

### The Kenyan Communications Commission launches a strategic plan for the ICT sector and discloses its cooperation project with the Competition Authority aiming at ensuring the transparency of all mobile money transfer platforms

**Kenya, Regulated sectors, Essential facility, Access to facilities, Network access charges, Financial services, Telecommunication, Information technology**

Communications Commission of Kenya (Nairobi), CCK launches its 3rd Strategic Plan, 29 November 2013

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#### Mobile Telecom and Payments sector getting boost from state in Kenya\*

According to a release by the [Kenyan Communications Commission \(CCK\)](#), the CCK is cooperating with the [country's Competition Authority \(CAK\)](#) to enhance the mobile telecoms sector in Kenya.

The CCK is aiming for 90% of all Kenyans to have access to mobile communications devices within five years, thereby seeking to double the telecoms sector's contribution to the country's GDP to a total of 5%. It is noteworthy that Kenya - a comparatively technologically advanced East African nation that currently already has 76% mobile penetration among its residents - is not only relying on the telecom authority to achieve these goals, but the agency is actively collaborating with the competition watchdog CAK.

An article in [HumanIPO](#) quotes the CCK director general, Francis Wangusi, as saying: "We are working with the Competition Authority to ensure that all the mobile money transfer platforms are transparent in order to promote competition." The official CCK press release is [available here](#).

Other interesting statistics are the planned increase in internet penetration from the current 41.6% to 70% and that of mobile money services from 58.9% to 70% by the end of the 5-year plan.

[Mobile payments](#) have been described as "the epicenter of mobile commerce. The merger of the social, mobile, and payment industries has created incredible business growth opportunities for

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start-ups, social media, banks, retailers, payment networks, and other companies.”

Use of a mobile device such as a cell phone with SMS or internet capability is particularly widespread in many African countries, where brick-and-mortar banks are scarce and not widely used by the vast majority of the population, whereas mobile phones are omnipresent and relatively easily accessible (see the 76% current penetration rate, which rivals that of developed European economies).

Kenya itself is considered by many to be at the forefront of the African mobile-payments universe, with its [M-Pesa mobile-currency system](#) often touted as the most developed mobile-payment system in the world. [The Economist asked rhetorically](#): “Why does Kenya lead the world in mobile money?”, pointing out that roughly 25% of Kenya’s GDP flows through the mobile service, with over 17 million users in Kenya alone. [The WorldBank has commented that](#) “Mobile payments go viral [with] M-PESA in Kenya.” M-Pesa was originally launched in [March 2007 by Vodacom/Safaricom](#) in Kenya and is now jointly operated with other carriers offering services in Tanzania, South Africa, Afghanistan, India and other nations.

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This post has been selected and edited by Emanuela Matei, e-Competitions Blog Editor, in order to match the e-Competitions editorial format.

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