use its macro-prudential authority under section 4A of the CBK Act to authorise new alternative finance models to operate in the absence of strict governing legislation. In using this power, the CBK may issue a letter of no objection or a letter of comfort to a party seeking to operate a new crowdfunding model.
- The CMA can issue a letter confirming that a crowdfunding model does not need to be regulated under the Capital Markets Act.
- For example, in October 2020, the CMA issued a “no objection” letter to Pezesha Africa Limited to operate its debt-based crowdfunding platform in the Kenyan capital markets. This followed a successful one-year testing in CMA’s regulatory sandbox between July 2019 and July 2020.



05

Data protection



Data protection: National provisions



Key Laws: Constitution of Kenya & The Data Protection Act (2019) – modelled on the EU's GDPR

Main provisions:

- **Constitution of Kenya** guarantees the right to privacy for every citizen. This right includes the right not to have information relating to a person's private life unnecessarily revealed or required, or the privacy of one's communications infringed.
- **Data Protection Act** sets out restrictions on how personally identifiable data obtained by firms and government entities can be handled, stored and shared, as well as details of the role of the Data Commissioner. Data controllers and processors must be registered, but implementation details of the Act have yet to be released (as of Jan 2021). The first Data Commissioner was appointed and took office on 16 November 2020.

On cross border transfers:

- Part VI of the Data Protection Act stipulates provisions on cross border transfers and data localization requirements.
- Cross border transfers are contingent on data controllers and processors evidencing to the Data Commissioner that appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure the security and protection of personal data. Safeguards include providing proof that jurisdictions where data is to be transferred have commensurate data protection laws, and the transfer is necessary e.g., as part of a contractual performance.
- The Cabinet Secretary may specify that certain types of data processing can only be done through a server or data centre located in Kenya.

Data protection: Sectoral provisions

There are also data protection provisions in sector specific financial service regulation that apply to specific types of financial service providers

PSPs:

- National Payment System Regulations requires that PSPs, their agents, and cash merchants, keep customer data collected in connection with the services they provide confidential (Regulation 42).
- The CBK is empowered to suspend or revoke a PSPs license where it fails to protect confidentiality of the data that it collects.

Institutions:

- CBK's Prudential Guidelines on Consumer Protection requires "Institutions" to protect consumer's personal and financial information through the establishment of appropriate control and protection mechanisms. These mechanisms must define the purpose of data collection, processing, and disclosure to third parties, as well as customer rights, such as informed data sharing.

Telecom licensees:

- The Kenya Information and Communications (Consumer Protection) Regulations 2010 provides for a customer's right to personal privacy and protection against unauthorized use of personal information (Regulation 3(1)(d)).
- Licensees are required to keep subscriber information confidential and are prohibited from monitoring/disclosing this information or allowing others to do so (Regulation 15).

Central depositories:

- The Central Depositories Act (2000) prescribes secrecy obligations (Part VI).

Sources: [National Payment System Regulations 2014](#), [CBK's Prudential Guidelines on Consumer Protection](#), [The Kenya Information and Communications \(Consumer Protection\) Regulations 2010](#), [The Central Depositories Act \(2000\)](#).

Data sharing: Open banking

- There are currently no prescribed requirements for open banking.
- The recent released draft of “Kenya National Payments System Vision and Strategy, 2021 – 2025” contains some provisions on open API frameworks, and suggests that CBK may mandate data portability in financial services as well as facilitate the development of an industry wide standard for open APIs (sections 5.4.3 and 5.5.1). However, this draft is up for public consultation and the final version may be substantially different.
- Firms interested in introducing initiatives in this area should check with their regulator.





06 Consumer protection



Consumer protection: National provisions

Key Laws: Constitution of Kenya, Consumer Protection Act (2012), The Access to Information Act (2016)

Main provisions:

- Article 46 of the **Constitution of Kenya** specifies consumers right to:
 - Goods and services of reasonable quality
 - The information necessary for them to gain full benefit from such goods and services
 - Compensation in case of loss or injury emerging from defects with goods or services
- The **Consumer Protection Act** contains further obligations on providers, including:
 - Confidentiality
 - Provisions relating to the performance of credit agreements* and agreements executed over the Internet
 - Disclosures to be made for remote agreements
- The **Access to Information Act** (2016) was enacted to implement Article 35 of the Constitution. It provides that every citizen has the right to access information held by public entities and private bodies (Section 3 and 4, and Part II more generally). Fintechs will need to ensure they provide information requested pursuant to the Act.

* Not all credit agreements are covered by the Consumer Protection Act. Part VII of CP Act applies only to supplier credit arrangements where a supplier extends fixed credit to a consumer to assist the consumer in obtaining goods or services, other than credit or a loan of money from the supplier.

Consumer protection: Sectoral provisions

There are consumer protection provisions in sectoral regulation that apply to specific financial service providers:

PSPs:

- National Payment System Act & Regulations include consumer protection provisions, such as on misleading advertisements (Sec. 29 NPS Act)

Institutions:

- CBK's Prudential Guidelines on Consumer Protection
- Banking Act contains consumer protection provisions, including a restriction on the imposition of charges on savings, seven day call, or fixed deposit accounts (Section 16A), and limits on interest recoverable in the event of customer default (Sec. 44A)

Telecom licensees:

- The Kenya Information and Communications (Consumer Protection) Regulations 2010 include consumer protection provisions, i.e., customers have the right to receive clear and complete information about rates, terms, and conditions for products and services from telecom providers (Reg 3)

Insurers:

- The Insurance Act contains consumer protection provisions i.e., a dispute resolution for consumers (Sec. 204A) and establishes a fund to compensate policyholders for insurance firm collapse (Sec 179)

Capital Markets Authority (CMA) licensees:

- The Capital Markets Authority Act stipulates the protection of investor interests (Sec 11) and establishes a fund to compensate investors where a CMA licensee fails (Sec 18)

Sources: [National Payment Systems Act 2011](#), [National Payment System Regulations 2014](#), [CBK's Prudential Guidelines on Consumer Protection](#), [The Kenya Information and Communications \(Consumer Protection\) Regulations 2010](#), [the Banking Act](#), [The Insurance Act, 1987 \(as amended\)](#), [The Capital Markets Authority Act](#)



07

Anti-money laundering (AML)/know your customer (KYC)



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AML/KYC: Key laws & main provisions

Key Laws: The Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Act (2009, as amended) (POCAMLA), Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Regulations (2013), Prevention of Terrorism Act (2012), & The National Payments Systems Regulations (2014)

Main provisions:

- The **Terrorism Act** stipulates that entities must monitor products and services for possible use in aiding and supporting terrorist activities
- The **POCAMLA** and **related Regulations:**
 - Categorize financial Institutions as reporting Institutions, who are obligated to put measures in place to combat money laundering and register with the Financial Reporting Centre (FRC)
 - Impose AML obligations such as monitoring and reporting to the FRC (Section 44), verification of customer identity (Section 45), maintaining customer records (Section 46), and the maintenance of internal reporting procedures (Section 47)
- The **National Payments Systems Regulations** provides for AML measures for PSPs and their agents, including cash merchants, who are also required to comply with the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act (2009) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (2012)
- The CMA has also issued **Guidelines on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in the Capital Markets**

Sources: [The Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Act \(2009, as amended\)](#), [Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Regulations, 2013](#), [Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2012](#), [National Payment System Regulations 2014](#), [Guidelines on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in the Capital Markets](#)

AML/KYC: Customer due diligence requirements

- Customer Due Diligence (CDD) requirements for institutions licensed under the Banking Act are contained in the **CBK Prudential Guidelines on AML/CFT** (Part V).
- The Guidelines prescribe Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements, processes for customer identification and verification, situations that call for enhanced due diligence and applicable measures, transactions monitoring and reporting, and record keeping.
- **At a minimum the mandatory KYC requirements for an individual are:**
 - A birth certificate
 - Passport
 - National identity card
 - Drivers license
- Additional due diligence measures that may be used to verify the identity of the customer include: a) Address of current residence verified by a referee, a utility bill; b) Verified employment and/or source(s) of income; and c) Where applicable, written confirmation from customer's prior bank attesting to customer's identity and history of account relationship (bank referee).
- The **POCAMLA and Regulations** do not provide for simplified CDD nor overtly provide a tiered approach to KYC. However, given that firms such as mobile money providers are permitted to incorporate additional KYC information incrementally, a risk-based approach may be inferred.
- A number of providers employ remote (i.e., non face-to-face) CDD by mobile phone like M-Shwari




08

Other economic crimes

Other economic crimes: Relevant legislation


- The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (2003, as amended) provides for the prevention, investigation, and punishment of corruption, economic crime, and related offences. See particularly Part IV on investigation, and Part V on offences and penalties.
- The Bribery Act (2016) stipulates provisions relating to prevention, investigation, and penalties for bribery. The applicability of the Act includes both public and private entities and is therefore relevant to fintech providers and are obliged to take steps to prevent bribery by establishing procedures proportionate to their size, scale, and operations (Section 9).






The Anti-Corruption Division

In order to effectively and efficiently execute its mandate, the ODPP is divided into thematic divisions so as to be responsive to emerging and complex crimes.

The Anti-Corruption is one such division that was established in realization of its complex nature and notoriety. Its establishment was also in recognition of the public interest in the fight against corruption.



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Sources: [Anti-corruption and Economic Crimes Act \(2003, as amended\)](#), [Bribery Act \(2016\)](#),



09

Cybersecurity



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Cybersecurity: Relevant legislation

National legislation:

- The Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (2018) stipulates several key objectives including protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of computer systems, programs, and data (Section 3(c)), and facilitating the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of cybercrimes (Section 3(e)).
- The Act also prescribes several offences, and penalties for non-compliance under Part III. Examples of offences include unauthorized access, interference, disclosure of passwords and access codes, and interception of electronic messages or money transfers. Firms are obliged to put in place adequate cybersecurity measures to ensure adherence.

Banking sector:

- CBK's note on Cybersecurity for Banking Sector sets out minimum standards with respect to cybersecurity risks for the banking sector.

PSPs:

- Pursuant to the National Payments Systems Act, the CBK has issued guidelines on cybersecurity for PSPs. These detail the minimum requirements to be adopted in the development of effective frameworks for cybersecurity governance and risk management.
- All PSPs are required to review their cybersecurity strategy, policy, and framework annually based on a threat and vulnerability assessment (Part IV).



10 Competition



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Competition: Relevant legislation & competition issues



Relevant legislation:

- The Competition Act (2010) established the Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK), which is mandated to provide oversight over market conduct aspects such as price transparency and consumer recourse
- The Competition Act prohibits restrictive practices and “unconscionable business conduct”
- The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) also has a mandate to ensure “fair competition and equal treatment” and this jurisdiction applies to payment providers who use communication channels to deploy products and services
- The Competition Act prevails in areas of concurrent jurisdiction, and there is a non-statutory MoU between CBK and Competition Authority

Competition issues in mobile financial services:

- These include issues with channel access, transparency, interoperability, regulatory coordination, and data sharing — these may also be present across other fintech sectors
- Several regulatory interventions have been introduced to address competition issues, including a ban on agent exclusivity, and requirements for disclosure of mobile money transaction costs at point of usage

Sources: [The Competition Act \(2010\)](#), [CGAP Competition in Mobile Financial Services Lessons from Kenya and Tanzania](#), [National Payment System Regulations 2014](#), [Kenya Ends Hidden Costs for Digital Financial Services](#), [The Kenya Information and Communications Act, 1998](#), [The Kenya Information And Communications \(Fair Competition And Equality Of Treatment\) Regulations, 2010](#)



11

Telecommunications regulation



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Telecommunication regulation: Licensing



Key regulations:

- The Kenya Information and Communications Act (KICA, 1998, as amended) empowers the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) to license and regulate information and communications services (Section 5)
- The KICA Regulations (2001) also apply
- The Competition Authority has a Unified Licensing Framework (ULF), which is technology and service neutral

Main provisions:

- The Act regulates respective sub-sectors, including telecommunications (Part III), radio communication (Part IV), and broadcasting services (Part IVA)
- The ULF provides the licensing procedures for Network Facilities Providers, Application Service Providers, and Content Service Providers

Application to fintech:

- The Competition Authority may license a fintech where its operating model incorporates a technological aspect and the implementation of the innovation requires the fintech business to establish its own telecommunications infrastructure or results in content generation
- In such a cases, the Competition Authority will issue (i) an approval or license, (ii) a letter of no objection, or (iii) confirmation that a firm does not require a telecommunications license



12

Taxation of financial services



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Taxation: Financial services



Relevant taxes:

- In 2013, taxes on financial transactions, mobile and computer hardware, and software were introduced in Kenya as well as the wider East Africa region
- For example, the VAT Act of 2013 imposes 16% VAT tax on phone sales
- The Finance Act of 2018 increased excise duties to 15% on airtime, 20% for money transfer by banks /MTOs/ other financial institutions, and to 12% on mobile phone based financial transactions
- The Finance Act of 2018 also introduced a 15% tax on internet data services and fixed-line telephone services, while removing a 2009 exemption on mobile phones

Application to fintech:

- These taxes may impact fintech businesses, and fintechs are encouraged to consult the Kenya Revenue Authority regarding the implications of the measures cited, as well as other requirements that may be relevant for their business model



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SOKOWATCH



13

Foreign exchange



DELIVERY CALL

Forex: Key regulations & main provisions

Key regulations:

- Part VI A of the Central Bank of Kenya Act
- Foreign Exchange Guidelines issued by CBK

Main provisions:

- All foreign exchange transactions must be carried out through authorized forex dealers
- Dealers are required to obtain and retain appropriate documents for all transactions above the equivalent of US\$ 10,000 — these transactions are required to be reported to the CBK



For more information and further guidance on engaging with regulators see [Fintech Regulation in Kenya](#)

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