



# **ICT Policy / Senegal**

**Sangonet ICT conference, July 17/18**

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# Agenda



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2. ICT POLICIES
3. CONTRAINST
4. ISSUES
5. INDICATORS
6. SOME PROJECTS
7. PERSPECTIVES

# The context



Since 2000, legal and institutional measurements following were taken:

- Definition of a national strategy of development of the TIC,
- Adoption of a new Code of Telecommunications,
- Creation of the Regulation Agency (ARTP)
- Creation of the Agency of the Data processing of State (ADIE)
- Creation of a ministry in charge of the ICTs
- Total Liberalization of the telecommunications sector.

Moreover, within the framework of the definition of the accelerated growth strategy, ICT constitute a priority bunch.

In addition, the National Program of Good Governance(PNMG) identified ICT like an instrument privileged for the improvement of the productivity of the public utility, the installation of the services of quality and the introduction of a modern communication

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# At the international level



- NEPAD (African cyber market project)
- DIGITAL SOLIDARITY FUND (launched 14/03/2005)
- Senegal is member of the working group of the United Nations on ICT (UNICTTF) and had also taken part in the DOTFORCE (DIGITAL Opportunities Task force) of G8.

The two last meetings of WSIS made possible to confirm the unit of the continent around Digital Solidarity and the digital solidarity funds.

# Achievements



- Senegal have just published its letter of ICT policy (January 2005) : The objective of the LPS is to present the general orientations at the horizon 2008 as well as the strategy of the Government of the Republic of Senegal in the Telecommunications sector.
- The LPS 2004- 2008 intervenes 6 years after the opening of the capital of Sonatel and after the liberalization of the mobile in 1998.
- These two events permitted to record considerable results which are :
  - a strong progression of the number of the subscribers for the mobile phone,
  - **the connection of approximately 1000 villages out of 14 200 which account country with the fixed network of telephone,**
  - a significant improvement of the quality of service,
  - a contribution to a total value of 6% of the sector of telecommunications to the formation of the GDP in the 2003
  - investments of more than 100 billion on the networks fixed and mobiles between 2000 and 2003
  - creation of 22 000 indirect jobs through the Telecenters, cyber and distributors phone cards.

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# The ICT policy



- In this context, the Government of Senegal is convinced that, to make Senegal a window of telecommunications in the ECOWAS space, it is necessary to install in priority, **a durable competition and also to quickly deploy best technologies for the access of the urban and rural populations to the universal service.**
- With this intention, development funds of the universal service will be set up to support the investments in rural medium. To achieve these goals, the government reinforced the institutional device by the achievements described before.

# National Strategy



- Under the head of the Ministry of ICTs, a reflexion is in hand for the production of a document of national strategy covering all the facets of the ICT sector dealt with by several institutions:
  - Ministry; ADIE; ARTP.
- The private sector also deploys a strategy according to the tendencies of the sector and the policy of the government. Its intervention is generally perceived through employers' associations. The civil company is not remains about it and its intervention is also perceived through ONG, Users' associations and consumers. In accordance with the orientations of the World Summit on the Information Society (WISIS/SMSI, the tripartite model (private/Government/Civil society) will have to be adopted in Senegal for the emergence of an inclusive Information society in our country.

# Constraints



In spite of these assets, the telecommunications sector had some issues :

- **a slightly controlled monopoly,**
- **a weak competition on the mobile,**
- **an insufficiency of the investments for the universal service financing,**
- **waiting which is still not filled in term of creation of jobs in the ICT sector**
- **an insufficient penetration rate for all the segments (Fixed, Mobile, and Internet)**
- **an absence of effective regulation to define the rules of the game between operators and service providers.**



# Issues



- The question is to adapt to the local requirements and realities a quasi universal concept :open access!
- Three major issues are declined as follows:
  - **A political issue:** it is a question of reinforcing the democratic process and the good governorship by the use of the NTIC in the Administration;
  - **An economic issue:** it is a question of supporting the emergence of a private sector of added value services competitive, and of a diversification of the decision-making centers out of economic matter with a division of the resources, information and knowledge;
  - **A cultural issue,** since it acts of a recognition, even of one encouragement to the expression of local diversities.

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# Indicators



- International band-width: **1,24 Gbps**  
(October 2006)
- Leased lines: 1665 (31 December 2005)
- Number of ISP: 7
- Internet subscribers : 30.360 (Dec 06)
- ADSL subscribers : 28.926 (Dec 06)
- Internet users : 540.000 (2007)
- Number of . "sn": 1921 (April 2007)
- One line Websites: 540 (April 2007)
- Number of access points: 800 (estimated)

# Indicators



- Customs duties on the computers:  
Rate of taxation 0 + 5% of customs stamp +  
VAT: Single rate of 18 % for the goods and  
services
- Telephony Fix lines Operators: 01
  - Customers: 282.573 (31 December 2006)
  - Public lines: 16.251
  - Telecenters: 17.000 (31 December 2006)
- Mobile GSM Operators: 2
- Customers: 3.500.000 (January 2007)

# Some Projects



- Intranet governmental (started)
- PMSIA (finished)
- URID
- WEB SERVER
- TELEMEDECINE
- Other projects with donors: Acacia,

# Outlines



- The government wants to position Senegal like a privileged destination for the investments in the ICTs and to reinforce the productive system and the generation of employment.
- The major priorities from here 2008 are :
  - 1.to triple the telephone market which will pass from 1 million in 2003 to more than 3 million subscribed in 2008**
  - 2.to increase the contribution of the sector in the GDP,**
  - 3.to appreciably improve the rate of rural service road by connecting 9 500 villages by 2008. The telecommunications networks (fixed or mobile) will have to cover the totality of the villages at the limit 2010,**
  - 4.to democratize the Internet and to regard it as integral part of the universal service (telephone + Internet).**

# And so,



To achieve these goals, the government reinforced the institutional **cadre** by **the creation of the Ministry in charge of Telecommunications**. This ministry will have to ensure the regulation in the sector of telecommunications and to make adopt the suitable reforms.

- **The Agency of Regulation of Telecommunications (ART)** as for it, will play on the one hand, the role of referee and regulator and on the other hand to create the conditions of a dynamic, healthy and fair competition between the operators.
- **The opening of the telecommunications markets** to competition implies the end of the monopoly of Sonatel. Thus the State will be the ultimate one parking new rules governing the sector. And the texts of applications of the new code of telecommunications will be adopted and ART will proceed to the leveling of the whole of the questions relating to the interconnection.

Within the framework of a more increased liberalization of the sector, **the State initially envisages the choice of an operator who will have a total license allowing him to operate on all the segments of the market of telecommunications.**

# Thanks for your attention!



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