Lessons learned from Afghanistan and Kenya



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Outline

- ► Telecom regulation in Somalia!!! : brief history
- Lessons learned from:
 - Afghanistan
 - Kenya
- Main challenges for regulators
- Topic of discussion



Somalia

- Somalia Pre-war
 - Somalia has never had a telecom
 - There were no private Telecommi
 - ▶ It was dominated by a State owne
 - The Ministry of Post and Telecom

In 90s, the civil war destroyed telecommunication infrastructure,



- Somalia Post-war
 - ▶ After 1993 private Telecom Companies have emerged.
 - Competition began with very limited infrastructure by most measures.
 - ► Each Operator offers local and international services to its own customer on its own network.
 - No Interconnection.



Afghanistan

- Afghanistan Pre-war
 - ▶ NO Telecommunications regulator
 - NO private Telecommunication companies
 - The Ministry of Telecoms was the sole pro

In 80s and 90s, the civil war destroyed telecommunication infrastructure,



- Afghan Wireless Communications Company (AWCC) was the first PRIVATE telecom company in the country, began providing mobile services in April 2002
- Roshan commenced mobile services in July 2003,
- ▶ A state-owned Afghan Telecom was established in September 2005 through a presidential decree,
- A new Telecom Law was enacted in December 2005,
- ▶ Consequently, The Afghanistan Telecom Regulatory Authority (ATRA) was established in 2006,
- ▶ ATRA is a directorate within the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT)

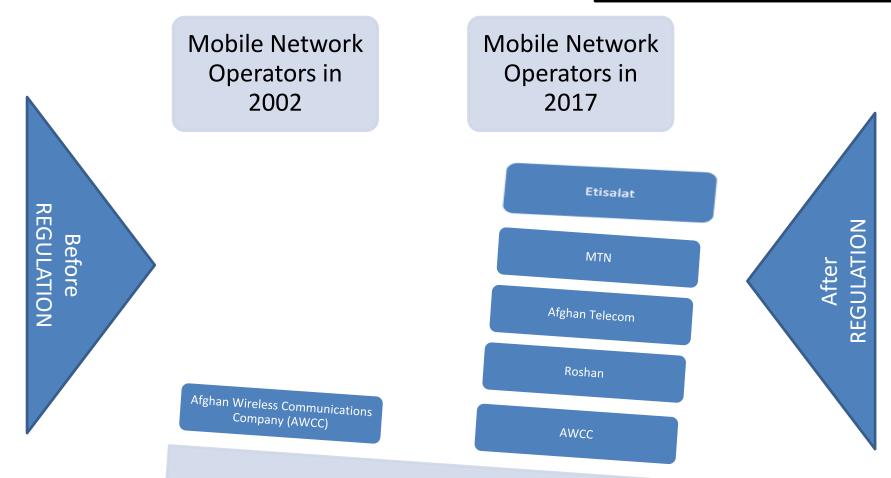


Afghanistan

- ATRA duties :
 - ► Issue LICENSES;
 - ▶ MONITOR AND CONTROL compliance with the conditions included in licenses;
 - Assign RADIO FREQUENCIES and grant permits to licensees;
 - Modify, renew, suspend or revoke licenses and permits;
 - Respond to complaints of users and dispose of the disputes involving Operators and Service Providers,
 - Specify and approve technical standards for telecommunication EQUIPMENT AND DEVICES;
 - Establish and maintain the NUMBERING plan and assign numbers to applicants;
 - Establish shares of the Telecom Development Fund and supervise the manner for spending thereof;

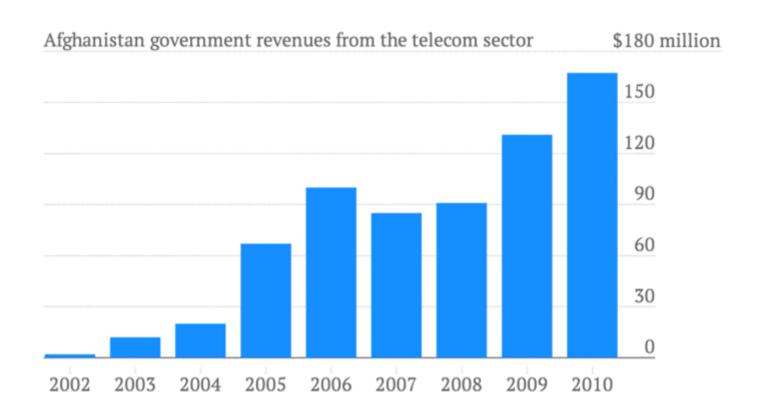


Afghanistan





Afghanistan





Kenya

- ► Kenya COMMUNICATIONS ACT, December 1998.
- ► Key to this Act is the establishment of an INDEPENDENT regulatory authority, the Communications Authority of Kenya (CAK).
- ▶ REGULATORY INDEPENDENCE: Financially CAK is INDEPENDENT and funded from Annual License fees and Spectrum fees.
- Key responsibilities of CAK
 - ► LICENSING all systems and services: telecommunications, postal, courier and broadcasting;
 - ► FREQUENCY spectrum and NUMBERING resources;
 - e-commerce;
 - Type approval of equipment
 - ▶ Protecting CONSUMER RIGHTS;
 - Managing COMPETITION;
 - ► Regulating retail and wholesale TARIFFS;
 - ▶ MONITORING the activities of licenses to enforce compliance with the license terms and conditions as well as the law;
 - Managing the UNIVERSAL ACCESS fund to facilitate access to communications services by all in Kenya.
 - Establishment of INTERCONNECTION principles;

Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

Kenya

Mobile Operators in 1999 Mobile
Operators in
2015

Finserve Africa (Equitel)

Orange

Airtel

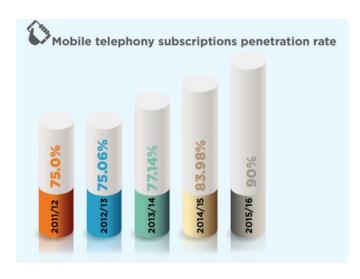
Safaricom

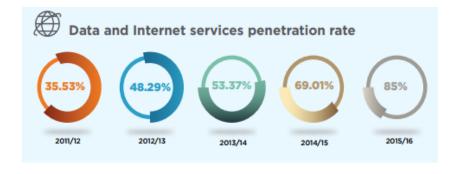
Telkom Kenya

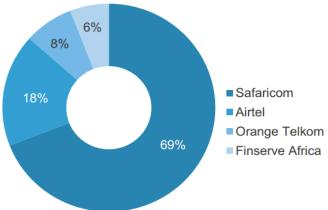
Telkom Kenya

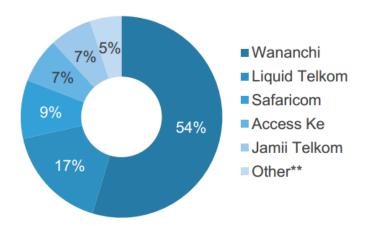


Kenya

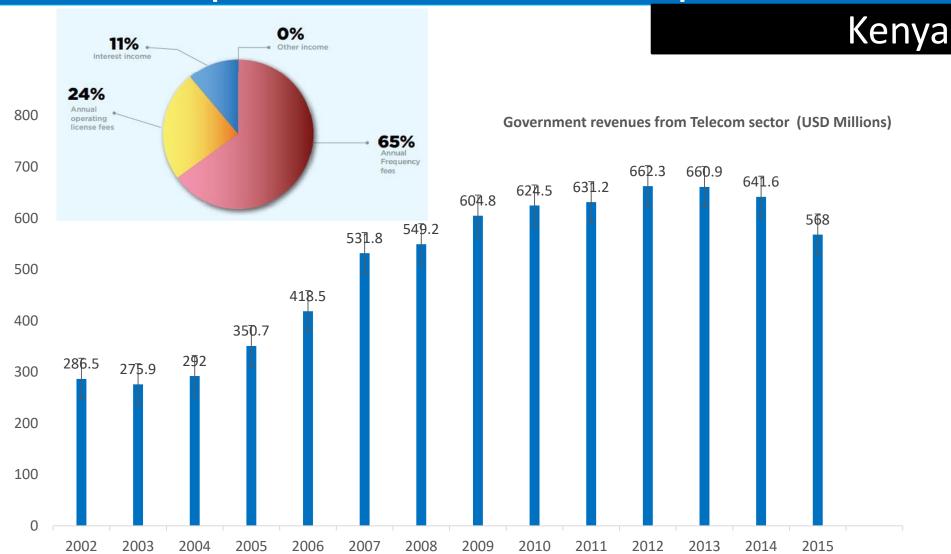














Source: Communications Authority of Kenya

Main challenges for regulators

- Regulator's INDEPENDENCE from those it regulates and protection from political pressure;
- To meet FAST CHANGING ICT environment;
- To satisfy RISING EXPECTATIONS from the community for regulators' transparency and accountability;
- To deal with : constraints of EXPERTISE, BUDGET, RESOURCES;



Topic of discussion

How to implement effective Telecom regulation in Somalia?



Get Involved ... LAGAAMA XIGO!

