

THE KENYA COMMUNICATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008

A Bill for

**AN ACT of Parliament to amend the Kenya Communications Act, 1998,
and also to make minor amendments to other statute law**

ENACTED by the Parliament of Kenya, as follows—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the Kenya Communications (Amendment) Act, 2008.

Amendment of section 1 of No. 2 of 1998. **2.** The Kenya Communications Act, in this Act referred to as “the principal Act,” is amended in section 1 by inserting the words “Information and” after the word “Kenya”.

Amendment of section 2 of No.2 of 1998. **3.** Section 2 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (1)—

(a) by inserting the following new definitions in their proper alphabetical sequence—

"access" in relation to any computer system”, means instruct, communicate with, store data in, retrieve data from, or otherwise make use of any of the resources of the computer system;

“advanced electronic signature” means an electronic signature which meets all the following requirements:

- (a) is uniquely linked to the signatory;
- (b) is capable of identifying the signatory;
- (c) it is created using means that the signatory can maintain under his sole control; and

(d) it is linked to the data to which it relates in such a manner that any subsequent change to the data is detectable;

“agreement” includes decisions or practices;

"broadcaster" means any legal or natural person who composes or packages or distributes television or radio programme services for reception by the public or sections of the public or subscribers to such a service, irrespective of technology used;

“broadcasting” means unidirectional conveyance of sounds or television programmes, whether encrypted or not by radio or other means of telecommunications, for reception by the public;

“broadcasting service” means any service which consists of the broadcasting of television or sound broadcasting programs to the public, sections of the public or subscribers to such a service;

"broadcasting signal distribution" means the process whereby the output signal of a broadcasting service is taken from the point of origin, being the point where such signal is made available in its final content format, from where it is conveyed to any broadcast target area by means of a telecommunication process and includes multi-channel distribution;

“certificate” means a record which is issued by a certification service provider for the purpose of supporting a digital signature which purports to confirm the identity or other significant characteristics of the person who holds a particular key pair; identifies the certification service provider issuing it; names or identifies the person to whom it is issued; contains the public key of the person to whom it is issued; and is signed by a responsible officer of the certification service provider issuing it;

“certification service provider” means a person who has been granted a licence to issue a digital signature certificate;

"community" includes a geographically founded community or any group of persons or sector of the public having a specific, ascertainable common interest;

"community broadcasting service" means a broadcasting service which meets all the following requirements—

- (a) is fully controlled by a non-profit entity and carried on for non-profitable purposes;
- (b) serves a particular community;
- (c) encourages members of the community served by it or persons associated with or promoting the interests of such community to participate in the selection and provision of programmes to be broadcast in the course of such broadcasting service; and
- (d) may be funded by donations, grants, sponsorships or membership fees, or by any combination of the aforementioned;

“computer” means any electronic, magnetic, optical or other high-speed data processing device or system which performs logical, arithmetic and memory functions by manipulations of electronic, magnetic or optical impulses, and includes all input, output, processing, storage, software and communication facilities which are connected or related as a system or network;

"computer service" includes data processing and the storage or retrieval of data;

“computer system” means a device or collection of devices including input and output devices but excluding calculators which are not programmable and capable of being used in conjunction with external files which contain computer programmes, electronic instructions and data that perform logic,

arithmetic, data storage, data retrieval, communication control and other functions;

“country code top-level domain” means top-level domain .ke used and reserved for Kenya;

"data" means information recorded in a format in which it can be processed by equipment operating automatically in response to instructions given for that purpose, and includes representations of facts, information and concepts held in any removable storage medium;

“document of title” means a formal document that is considered sufficient proof that the person who possesses it is entitled to receive, hold, and dispose of the instrument and the goods that it covers;

“e-Government services” means public services provided electronically by a Ministry or Government department, local authority, or any body established by or under any law or controlled or funded by the Government;

"electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities;

“electronic form” with reference to information, means any information generated, sent, received or stored in magnetic, optical, computer memory, microfilm or similar device;

“electronic Gazette” means the Kenya Gazette published in electronic form;

“electronic record” means a record generated in digital form by an information system, which can be transmitted within an information system or from one information system to another and stored in an information system or other medium;

“electronic signature” means data in electronic form affixed to

or logically associated with other electronic data which may be used to identify the signatory in relation to the data message and to indicate the signatory's approval of the information contained in the data message;

“encryption” means a method transforming signals in a systematic way so that the signal would be unintelligible without a suitable receiving apparatus;

“equipment” includes any appliance, apparatus or accessory used or intended to be used for communication services;

“free-to-air service” means a service which is broadcast without encryption and capable of being received by conventional broadcasting receiving apparatus;

"function" includes logic, control, arithmetic, deletion, storage and retrieval and communication or telecommunication to, from or within a computer system;

“Fund” means the Universal Service Fund established by section 118 of this Act;

"information and communication technologies" means technologies employed in collecting, storing, using or sending out information and include' those involving the use of computers or any telecommunication system;

"intercept" in relation to a function of a computer, includes listening to, or recording a function of a computer, or acquiring the substance, its meaning or purport of such function;

“Kenyan programme” means sounds or vision or a combination of both whose content comply with the classification of local content as may be required by the Commission from time to time;

“licence” means any licence issued under this Act;

“major telecommunications service provider” means a licensee with a market share of more than twenty-five per cent of the revenue of the entire telecommunications market in Kenya and has been declared by the Commission by notice in the Gazette to be a major telecommunications service provider;

"modification" means a modification of the contents of any computer system by the operation of any function of that computer system or any other computer system as a result of which -

- (a) any program or data held in the computer system is altered or erased;
- (b) any program or data is added to its contents; or
- (c) any act occurs which impairs the normal operation of the computer system;

"password" means any data by which a computer service or a computer system is capable of being obtained or used;

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“possession”, “be in possession of” and “have in possession” have the meanings assigned to such expressions in section 4 of the Penal Code;

“private broadcaster” means a person licensed by the Commission under this Act to provide commercial broadcast services;

“programme” means sound, vision or a combination of both, intended to inform, educate or entertain, but does not include text or data;

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“public broadcaster” means the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation established by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act;

“public broadcasting services” means broadcasting services of

the public broadcaster;

“repository” means a system for storing and retrieving certificates or other information relevant to certificates.

“signatory” means a person who holds a signature-creation device and acts either on his own behalf or on behalf of the natural or legal person or entity he represents;

“signature-creation data” means unique data, such as codes or private cryptographic keys, which are used by the signatory to create an electronic signature;

“signature-creation device” means configured software or hardware used to implement the signature-creation data;

“subscription management service” means a service which consists of the provision of support services to a subscription broadcasting service which support services may include, but not limited to, subscriber management support, subscription fee collection, call centres, sales and marketing, and technical and installation support.

(b) in subsection (3), by inserting the following new paragraphs immediately after paragraph (b)–

(c) save as otherwise agreed to between the originator and the addressee, the dispatch of an electronic record occurs when it enters a computer resource outside the control of the originator;

(d) save as otherwise agreed to between the originator and the addressee the time of receipt of an electronic record shall be determined as follows;

If the addressee has a designated computer resource for

the purpose of receiving an electronic record:

(i) receipt occurs at the time when the electronic record enters the designated computer resource; or

(ii) if the electronic record is sent to a computer resource of the addressee that is not the designated computer resource, receipt occurs at the time when the electronic record is retrieved by the addressee; or

If the addressee has not designated a computer resource along with specified timings, if any, receipt occurs when the electronic record enters the computer resource of the addressee;

(e) save as otherwise agreed between the originator and the addressee, an electronic record is deemed to be dispatched at the place where the originator has his place of business, and is deemed to be received at the place where the addressee has his place of business;

(f) the provisions of subparagraph (e) shall apply notwithstanding that the place where the computer resource is located may be different from the place where the electronic record is deemed to have been received under sub-section (d).

Amendment
of section 5
of No. 2 of
1998.

4. Section 5 of the principal Act is amended-

(a) by deleting subsection 1 and substituting therefor the following new subsection-

(1) The object and purpose for which the Commission is

established shall be to licence and regulate postal, information and communication services in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) by deleting subsection (5).

Insertion of new sections in No. 2 of 1998.

5. The principal Act is amended by inserting the following new sections immediately after section 5-

Minister to issue policy guidelines.

5A. (1) The Minister may issue to the Commission policy guidelines of a general nature relating to the provisions of this Act as may be appropriate.

(2) The guidelines referred to under subsection (1) shall be in writing and shall be published in the Gazette.

Independence of the Commission.

5 B. Except as provided for under this Act or any other law, the Commission shall exercise its functions independent of any person or body.

Amendment of section 6 of No. 2 of 1998.

6. Section 6 of the principal Act is amended-

(a) in paragraph (c) by inserting the words "information and" immediately before the word "communications";

(b) by deleting paragraph (f) and substituting therefor the following new paragraph-

(f) at least seven other persons, not being public officers, appointed by the Minister and of whom-

(i) at least one shall have knowledge or experience in matters relating to

law;

- (ii) at least one shall have knowledge or experience in postal services;
 - (iii) at least one shall have knowledge or experience in matters relating to broadcasting;
 - (iv) at least one shall have knowledge or experience in matters relating to radio communications;
 - (v) at least one shall have knowledge or experience in matters relating to information technology or computer science;
 - (vi) at least one shall have knowledge or experience in matters relating to telecommunications; and
 - (vii) at least one shall have knowledge or experience in consumer protection matters.
- (c) by deleting paragraph (g);
 - (d) by renumbering the existing provision as subsection (1) and inserting the following new subsection–

(2) The Minister shall have due regard to registered societies representing such matters in exercising his powers under this section.

Amendment of section 24 of No. 2 of 1998.

7. Section 24 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (2)–

(a) by deleting the words “three hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “one million shillings”;

(b) by deleting the words “three years” and substituting therefor the words “five years”.

Deletion of section 26 of No.2 of 1998.

8. The principal Act is amended by deleting section 26.

Amendment of section 28 of No. 2 of 1998.

9. Section 28 of the principal Act is amended–

(a) by deleting the words “ one hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “one million shillings”;

(b) by deleting the words “one year” and substituting therefor the words “five years”.

Amendment of section 33 of No. 2 of 1998.

10. Section 33 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “one hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “three hundred thousand shillings”.

Amendment of section 34 of No.2 of 1998.

11. Section 34 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (3) by–

(a) deleting the words “three hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “one million shillings” ;

(b) by deleting the words “three years” and substituting therefor the words “five years”.

Amendment
of section 38
of No.2 of
1998.

12. Section 38 of the principal Act is amended –

- (a) in subsection (1) by deleting the words “(other than radio communication restricted to the receiving of public broadcasting)” ;
- (b) in subsection (2) by deleting the words “three hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “one million shillings;
- (c) in subsection (2) by deleting the words “three years” and substituting therefor the words “five years”.

Amendment
of section 44
of No. 2 of
1998.

13. Section 44 of the principal Act is amended -

- (a) by deleting the words “five hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “one million shillings”.
- (b) by deleting the words “three years” and substituting therefor the words “five years”.

Amendment
of section 45
of No. 2 of
1998.

14. Section 45 of the principal Act is amended -

- (a) by deleting the words “three hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “one million shillings”;
- (b) by deleting the words “one year” and substituting therefor the words “five years”.

Insertion of
new Part in
No. 2 of
1998.

15. The principal Act is amended by inserting the following new Part immediately after Part IV—

PART IV A – BROADCASTING SERVICES

Functions of the
Commission in
relation to
broadcasting
services.

46A. The functions of the Commission in relation to broadcasting services shall be to:

- (a) promote and facilitate the development, in keeping with the public interest, of a diverse range of broadcasting services in Kenya;
- (b) facilitate and encourage the development of Kenyan programmes;
- (c) promote the observance at all times, of public interest obligations in all broadcasting categories;
- (d) promote diversity and plurality of views for a competitive marketplace of ideas;
- (e) ensure the provision by broadcasters of appropriate internal mechanisms for disposing of complaints in relation to broadcasting services;
- (f) protect the right to privacy of all persons; and
- (g) carry out such other functions as are

necessary or expedient for the discharge of all or any of the functions conferred upon it under this Act.

Classification of broadcasting services.

46B. (1) Broadcasting services shall be classified for specified areas according to the following service categories-

- (a) public broadcasting
- (b) private broadcasting
- (c) community broadcasting

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, broadcasting service licences are categorized into the following classes:

- (a) free-to-air radio;
- (b) free-to-air television;
- (c) subscription radio;
- (d) subscription television;
- (e) subscription management;
- (f) Any other class of licence as may be determined in accordance with the Regulations.

Requirement of a broadcasting licence.

46C. (1) Subject to this Act, no person shall provide broadcasting services except in

accordance with a licence issued under this Part.

(2) Any person who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

(3) A licence granted under this section may include conditions requiring the licensee to

- (a) broadcast in such areas and within such geographical limits as the Commission may prescribe;
- (b) include a minimum amount of local content in its programme schedule;
- (c) pay such fees as the Commission may prescribe; and
- (d) fulfil such other conditions as the Commission may require.

Eligibility for licensing and considerations for grant of licence.

46D (1) A person shall not be eligible for the grant of a broadcasting licence if such person;

- (a) is a political party;
- (b) is adjudged bankrupt or has entered into a composition or scheme of

arrangement with his creditors;

(c) is of unsound mind;

(d) does not fulfill such other conditions as may be prescribed;

(2) In considering applications for the grant of a broadcasting licence, the Commission shall have regard to-

(a) observance at all times of public interest obligations in all broadcasting categories

(b) diversity and plurality of views for a competitive marketplace of ideas;

(c) availability of radio frequency spectrum including the availability of such spectrum for future use;

(d) efficiency and economy in the provision of broadcasting services;

(e) demand for the proposed broadcasting service within the proposed broadcast area;

(f) expected technical quality of the proposed service, having regard to developments in broadcasting technology;

(g) suitability, capability, experience and expertise of the applicant in as

far as carrying out such broadcast service is concerned;

- (h) financial means and business record, if any, of the applicant; and
- (i) any other relevant matter that the Commission may consider necessary.

Public
broadcasting
services.
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46E The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation established under section 3 of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act is hereby designated as the public broadcaster and shall provide public broadcasting services.

Community
broadcasting
services.

46F (1) The Commission may, upon application in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions as the Commission may deem necessary, grant a licence authorizing the provision of community broadcasting services.

(2) The Commission in considering applications for grant of a licence under this section shall have regard –

- (a) to the community of interests of the persons applying for or on whose behalf the application is made;
- (b) as to whether the persons, or a significant proportion thereof constituting the community have consented to the application;

- (c) to the source of funding for the broadcasting service;
- (d) as to whether the broadcasting service to be established is not-for-profit; and
- (e) to the manner in which members of the community will participate in the selection and provision of programmes to be broadcast.

(3) A licence granted under this section may contain conditions requiring the licensee to —

- (a) ensure that a cross section of the community is represented in the management of the broadcasting service;
- (b) ensure that each member of the community has a reasonable chance to serve in the management of the broadcasting service;
- (c) ensure that members of the community have a way of making their preferences known in the selection and provision of programmes;
- (d) conform to any conditions or guidelines as the Commission may require or issue with regard to such broadcasting service.

Private
broadcasting

46G (1) Subject to this Act, the Commission

services. may grant a licence to any person to provide private broadcasting services.

(2) A licence granted under this section may include conditions requiring the private broadcaster to —

(a) provide coverage in such areas as may be specified by the Commission;

(b) in the case of television, include drama, documentaries and children's programmes that reflect Kenyan themes.

Commission to prescribe programme code.

46H (1) The Commission shall have the power to set standards for the manner, time, and type of programmes to be broadcast by licensees under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Commission shall —

(a) prescribe a programming code;

(b) review the programming code at least once every two years;

(c) prescribe a watershed period programming when large numbers of children are likely to be watching programmes; and

(d) ensure compliance with the programming code prescribed under

this section;

Provided that the programming code referred to herein shall not apply where a licensee is a member of a body which has proved to the satisfaction of the Commission that its members subscribe and adhere to a programming code enforced by that body by means of its own mechanisms and provided further that such programming code and mechanisms have been filed with and accepted by the Commission.

Responsibilities of
broadcasters.

46I (1) All licensed broadcasters shall-

- (a) provide responsible and responsive programming that caters for the varied needs and susceptibilities of different sections of the Kenyan community;
- (b) ensure that Kenyan identity is developed and maintained in programmes;
- (c) observe standards of good taste and decency;
- (d) gather and present news and information accurately and impartially;
- (e) when controversial or contentious issues of public interest are discussed, make reasonable efforts to present alternative points of view, either in the same programme or in other programmes within the period

of current interest;

- (f) respect the right to privacy of individuals;
- (g) respect copyright and neighbouring rights in respect of any work or material;
- (h) keep a program log or machine readable record of its programming for a period of one year after the date of broadcasting;
- (i) ensure that advertisements, either in terms of content, tone or treatment, are not deceptive or are not repugnant to good taste;
- (j) ensure that derogatory remarks based on ethnicity, race, creed, colour and sex are not broadcast.

(2) (a) Where any cinematograph film has been submitted under any law for classification or censorship and approved for exhibition; and

(b) where approval of the film for exhibition has been denied or has been given subject to excisions, no broadcaster shall –

- (ii) in the case of any film in respect of which such approval has been denied, broadcast the film or any part thereof; or

- (iii) in the case of any film that has been approved for exhibition subject to excisions therefrom, broadcast that film or any part thereof if the film or, as the case may be, that part thereof includes any part of the film required to be excised;

except with the consent of and subject to any conditions given by the Kenya Film Censorship Board established under the Films and Stage Plays Act .

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Revocation of licences.

46J The Commission may in accordance with this Act revoke a licence to broadcast where the licensee-

- (a) is in breach of the provisions of the Act or regulations made thereunder;
- (b) is in breach of the conditions of a broadcasting licence; or
- (c) fails to use the assigned broadcasting frequencies within one year after assignment by the Commission.

Regulations on broadcasting.

46K The Minister may, in consultation with the Commission, make regulations generally with respect to all broadcasting services and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, with respect to-

- (a) the facilitation, promotion and maintenance of diversity and

plurality of views for a competitive marketplace of ideas;

- (b) financing and broadcast of local content;
- (c) mandating the carriage of content, in keeping with public interest obligations, across licensed broadcasting services;
- (d) prescribing anything that may be prescribed under this Part.

Requirement for complaints procedure

46L (1) All broadcasters shall establish and maintain a procedure, by which persons aggrieved by any broadcast or who allege that a broadcaster is not complying with this Act, may file complaints.

(2) The procedure referred to in sub-section (1) shall be submitted to the Commission for approval,

(3) Where any person alleges that he has exhausted the procedure mentioned in sub-section (1) but is not satisfied with the remedy offered or action taken, he may appeal to the Commission.

(4) Complaints made under this section shall be in writing and shall set out the grounds upon which they are based, the nature of damage or injury suffered as result of the broadcast or the violation complained of and the remedy sought.

(5) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Commission made under this section may appeal to the Tribunal.

Access to programmes.

46M The Commission or the Tribunal may with a view to solving any dispute brought under section 36 require a licensee to –

- (a) provide the Commission, the Tribunal or the complainant with a transcript of the broadcast complained of;
- (b) furnish the Commission, the Tribunal or the complainant with copies of any document that may assist in resolving the dispute; or
- (c) furnish the Commission or the Tribunal with any written or oral evidence to assist in resolving the dispute or in answer to the complaint.

Requirement for a licence for signal distribution

46N (1) Subject to this Act, no person shall provide signal distribution services within Kenya or from Kenya to other countries except in accordance with a licence issued under this Part.

(2) Any person who contravenes sub-section (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

Signal distribution
services

460 (1) The Commission may upon an application in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions as it may deem necessary, grant a licence authorizing any person or persons to provide signal distribution services.

(2) A signal distribution licence granted under this section may require the signal distribution licensee to-

- (a) provide signal distribution services as a common carrier to broadcasting licensees;
- (b) provide services promptly upon request, in an equitable, reasonable, non-preferential and non-discriminatory manner;
- (c) provide capability for a diversity of broadcast services and content;
- (d) provide an open network that is interoperable with other signal distribution networks; and
- (e) comply with any other conditions that the Commission may determine.

(3) A signal distribution licensee utilizing the radio frequency resource may be required by the Commission to comply with conditions as to the nature and location of transmitters and their transmission characteristics.

(4) A licensee who changes the nature, location or transmission characteristics approved in terms of sub-section (1) without the approval of the Commission commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or, to both.

Revocation of
signal distribution
licence

46P The Commission may revoke a licence under this Part where the licensee or a person under the control of the licensee-

- (a) is in breach of this Act or regulations made thereunder;
- (b) is in breach of the conditions of a licence;
- (c) fails to commence operations within the period prescribed by the Commission.

Offences relating
to broadcasting
services.

46Q (1) Any person who provides a broadcasting service without a broadcasting licence commits an offence.

(2) Any person who provides a broadcasting service pursuant to a licence granted under this Act commits an offence if-

- (a) that person provides a broadcasting service which is not of a description specified in the licence;

(b) that person provides broadcasting services in an area for which he is not licensed to broadcast; or

(c) that person broadcasts in contravention of the Act or the licence conditions.

(3) A person convicted of an offence under this section shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

Transitional provisions.

46R. The transitional provisions set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to broadcasting permits issued prior to the commencement of this Act.

Amendment of section 49 of No. 2 of 1998.

16. (1) Section 49 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (2)-

(a) by deleting the words “fifty thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “three hundred thousand shillings”;

(b) by deleting the words “six months” and substituting therefor the words “one year”.

Amendment of section 67 of No. 2 of 1998.

17. Section 67 of the principal Act is amended-

(a) by deleting the words “fifty thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “two hundred thousand shillings”.

- (b) by deleting the words “six months” and substituting therefor the words “one year”.

Amendment
of section 69
of No. 2 of
1998.

18. Section 69 of the principal Act is amended

- (a) by deleting the words “fifty thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “three hundred thousand shillings”.
- (b) by deleting the words “one year” and substituting therefor the words “two years”.

Amendment
of section 71
of No. 2 of
1998.

19. Section 71 of the principal Act is amended

- (a) by deleting the words “one hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “three hundred thousand shillings”.
- (b) by deleting the words “two years” and substituting therefor the words “three years”.

Amendment
of section 72
of No. 2 of
1998.

20. Section 72 of the principal Act is amended-

- (a) by deleting the words “one hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “three hundred thousand shillings”.
- (b) by deleting the words “two years” and substituting therefor the words “three years”.

Amendment
of section 73
of No. 2 of
1998.

21. Section 73 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “two hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “five hundred thousand shillings”.

Amendment
of section 74
of No. 2 of
1998.

22. Section 74 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “five thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “ten thousand shillings”.

Amendment
of section 75
of No. 2 of
1998.

23. Section 75 of the principal Act is amended

(a) by deleting the words “one hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “three hundred thousand shillings”.

(b) by deleting the words “one year” and substituting therefor the words “three years”.

Amendment
of section 76
of No. 2 of
1998.

24. Section 76 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “one hundred thousand shillings” and substituting therefor the words “five hundred thousand shillings”.

Amendment
to heading of
Part VI of
No.2 of
1998.

25. The principal Act is amended in the heading of Part VI by deleting the words “LICENSING PROCEDURE” and substituting therefor the words “LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT”.

Amendment
of section 78
of No.2 of
1998

26. Section 78 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (1) -

(a) by deleting the words “sixty days” whenever they occur and substituting therefor the words “thirty days.”

(b) by inserting the following proviso immediately after paragraph (c)-

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply in respect of licences for-

- (i) telecommunications vendors
- (ii) radio-communications; or
- (iii) value-added or resale services

Amendment
of section 79
of No.2 of
1998

27. Section 79 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “sixty days” and substituting therefor the words “thirty days”.

Amendment
of section 82
of No.2 of
1998

28. Section 82 of the principal Act is amended in subsection (2)

—

(a) by deleting the words “sixty days” and substituting therefor the words “thirty days”.

(b) by inserting the following proviso immediately after paragraph (c)-

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall apply in respect of licences for –

- (i) telecommunication vendors;
- (ii) radio-communications; or
- (iii) value-added or resale services.

Insertion of
section 83A
in No.2 of
1998.

29. The principal Act is amended by inserting the following
new section immediately after section 83 -

Enforcement
of
licence
conditions

83A(1) Where, on its own motion or consequent
upon a complaint made by any person, the
Commission

- (a) is satisfied that a licensee is
contravening or has contravened the
Act, or any other written law or any of
the conditions of that licence;
- (b) notifies the licensee in writing,
specifying the acts or omissions
which, in its opinion, constitute or
would constitute contravention of the
Act or the licence;
- (c) requires the licensee to remedy the
contravention within such period as
the Commission may specify in the
notice,

then if the licensee fails to remedy the
contravention within the prescribed period
without reasonable cause, such a licensee shall be
liable to a penalty of five hundred thousand
shillings and such penalty shall be a debt owed to
the Commission and recoverable summarily.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection
(1), any licensee aggrieved by a decision of the
Commission under this section may appeal to the
tribunal within fifteen days of receipt of the
notification thereof by the Commission.

Insertion of
new parts in
No. 2 of
1998.

30. The principal Act is amended by repealing Part VII and inserting the following four new Parts -

PART VII – ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS

Application. **84** (1) This Part shall not apply to any rule or law requiring writing or signatures in any of the following matters:

- (a) the creation or execution of a will;
- (b) negotiable instruments;
- (c) documents of title.

The Minister may by order modify the provisions of sub-section (1) by adding or removing any class of transactions or matters.

Functions of the Commission in relation to electronic transactions. **85** The functions of the Commission in relation to electronic transactions shall be to:

- (a) facilitate electronic transactions by ensuring the use of reliable electronic records;
- (b) facilitate electronic commerce and eliminate barriers to electronic commerce such as those resulting from uncertainties over writing and signature

requirements;

- (c) promote public confidence in the integrity and reliability of electronic records and electronic transactions;
- (d) foster the development of electronic commerce through the use of electronic signatures to lend authenticity and integrity to correspondence in any electronic medium;
- (e) promote and facilitate efficient delivery of public sector services by means of reliable electronic records; and
- (f) develop sound frameworks to minimize the incidence of forged electronic records and fraud in electronic commerce and other electronic transactions.

Requirement for a licence. **86** (1) No person shall –

- (a) operate an electronic certification system; or
- (b) update a repository or administer a sub-domain in the Kenya country top level domain (.ke ccTLD);

except in accordance with a licence granted under this Act.

(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

Licence for
electronic
certification
services.

87 (1) The Commission may, upon application in a prescribed manner and subject to such conditions as it may deem necessary, grant licences under this section authorizing a person to provide electronic certification services.

(2) A licence granted under sub-section (1) may require a licensee to:

- (a) make use of hardware, software and procedures that are secure from intrusion and misuse;
- (b) provide a reasonable level of reliability in its services which are reasonably suited to the performance of intended functions;
- (c) adhere to procedures that ensure that the secrecy and privacy of the electronic signatures are assured; and
- (d) observe such other standards as may be specified by regulations.

Licence for
country code
top-level domain

88 The Commission may, upon application in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions as it may deem necessary, grant licences under this section authorizing a person to administer a sub-domain in the country code top-level domain.

Legal
recognition of
electronic
records.

89 Where any law provides that information or other matter shall be in writing then, notwithstanding anything contained in such law, such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied if such information or matter is:-

(a) rendered or made available in an electronic form; and

(b) accessible so as to be usable for a subsequent reference

Retention of
electronic
records.

90 Where any law provides that documents, records or information shall be retained for any specific period, then that requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied where such documents, records or information are retained in electronic form if:

(a) the information contained therein remains accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference;

(b) the electronic record is retained in the format in which it was originally generated, sent or received or in a format which can

be demonstrated to represent accurately the information originally generated, sent or received; and

- (c) the details which will facilitate the identification of the original destination, date and time of dispatch or receipt of such electronic record are available in the electronic record;

Provided that this clause shall not apply to any information which is automatically generated solely for the purpose of enabling an electronic record to be dispatched or received.

Retention of
information in
original form.

91 (1) Where any law requires information to be presented or retained in its original form, that requirement is met by an electronic record if:

- (a) there exists a reliable assurance as to the integrity of the information from the time when it was first generated in its final form as an electronic message or otherwise; and
- (b) where it is required that information be presented, that information is capable of being displayed to the person to whom it is to be presented.

(2) Sub-section (1) applies whether the

requirement therein is in the form of an obligation or whether the law simply provides consequences for the information not being presented or retained in its original form.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1)(a):

(a) the criteria for assessing integrity shall be whether the information has remained complete and unaltered, apart from the addition of any endorsement and any change which arises in the normal course of communication, storage and display; and

(b) the standard of reliability required shall be assessed in the light of the purpose for which the information was generated and in light of all the relevant circumstances.

Formation and
validity of
contracts.

92 (1) In the context of contract formation, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, an offer and acceptance of an offer may be expressed by means of electronic messages thus where an electronic message is used in the formation of a contract, the contract shall not be denied validity or enforceability solely on the ground that an electronic message was used for the purpose.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to any law that expressly provides a different method for the formation of a valid contract.

Recognition of parties of electronic messages.

93 As between the originator and the addressee of an electronic message, a declaration of intent or other statement shall not be denied legal effect, validity or enforceability solely on the ground that it is in the form of an electronic message.

Attribution of electronic records.

94 (1) An electronic message shall be attributed to the originator if it was sent by the originator himself, or by a person who had the authority to act on behalf of the originator in respect of the electronic record or by an information system programmed by or on behalf of the originator to operate automatically.

(2) As between an originator and an addressee, an addressee is entitled to regard an electronic message as being that of the originator, and act on that assumption, if:

(a) in order to ascertain whether the electronic message was that of the originator, the addressee properly applied a procedure previously agreed to by the originator for the purpose; or

(b) the electronic message as received by addressee resulted from actions of a person who had the authority to act on behalf of the originator in respect of the electronic record.

Acknowledgement of receipt.

95 (1) Where the originator has not agreed with the addressee that the acknowledgement of receipt of electronic records be given in a

particular form or by a particular method, an acknowledgement may be given by:-

- (a) any communication by the addressee, automated or otherwise;
- (b) any conduct of the addressee, sufficient to indicate to the originator that the electronic record has been received.

(2) Where the originator has stipulated that an electronic record shall be binding only on receipt of an acknowledgement of such electronic record, then, unless acknowledgement has been received, the electronic record shall be deemed to have never been sent by the originator.

(3) Where the originator has not stipulated that the electronic record shall be binding on receipt of such acknowledgement, and acknowledgement has not been received by the originator within a reasonable time, then, the originator may give notice to the addressee stating that no acknowledgement has been received by him and specifying a reasonable time by which the acknowledgement must be received by him and if no acknowledgement is received within that time limit, he may, after giving notice to the addressee, treat the electronic record as though it was never sent.

Secure
electronic
record.

96 Where any security procedure has been applied to an electronic record at a specific point of time, then such record shall be deemed to be a secure electronic record from

Compliance with requirement for a signature.

that point of time to verification.

97 (1) Where any law requires a signature of a person, that requirement is met in relation to an electronic message if an advanced electronic signature is used that is as reliable as was appropriate for the purpose for which the electronic message was generated or communicated, in light of all the circumstances, including any relevant agreement.

(2) Sub-section (1) applies whether the requirement referred to therein is in the form of an obligation or whether the law simply provides consequences for the absence of a signature.

(3) An advanced electronic signature is considered to be reliable for the purpose of satisfying the requirement referred to in sub-section (1) if:

- (a) it is generated through a signature-creation device;
- (b) the signature creation data are, within the context in which they are used, linked to the signatory and to no other person;
- (c) the signature creation data were, at the time of signing, under the control of the signatory and of no other person;
- (d) any alteration to the electronic signature made after the time of

signing is detectable; and

- (e) where the purpose of the legal requirement for a signature is to provide assurance as to the integrity of the information to which it relates, any alteration made to that information after the time of signing, is detectable.

Legal recognition of electronic signatures.

98 Where any law provides that information or any other matter shall be authenticated by affixing a signature or that any document shall be signed or bear the signature of any person, then, notwithstanding anything contained in that law, such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied if such information is authenticated by means of an advanced electronic signature affixed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Minister.

Protected systems.

99 (1) The Minister may, by notification in the Gazette, declare that any computer system or computer network is a protected system.

(2) The Minister may, by order in writing, authorize any person to access protected systems notified under sub-section (1).

Regulations for electronic signatures.

100 The Minister may, for the purposes of this Act, prescribe regulations on:

- (a) the type of electronic signature;
- (b) the manner and format in which the electronic signature shall be affixed;

- (c) the manner and procedure which facilitates identification of the person affixing the electronic signature;
- (d) control of the processes and procedures to ensure adequate integrity, security and confidentiality of electronic records or payments; and
- (e) any other matter which is necessary to give legal effect to electronic signatures.

Use of electronic records and electronic signatures in Government and its agencies.

101(1) Where any law provides for-

- (a) the filing of any form, application or any other document with any office, authority, body or agency owned or controlled by the Government in a particular manner;
- (b) the issue or grant of any licence, permit, sanction or approval by whatever name called in a particular manner; or
- (c) the receipt or payment of money in a particular manner;

then notwithstanding anything contained in such law for the time being in force, such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied if such filing, issue, grant, receipt or payment, as the case may be, is effected by means of such electronic forms as may be prescribed by the Minister in

consultation with the Commission.

(2) The Minister may, for the purposes of subsection (1), by regulations prescribe:-

(a) the manner and format in which such electronic records shall be filed, created or used;

(b) the manner or method of payment of any fee or charges for filing, creation or issue of any electronic record under sub-paragraph (a).

Electronic
Gazette

102 Where any law provides that any rule, regulation, order, notification, or any other matter shall be published in the Gazette, then such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied if such rule, regulation, order, notification or any other matter is published in the electronic Gazette;

Provided that where any rule, regulation, order, by-law, notification or any other matter is published both in the printed and electronic Gazettes, the date of publication shall be deemed to be the date of the Gazette which was first published in any form.

Unauthorized
access to
computer data

103(1) Subject to subsections (2), any person who causes a computer system to perform a function, knowing that the access he has secured is unauthorized, shall commit an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not

exceeding two years or both.

(2) A person shall not be liable under subsection

(1) where he: –

(a) is a person with a right to control the operation or use of the computer system and exercises such right in good faith;

(b) has the express or implied consent of the person empowered to authorize him to have such an access;

(c) has reasonable grounds to believe that he had such consent as specified under paragraph (b) above; or

(d) is acting in reliance of any statutory power for the purpose of obtaining information, or taking possession of any document or other property.

Access with
intent to commit
offences

104(1) Any person who causes a computer system to perform any function for the purpose of securing access to any program or data held in any computer system, with intent to commit an offence under any law, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both

(2) For the purposes of this section, it is immaterial that–

- (a) the access referred to in subsection (1) is authorized or unauthorized;
- (b) the further offence to which this section applies is committed at the same time when the access is secured or at any other time.

Unauthorized
access to and
interception of
computer service

105(1) Subject to subsection (3), any person who by any means knowingly: –

- (a) secures access to any computer system for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, any computer service;
- (b) intercepts or causes to be intercepted, directly or indirectly, any function of, or any data within a computer system, shall commit an offence.

(2) (a) A person convicted for an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

(b) Where as a result of the commission of an offence under subsection (1), the operation of the computer system, is impaired, or data contained in the computer system is suppressed or modified, the person convicted of such offence shall be

liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

(c) For the purpose of this section, it is immaterial that the unauthorized access or interception is not directed at-

- (i) any particular program or data;
- (ii) a program or data of any kind; or
- (iii) a program or data held in any particular computer system.

(3) A person shall not be liable under subsection(1) where he –

- (a) has the express or implied consent of both the person who sent the data and the intended recipient of such data;
- (b) is acting in reliance of any statutory power.

Unauthorized
modification of
computer
material

106(1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), any person who, knowingly does an act which causes an unauthorized modification of data held in any computer system shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding

two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

(2) Where as a result of the commission of an offence under this section: –

- (a) the operation of the computer system;
- (b) access to any program or data held in any computer; or
- (c) the operation of any program or the reliability of any data, is suppressed, modified or otherwise impaired

a person convicted for the offence shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings and or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

(3) A person shall not be liable under this section where he is acting in reliance of any statutory power.

(4) A modification is unauthorized if: –

- (a) the person whose act causes it is not himself entitled to determine whether the modification should be made; and
- (b) he does not have consent to the modification from any person who

is so entitled.

(5) For the purposes of this section, it is immaterial whether an unauthorized modification or any intended effect of it, be permanent or merely temporary.

Damaging or denying access to computer system

107 Any person who without lawful authority or lawful excuse does an act which causes directly or indirectly: –

- (a) a degradation, failure, interruption or obstruction of the operation of a computer system; or
- (b) a denial of access to, or impairment of any program or data stored in, the computer system;

shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings and or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Unauthorized disclosure of password

108 Any person who knowingly discloses any password, access code, or any other means of gaining access to any program or data held in any computer system: –

- (a) for any wrongful gain;
- (b) for any unlawful purpose; or
- (c) knowing that the disclosure is likely to cause prejudice to any

person,

shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Unlawful
possession of
devices and data

109(1) Any person who knowingly manufactures, sells, procures for use, imports, distributes or otherwise makes available a computer system or any other device designed or adapted primarily for the purpose of committing any offence under sections 103 to 108, shall commit an offence.

(2) Any person who knowingly receives, or is in possession, without sufficient excuse or justification, of one or more of the devices under subsection (1) shall commit an offence.

(3) Any person who is found in possession of any data or program with the intention that the data or program be used, by the person himself or another person, to commit or facilitate the commission of an offence under this Act, shall commit an offence.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), possession of any data or program includes –

(a) having possession of a computer system or data storage device that holds or contains the data or program;

(b) having possession of a document

in which the data or program is recorded; or

- (c) having control of data or program that is in the possession of another person.

(5) Where a person is convicted under this section, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Electronic fraud **110** Any person who fraudulently causes loss of property to another person by:-

- (a) any input, alteration, deletion or suppression of data; or

- (b) any interference with the functioning of a computer system,

with intent to procure for himself or another person, an advantage, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings and or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Tampering with computer source documents **111** Any person who knowingly or intentionally conceals, destroys or alters, or intentionally or knowingly causes another person to conceal, destroy or alter any computer source code, computer programme, computer system or computer network, where the computer source code is required to be kept or maintained by

law for the time being in force, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

Publishing of obscene information in electronic form

112 Any person who publishes or transmits or causes to be published in electronic form, any material which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest and its effect is such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied therein, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

Publication for fraudulent purpose

113 Any person who knowingly creates, publishes or otherwise makes available an electronic signature certificate for any fraudulent or unlawful purpose commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both.

Unauthorized access to protected systems.

114 Any person who secures access or attempts to secure access to a protected system in contravention of the provisions of this Part shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both.

Re-programming of mobile telephone.

115 (1) Any person who knowingly or intentionally, not being a manufacturer of mobile telephone devices or authorized agent of such manufacturer, changes mobile telephone equipment identity, or interferes with the operation of the mobile telephone equipment identity, commits an offence.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or both.

Possession or supply of anything for re-programming mobile telephone.

116(1) A person commits an offence if he:-

- (a) has in his custody or under his control anything which may be used for the purpose of changing or interfering with the operation of a mobile telephone equipment identifier, and
- (b) intends to use the thing unlawfully for that purpose or to allow it to be used unlawfully for that purpose; or
- (c) supplies anything which may be used for the purpose of changing or interfering with the operation of a mobile telephone equipment, and
- (d) knows or believes that the person to whom the thing is supplied intends to use it unlawfully for that purpose or to allow it to be used unlawfully for that purpose; or
- (e) offers to supply anything which may be used for the purpose of changing or

interfering with the operation of a mobile telephone equipment identifier, and

- (f) knows or believes that the person to whom the thing is offered intends if it is supplied to him to use it unlawfully for that purpose or to allow it to be used unlawfully for that purpose.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

Bonafides re-programming or possession

117 It shall not be an offence under sections 115 and 116 if-

- (a) the re-programming of mobile telephone equipment identity is done; or
- (b) the possession of anything that can change the mobile telephone equipment identity is had;

bonafides for personal technological pursuits or other technological review endeavours.

PART VIII – UNIVERSAL SERVICE FUND

Establishment of the Fund.

118 (1) There is hereby established a fund to be known as the Universal Service Fund which shall be managed and administered by the Commission.

(2) The object and the purpose of the Fund shall be to support widespread access to, support capacity building and promote innovation in information and communications technology services.

(3) There shall be a universal service levy (in this Part referred to as the “levy”) that shall be charged by the Commission on the licensees under this Act for purposes of the Universal Service Fund.

Revenue and expenditure of the Fund.

119 (1) There shall be credited to the Fund -

- (a) levies from licensees;
- (b) such monies as may be provided by Parliament for that purpose;;
- (c) repayment of the principal sum and interest on any loan granted by the Commission;
- (d) income from any investment made by the Commission; and
- (e) any gifts, donations, grants

and endowments made to the
Fund.

(2) There shall be paid out of the Fund any expenditure approved by the Board for the purposes of and the administration of the Fund.

Application for grant of fund loan

120 Any person may make an application to the Board for consideration for the grant of a loan from the Fund in the prescribed form.

Conditions for grant of loan.

121 (1) The Board may—

- (a) accept or reject any application for a loan;
- (b) grant a loan to an applicant and in so granting may impose conditions, demand security and require repayment in instalments at such times and within such periods as the Board deems fit;

Provided that, and subject to the provisions of this section, the Board may upon the request by an applicant to whom a loan has been granted at any time vary—

- (i) the conditions upon which the loan was made;
- (i) any security given in relation to the loan; or
- (ii) any of the terms of repayment of the loan.

(2) Where the Board has resolved to grant a loan,

the Board shall notify the applicant in writing and require him within a specified period not exceeding six months to comply with any conditions and provide any security which the Board may have imposed or demanded.

(3) Where an applicant fails to comply with a requirement of the Board notified to him under sub-section (2) within the prescribed period, the application shall be deemed to have lapsed.

Penalties for delayed remittances.

122 Where an applicant fails to make the repayments of instalments on the loan within the prescribed period, the Board may impose penalties for each month or part of the month that the repayments remain unpaid.

Fund's annual returns and audit.
No.12 of 2003

123 The Board shall comply with the Public Audit Act as regards the operations of the Fund.

Regulations with respect to the Fund.

124 The Minister may, in consultation with the Commission, make regulations generally with respect to the administration of the Fund and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, with respect to-

- (a) amount of levy;
- (b) levels of subsidies to licensees;
- (c) conditions for the grant of a loan;
- (d) mechanisms for collection of the levy; or
- (e) prescribing anything that may prescribed under this Part.

**PART IX – FAIR COMPETITION AND
EQUAL TREATMENT**

General
prohibition on
anti-competitive
conduct

125 A licensee under this Act shall not engage in activities, which have or are intended to or likely to have the effect of unfairly preventing, restricting or distorting competition where such act or omission is done in the course of, as a result of or in connection with any business activity relating to licensed services.

Commission to
ensure fair
competition

126 (1) The Commission shall ensure that there is fair competition in the sector and in this regard may make a determination in the licensed system and services.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the Commission shall in the performance of its functions under this Act, promote, develop and enforce fair competition and equality of treatment among licensees.

(3) The Minister may, in consultation with the Commission, make regulations for the better carrying out of the provisions under this Part.

Anti-
competitive
conduct

127 (1) The Commission may, on its own motion or upon complaint, investigate any licensee whom it has reason to believe or is alleged to have committed any act or omission, or to have engaged in a practice, in breach of fair competition or equal access.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection

(1) an act or omission shall include —

(a) any abuse by an licensee, either independently or with others, of a dominant position which unfairly excludes or limits competition between such operator and any other party;

(b) entering any agreement or engaging in any concerted practice with any other party, which unfairly prevents, restricts or distorts competition or which;

(i) directly or indirectly fix purchase or selling prices or any other trading conditions;

(ii) limit or control production, markets, technical development or investment;

(iii) share markets or sources of supply;

(iv) apply dissimilar conditions to equivalent transactions with other trading parties, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage;

(v) make the conclusion of contracts subject to

acceptance by the other parties of supplementary obligations which, by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract.

- (c) the effectuation of anti-competitive changes in the market structure and in particular, anti-competitive mergers and acquisitions in the communications sector.

Complaints and investigation by the Commission.

128 (1) The Commission may, on its own motion, investigate any licensee who commits any act or omission in breach of fair competition.

(2) Any person having a complaint of a breach of fair competition against a licensee shall lodge a complaint to the Commission and the Commission shall, if it appears that a breach of fair competition has been or is being committed, investigate the act and omission and give written notice to the licensee stating-

- (a) that the Commission is investigating a possible breach of fair competition;
- (b) the reasons for the suspicion of a contravention or breach, including any matter of facts or law which are relevant to the investigation;
- (c) further information required from the licensee in order to complete the investigations; and
- (d) where appropriate, the steps to be taken in order to remedy breach.

(3) The licensee issued with a notice under subsection (2) may, within thirty days from the date

of the notice, make representations in response to the notice and give to the Commission all information required under the notice.

(4) Any person affected by the contravention or breach of fair competition may similarly make representation to the Commission in relation thereto.

(5) The Commission shall, after considering any representations of the licensee or any other person fix a date on which to make a decision on the matter.

(6) Where the Commission makes a decision that a licensee is competing unfairly, the Commission may —

- (a) order the licensee to stop the unfair competition;
- (b) require the licensee to pay a fine not exceeding the equivalent of ten percent of the annual turnover of the licensee for each financial year that the breach lasted upto a maximum of three years;
- (c) declare any anti-competitive agreement or contracts null and void.

(7) The provisions of subsection (6) shall not in any way affect the right of any person to make and sustain any claim under any law in force in Kenya for the act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act or from being liable under that other written law to any punishment or penalty higher than that prescribed under this Act.

(8) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Commission under this section may appeal to the Tribunal.

(9) The provisions of this section, shall not limit or in any way affect the obligations of a licensee under any condition of a licence.

Denial of access **129** No licensee under this Act shall deny access or service to a customer except for delinquency of payment of dues or for any other just cause.

Anti-competitive practices and conduct **130** A licensee shall provide equal opportunity for access to the same type and quality of service to all customers in a given area at substantially the same tariff limiting variations to available or appropriate technologies required to serve specific customers.

Regulations on competition issues **131** (1) The Minister may in consultation with the Commission make regulations with respect to competition issues.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Minister in consultation with the Commission may make regulations with respect to-

- (a) access, including rules of interconnection, by licensees under this Act and their subscribers to each other's network;

- (b) the procedure of handling alleged breaches of fair competition;
- (c) investigation of a licensee under this Act alleged to have committed acts or omissions in breach of fair competition;
- (d) access to information from any licensee with regard to facilitating investigations on alleged breaches of fair competition;
- (e) steps to be taken in order to remedy the breach;
- (f) definition of market segments;
- (g) market segments in respect of which limited competition may be allowed

(3) A major telecommunications service provider shall file tariffs, rates, terms, and conditions of interconnection with the Commission.

PART X – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Establishment of the National Communication Secretariat. **132** (1) The National Communication Secretariat established under section 84 of the principal Act is hereby continued as the National Communication Secretariat, headed by a Communications Secretary and comprising such other officials as may be determined from time to time.

(2) The functions of the Secretariat shall be-

- (a) to advise the Government on the adoption and implementation of information and communications technology policy recommendations which-
 - (i) promote the benefits of technological development to all users of information and communications facilities;
 - (ii) foster national safety and security, economic prosperity and the delivery of critical social services through information and communications technology;
 - (iii) facilitate and contributes to the full development of competition and efficiency in the provision of services both within and outside Kenya; and
 - (iv) foster full and efficient use of information and communications technology resources including effective use of the radio spectrum by the

Government in a manner which encourages the most beneficial use thereof in the public interest;

Universal
Service
Advisory
Council.

133 (1) There is established a Council to be known as the Universal Service Advisory Council.

(2) The Council shall consist of a maximum of seven members as follows-

(a) a chairman appointed by the Minister in consultation with the Board;

(b) at least four members appointed by the Minister in consultation with the Board.

(3) The Council may, upon approval by the Board, co-opt experts as it considers necessary.

(4) In appointing members of the Council under sub-section (2), the Minister shall have regard to appoint persons who-

(a) have knowledge or experience in broadcasting, telecommunication, postal systems, information technology or finance;

(b) have satisfied the Minister that they are unlikely to have a conflict of interest under this Act and will not have any financial or other interest

which will be likely prejudicially affect the carrying out of any functions under this Part;

(5) Subject to this Act, the Council shall have such powers and functions as the Board may determine.

(6) The provisions set out in the Fourth Schedule shall have effect in relation to the membership, procedure and sittings of the Council.

Co-location **134** (1) Co-location at sites and facilities may be done with prior agreement of licensees.

(2) When no agreement on co-location is reached, the licensees may refer the issue to the Commission for a decision.

Power of licensee to use land **135** (1) Subject to sub-section (3), a licensee may, with the consent in writing of the owner or occupier of any land, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the licensee and the owner or occupier, place or maintain under, over, along, across, in or upon such land, any telecommunication apparatus or such radio-communication apparatus, installed or used in accordance with a radio-communication licence.

(2) Upon an agreement under sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the licensee or its representatives, at all times and on reasonable notice, to enter upon the land and to –

- (a) put up any posts, which may be required for support of any telecommunication lines;
 - (b) fasten or attach to any tree growing on that land a bracket or other support for the line;
 - (c) cut down any tree or branch which is likely to injure, impede or interfere with any telecommunication lines; or
 - (d) perform any activities necessary for the purpose of establishing, constructing, repairing, improving, examining, altering or removing any telecommunication apparatus or radio-communication apparatus, or for performing any other activities in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (3) Notwithstanding any agreement under subsection (1) a licensee shall not, except with the consent of the owner or occupier of the land –
- (a) acquire any right other than that of user of such land under, over, along, across, in or upon which any telecommunication apparatus or radio communication apparatus is placed and only for such purposes as the parties have agreed;

(b) exercise those powers in respect of any land vested in or under the control of a local authority, except in accordance with a procedure set out in section 135.

(4) A licensee shall ensure that as little damage as possible is caused to the land and to the environment by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by this section and shall pay fair and adequate compensation to the owner or occupier of the land for any damage or loss sustained by reason thereof.

(5) Any dispute arising between a licensee and an owner or occupier of any land with respect to the provisions of this section may be referred to the Tribunal for adjudication within thirty days of the dispute.

Procedure
for using
public land

136 (1) Where a licensee intends to enter any land under the control of a local authority or other public body, the licensee shall seek the consent of the local authority or public body stating the nature and extent of the acts to be done.

(2) The local authority or other public body may, upon request under subsection (1), permit the licensee to exercise any or all of the powers under section 135(2), subject to such conditions, including the payment of any fee for the use of the property, the time or mode of execution of any works, or for any other related activity undertaken by the licensee under the section as may be agreed between the licensee and the authority.

(3) A licensee dissatisfied with the terms or conditions imposed by the local authority under subsection (1), may apply to the Commission for the review of such terms or conditions.

(4) A person aggrieved by the decision of the Commission under subsection (3) may appeal to the Tribunal within thirty days of such decision.

Compulsor
y purchase
of land

137 (1) Where, upon application by a licensee the Commission considers that it is necessary to acquire land for the purpose of providing communications services to the public, the Commission may apply to the Commissioner of Lands to acquire the land on behalf of the licensee.

Cap. 301

(2) Upon application by the Commission under subsection (1), the Commissioner of Lands may, if satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, acquire the land in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

(3) Where land is acquired on behalf of a licensee under sub-section (2), the licensee shall bear all costs in relation thereto.

Powers on
occurrence
of
emergency.

138 (1) On the declaration of any public emergency or in the interest of public safety and tranquility, the Minister for the time being responsible for internal security may, by order in writing, direct any officer duly authorized in that behalf, to take temporary possession of-

(a) any telecommunication apparatus or any

radio communication station or apparatus within Kenya;

(b) in the case of radio communication, order that any communication or class of communication shall or shall not be emitted from any radio communication station or apparatus taken under this section; or

(c) in the case of telecommunication, order that any communication within Kenya from any person or class of persons relating to any particular subject shall be intercepted and disclosed to such person as may be specified in the order;

(d) in the case of postal services, order that any postal article or class or description of postal article in the course of transmission by post within Kenya shall be intercepted or detained or shall be delivered to any officer mentioned in the order or shall be disposed of in such manner as the Minister may direct.

(2) A certificate signed by the Minister for the time being responsible for internal security shall be conclusive proof of the existence of a public emergency, or that any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interest of public safety or tranquility.

(3) A telecommunication or radiocommunication apparatus constructed, maintained or operated by any person within Kenya or any postal article which is

seized by any officer duly authorized under sub-section (1) (a) shall be returned to that person at the end of the emergency or where such apparatus or article is not returned, full compensation in respect thereof, to be determined by the Minister, shall be paid to the owner.

(4) A person aggrieved by a decision of the Minister under sub-section (3) as to the compensation payable in respect of anything seized under this section may appeal to the High Court within fourteen days of such decision.

Entry and search of premises, etc.

139 (1) If a court is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under the provisions of this Act has been or is being committed, and that the evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found on any premises specified in the information, or in any vehicle, vessel or aircraft so specified, it may grant a search warrant, authorizing any person or persons authorized in that behalf by the Commission and named in the warrant, with any police officer, to enter, at any time within one month from the date of the warrant, the premises specified in the information or, as the case may be, the vehicle, vessel or aircraft so specified and to search such premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, and to examine and test any station or apparatus or obtain any article or thing found in such premises, vessel, vehicle or aircraft.

(2) If a court is satisfied that-

- (a) it is necessary to enter any premises, vessel, aircraft or vehicle for the purpose of obtaining such information which will enable the Commission to gather necessary evidence in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1); and
- (b) access to such premises, vessel, aircraft or vehicle for the purpose of obtaining such evidence as aforesaid has, within seven days before the date of the application to the court, been sought by a person duly authorized in that behalf by the Commission and has been denied,

the court may grant written authorization under its hand and seal empowering any person or persons authorized in that behalf by the Commission and named in the authorization, with any police officer, to enter and search the premises or as the case may be, the vessel, aircraft or vehicle with a view to discovering whether any station, apparatus, article or thing as aforesaid is situate thereon, and to examine and test it with a view to obtaining such information as aforesaid:

Provided that an authorization shall not be issued under this sub-section unless either –

- (i) it is shown to the court that the Commission is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the use of the station or apparatus in question is likely to cause undue

interference with any radio-communication used for the purposes of any safety-of life-service or any purpose on which the safety of any person or of any vessel, aircraft or vehicle may depend; or

- (ii) it is shown to the court that not less than seven days' notice of the demand for access was served on the owner or occupier of the premises, or, the person in possession or in charge of the vessel, aircraft, vehicle, and that the demand was made at a reasonable hour and was unreasonably denied.

(3) Where under this section a person authorized to examine and test any information and communications system or apparatus on any premises or in any vessel, aircraft or vehicle, it shall be the duty of any person who is on the premises, or is in charge of, or in attendance on, the vessel, aircraft or vehicle, to give such authorized person such assistance as he may reasonably require in the examination or testing of such system or apparatus.

(4) Any person who-

- (a) obstructs any authorized person in the exercise of the powers conferred on him under this section; or

- (b) fails or refuses to give to any such authorized person any assistance which he is, under this section, under a duty to give to him; or
- (c) discloses, otherwise than for the purpose of this Act or any report of proceedings thereunder, any information by means of the exercise of powers under this Act, being information with regard to any manufacturing process or trade secret,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or both.

(5) For the purposes of this section “court” means a Resident Magistrate’s Court established under the Magistrates’ Courts Act.

Cap 10

Seizure of apparatus, article or other property.

140 (1) A search warrant granted under section 139 may authorize the person or persons named in it to seize and detain, for the purposes of any relevant proceedings, any radio-communication apparatus, telecommunication apparatus, article or other thing found in the course of the search carried out in pursuance of the warrant which appears to have been used in connection with or to be evidence of the commission of any offence under this Act.

(2) If a police officer or any person authorized by a warrant to exercise the power conferred under this

section has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence under this Act has been or is being committed, he may seize and detain, for the purposes of any relevant proceedings, any radio-communication apparatus, telecommunication apparatus, article, or other thing which appears to him to have been used in connection with or to be evidence of the commission of any such offence.

Cap.84

(3) Nothing in this section shall prejudice any other power to seize or detain property which is exercisable by a police officer under the Police Act.

(4) Any person who intentionally obstructs any authorized person in the exercise of the power conferred on him under this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Forfeiture
of property
used in
commission
of
offence.

141 (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act for contravening any of the provisions relating to any radio communication station or telecommunication system, or any radio communication apparatus, or any telecommunication apparatus, or in the use of any apparatus for the purpose of interfering with any radio communication or telecommunication, or uses any article or property for disrupting the postal services in contravention of any of the provision of this Act, the court may, in addition to any other penalty, order all or any of the apparatus of the telecommunication system, the radio-communication station or any such other apparatus, or article or property in connection

with which the offence was committed, to be forfeited to the Commission:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to radio apparatus not designed or adapted for transmission (as opposed to reception).

(2) The court by which any such apparatus, article or property is ordered to be forfeited under this section may also order the person, by whom the offence giving rise to the forfeiture was committed, not to dispose of that apparatus, article or property except by delivering it to the Commission within such period as the court may deem fit.

(3) If a person against whom an order is made under sub-section (2) contravenes that order or fails to deliver such apparatus, article or property to the Commission as required, he shall be guilty of a further offence which, for the purpose of determining the appropriate penalty shall be treated as an offence under the same provision as the offence for which the forfeiture was ordered.

Disposal of
property
seized
under
section
140.

142 (1) Any property seized by a person authorized by a warrant under section 140 may be detained –

- (a) until the end of a period of six months from the date of the seizure; or
- (b) if proceedings in respect of an offence involving that property are instituted within that period, until the conclusion of those proceedings, or such shorter

period as the court may order.

(2) After the end of the period for which its detention is authorized by virtue of sub-section (1) , any such property which:

(a) remains in the possession of the Commission; and

(b) has not been ordered to be forfeited under section 141

shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this section..

(3) The Commission shall take reasonable steps to deliver the property to the person who, in the opinion of the Commission, is the owner of that property and such owner shall indemnify the Commission against any claims that may arise under sub-section (5).

(4) Where the property remains in the possession of the Commission after the end of a period of one year immediately following the end of the period for which its detention is authorized under sub-section (1), the Commission may dispose of it in such manner as it thinks fit.

(5) The delivery of the property in accordance with sub-section (3) to any person appearing to the Commission to be its owner shall not affect the right of any other person to take legal proceedings against .the person to whom it is delivered or against anyone subsequently in possession of the property for the recovery of that property

General
restrictions
on
disclosure
of
information

143 (1) No information with respect to any particular business which-

- (a) has been obtained under or by virtue of the provisions of this Act; and
- (b) relates to the private affairs of any individual or to any particular business, shall, during the lifetime of that individual or so long as that business continues to be carried on, be disclosed by the Commission or by any other person without the consent of that individual or the person for the time being carrying on that business.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply to any disclosure of information which is made –

- (a) for the purpose of facilitating the performance of any statutory functions of the Commission;
- (b) in connection with the investigation of any criminal offence or for the purposes of any criminal proceedings; or
- (c) for the purpose of any civil proceedings brought under or by

virtue of this Act.

(3) Any person who discloses any information in contravention of this section commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

Powers in relation to electricity undertakers, etc.

144 (1) Subject to sub-section (7), any person who establishes or operates, under any written law or otherwise, any undertaking for the supply of electricity (in this section referred to as “the undertaker”) or any person who constructs, equips or operates a railway by means of electricity (in this section referred to as “the railway operator”) shall, at least one month before erecting, placing or altering the position of any line or wire for the transmission of such electricity, forward to the licensee within the area within which such work is to be executed, or to the public postal licensee where any post office or other property is likely to be affected, a notice in writing of his intention to execute such work together with a plan of the proposed work, and the undertaker or the railway operator shall also give to the licensee, or as the case may be, the public postal licensee all such other information as they may require in order to determine whether such work is likely to interfere unduly with any telecommunication or postal services.

(2) Where the undertaker has given notice in writing in accordance with sub-section (1), the licensee, or as the case may be, the public postal licensee within one month of the receipt of such notice, shall inform the undertaker in writing that the proposed work has

either been approved or that, in accordance with sub-section (3), certain requirements are considered necessary to be effected or that the matter referred to in the notice is receiving attention, and in the event of no such notification in writing being so given, the position of any electric supply line specified in the notice given in accordance with sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been approved in writing.

(3) If the licensee, or as the case may be, the public postal licensee considers that any such work is likely to interfere unduly with any telecommunication or postal services provided by or under the authority of the Commission, he may inform the undertaker or the railway operator of any requirements he may consider necessary to be effected by the undertaker or the railway operator in order to remove or lessen such anticipated interference, and in so doing he shall have regard not only to the interests of such telecommunication or postal services, but also to the interests of all persons supplied or who may be supplied with electricity by the undertaker and of all persons using the facilities provided by the railway operator.

(4) If the undertaker or the railway operator does not agree to effect such requirements, or any altered requirements communicated to him under sub-section (3), the matter shall be referred to the Minister for the time being responsible for public lands, and the undertaker or the railway operator shall not proceed with the execution of such work until that Minister has given his decision thereon.

(5) Where any matter has been referred to the

Minister for the time being responsible for public lands under this section, that Minister may appoint any person or committee to investigate the matter and to report thereon to him.

(6) After consideration of the report of any such person or committee, the Minister responsible for public lands may, after giving the parties reasonable opportunity of being heard, give such decision as he may think fit, and may specify what requirements, if any, the undertaker or the railway operator shall comply with in executing any such work and any such decision shall be final.

(7) The Commission may, by notice in the Gazette, specify general requirements to be observed by any undertaker or railway operator when erecting, placing or altering the position of any electric supply line, and in any such notice the Commission may provide that it shall not be necessary:

- (a) for any undertaker or railway operator effecting any specified class of work; or
- (b) for any specified class of undertaker or railway operator,

to give to the licensee, or the public postal licensee notice referred to in sub-section(1) if in effecting any work, any such undertaker or railway operator proposes to comply with such general requirements.

Structures
likely to
interfere

145 Where any person erects any building or structure which is likely to cause interference

with
communica
tion
services.

with any telecommunication or radio communication, or postal services, the operator or licensee may, unless such person has previously obtained the approval in writing of such operator or licensee to the erection of such building or structure or has modified it to the satisfaction of the said operator or licensee, require such person to pay to the said operator or the licensee the amount of any expenditure necessarily incurred by him in the removal of any installation, apparatus or equipment in order not to interfere with telecommunication, radio-communication or postal services.

Offences
by
companies.

146 (1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company or body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, general manager, company secretary or other similar officer of such company or body corporate, or was purporting to act in any such capacity, shall be deemed also to be guilty of that offence, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act in relation to the unlawful use of any telecommunication system or radio communication apparatus, or to the use of any apparatus or property for the purpose of interfering with any telecommunication, radio communication or postal

services, the court may, in addition to any other penalty, order that all or any of the apparatus or property with which the offence was committed to be forfeited to the Commission

(3) Where the affairs of a company or body corporate are managed by its members, sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of that company or body corporate.

Property of
the
Commission
in
custody of
employee

147 (1) Where any employee of the Commission dies or leaves the service of the Commission and at the time of such death or termination of service any premises of the Commission were occupied by him or any property of the Commission was in his possession, it shall be the duty of such employee or, in the event of his death, of the person in whose possession such property may be or who may be occupying such premises, as soon as practicable, to deliver such property to the Commission or to vacate such premises.

(2) If any property or premises to which sub-section (1) applies, is not delivered to the Commission or vacated, the Director General shall give notice in writing to the person appearing to him to be in possession of such property or in occupation of such premises to deliver to the Commission such property or vacate such premises within such time as may be specified in the notice and if such property is not so delivered or such premises are not so vacated within such time, the Director General may, without prejudice to any other means of recovery, apply to a

Resident Magistrate for an order empowering a police officer to enter and search any house or building where such property is believed to be and to deliver such property, if found, to the Commission or, as the case may require, to evict from such premises any person found therein.

Limitation **148** Where any action or other legal proceeding is commenced against the Commission for any act done in pursuance or execution, or intended execution of this Act or of any public duty or authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act or of any such other duty or authority, the following provisions shall have effect –

- (a) the action or legal proceeding shall not be commenced against the Commission until at least one month after written notice containing the particulars of the claim, and of intention to commence the action or legal proceedings, has been served upon the Director General by the plaintiff or his agent; and
- (b) the action or legal proceeding shall not lie or be instituted unless it is commenced within twelve months of the act, neglect or default complained of or, in the case of a continuing injury or damage, within six months next after the cessation thereof.

Restrictions on **149** Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary

execution
against
property of
Commission
n

in any written law –

- (a) where any judgment or order has been obtained against the Commission, no execution or attachment, or process in the nature thereof, shall be issued against the Commission or against any property of the Commission, but the Director General shall without delay cause to be paid out of the revenue of the Commission such amounts as may, by the judgment or order, be awarded against the Commission to the person entitled thereto; and
- (b) no property of the Commission shall be seized or taken by any person having by law power to attach or restrain property without the previous written permission of the Director General.

Service of
notices

150 (1) Any notice or other document required or authorized under this Act to be served on the Commission may be served –

- (a) by delivering the notice or other document to the Director General or to any authorized employee of the Commission; or
- (b) by leaving it at the office of the Director General; or
- (c) by sending it by registered post to the Director General.

(2) Any notice or other document required or authorized under this Act to be served on any person by the Commission or the Director General or any employee may be served-

- (a) by delivering it to that person;
- (b) by leaving it at the usual or last known place of abode of that person; or
- (c) by sending it by registered post addressed to that person at his usual or last known address.

Establishment and constitution of Appeals Tribunal

151 The Appeals Tribunal established under section 102 of the principal Act is hereby continued as the Appeals Tribunal for the purpose of arbitrating in cases where disputes arise between the parties under this Act, which shall consist of-

- (a) a chairman who shall be a person who holds or has held a judicial office in Kenya or who is an advocate, of not less than seven years standing and entitled to practice before any of the courts of Kenya; and
- (b) four other members who are persons possessing, in the opinion of the Minister, expert knowledge of the matters likely to come before the Tribunal and who are not in the employment of the Government or the Commission.

(2) The chairman and the other members of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the Minister in consultation with the Attorney-General and the provisions set out in the Second Schedule shall have effect in relation to the membership, procedure and sittings of the Tribunal.

(3) The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the Gazette, amend the Second Schedule.

(4) The members of the Tribunal shall hold office for a period of three years but shall be eligible for reappointment for one further term of a period not exceeding three years.

Insertion of
new
Schedules in
No.
2 /1998

31. The principal Act is amended by inserting the following two new Schedules immediately after the Third Schedule-

FOURTH SCHEDULE (sec. 133)

PROVISIONS AS TO THE UNIVERSAL SERVICE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Tenure
of office.

1. The Chairman and members of the Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Schedule, hold office for a period not exceeding three years on such terms and conditions as may be specified in their instrument of appointment, but shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of a period not exceeding three years.

Appoint
ment of

2. The members of the Council shall be appointed at such times that their respective terms of office shall

members expire at different times.

Vacation of office. **3.** A member of the Council may:-

- (a) at any time by notice in writing addressed to the Minister, resign his office;
- (b) be removed from office by the Minister if the member-
 - (i) has been absent from three consecutive meetings of the Council without permission from the chairman;
 - (ii) is adjudged bankrupt or enters into a composition or scheme of arrangement with creditors; or
 - (iii) is convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or fraud;
 - (iv) is convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or a fine exceeding ten thousand shillings; or
 - (v) is incapacitated by prolonged physical or mental illness; or

(vi) fails to comply with the provisions of the Act relating to disclosure.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Gazettement of members. | 4. The names of persons appointed to be members of an advisory council and the interests they represent and the names of persons ceasing to be members of the council shall be notified in the Gazette. |
| Meetings and proceedings. | 5. Subject to this Schedule, the Council shall regulate its own procedure. |
| Meetings. | 6. Meetings of the Council shall be called by the Chairman whenever the Board so requests. |
| Absence of chairman. | 7. If the chairman is absent from a meeting of the Council, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at that meeting. |
| Agenda of meetings. | 8. The agenda at a meeting of the Council shall consist of such matters as the Board may from time to time refer to the Council for consideration and such other matters as the Council, with the agreement of the Board, may receive. |
| Quorum. | 9. A quorum at any meeting of the Council shall be one half of the members of the Council. |
| Resolutions. | 10. A resolution at a meeting of the Council shall require the affirmative votes of one half of the members present except the chairman, who shall have a casting vote only. |
| Staff of the council. | 11. The secretary and any other staff of the Council shall be members of the staff of the Commission |

appointed for the purpose by the Board.

FIFTH SCHEDULE (sec. 46R)

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Interpretation. **1.** In this Schedule, unless the context requires otherwise, “broadcasting permits” means any authority given prior to the commencement of this Act by the Minister in charge of broadcasting authorizing any person to undertake broadcasting services.

Broadcasting permits granted by the Minister. **2.** The Commission shall respect and uphold the vested rights and interests of parties holding broadcasting permits issued by the Minister prior to the commencement of this Act;

Provided that—

(a) such parties shall be granted a period not exceeding six months during which they may continue to operate in accordance with their existing permits; and

(b) before the expiry of the six months period, such parties shall apply to the Commission to be licensed under this Act.

Domain administrators **3.** The Commission shall respect and uphold the vested rights and interests of parties that were actively involved in the management and administration of the .ke domain name space at the date of commencement of this Act provided that-

- (a) such parties shall be granted a period not exceeding six months during which they may continue to operate in respect of their existing delegated sub-domains; and
- (b) before the expiry of the six months period, such parties shall apply to the Commission to be licensed under this Act.

Amend
ments
to
statute
law

32 The several written laws specified in the first column of the Sixth Schedule are amended, in the provisions thereof specified in the second column, in the manner respectively specified in the third column.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act, Cap. 221	Long title	Delete the words “to provide for the control of broadcast receiving sets, and for licensing of dealers, repairers and importers of broadcast receiving sets;”
	s.1 (2)	Delete
	s.9 (3)	Delete
	s.11 (3)	Delete paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)
	Part VI (secs.21-36)	Delete whole part
	s.49	Delete
	s.50	Delete
The Penal Code, Cap.63	s.4	Insert the following new definition in its proper alphabetical sequence - “electronic record” means a record generated in digital form by an information system which can be transmitted within an information system or from one information system to another, and stored in an information system or other medium;
	s. 346	Add at the end thereof the words “or in

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		electronic form.”
	s.347	Insert the following new paragraphs immediately after paragraph (d)- (e) fraudulently- (i) makes or transmits any electronic record or part of an electronic record; (ii) affixes any digital signature on any electronic record, or (iii) makes any mark denoting the authenticity of a digital signature, with the intention of causing it to be believed that such record, or part of document, electronic record or digital signature was made, signed, executed, transmitted or affixed by or by the authority of a person by whom or whose authority he knows that it was not made, signed, executed or affixed; (f) without lawful authority or fraudulently, by cancellation or otherwise, alters a document or an electronic record in any material part thereof, after it has been made, executed or affixed with a digital signature either by himself or by any other person, whether such person is

The Kenya Communications (Amendment) Bill, 2008

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		living or dead at the time of such alteration; or
		(g) fraudulently causes any person to sign, seal, execute or alter a document or an electronic record or to affix his digital signature on any electronic record knowing that such person by reason of deception practised upon him, does not know the contents of the document or electronic record or the nature of the alteration.
	s.349	Insert the words “or electronic record” after the words “any document”.
	s.354	Insert the words “or electronic record” after the words “any document” wherever they occur;
	s.355	Insert the words “or electronic record” after the word “document” wherever it occurs;
	s.357	Insert the words “or electronic record” after the word “document” wherever it occurs.
The Evidence Act, Cap. 80	s.3	Insert the words “whether kept in written form or printouts or electronic form” at the end of the definition of “banker’s book”
	New	Insert the following new part in Chapter

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		III immediately after Part VI -

PART VII – ELECTRONIC RECORDS

Section 106B to apply in proof of electronic records

106A. The contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provisions of section 106B..

Admissibility of electronic records.

106B. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any information contained in an electronic record which is printed on a paper, stored, recorded or copied on optical or electro-magnetic media produced by a computer (herein referred to as computer output) shall be deemed to be also a document, if the conditions mentioned in this section are satisfied in relation to the information and computer in question and shall be admissible in any proceedings, without further proof or production of the original, as evidence of any contents of the original or of any fact stated therein where direct evidence would be admissible.

(2) The conditions mentioned in subsection (1), in respect of a computer output, are the following-

- (a) the computer output containing the information was produced by the computer during the period over which the computer was used to store or process information for

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		any activities regularly carried out over that period by a person having lawful control over the use of the computer;
		(b) during the said period, information of the kind contained in the electronic record or of the kind from which the information so contained is derived was regularly fed into the computer in the ordinary course of the said activities;
		(c) throughout the material part of the said period, the computer was operating properly or, if not, then in respect of any period in which it was not operating properly or was out of operation during that part of the period, was not such as to affect the electronic record or the accuracy of its content; and
		(d) the information contained in the electronic record reproduces or is derived from such information fed into the computer in the ordinary course of the said activities.
		(3) Where over any period, the function of storing or processing information for the purposes of any activities regularly carried on over that period as mentioned in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) was

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		regularly performed by computers, whether-
		(a) by a combination of computers operating in succession over that period; or
		(b) by different computers operating in succession over that period; or
		(c) in any manner involving the successive operation over that period, in whatever order, of one or more computers and one or more combinations of computers,
		then all computers used for that purpose during that period shall be treated for the purposes of this section to constitute a single computer and references in this section to a computer shall be construed accordingly.
		(4) In any proceedings where it is desired to give a statement in evidence by virtue of this section, a certificate doing any of the following-
		(a) identifying the electronic record containing the statement and describing the manner in which it was produced;

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		(b) giving such particulars of any device involved in the production of that electronic record as may be appropriate for the purpose of showing that the electronic record was produced by a computer;
		(c) dealing with any matters to which conditions mentioned in sub-section (2) relate; and
		(d) purporting to be signed by a person occupying a responsible position in relation to the operation of the relevant device or the management of the relevant activities (whichever is appropriate),

shall be evidence of any matter stated in the certificate and for the purpose of this sub-section it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge of the person stating it.

(5) For the purpose of this section, information is supplied to a computer if it is supplied thereto in any appropriate form and whether it is so supplied directly or (with or without human intervention) by means of an appropriate equipment, whether in the course of activities carried on by any official, information is supplied with a view to its being stored or

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		processed for the purpose of those activities, that information, if duly supplied to that computer, shall be taken to be supplied to it in the course of those activities.
	Proof as to a electronic signature	106C. Except in the case of a secure signature, if the electronic signature of any subscriber is alleged to have been affixed to an electronic record, then the fact that such an electronic signature is the electronic signature of the subscriber must be proved.
	Proof as to the verification of electronic signature.	106D. In order to ascertain whether an electronic signature is that of the person by whom it purports to have been affixed, the court may direct:- (a) that person or the certification service provider to produce the electronic signature certificate; or (b) any other person to apply the procedure listed in the electronic signature certificate and verify the electronic signature purported to have been affixed by that person
	Presumption as to Gazette in electronic form.	106E. A court shall take recognizance of every electronic record purporting to be the official Gazette, or purporting to be electronic record directed by any law to be

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		kept by any person, if such electronic record is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from its proper custody.
	Presumption as to electronic agreements.	106F. A court shall presume that every electronic record purporting to be an agreement containing the electronic signatures of the parties was concluded by affixing the digital signature of the parties.
	Presumption as to electronic records and electronic signatures.	106G. (1) In any proceedings involving a secure electronic record, the court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the secure electronic record has not been altered since the specific point of time the secure electronic signature was affixed. (2) In any proceedings involving secure electronic signature, the court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the secure signature is affixed by the subscriber with the intention of signing or approving the electronic record; (3) except in the case of a secure electronic or a secure digital signature, nothing in this section shall create any presumption relating to authenticity and integrity of the electronic record or any digital signature.
	Presumption as to electronic	106H. A court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the information

<i>Written Law</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
	signature certificates.	listed in an electronic signature certificate is correct, except for information, which has not been verified, if the certificate was accepted by the subscriber.
	Presumption as to electronic messages.	106I. A court may presume that an electronic message forwarded by the originator through an electronic mail server to the addressee to whom the message purports to be addressed corresponds with the message as fed into his computer for transmission, but the court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such a message was sent.

MEMORANDUM OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The principal object of the Bill is to make certain necessary amendments to the Kenya Communications Act, No. 2 of 1998. The proposed amendments would help streamline and introduce regulatory provisions in electronic transactions and broadcasting which are presently weak. This will be done by transforming and empowering the Communication Commission of Kenya into a full fledged information and communications technology sector regulator.

The Bill seeks to address the following policy objectives;

- (a) create regulatory, advisory and dispute resolution bodies to support the implementation of the national information and communications technology policy;
- (b) provide a new regulatory framework for broadcasting stations and services;
- (c) provide for the licensing of certification service providers and country top level domain administrators; and
- (d) provide for electronic transactions-related offences including cybercrime and reprogramming of mobile telephones.

In Broadcasting the Bill, *inter alia*, proposes to empower the Commission to Licence, and regulate broadcasting services as well as promote the development of local content in addition to allocating frequencies. The Bill further seeks to enable the Commission to set standards for the manner, time and type of programmes to be broadcast by licensees and sets up a mechanism for handling complaints by the public against broadcasters.

In Electronic Transactions, the Bill provides for legal recognition of electronic records and signatures; creates new offences with respect to electronic records

and transactions including cyber crime, destruction of electronic records and reprogramming of mobile telephones.

The Bill also proposes the establishment of the Universal Service Fund to be funded by, amongst others, levies from licensees. The Fund will be administered by the Commission and will be used to promote information and communications technology services in rural and other underserved areas. The Bill also has provisions seeking to empower the Commission to ensure fair competition in the sector and further seeks to harmonize and enhance various penalties for offences under the Act.

The Bill also proposes to make consequential amendments to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act, Cap. 221, the Penal Code, Cap. 63 and the Evidence Act, Cap. 80.

Clause 2 seeks to amend section 1 of the Kenya Communications Act, No.2 of 1998 and rename the said Act as “the Kenya Information and Communications Act”.

Clause 3 seeks to insert new definitions in the Act. These include definitions in relation to broadcasting, certification and electronic transactions in light of the enhanced regulatory powers of the revamped Commission.

Clause 4 seeks to amend section 5 of No.2 of 1998 to enhance the object and purposes for which the Commission is established to include licensing and regulation of information technology and broadcasting services. Clause 4 also seeks to delete subsection (5) of section 5 of the Act to enable the Minister exercise the same powers under a new and independent provision inserted under clause 5.

Clause 5 seeks to insert new sections 5A and 5B in the Act. Section 5A will explicitly enable the Minister to issue policy guidelines of a general nature to the Commission whereas section 5B provides for independent exercise of the functions of the Commission subject to the provisions of any other laws.

Clause 6 in principle part, seeks to replace paragraph (g) of section 6 of the Act with a new paragraph (f). The new paragraph (f) proposes to increase the number of persons the Minister may appoint to the Board of the Commission from five to seven and also designates the respective occupational backgrounds of those appointees.

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 24 of the Act and enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of three hundred thousand shillings or three years imprisonment to one million shillings or five years imprisonment.

Clause 8 seeks to delete section 26 of the Act which deals with the enforcement of licensing conditions since the same has been revamped and moved to Part VI of the Act.

Clause 9 seeks to amend section 28 of the Act and enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of one hundred thousand shillings or one year imprisonment to one million shillings or five years imprisonment.

Clause 10 seeks to amend section 33 of the Act and enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of one hundred thousand shillings to a fine of three hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 34 of the Act and enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of three hundred thousand shillings or one year imprisonment to one million shillings or five years imprisonment

Clause 12 seeks to amend section 38 of the Act and remove the requirement that the Commission be excluded from dealing with radio communication restricted to receiving of public broadcasting. The clause also proposes to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of three hundred thousand shillings or one year imprisonment to one million shillings or five years imprisonment.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 44 of the Act and enhance the fine therein from five hundred thousand shillings or three years imprisonment to one million shillings or five years imprisonment.

Clause 14 proposes to amend section 45 of the Act by enhancing the fine therein from three hundred thousand shillings or one year imprisonment to a fine of one million shillings or five years imprisonment.

Clause 15 provides for the insertion of a new Part IVA to deal with Broadcasting Services. The new **Part IVA** is made up of the proposed sections 46A to 46R. The Part proposes to give the Commission powers to licence and regulate broadcasting services and promote the development of local content in broadcasting. The Part also sets out the eligibility criteria for the grant of broadcasting licence and designates the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation as the Public Broadcaster. The Part further requires broadcasters to responsible and gives the Commission powers to revoke broadcasting licences if the licensee is in breach of the provisions of this Bill or regulations made thereunder.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 49 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of fifty thousand shillings to three hundred thousand shillings

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 67 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of fifty thousand shillings to two hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 18 seeks to amend section 69 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of fifty thousand shillings to three hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 19 seeks to amend section 71 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of one hundred thousand shillings to three hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 20 seeks to amend section 72 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of one hundred thousand shillings to three hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 21 seeks to amend section 73 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of two hundred thousand shillings to five hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 74 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of five thousand shillings to ten thousand shillings.

Clause 23 seeks to amend section 75 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of one hundred thousand shillings to three hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 24 seeks to amend section 76 of the Act to enhance the penalty provided therein from a fine of one hundred thousand shillings to five hundred thousand shillings.

Clause 25 seeks to rename the heading of Part VI of the Act.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 78 of the Act to reduce the period of notice of a grant of a license from sixty days to thirty days. The Clause also inserts a proviso thereof to exclude telecommunications vendors, radio communications or value added services from the requirement.

Clause 27 seeks to amend section 79 of the Act to reduce the period within which the Commission should notify the applicant of a decision to refuse to grant a licence from sixty days to thirty days. The Clause also inserts a proviso thereof to bar the Commission from issuing any monopoly or duopoly licence

Clause 28 seeks to amend section 82 of the Act to reduce the period within which objections to the modification of license conditions may be made from sixty days to thirty days. The Clause also inserts a proviso thereof to exclude telecommunications vendors, radio communications or value added services from the requirement.

Clause 29 seeks to insert a new section 83A in the Act to give power to the Commission to enforce licence conditions.

Clause 30 seeks to repeal Part VII of the Act and inserting four new Parts in lieu thereof.

Part VII contains provision in respect of Electronic Transactions. These include provisions empowering the Commission to facilitate electronic communications by means of electronic records, legal recognition of electronic signatures and electronic transactions including the electronic Gazette. The Part also creates new offences with respect to cybercrime, electronic records and transactions.

Part VIII provides for the establishment and administration of the Universal Service Fund, its revenues and expenditures and also sets out the conditions for the grant of a loan by the Fund.

Part IX contains provisions empowering the Commission to ensure fair competition and equal treatment in the information and communications sector and gives the Commission power to investigate acts of unfair competition and make appropriate orders thereto.

Part X contains Miscellaneous Provisions. These include provisions to continue the National Communication Secretariat and the Appeals Tribunal. It also contains several provisions of the principal Act which have been deleted and re-enacted as different sections in the Bill for the purpose of consistency and clarity in the Bill.

Clause 31 seeks to insert two new Schedules in the Act, the Fourth and Fifth Schedules.

The **Fourth Schedule** provides for the terms of office of the chairman and members of both the Universal Service Advisory Council established under section 133. The Schedule also sets out the procedure to be followed in meetings of the Council.

The **Fifth Schedule** sets out the transitional provisions. Paragraph 2 requires the Commission to respect and uphold, on certain conditions, the broadcasting permits issued by the Minister before the commencement of this Act. Paragraph 3 requires the Commission to respect and uphold, on certain conditions, the vested rights and interest of parties involved in administration of the .ke domain name before the commencement of this Act.

Clause 32 provides for the Sixth Schedule which sets out the various statutes to be amended to bring them into conformity with this Bill: These statutes are the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act, Cap. 221, the Penal Code, Cap.63 and the Evidence Act, Cap.80.

Amendments to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Act, Cap.221

The provisions to be deleted are set out at the back of this Bill. These provisions have become obsolete by virtue of both the principal Act and this Bill.

Amendments to the Penal Code, Cap.63.

Section 4 – It is proposed to insert the definition of “electronic record” in the interpretation provision of the Code.

Section 346 – It is proposed to include electronic records in the exemption to the definition of documents stated therein.

Section 347 – it is proposed to widen the scope of the offence of making a false document to include fraudulent making or altering of electronic records.

Section 349 – it is proposed to widen the scope of the offence of forgery to include the forging of electronic records.

Section 354 – it is proposed to widen the scope of the offence of uttering false documents to include the uttering of false electronic records.

Section 355 – It is proposed to widen the scope of the offence of procuring execution of documents by false pretences to include such procuring of electronic records.

Section 357 – it is proposed to widen the scope of the offence of making documents without authority to include such unauthorized making of electronic records.

Amendments to the Evidence Act, Cap. 80

It is proposed to insert a new Part VII in Chapter III of the Act. The proposed new Part provides for the admissibility of electronic records in court proceedings if the conditions set therein are met.

The enactment of this Bill shall not occasion additional expenditure of public funds.

Dated the 2008.

SAMWEL POGHISIO,
Minister for Information and Communications.

Section 1 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Short title and commencement

1. This Act may be cited as the Kenya Communications Act, 1998 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions.

Subsection (1) of section 5 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

(1) The object and purpose for which the Commission is established shall be to license and to regulate telecommunications, radio-communication and postal services in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Subsection (5) of section 5 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to delete-

(5) Any policy guidelines, rules and regulations issued by the Minister shall maintain the role of the Commission as provided in section 23(2) of this Act and no monopoly or duopoly licence to operate a telecommunication system or provide any telecommunication services shall be granted by the Minister or the Commission.

Paragraph (f) of section 6 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to delete-

(f) the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry for the time being responsible for information and broadcasting or his representative; and

Paragraph (g) of section 6 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to delete-

(g) at least five other persons, not being public officers, appointed by the Minister by virtue of their knowledge or experience in matters relating to postal services, telecommunications, commerce or related consumer interests and the Minister shall have due regard to registered societies representing such interests in exercising his

powers under this paragraph.

Subsection (2) of section 24 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

(2) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

Section 26 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to delete-

Enforcement of licence conditions.

26.(1) Where, on its own motion or consequent upon complaints made by third parties, the Commission—

(a) is satisfied that a telecommunication operator is contravening or has contravened any of the conditions of a licence and that the contravention or apparent contravention is not of a trivial nature;

(b) notifies the telecommunication operator, in writing, specifying the acts or omissions which, in its opinion, constitute or would constitute contravention of the conditions of the licence;

(c) requires the telecommunication operator to remedy the contravention within such period as the Commission may specify in the notice;

then, if the telecommunication operator fails to remedy the contravention within that period without reasonable cause, such telecommunication operator shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred thousand shillings for every month or part thereof during which the contravention continues, and such penalty shall be a debt owed to the Commission and recoverable summarily.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), any telecommunications operator aggrieved by the decision of the Commission under this section may appeal to the Tribunal within fifteen days of the receipt by him of the notification thereof by the

Commission.

Section 28 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Obtaining service dishonestly.

28. A person who dishonestly facilitates or obtains a service provided by a person authorized under this Act to provide telecommunications services with intent to avoid payment of any charge applicable to the provision of that service commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

Section 33 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Trespass and wilful obstruction of telecommunication officer.

33. Any person who—

(a) without permission, enters the equipment room of a telecommunication operator; or

(b) enters any enclosure around the telecommunication office in contravention of any rule or notice to the contrary; or

(c) refuses to leave such equipment room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any telecommunication officer; or

(d) willfully obstructs any such telecommunication officer or a telecommunication operator in the performance of his duty,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

Section 34 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Prohibition of unlicensed telecommunication system.

34.(1) A person who, while not holding a valid licence under section 25, runs a telecommunication system or provides a telecommunication service, commits an offence.

(2) Any person who runs a telecommunication system in accordance with a licence granted under section 25 of this Act shall commit an offence if—

(a) that person provides telecommunication services which are not of a description specified in the licence; or

(b) there is connected to the licensed system, any telecommunication system or, as the case may be, any telecommunication apparatus which is not of a description so specified in the licence.

(3) A person convicted of an offence under this section shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

Subsection (1) of Section 38 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

(1) The Minister in consultation with the Commission may make regulations generally with respect to radio communication (other than radio communication restricted to the receiving of public broadcasting) and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, with respect to—

Subsection (2) of Section 38 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

(2) Any person who contravenes any regulations made under this section, or causes or permits any radio communication station or apparatus to be used in contravention of any such regulations, commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

Section 44 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Unlawfully sending
of misleading
messages, etc

44. Any person who-

(a) by means of radio communication, sends attempts to

send any message which to his knowledge is false or misleading and is to his knowledge likely to prejudice the efficiency of any safety-of-life service or endanger the safety of any person, or of any vessel, aircraft or vehicle, and, in particular, any message which to his knowledge falsely suggests that a vessel or aircraft is in distress or in need of assistance or is not in distress or not in need of assistance; or

- (b) otherwise than under the authority of the Minister for the time being responsible for internal security-
 - (i) uses any radio communication apparatus with intent to obtain information as to the contents, sender or addressee of any message, (whether sent by means of radio communication or not) which neither the person using, the station or apparatus nor any person on whose behalf he is acting is authorized to receive; or
 - (ii) except in the course of legal proceedings or for the purposes of any report thereon, discloses any information as to the contents, sender or addressee of any such message, being information which would not have come to his knowledge but for the use of the radio communication station or radio communication apparatus by him or by any other person acting on his behalf.

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

Section 45 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Deliberate interference with radio communication. 45. Any person who uses any station or apparatus for interfering with any radio communication commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Subsection (2) of Section 49 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

Section 67 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Operating without a valid licence. 67. A person who otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a valid licence issued under section 51—

- (a) conveys any letter or postal article;
- (b) performs any service incidental to conveying, any letter or postal article;
- (c) delivers or tenders in order to be sent otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a valid licence, any letter or postal article as aforesaid; or
- (d) makes a collection of letters or postal articles for the purpose of sending them;

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.

Section 69 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Affixing materials on post office. 69. A person who, without the authority of the public postal licensee, affixes any placard, advertisement, notice, document, board or other thing in or on, or paints tar, or in any way disfigures any post office,

commits an offence and shall, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

Section 71 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Transmitting
offensive material
by post.

71. Any person, who without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall lie on the person charged, sends or procures to be sent by post, a postal article which has thereon or enclosed therein any word, drawing or picture of a scurrilous, threatening, obscene or grossly offensive character, commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Section 72 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Unlawful opening
of postal articles
etc. by non-
employees of
licensee.

72. Any person who, not being an employee of the public postal licensee or not being employed in connection with postal services—

- (a) opens any postal article otherwise than in accordance with this Act.
- (b) interferes in any way with any mailbag or postal article opened under the authority of this Act, otherwise than in accordance with the law;
- (c) fraudulently puts, alters, removes or erases any official mark on a postal article;
- (d) maliciously and without authority, the proof of which authority shall lie on the person charged, opens, destroys, detains or secretes any article after it has been transmitted by post and before it has been delivered to the addressee;
- (e) without the authority of the public postal licensee, the proof of whose authority shall lie on the person charged, knowingly enters any premises used for the purpose of the postal services and to which the public has no right of access;

(f) refuses or fails to leave any such premises when called upon so to do by an authorised employee of the public postal licensee; or

(g) wilfully and unlawfully obstructs or impedes any employee of the public postal licensee or any other person in the discharge of his duties in connection with postal services,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to both.

Section 73 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Using of fictitious stamps. 73. Any person who—

(a) makes or knowingly utters, deals in, hawks, distributes, or sells any fictitious stamps or knowingly uses for postal purposes any fictitious stamps;

(b) has in his possession without lawful excuse any fictitious stamp;

(c) makes, issues or sends by post any stamped or embossed envelope, wrapper, card, form or paper in imitation of one issued under the authority of the public postal licensee;

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both.

Section 74 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Use of certain words. 74. Any person who, without authority from the Commission, places or maintains or permits to be placed or maintained in or on any

house, wall, door, window, box, pillar or other place, belonging to him or under his control, any of the following words, letters, or marks—

(a) the words "post office" or "postal office";

(b) the words "letter box", accompanied with words, letters, marks, which signify or imply or may reasonably lead the public to believe that it is a post office letter box;

(c) any words, letters, or mark which signify or imply or may lead the public to believe that any house or place is a post office, or that any box is a post office letter box

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings.

Section 75 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Transmitting
prohibited articles
by post.

75. Any person who—

(a) sends by post any postal article which is prohibited from being so transmitted under any regulations made under this Act;

(b) sends by post, otherwise than in accordance with any regulations made under this Act, any postal article containing any noxious, explosive or dangerous substance which would be likely to damage any other postal article;

(c) subscribes on the outside of any postal article, or makes in any declaration relating to a postal article, any statement which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or which he does not believe to be true, in relation to the contents or value thereof; or

(d) with intent to defeat the course of justice sends by post any postal article containing anything with respect to which, or in connection with which any offence, to his knowledge, has been or is being committed,

commits an offence and shall, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

Section 76 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Interfering with postal installation. 76. Any person who unlawfully and wilfully removes, destroys or damages any installation or plant used for postal services commits an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both.

Section 78 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Notice of licence. 78. (1) The Commission shall, at least sixty days before granting a licensee under this Act, give notice in the Gazette and in such other manner as the Commission considers appropriate—

(a) specifying the name and other particulars of the person or class of persons to whom the licence is to be granted;

(b) stating the reasons for the proposed grant of the licence; and

(c) specifying the time (not being less than sixty days from the date of the notice) within which written representations or objections in respect of the proposed licence may be made to the Commission.

(2) The Commission shall in considering the application, take into account any written representations or objections received under subsection (1) (c).

Section 79 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-

Grant of licence. 79. The Commission may, upon expiry of the period of notice under section 78 grant a licence to the applicant if satisfied that the applicant should be licensed, subject to such conditions, including the payment of such licence fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that where the Commission does not grant a licence, it shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for refusal within sixty days of such refusal and the applicant may, if aggrieved, appeal to the Tribunal.

Section 84 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 132)

Section 85 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 135)

Section 86 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 136)

Section 87 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 137)

Section 88 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 138)

Section 89 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-5gh6
(Now section 139)

Section 90 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 140)

Section 91 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 141)

Section 92 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 142)

Section 93 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 143)

Section 94 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 144)

Section 95 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 145)

Section 96 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 146)

Section 97 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 147)

Section 98 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 148)

Section 99 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 14)

Sections 100 and 101 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 150)

Section 102 of Act No. 2 of 1998 which it is proposed to amend-
(Now section 151)

The long title to Cap. 221 which it is proposed to amend-

Long title. An Act of Parliament to establish the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation to assume the Government functions of producing and broadcasting programmes or parts of programmes by sound or televisions; to provide for the management, powers, functions and duties of the Corporation; to provide for the control of broadcast receiving sets, and for the licensing of dealers, repairers and importers of broadcast receiving sets; and for connected purposes.

Subsection (2) of section 1 of Cap. 221 which it is proposed to delete-

Cap.411. 1. (2) This Act shall have effect notwithstanding the provisions of the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Act.

Subsection (3) of section 9 of Cap. 221 which it is proposed to delete-

9. (3) No person shall, unless authorized by or permitted by or

under any written law, construct, maintain or operate, or permit the construction, maintenance or operation of, any apparatus for, or connected with, radiocommunication for the purpose of broadcasting, and any person who contravenes this subsection shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Subsection (3) of section 11 of Cap. 221 which it is proposed to amend-

11. (3) The Board may direct the managing director to establish divisions for the Corporation and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing there may be established divisions for-

- (a) radio engineering;
- (b) television engineering;
- (c) television programmes;
- (d) radio programmes;
- (e) news;
- (f) personnel and administration;
- (g) finances.

Section 49 of Cap. 221 which it is proposed to delete-

Offences by
Corporations and
forfeiture of
apparatus.

49. (1) Where any offence under this Act has been committed by a body corporate other than the Corporation, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, general manager or managing director, secretary of other similar officer of the body corporate, or was purporting to act in any capacity, shall be deemed also to be guilty of that offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act in

relation to the unlawful use of radiocommunication apparatus or for the unlawful establishment of radiocommunication station, the court may, in addition to any penalty, order all or any of the apparatus or installation in connection with which the offence was committed to be forfeited to the Corporation.

Section 50 of Cap. 221 which it is proposed to delete-

Place of trial.

50. (1) Any person charged with any offence under this Act may be proceeded against, tried and punished in any place within Kenya where he may be in custody for that offence as if the offence had been committed in such place; and the offence shall for all purposes incidental to, or consequential upon, the prosecution, trial or punishment thereof be deemed to have been committed in that place.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall preclude prosecution, trial and punishment of such person in any place in which, but for the provisions of this section, such person might have been prosecuted, tried or punished.

Part VI of Cap. 221 which it is proposed to delete 21 – 36-

PART VI – LICENSING OF BROADCAST RECEIVING APPARATUS AND CONNECTED FUNCTIONS OF THE CORPORATION

Corporation to be the licensing authority.

21. The power for the control of receiving sets for wireless and television broadcasts, and for the licensing of dealers in and repairers of such sets shall vest in the Corporation upon the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation of Part.

22. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

“dealer” means a person who by way of trade or business buys, offers for sale, sells, lets on hire or otherwise deals in sets;

“dealer’s licence” means a licence issued to a dealer under section 25;

”licence” means any licence issued under this Part;

‘licensed premises’ means premises in respect of which a dealer’s licence or repairer’s licence is in force;

“licensing officer” means a licensing officer appointed under this Act and includes the managing director;

“permit” means a permit issued under section 26;

“police officer” includes an administration police officer;

Cap. 63.

“possession”, “be in possession of” and “have in possession” have the meanings assigned to such expressions in section 4 of the Penal Code;

“prescribed fee” means the appropriate fee prescribed;

“repair” in relation to a set includes providing maintenance service of any kind and fitting spare parts;

“repairer” means a person who by way of trade or business carries out repairs to or provides maintenance services for sets;

“repairer’s licence” means a licence issued to a repairer under section 25;

“set” means an apparatus for the reception of television broadcasts or for the reception of sound broadcasts, and where an apparatus is designated or constructed for the reception of both television and sound broadcasts (other than those relating to television broadcasts) such apparatus shall be deemed to comprise two sets, one for the reception of sound broadcasts and the other for television broadcasts as the case may be.

Appointment of
licensing officers.

23. For the purposes of this Act, the managing director, shall be the chief licensing officer and the Corporation may by notice in the Gazette appoint such other licensing officers who may be public officers as are necessary for the purposes of this Part.

Dealing and
repairing of sets to
be licensed.

24. (1) No dealer or repairer shall carry on trade or business as such unless he holds a valid dealer’s or repairer’s licence, as the case may be.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

Issue, etc, of
dealer’s and
repairer’s licenses.

25. (1) A dealer’s or repairer’s licence-

- (a) may be issued by a licensing officer on payment of the prescribed fee;
- (b) may be issued subject to such conditions not inconsistent with this Act as the licensing officer things fit to impose;
- (c) shall specify the premises to which such licence relates;

(d) shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in such premises; and

(e) may be revoked at any time by the managing director in his discretion.

(2) Before a dealer's or repairer's licence may be issued under this section the applicant shall satisfy the licensing officer that he has complied with the requirements of any other written law relating to the carrying on of the trade or business of the dealer or repairer.

Permits.

26. (1) Subject to this section, no person shall be in possession of a set unless he is also in possession of a permit relating to that set.

(2) No dealer shall sell a set to any person unless, at the time of such sale, he issues a permit in the prescribed form to, and collects the prescribed fee therefor from, such person.

(3) No dealer shall let on hire a set to any person unless such dealer is in possession of a permit for such set issued by a licensing officer and endorses the permit in respect of the person to whom the set is so let

(4) No permit shall be required-

(a) by a dealer by reason of his possession of a set for sale;

(b) by a repairer by reason of his possession of a set for repair.

(5) The Minister may by rules prescribe the validity of permits issued under this section.

(6) A valid permit may be transferred to any person to whom

the possession of the set concerned is transferred by endorsement of the name of such person upon the permit.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with subsections (1), (2) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding six thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

Form and duration of licences.

27. Every dealer's and repairer's licence-

- (a) shall be in the prescribed form; and
- (b) shall come into effect on the date of commencement specified therein and expire one year from that date of commencement.

Fees.

28. Subject to any rules made under section 35, the Corporation shall from time to time prescribe the fees payable for any permit or licence issued under this Part.

Replacement of licence or permit.

29. Where a licensing officer is satisfied that any licence or permit has been lost or destroyed he may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, issue a duplicate of such licence or permit.

Appeals to the Minister.

30. Any applicant for a dealer's or repairer's licence, who is aggrieved by the refusal of a licensing officer to issue a license to him, and any holder of a dealer's or repairer's licence who is aggrieved by the revocation of such licence by the Managing Director may within fourteen days of being informed of the refusal or revocation appeal to the Minister, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and shall not be subject to appeal.

Registers.

31. Every holder of a dealer's or repairer's licence shall keep such registers and render such returns as the chief licensing officer may, by notice in the Gazette or by notice in writing require.

Inspection of licensed premises.

32. As all reasonable times a licensing officer or a police officer of or above the rank of chief inspector may enter the premises of a

dealer or repairer for the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of this Part and any subsidiary legislation thereunder are being complied with.

Obstruction.

33. (1) Any person willfully obstructing, impeding, hindering or resisting any person in the execution of his duty under this Part shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings or to both.

(2) An offence under this section shall be cognizable to the police.

Fees to form part of revenue of Corporation.

34. All fees or payments collected or levied under this Part shall be and form part of the revenues of the Corporation.

General power of making rules under Part.

35. The Minister after consultation with the Board may make rules for any purpose for which rules may be made under this Part and for prescribing anything which may be prescribed under this Part and generally for the better carrying out of the purposes of this Part, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may make rules with respect to any of the following matters-

- (a) the particulars to be furnished for any of the purposes of this Part;
- (b) the procedure on application for the grant of any licence;
- (c) the production and return of licences upon revocation;
- (d) the exemption of any person or class of persons from the liability of holding a permit;
- (e) the granting of permits at concessionary rates to

organizations established for education purposes.

Transitional
provision. Cap. 224
(1972).

36. A permit relating to any set which, at the commencement of this Act, constituted a valid permit under the Broadcast Receiving (Apparatus) Act (now repealed), shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Part to be a permit in respect of that set.