Monthly Tax Update

January 2026

- Key Legislative Changes
- Compliance Insights
- Practical Guidance

January 2026 MTU

› Keeping businesses and individuals well-informed on current tax issues and adding value for all.

Each month, we analyse the most recent changes in tax rules—including new legislation, pivotal case law and critical announcements or interpretations from Revenue Authorities—to ensure relevance in today's business climate.

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Executive Tax Summit Africa

"Driving Value Through Strategic Tax Decisions"

15 - 18 April 2026 | **Southern Sun, Cape Sun Hotel, Capetown**

- Strategic Tax Value Insights
- Global Tax Transparency
- Tax Risk Management & Planning
- Tax Technology Transformation
- Executive-Level Networking

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Conference Fees Per Person (USD)

Options	Full Package	Own Transport	Conference Only	Deadline
Early Bird	1,990	1,780	1,620	28/02/26
Standard	2,510	2,150	1,920	31/03/26
Late	2,750	2,350	2,025	14/04/26

*Full Package includes conference fee, travel costs, accommodation, meals and activities

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Tax Compliance Seminar: Emerging Issues

25 February 2026 (8am-1pm) **Cresta Sango, Msasa**

Finance Act 7 of 2025 updated new tax measures for 2026. The law has moved, compliance expectations have shifted and practical compliance questions have been raised. Join us on this seminar as we tackle and address the tax compliance and emerging issues and what that means in practice.

Key Discussion Points

ZIMRA Enforcement Focus for 2026:

- Audit trends, compliance risk areas and common audit triggers.
- Penalties, interest, business exposure, tax recovery and asset attachment.

VAT & Fiscalisation Pressure Points

- Transitional and practical issues of the VAT rate change.
- FDMS mismatches, challenges on input VAT recognition and prior-year mismatches.
- Fiscalisation and system integration challenges.
- Incorrect source documents and rejected input tax claims.

Documentation & Defensibility Risks

- Absence of service contracts and proof of services rendered.
- Tax invoices, credit and debit note compliance issues.

Rental Tax Compliance Risks

- New obligations for landlords, tenants and penalties for non-compliance.

Digital Transactions & Cross-Border Tax Issues

- Compliance implications for e-commerce, platforms and electronic payments.
- PE and DMTT rules - Emerging issues affecting non-residents, local businesses and agents

Payroll & Officer Liability Exposure

- Common compliance failures and personal liability risks exposure.

ZIMRA Updates and Interactive Q&A Session

Investment Per Delegate

- Non MTU Subscribers: US$130
- MTU Subscribers: US$120

CPD Hours: 6

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2. New Legislative Provisions

2.1 New fees vehicle licensing and registration

The Minister of Transport has announced through SI 10 of 2025 new fees for vehicle registration, licensing and other related services as below taking effect from 12 January 2026. The new tariff structure, which generally carry higher and less standardised charges, will increase the cost of doing business and vehicle ownership overall, adding upward pressure on transport costs and indirectly the cost of living.

Description	Fee
First time Motor Vehicle Registration	US$50
First Time Motorcycle Registration	US$50
First Time Trailor Registration	US$50
Change of ownership for Motor Vehicle (buying new plates)	US$95
Change of ownership for Motor Vehicle (retaining plates)	US$15
Change of ownership for Motorcycle/Trailer (buying new plates)	US$85
Change of ownership for Motorcycle/Trailer (retaining Plates)	US$15
Replacement of lost PSV Motor Vehicle Number Plate	US$85
Replacement PSV Trailer Number Plate	US$80
Duplicate Third Plate	US$35
Personalised plates for Motor Vehicle with engine capacity under 1500cc	US$2 500
Personalised Plates for Motor Vehicles with engine capacity above 1 500cc	US$5 000
Garage Plate	US$50
Garage licence	US$50
Abnormal Load Plate (AVR)	US$50

2.2 Continuity of Customs Duty Rebates for Approved Projects

The law confirmed that approved projects that were given duty rebates before 1 December 2020 will keep those benefits until the projects are finished. The projects include capital Infrastructure, manufacturing and Industrial, mining, energy and power generation, large-Scale Agricultural and Public–Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. The SI provides legal certainty by protecting approved projects from retrospective withdrawal of customs duty rebates, thereby reducing project costs, safeguarding investment returns and improving project viability and bankability.

2.3 Customs Duty Relief for the Clothing Manufacturing Sector

Statutory Instrument 8 of 2026, effective from 1 January 2026, allows registered clothing manufacturers to import approved raw materials without paying customs duty. To benefit, manufacturers must register with ZIMRA, properly store the materials, keep accurate records and submit annual reports showing the economic benefits of the scheme. The SI removes the old 2021 rebate system and replaces it with a more tightly controlled duty suspension system designed to reduce production costs for local clothing manufacturers while ensuring government revenue is protected through strict monitoring and compliance.

3.1 From Refund to Reassessment!

Case: Curverid Tobacco (Pvt) Ltd v ZIMRA (SC 114/25)	
Summary of facts	• Curverid Tobacco "Curverid" is a locally registered tobacco company. • It contracts tobacco growers and in addition purchases, processes and exports tobacco. • ZIMRA audited Curverid and issued "additional or amended assessments" for the tax years 2013 to 2017. • These assessments were based on audits revealing anomalies in Curverid's tax filings such as under-declared sales, over-claimed deductions and underpaid taxes. • Curverid disagreed with the findings and objected to the assessments. • In line with the principle "pay now, argue later", Curverid paid the disputed tax. • ZIMRA confirmed in writing that the tax assessments it issued to Curverid were invalid as it had made a mistake. • In response, Curverid withdrew its pending appeal before the Special Court for Income Tax Appeals, as there was no longer an assessment to challenge. • Fast-forward, Curverid wrote to ZIMRA requesting a refund of the tax it had paid under protest or a set-off against other tax obligations. • ZIMRA issued fresh tax assessments referred to as "Manual Notices of Assessment" for the same tax years (2013–2017). • The assessments were issued under s47 of the ITA, which allows ZIMRA to issue new or additional assessments when it believes tax was underpaid. • Curverid objected to the new assessments. • ZIMRA dismissed Curverid's objections, upholding the new assessments as valid and enforceable. • Unsatisfied with ZIMRA's dismissal, Curverid filed a court application at the High Court. • Curverid argued that ZIMRA had acted outside its legal powers and that its prior concession should prevent it from re-issuing the assessments. • The High Court ruled in favor of ZIMRA. • Curverid appealed to the Supreme Court, hence the case at hand.
Jurisdiction	• Supreme Court of Zimbabwe (Harare)
Issues	• Whether ZIMRA had legal authority to issue fresh assessments after conceding the earlier ones were void. • Whether estoppel applied, preventing ZIMRA from going back on its admission of invalidity. • Whether the High Court erred in its interpretation of "assessment" and "notice of assessment.
Decision Date	• 12 December 2025
Decision	• ZIMRA's new Assessments were ruled to be valid. • The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Facts

ZIMRA audited Curverid's tax records and issued additional tax assessments after concluding that the company had underpaid tax due to issues such as understated income and excessive deductions. Curverid disagreed with the assessments but paid the tax while protesting, as required by law. In a separate but similar case involving Nestlé, the Supreme Court ruled that similar assessments were invalid because ZIMRA had not followed the correct procedures. Relying on that ruling, ZIMRA admitted that Curverid's assessments were also invalid, leading Curverid to withdraw its appeal and request a refund of the tax paid. Instead of refunding the money, ZIMRA issued new assessments under its statutory powers, prompting Curverid to object on the basis that ZIMRA had already admitted error and had no authority to reassess. ZIMRA rejected the objection, and the dispute went to the High Court. Unsatisfied with the judgement Curverid appealed to the Supreme Court, hence the case at hand.

Competing Arguments

Curverid's Arguments	
Invalidity of the 1st Assessments	• That in a comparable case of Nestlé Zimbabwe v ZIMRA 148/21, the Supreme Court ruled that similar tax assessments issued by ZIMRA were invalid. • That Curverid's assessments were also invalid for the same reasons.
Legality of fresh assessments	• That ZIMRA had already completed its task and it could not revisit or replace the earlier assessments after conceding they were invalid. • That the new assessments were defective, relying on terms not defined in the law (like "gross tax"), lacking clarity and legal basis.
Whether estoppel applied	• That ZIMRA's earlier written concession that the assessments were void should bind it from changing position and issuing new assessments.
Interpretational error by High Court	• That both the process and the notice were legally significant and once issued, could not be withdrawn or replaced without a court order.

Competing Arguments

ZIMRA's Argument	
Legality of fresh assessments	• That s47 of the ITA authorizes reassessment where tax was undercharged due to fraud, misstatement, or other reasons.
Whether estoppel applied	• That estoppel could not be used to stop a statutory body like ZIMRA from fulfilling its legal duty to assess and collect taxes correctly.
Interpretational error by High Court	• That an "assessment" is the actual determination of tax liability, while the "notice" is just the communication of that decision.

Court Reasoning and decision

Court Reasoning	• That the original assessments were nullity from the beginning and did not prevent ZIMRA from exercising its statutory powers to reassess under s47. • That the fresh assessments were valid in substance and form, and met the legal requirements under s47, allowing ZIMRA to correct earlier failures. • That estoppel does not apply in this context because public authorities cannot be prevented from exercising their lawful functions due to previous mistakes or admissions. • That the High Court was correct in distinguishing an "assessment" as a process and not merely a document, and ZIMRA did not need a court order to issue a new one after the original was void.
Court Reasoning	• The new assessments complied with the law and were valid in both form and substance. • Public bodies like ZIMRA cannot be barred from carrying out their statutory duties, even if they previously admitted error. • Dismissed Curverid's appeal.

Decision Impact

This decision strengthens ZIMRA's ability to correct procedural errors and enforce tax compliance, while signaling to taxpayers that reliance on technical defects will not shield them from legitimate tax obligations. With revenue targets rising, we may see an increase in assessments going forward.

4.1 Incorrect Invoicing or documents cannot sustain tax claims

Many Zimbabwean businesses incur expenses from suppliers, service providers or related companies and assume these costs will automatically reduce their tax bill. However, tax law requires that expenses be supported by proper and compliant invoices. Where invoices are missing, incomplete or not issued through approved systems, ZIMRA may reject the expense for tax purposes. This issue is common with shared group expenses, management fees, IT charges and informal supplier arrangements. Businesses often record these costs using contracts, internal journals, issue vouchers or informal documents. Claims under both income tax and VAT should be based only on tax invoices, credit and debit notes which comply with features stipulated under the VAT Act. An exception applies when supplier is not VAT registered in which case the invoice, credit and debit notes may not be used to support the claim.

Why It Matters

If an expense is rejected, the business pays more tax than expected and may also face penalties and interest. Even genuine business costs can be ignored if documentation is incorrect. Businesses should ensure all expenses are supported by proper invoices and that suppliers comply with invoicing rules.

4.2 Hidden Traps in IMTT claim

The Finance Act 7 of 2025 amended the IMTT regime to encourage the use of local currency by reducing the Intermediated Money Transfer Tax (IMTT) from 2% to 1.5% on domestic transactions. However, the same section maintained a flat IMTT of USD 10,150 for any single transaction equivalent to or exceeding USD 500,000 in local currency, creating a sharp tax cliff.

Crossing the IMTT Threshold: Local currency transfers now attract a lower tax rate; however, once a payment slightly exceeds the prescribed threshold, it becomes subject to a much higher fixed tax. As a result, instead of benefiting from the reduced rate, taxpayers who cross the threshold are penalised because the threshold charge was not reduced in line with the rate decrease. This creates a sharp and illogical tax jump, where a marginal increase in payment value leads to a disproportionately higher tax cost compared to a transaction just below the limit. The threshold that gives USD10,150 in local currency equivalent at 1.5% is USD676,6667.

Why It Matters

For businesses making large payments, the IMTT threshold creates a risk of sudden and avoidable tax spikes that can strain monthly and annual cash flows, highlighting the need for Government to correct the loophole to ensure fair and consistent treatment between USD and ZIG transactions.

4.3 What Every Gaming Operator and Punter Must Know!

Under Finance Act No. 7 of 2025, gaming operators which include bookmakers, casinos, and lottery operators are required to pay 20% of their gross takings as Gaming Operators Tax, which is a final tax payable by the 10th day of the month following collection. In addition, operators must submit monthly returns detailing their gross costs.

Alongside this, the legislation imposes a Punters Tax, requiring operators to withhold 25% of gross winnings paid to punters and remit it to the tax authority within the aforementioned timelines. The law also defines critical terms such as gross winnings and aggregate gross winnings, which determine how tax liabilities are calculated. It provides for a 100% penalty for non-compliance as well as a 6 years refund period where excess tax has been paid.

Why It Matters

Although gaming income is now not subject to ordinary income tax, the final tax rates are significantly high, placing a substantial cash-flow and compliance burden on operators; strict adherence to withholding, payment, and reporting obligations is therefore critical to avoid punitive penalties equal to the tax due.

4.4 TP Compliance Isn't Centralised And Neither Are the Penalties

In group structures involving related companies, each Zimbabwean entity that transacts with a related party is required to comply with transfer pricing rules. This obligation applies whether the group is local or multinational. The responsibility to demonstrate that intercompany transactions are conducted on arm's-length terms rests with each local entity, not only with the group head office

Entity-Level Transfer Pricing Accountability: While transfer pricing policies may be developed at group level, all entities within the must be able to support their own transactions with appropriate transfer pricing documentation when required by ZIMRA. Businesses involved in related-party transactions are also required to submit an annual declaration (TP return) confirming the existence of such transactions.

Why It Matters

Many businesses mistakenly assume that transfer pricing compliance is handled centrally by group headquarters. Each group company operating in Zimbabwe must treat transfer pricing compliance as a local obligation to avoid unnecessary tax exposure.

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5.1 Submission of VAT Returns and Payments

Public Notice 01 of 2026 informs taxpayers that returns must be completed in full and submitted online through TaRMS via the Self-Service Portal, with input tax schedules and VAT withholding certificates attached. Input tax may only be claimed on valid fiscal tax invoices and operators must ensure compliant fiscal devices are installed. Payments are validated using the taxpayer's TIN and name and are only recognized once a return is submitted. Outstanding VAT returns and payments should be cleared without delay to avoid penalties, interest or prosecution.a

5.2 Warning on Fraudsters Impersonating ZIMRA Officials

Public Notice 4 of 2026 warns the public about fraudsters posing as ZIMRA officials and exposing taxpayers to possible financial loss. The Authority is actively taking action to stop these illegal activities and protect taxpayers. All genuine ZIMRA officers carry verifiable identification and any enforcement or seizure actions are conducted lawfully, transparently and with proper documentation. Members of the public who are uncertain about the authenticity of anyone claiming to represent ZIMRA are urged to verify immediately by contacting ZIMRA on +263 712 840 066. ZIMRA reaffirms its commitment to integrity, taxpayer protection and maintaining public confidence.

5.2 Compliance Alert for Excise and Special Surtax Operators

Public Notice 3 of 2026 reminds all Airtime Operators, Spirit Rebate Users, Excise Manufacturers, and Manufacturers of Beverages containing added sugar of the prescribed deadlines for submitting returns and making payments for excise duty and special surtax. All complete returns must be scanned and emailed to the appropriate ZIMRA address, while payments should be processed through the submission of a Bill of Entry (Form 21). Taxpayers with outstanding returns or arrears are urged to settle their obligations without delay to avoid penalties, interest charges, or the possible suspension or cancellation of their licenses. Specific dates are categorized as follows:

Item	Payment Date
Airtime Operators	10th day of the month following the month to which the return relates.
Spirit Rebate Users	14th day of the month following the month of removal from licensed premises.
Excise Manufacturers and Manufacturers of Beverages	15th day of the month following the month of removal from licensed premises.

5.4 Digital Services Withholding Tax

Public Notice 5 of 2026 clarifies that, from 1 January 2026, digital services provided by foreign suppliers to Zimbabwean residents are subject to VAT through a Digital Services Withholding Tax (DSWT) mechanism. This applies to electronic services such as streaming, cloud computing, and online subscriptions. Intermediaries like banks and mobile payment providers must withhold and remit the tax when processing payments to offshore suppliers. The tax rate depends on whether the supplier is registered for VAT in Zimbabwe. Physical goods and services consumed outside Zimbabwe are excluded. Non-resident suppliers must register if their turnover exceeds USD 25,000 annually and may claim credit for withheld tax when submitting returns. Intermediaries are required to withhold either 15.5% (where the supplier is not VAT-registered) or 3/23 (where the supplier is VAT-registered), remit the tax to ZIMRA, issue withholding certificates and keep proper records.

5.5 Returns and Payments February 2026

Public Notice 6 of 2026, ZIMRA advises taxpayers that all tax returns for the period ending 31 January 2026 must be submitted on or before 5 February 2026, with all related payments due by 10 February 2026 in terms of Statutory Instrument 81 of 2025. Taxpayers are urged to comply with these deadlines to avoid penalties or enforcement action. All tax returns must be submitted online through the Self-Service Portal, with employers required to file long PAYE returns on the TaRMS platform. Mining royalties may be declared and paid in cash or in kind using the Withholding Taxes Return. Tax payments can be made by cash deposit or bank transfer into ZIMRA's bank accounts and are validated using the taxpayer's TIN and name; payments are only recognized once the corresponding return has been submitted. Taxpayers with outstanding returns or overdue payments are urged to settle promptly to avoid legal action. All returns and payments must be made in full by the due dates to avoid penalties or prosecution.

5.6 Implications of Change in VAT Rate On Return Submission in TaRMS

Public Notice 7 of 2026 explains how the VAT rate increase from 15% to 15.5%, effective 1 January 2026, affects the submission of VAT returns, particularly for taxpayers in Category A. These taxpayers must calculate their output tax for December 2025 at 15% and for January 2026 at 15.5% but declare the combined value of supply using a uniform 15% rate in the system. Taxpayers in VAT Category A must follow these simple steps when filling out their December and January 2026 returns:

1. Calculate the total VAT (output tax) for January 2026 using the new 15.5% rate.
2. Convert that amount to the value of sales as if the VAT rate was still 15%.
3. Add this value to the actual sales value for December 2025 (which used the 15% rate).
4. Enter the combined value on the VAT return as the total for the two months.
5. If you need to show the total amount charged (consideration), add 15% VAT to the sales value.

Note: Use this same method for any part of the return where one is combining December and January figures.

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