

# Research Report: Payment Integration Strategy for Mauritius

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**Date:** 2026-01-22

**Report Objective:** To analyze payment integration options in Mauritius, with a specific focus on the MCB Juice application, alternative providers, architectural approaches, compliance requirements, and operational considerations for cash-on-delivery.

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## 1. Executive Summary

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This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the payment landscape in Mauritius to inform the development of a robust and compliant payment integration strategy. The primary focus is on integrating with the Mauritius Commercial Bank (MCB) Juice mobile payment application, a dominant payment method in the local market.

Key findings indicate that while MCB Juice is a critical payment method to support, **direct public API documentation or SDKs for third-party integration are not available**. Integration with Juice is primarily achieved through partnerships with established payment service providers (PSPs) and payment orchestrators who have existing relationships with MCB.

The Mauritian market offers a mature ecosystem of alternative payment providers, including **MIPS**, **Paywise**, and **Peach Payments**, which provide unified gateways to access multiple local payment methods, including Juice, My.T Money, and traditional card payments. These aggregators represent the most viable and efficient path to market, simplifying technical integration and reducing the scope of PCI DSS compliance.

International gateways like **Stripe are not officially supported in Mauritius**. Accessing Stripe requires establishing a U.S. business entity (LLC), which introduces significant legal and administrative overhead.

Based on this analysis, the recommended approach is to **integrate via a payment aggregator or orchestrator**. This strategy offers the fastest time-to-market, broad payment method coverage, and simplified compliance management. Direct integration with MCB remains a possibility but would require direct engagement with the bank to explore partnership-based access, a process that is likely to be more complex and time-consuming.

This report details the specifics of each integration path, outlines the merchant onboarding process with MCB, analyzes alternative providers, discusses payment flow architectures, and provides best practices for PCI compliance and cash-on-delivery implementation.

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## 2. MCB Juice: Integration Methods and Documentation

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MCB Juice is a leading mobile banking and payment application in Mauritius, boasting over 500,000 active users. Its features include peer-to-peer transfers, bill payments, mobile refills, and in-store/online payments via QR codes and "Juice Tap" (NFC). Given its market penetration, supporting Juice is essential for any e-commerce operation in Mauritius.

## 2.1. API Documentation and SDK Availability

Research confirms that **MCB does not provide publicly accessible API documentation or software development kits (SDKs)** for direct integration with the Juice payment platform. Searches for official developer resources yield no results. An unofficial GitHub project exists to rebuild the app's UI for educational purposes but is not a viable integration tool.

This lack of public documentation suggests that MCB employs a closed, partnership-based integration model. Access to their payment APIs is likely restricted to established financial institutions and certified payment gateway partners.

## 2.2. Known Integration Methods

Despite the absence of public APIs, integration is possible through indirect methods:

- **Payment Gateway Integration:** Third-party payment gateways, such as **Peach Payments**, explicitly state that they offer MCB Juice as a payment method for merchants on their platforms. This indicates the existence of a private API or other integration mechanism that these partners utilize.
- **Bank Redirect / App-to-App Flow:** The typical user flow when paying with Juice via a gateway involves a redirect. On a desktop, the user is shown a QR code to scan with their Juice app. On mobile, this process often triggers a deep link that opens the Juice app directly to authorize the payment, after which the user is redirected back to the merchant's application or website.
- **Payment Orchestration:** Platforms like **MIPS** act as orchestrators, connecting merchants to various payment providers, including Juice. They manage the technical integration with the bank, allowing merchants to access Juice payments through the MIPS API.

**Conclusion:** Direct integration is not a self-service process. The primary method for a new merchant to accept Juice payments is by partnering with an intermediary payment provider that has an established integration with MCB.

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## 3. MCB Merchant Onboarding and Contact Information

Engaging directly with MCB is necessary for any business seeking to establish a direct merchant relationship, even if payment processing is ultimately handled by a third party.

### 3.1. Developer Portal and Contact Points

MCB does not operate a public-facing developer portal for its payment services. All inquiries regarding merchant services and potential partnerships must be initiated through direct contact.

- **General Inquiries:** The MCB website provides a 24/7 contact number for customer assistance, which can serve as an initial point of contact to be routed to the appropriate business or corporate banking department.
  - **Phone:** +230 202 6060
- **Corporate Banking:** For formal partnership or merchant account inquiries, the corporate banking division is the most relevant department. The MCB website includes a contact form and details for its global and corporate business units.

## 3.2. Merchant Onboarding Process

The onboarding process at MCB varies depending on the business structure.

- **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):** MCB offers a streamlined online account opening platform for local SMEs and entrepreneurs. This digital process is designed to simplify the setup of standard business bank accounts.
- **Global Business Entities:** For more complex structures such as global business companies, trusts, funds, and foreign companies, MCB provides a detailed “Become a Client” section on its corporate website. This process is document-intensive and requires a comprehensive application pack.

Commonly required documents for global business entities include:

- \* A completed Application for Business Accounts form
- \* A formal Board Resolution authorizing the account opening
- \* A detailed Business Plan
- \* A Declaration of Beneficial Owner form
- \* Tax Compliance Self-Certification forms

Successfully opening a corporate account is a prerequisite for obtaining merchant services from the bank.

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## 4. Alternative Payment Providers in Mauritius

The Mauritian payment ecosystem is well-developed, with several local and regional providers offering comprehensive solutions that simplify payment acceptance.

### 4.1. Local and Regional Payment Service Providers (PSPs)

- **MIPS (Multiple Internet Payment System):** MIPS positions itself as a “payment orchestrator” rather than a traditional gateway. It is a technology provider that facilitates the technical and administrative connections between merchants, banks, and PSPs. MIPS provides a unified layer to access multiple payment methods, including **Juice, My.T Money, and Blink**, through a single integration. It is PCI DSS compliant and a “Made in Moris” certified company, highlighting its local focus and adherence to security standards.
- **Paywise Ltd:** A Mauritius-based payment processor offering a full suite of services, including a customizable payment gateway, support for over 50 banks globally, and processing in 15 currencies. Paywise is **PCI DSS Level 1 compliant** and supports 3D-Secure, making it a strong option for businesses prioritizing security and international sales. It offers direct integration via API and supports various payment methods, including cards and alternative payment methods (APMs).
- **Peach Payments:** A payment gateway operating across Africa that lists MCB Juice as a supported payment method in Mauritius. They provide plugins for popular e-commerce platforms, simplifying integration for merchants using systems like WooCommerce or Shopify.
- **Mauritius Network Services (MNS) E-Pay:** A long-standing and secure online payment gateway in Mauritius. It supports major credit/debit cards and is known for its reliability and compatibility with various e-commerce platforms.
- **Emtel My.T Money:** A digital wallet service from telecommunications provider Emtel. Like Juice, it is a popular mobile payment method that can be accessed through payment aggregators.

## 4.2. International Payment Gateways

- **Stripe:** Stripe is **not officially available** in Mauritius. Businesses cannot create a Stripe account based in Mauritius. The only viable, albeit complex, workaround is to establish a legal business presence in a Stripe-supported country, such as the United States. This involves:
    1. Forming a U.S. Limited Liability Company (LLC).
    2. Obtaining a U.S. Employer Identification Number (EIN).
    3. Securing a U.S. physical address and phone number.
    4. Opening a U.S. bank account.

This process introduces significant administrative, legal, and tax complexities and is generally not recommended unless the business has other strategic reasons for a U.S. presence.
  - **MercadoPago:** Research did not yield any information about the availability or use of MercadoPago in Mauritius. It is primarily focused on the Latin American market.
  - **Other Providers:** Platforms like Ecwid list other gateways available to Mauritian merchants, including **2Checkout (Verifone)** and **DPO Group**, which offer global payment processing capabilities.
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## 5. Payment Flow Architecture Analysis

Choosing the right architecture is critical for user experience, security, and maintenance. The primary options are direct integration, using a payment aggregator, or a simple redirect.

### 5.1. Direct Integration with MCB Juice

- **Description:** A direct API-based connection between the merchant's application and MCB's backend systems.
- **Pros:**
  - Potentially lower transaction fees by eliminating intermediaries.
  - Full control over the user interface and payment experience.
- **Cons:**
  - **Not currently feasible** due to the lack of public APIs and documentation.
  - Would require a bespoke partnership with MCB, likely involving a lengthy and complex negotiation and technical certification process.
  - The full burden of PCI DSS compliance would fall on the merchant.

### 5.2. Payment Aggregator / Orchestrator (Recommended)

- **Description:** Integrating with a single provider like MIPS, Paywise, or Peach Payments, which in turn provides access to multiple payment methods (Juice, cards, etc.) through one API.
- **Pros:**
  - **Simplified Integration:** One API for all payment methods.
  - **Broad Coverage:** Immediately gain access to Juice, My.T Money, credit/debit cards, and potentially other APMs.
  - **Reduced Compliance Burden:** The aggregator handles the direct transmission of sensitive cardholder data, significantly reducing the merchant's PCI DSS scope (often to a simple SAQ-A).
  - **Faster Time-to-Market:** Pre-built integrations and plugins for common e-commerce platforms.

- **Cons:**

- Transaction fees will be higher than a direct-to-bank model.
- Less control over the exact payment flow, as it is managed by the aggregator's platform.

### 5.3. Bank Redirect Model

- **Description:** This is a subset of the aggregator model. The user is redirected from the merchant's site to the payment provider's hosted page to complete the transaction. For Juice, this typically involves scanning a QR code or being deep-linked into the Juice app.

- **Pros:**

- **Highest Security & Simplest Compliance:** No cardholder data ever touches the merchant's servers. Compliance can be met with the simplest PCI DSS Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ-A).
- Very simple to implement.

- **Cons:**

- **User Experience Disruption:** Redirecting users away from the site can feel disjointed and may lead to lower conversion rates.
- Limited branding and customization options on the payment page.

## 6. PCI Compliance and Data Handling

Any entity that stores, processes, or transmits cardholder data must comply with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS).

### 6.1. Core PCI DSS Requirements

PCI DSS consists of 12 core requirements designed to protect payment data, including:

1. Building and maintaining a secure network (e.g., firewalls).
2. Protecting stored cardholder data (encryption is key).
3. Using strong encryption for data transmission over public networks.
4. Implementing strong access control measures.
5. Regularly monitoring and testing networks.
6. Maintaining an information security policy.

### 6.2. Compliance Levels and Validation

Compliance validation depends on annual transaction volume:

- \* **Level 1:** Over 6 million transactions annually. Requires a formal Report on Compliance (ROC) by a Qualified Security Assessor (QSA).
- \* **Level 2-4:** Lower transaction volumes. Typically allows for a Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ).

The type of SAQ depends on the integration method. A redirect or iframe-based integration with a compliant gateway (where the merchant never handles card data) qualifies for **SAQ A**, the simplest form. A direct API integration (where card data passes through the merchant's servers) requires the much more complex **SAQ D**.

### 6.3. Data Handling Best Practices

- **Minimize Scope:** The most effective strategy is to avoid handling sensitive cardholder data altogether. Use a payment gateway that tokenizes payment information and keeps it off your servers.

- **Use Compliant Partners:** Ensure any third-party payment provider (e.g., MIPS, Paywise) is PCI DSS compliant. This is a non-negotiable requirement.
- **Never Store Sensitive Data:** Never store sensitive authentication data (like CVV codes) after authorization. If cardholder numbers must be stored, they must be encrypted and protected in a secure Cardholder Data Environment (CDE).

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## 7. Fallback and Contingency Planning

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Given that direct integration with Juice is not immediately feasible, the primary strategy already incorporates a fallback.

- **Primary Strategy:** Integrate with a payment aggregator (e.g., MIPS, Paywise). This is the most robust initial approach.
  - **Fallback Option 1 (If Primary Fails):** If the chosen aggregator presents issues, the fallback is to switch to another aggregator from the list of available providers in Mauritius. The similar functionality across these platforms should make migration relatively straightforward.
  - **Fallback Option 2 (Long-Term):** Initiate direct partnership discussions with MCB Corporate Banking. This should be considered a long-term strategic project rather than an immediate solution. It would only be pursued if the aggregator model proves to be financially or functionally unsustainable.
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## 8. Cash-on-Delivery (COD) Implementation Approach

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COD remains a popular payment method in markets where trust in digital payments is still growing. However, it introduces operational costs and risks of fraud and returns. A strategic implementation is crucial.

### Recommended Best Practices for COD:

1. **Set Purchase Limits:** Implement a minimum order value to ensure the transaction is profitable after shipping costs, and a maximum order value to limit financial risk on a single delivery.
2. **Apply a COD Fee:** Introduce a small, clearly communicated surcharge for COD orders. This helps offset the additional handling costs and gently encourages customers to adopt prepaid digital payment methods.
3. **Implement Order Verification:** Before dispatching a COD order, use an automated SMS or a manual call to confirm the customer's address and intent to purchase. This single step can significantly reduce fraudulent or unintentional orders.
4. **Leverage Customer History:** For repeat customers, use their order history to determine COD eligibility. Customers with a high rate of returns or refusals can be restricted from using the COD option.
5. **Provide Delivery Notifications:** Keep the customer informed with real-time updates on their order status, including dispatch confirmation and an estimated delivery window. This ensures they are prepared with payment.
6. **Enable Electronic Payments on Delivery:** Equip delivery agents with mobile point-of-sale (mPOS) devices or a QR code system to accept card or mobile wallet payments at the doorstep. This mitigates issues where the customer does not have the exact amount of cash.

7. **Restrict by Location:** Analyze delivery data to identify geographical areas (pin codes) with exceptionally high rates of COD failures. Consider disabling the COD option for these specific locations.

By combining these practices, a business can offer the convenience of COD to build customer trust while effectively mitigating the associated financial and logistical risks.

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## 9. Conclusion and Recommended Integration Approach

The Mauritian payment landscape is both modern and accessible, dominated by MCB Juice but well-supported by a range of capable payment service providers. Direct integration with Juice is not a practical starting point due to MCB's closed, partner-centric model.

**The unequivocally recommended integration approach is to partner with a payment aggregator or orchestrator such as MIPS or Paywise.**

### Rationale for Recommendation:

- **Efficiency and Speed:** This approach offers the fastest path to accepting payments. A single integration provides access to the most critical payment methods in Mauritius, including MCB Juice, My.T Money, and credit/debit cards.
- **Reduced Complexity:** It abstracts the complexities of dealing with individual banks and payment schemes. The aggregator manages the technical connections, security, and settlement.
- **Simplified PCI DSS Compliance:** By using the aggregator's hosted fields or redirect pages, the merchant's PCI DSS compliance scope is drastically reduced, saving significant time, effort, and cost.
- **Scalability:** These platforms are built to scale and often provide additional services like fraud management, multi-currency support, and detailed reporting that would be costly to develop in-house.

While this approach involves paying transaction fees to the aggregator, the benefits in terms of speed, simplicity, and security far outweigh the costs, especially for a new market entry. Direct engagement with MCB should only be considered as a future optimization strategy once the business has achieved significant scale in Mauritius.

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