At the moment, the main focus of our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and projects is in the areas of promoting the take up of ICTs and in creating employment for the youth through sports. Our CSR Policy also covers community relations, national events, education, support to national disaster mitigation efforts and sports.

The Authority shall continue to forge public-private sector partnerships to ensure that its CSR goals are met.

Memberships to Regional and International Bodies

The Authority is the government's designated liaison body to various regional and international inter-governmental organizations dealing with postal, radiocommunications and telecommunications matters. These include the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Universal Postal Union (UPU), Pan African Postal Union (PAPU), Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization (CTO), East African Communications Organization (EACO), the Association of Regulators of Information and Communications in Central and Eastern Africa (ARICEA), and the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), among others. The CA coordinates representation to events and fora organized by these bodies and also ensures Kenya's interests are taken into consideration in the international arena.

In regulating the communications sector, the CA aligns its actions, policies and regulations with the framework set by these international and regional bodies to which Kenya (or the CA) is affiliated.

Market Development and Achievements

i. Liberalization of the communications sector

Although liberalization of the ICT industry begun way back in 1999, full competition effectively begun in June 2004, with the expiry of Telkom Kenya's five-year exclusivity. Subsequently, the Government gazetted Section 5(5) of the Kenya Communications Act, 1998, that outlawed the licensing of monopoly or duopoly telecommunications systems in the country. Prior to 2004, the country had two GSM mobile operators and one fixed telecoms operator.

To date, Kenya has one of the most liberalized communications markets in the region, with four mobile telecommunications networks operating under a unified and technology neutral licensing regime. Competition now reigns in the other ICT markets, including broadcasting, telecommunications, postal/courier and data markets. The CA has also liberalized the airwaves, and managed the radiofrequency spectrum prudently to cater for the diverse and ever-increasing range of wireless services and applications.

Liberalization has not only created consumer choice, but spurred the deployment of new and innovative services. The quality of services offered in the communications sector has also improved.

The table below shows selected industry statistics for up to March 2014:

Indicator	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Post Telecommunication Sector contribution to GDP (%)	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Fixed line exchange capacity as at June 2013	517,131	485,581	421528	400,764	380,127	362,627	351,591
Fixed tele-density(Fixed wireline and fixed wireless)	0.86	1.80	2.1	0.95	0.64	0.51	0.50
Mobile subscribers	5,263,676	17,677,321	20,119,304	25,279,768	30,731,754	31,309,017	31,830,003
Mobile penetration (%)	15.74	47.5	51.2	63.6	78.0	76.9	78.2
Total Tele-density	16.60	49.30	53.3	64.55	78.64	58.74	78.71
Average mobile tariffs per minute (Kshs)	24.70	8.67	7.5	2.81	3.06	7.7	3.33
Internet users	1,054,920	3,359,552	7,832,352	12,538,030	16,236,583	21,273,738	21,679,309
International internet bandwidth (Mbps)	160.17	1,676.90	20384.12	32,270.52	906,186	862,417	865,714
Licensed Postal and Courier operators	98	145	159	176	190	214	214
Number of Private Courier outlets	450	608	601	635	683	707	707