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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – FOURTH SESSION

SELECT COMMITTEE ON PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING AND
LIBRARY


REPORT ON THE FORMULATION OF PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING
CHANNELS

CLERKS CHAMBERS

DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

NAIROBI

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BSD	Broadcast Signal Distributor
CA	Communications Authority of Kenya
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPAC	Cable Public Affairs Channel
C-SPAN	Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network
DIRS	Directorate of Information & Research Services
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DVBT	Digital Video Broadcasting – Terrestrial
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
IPU	Inter-parliamentary Union
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KTN	Kenya Television Network
Mbps	Megabits per second
NGAAF	National Government Affirmative Action Fund
NGCDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PANG	Pan African Network Group
PAP	Pan-African Parliament
PBU	Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit
PSC	Parliamentary Service Commission
TV	Television
UK	The United Kingdom

ANNEXURES

<i>Annexure I</i>	<i>Committee Adoption Minutes</i>
<i>Annexure II</i>	<i>Equipment and Budget Estimates</i>

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

The Select Committee on Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library is established pursuant to the National Assembly Standing Order 212D and is mandated to, inter alia, *"advise the House on matters related to broadcasting of the House proceedings"*.

Since 2008, the Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit has played a critical function of disseminating information on the role of Parliament in legislation, oversight and representation. Through a contractual agreement with the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC), Parliament has enabled the public to receive real time debates in the Plenary House proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament.

However, due to its limited scope of coverage and broadcast time, it has been observed that Parliament needs to explore the idea of establishing its own broadcasting channel to air plenary and committee proceedings in both Houses, among other productions.

In 2019, two delegations from the Committee visited Parliaments of Zambia and Korea to benchmark on the operations of Parliamentary broadcasting. Reports of the visits have since been tabled in the House.

On Thursday 13th August 2020, following a written request by the Chairperson of the Committee to the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Clerk of the National Assembly appointed a Working Committee to work on the formulation of Parliament Signet Channels.

Terms of Reference (ToRs) of the Working Committee included, among others to: Design a model TV channel to include coverage of Plenary Sittings, Committees meetings, Counties Assemblies and general content generation. Draft a seven-day programming schedule to ensure that there is adequate content to sustain the channels 24/7. Draft an overview of the type of content to be aired in the National Assembly Signet TV Channel. Draw personnel, production and technical budget of the implementation of the TV channels. Give clear guidelines on advertisements, programme sponsorship, and finally produce a comprehensive report with timelines on the process and requirements in the implementation of the TV channels for consideration and approval by the Commission.

The Working Committee membership was drawn from the National Assembly secretariat and Kenya Broadcasting Corporation. The task force handed in their findings to the Committee on Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library during a retreat held in Machakos County from 13th to 17th September, 2020.

During the same retreat, the Communications Authority of Kenya and the Chief Executive Officer of Constituency Development Fund board gave their input on the same.

During its Sitting on Friday, 9th October 2020 in English Point Hotel, Mombasa, the Managing

Director of Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, Dr. Naim Bilal appeared and made presentations on the current status of parliamentary broadcasts and the possible areas of collaboration towards the realization of an independent parliamentary TV channel and radio station.

In the Report, the Committee urges the Parliamentary Service Commission to consider both short-term and long-term options towards the establishment of a fully-pledged parliamentary broadcasting channel.

The immediate option entails the collaboration between PSC and KBC where the Corporation will provide technical support, equipment and production staff with PSC providing some equipment and skeleton staff in addition to resources already provided by KBC. The long-term implementation of the broadcasting programme will mean that PSC establishes a Special Purpose Vehicle to run independent Parliamentary TV Channel.

During its sitting on 18th November, 2020 the Committee deliberated and adopted this Report on the Formulation of Parliamentary Broadcasting Channels.

The Committee therefore wishes to thank the offices of the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to Members and staff to ensure success of this exercise.

On behalf of the Committee and on my own behalf, it is my pleasant duty to table this Report on the floor of the House pursuant to Standing Order 199 (6) and recommend its adoption.



HON. JUSTUS MUGALI KIZITO, MP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report covers deliberations of the Select Committee on Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library on presentations by the Working Committee on the Establishment of Parliamentary Broadcasting (Signet) Channels, the Communications Authority, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and National Government Constituencies Development Fund. Those presentations mainly touched on the broadcasting models, regulatory and legal framework, setup (equipment and staffing) programs and partnerships among others.

Chapter One of the report covers the Committee's mandate and composition, while the Second Chapter looks at the background and development of television broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings.

Chapter Three covers in depth the formulation of parliamentary broadcasting channel including; a glimpse into the comparative television models in other parliamentary jurisdictions, proposed programs and marketing. The proposed budgets (Tariffs, Equipment and Personnel) are carried as annexures.

The Broadcasting framework anchoring the broadcasting of parliamentary broadcasting is covered in Chapter Four, while Chapter Five covers presentations by key stakeholders; Communications Authority of Kenya, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and the National Government Constituency Development Board.

The Committee's Observations and Recommendations are captured in Chapter, where the Committee recommends that within 6 months after the adoption of the Report the existing contract between Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) and the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) be reviewed to take into account additional proposed broadcast services and to establish a short-term broadcasting outfit where the Corporation will provide technical support, equipment and production staff while the Commission will provide some equipment and skeleton staff.

The Committee recommends the establishment of a Special Purpose Vehicle to run independent Parliamentary TV Channels in the, long-term and that, the Parliamentary Service Commission should commence the process of acquiring technical broadcasting equipment and employment of the required technical staff to implement the long-term goal of establishing fully-fledged Parliamentary television channels and radio.

- ii) Advise the House on matters related to public participation;
- iii) Make reports and recommendations to the House, including proposed legislation on matters relating to broadcasting of House proceedings;
- iv) Recommend to and advise the House on matters related to the provision of library, publication and research services in Parliament, including improvement of the library and research services; and
- v) Assist Members in utilizing the facilities provided by the library and research services, including use of information and communication technology.

1.3 Committee Membership

The Committee membership comprises:-

NO.	MEMBER'S NAME	POSITION	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1.	Hon. Justus Mugali Kizito, MP	Chairperson	Shinyalu	Orange Democratic Party
2.	Hon. Jerusha Momanyi, MP	Vice-Chairperson	Nyamira County	Orange Democratic Party
3.	Hon. Daniel Epuyo Nanok, MP	Member	Turkana West	Jubilee Party
4.	Hon. James Mwangi Gakuya, MP	Member	Embakasi North	Jubilee Party
5.	Hon. Faith Gitau, MP	Member	Nyandarua County	Jubilee Party
6.	Hon. Dr. Irene Kasalu Muthoni, MP	Member	Kitui County	Wiper Democratic Party-Kenya
7.	Hon. Dr. Ochieng, Pamela Awuor, MP	Member	Migori County	Orange Democratic Party
8.	Hon. Dr. Lilian Gogo, Achieng, MP	Member	Rangwe	Orange Democratic Party
9.	Hon. Anab Gure Mohamed, MP	Member	Garissa County	Jubilee Party

10.	Hon. Eric Njiru, Muchangi, MP	Member	Ruyenjes	Jubilee Party
11.	Hon. Gertrude Mbeyu Mwanyanje, MP	Member	Kilifi County	Orange Democratic Party
12.	Hon, Nimrod Mbai, MP	Member	Kitui East	Jubilee Party
13.	Hon. Ahmed Kolosh, MP	Member	Wajir West	Jubilee Party
14.	Hon. Kipkosgei, Tonui Joseph, MP	Member	Kuresoi South	Jubilee Party
15.	Hon. Lekumontare, Lentoijoni Jackson, MP	Member	Samburu East	Kenya African National Union
16.	Hon. Benjamin Njomo Washiali, MP	Member	Mumias East	Jubilee Party
17.	Hon. Mwangi, Jonah Mburu, MP	Member	Lari	Jubilee Party
18.	Hon. Mugambi Rindikiri, MP	Member	Buuri	Jubilee Party
19.	Hon. Aisha Jumwa Katana, MP	Member	Malindi	Orange Democratic Party
20.	Hon. Paul Nzengu, Musyimi, MP	Member	Mwingi North	Wiper Democratic Party-Kenya
21.	Hon. Richard Ken Chonga, MP	Member	Kilifi South	Orange Democratic Party
22.	Hon. Said Buya Hiribae, MP	Member	Galole	FORD-K
23.	Hon. Charles Kamuren, MP	Member	Baringo South	Jubilee Party

1.4 Committee Secretariat

1. The secretariat facilitating the Committee comprises -

1) Mr. Johnston Kioko – Clerk Assistant I/ Lead Clerk

- 2) Mr. Hassan Abdullahi Arale – Clerk Assistant II
- 3) Marlene Ayiro – Senior Legal Counsel
- 4) Ms. Deborah Mupusi – Media Relations Officer

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTENT FOR BUNGE TV

2.1 Background

3. Live broadcasting of Parliament proceedings plays a key role in fulfilling the requirements of Chapter 4, Article 35 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) or *protection of any right*.
The Live broadcasts of the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament is also anchored in the provisions of Article 118 (1) and (2) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), on Public Access and Participation.
4. In fulfilment of the requirements of Standing Order 247 of the National Assembly and on Custody of Journals and Records, the Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit ensures that all the broadcasts of the Houses are recorded and archived for safe keeping and future reference.
5. The guidelines for the Broadcast Rules are provided for in the First Schedule of the Standing Orders No.250 of the National Assembly. The establishment of the PBU has come a long way as result of benchmarking of best broadcasting practices gained through visits to different countries of the world.

6. Parliament is keen in ensuring that it maintains a positive public image and is constantly engaged in concerted efforts to ensure its image is enhanced. The PBU plays a critical role in this. It is through the media and PBU that the public can understand and appreciate the work of their elected representatives.

2.2 Parliamentary Service Strategic Objectives

7. The broadcasting of parliamentary business is captured in the Parliamentary Service Commission Strategic Plan 2019–2030, under strategic pillar III on public trust and expounded under Strategic Objective 11: To Enhance the Involvement of the Public in Legislation and Oversight.

2.3 House Broadcasting Rules

9. The Broadcasting Rules are provided in Standing Order 250 and the First Schedule to the National Assembly Standing Orders: The rules provide for the parliamentary broadcasting unit with the mandate of overseeing broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings and provide access to parliamentary information. The broadcasting rules further provide for parliamentary privilege, television broadcasting, radio broadcasting, external media houses, and breach of broadcasting rules among other parliamentary broadcast related matters.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 FORMULATION OF PARLIAMENT CHANNEL

3.1 Presentation by the Working Committee on Formulation of Parliament Channels

10. The National Assembly has been leveraging on Information Communication and Technology (ICT) in making its proceedings and activities accessible to the public and stakeholders. One of the avenues being explored to accelerate public awareness and access to National Assembly legislative and other business is to introduce additional programming on Bunge TV Channel that is primarily used to air live proceedings of the House.
11. In view of the above and to actualize this vision, the Clerk of the National Assembly appointed a Working Committee on Thursday 13th August 2020 to work on formulation of Parliament Signet Channels based on the following Terms of Reference (ToRs):
 - i) Design a model TV Channel to include coverage of Plenary Sitzings, Committees and counties and general content generation.
 - ii) Draft a seven-day programming schedule to ensure that there is adequate content to sustain the channels 24/7.
 - iii) Draft an overview of the type of content to be aired in the National Assembly Signet TV Channel.
 - iv) Draw personnel, production and technical budget of the implementation of the TV Channels.

- v) Give clear indication on how IT will be integrated in the production.
 - vi) Give clear guidelines on how county assemblies will be engaged on content generation.
 - vii) Give clear guidelines on advertisements and programme sponsorship.
 - viii) Produce a comprehensive report with timelines on the process and requirements in the implementation of the TV Channels for consideration and approval by the Commission.
12. The Technical Committee comprised of the following officers:
- 1) Ms. Josephine Karani – Technical Manager, PBU - Chair
 - 2) Mr. Enoch Bosire – Principal ICT Officer
 - 3) Mr. Johnston Kioko – Lead Clerk, PB&L
 - 4) Ms. Deborah Mupusi – Media Relations Officer (Secretary)
 - 5) Mr. James Macharia – Media Relations Officer (Secretary)
 - 6) Ms. Racheal Nakitare – Asst. Television Programmes Manager (KBC)
 - 7) Mr. Patrick Theuri – Chief Technical Officer (KBC)
 - 8) Mr. Fredrick Ouma – TV Producer, PBU/KBC Coordinator
13. The Committee prepared a working document showing the current status of the Parliamentary
14. The Working Committee made presentations to the Committee in regard to the following areas:-

3.1.1 Content for the Digital Signet Bunge TV Channels

15. The TV Channels will require enough content for the 24-hour broadcast. For purposes of the content for the Signet TV Channels, the following are considered:
- i. Proposed programmes and their development
 - ii. Broadcast staff
 - iii. Technical competencies
 - iv. Budget required

3.1.2 Proposed Programmes and their Development

16. This segment will be broadcast in both English and Kiswahili to ensure that all members of the public are carried along in the process of demystifying Parliament and its workings.

The immediate implementation entails the collaboration between the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) and the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) where KBC will provide technical support, equipment and production staff. The short-term output will require that PSC provides some equipment and skeleton staff in addition to resources already provided by KBC. The long-term implementation of the broadcasting

programme will mean that Parliament fully provides personnel and equipment to produce and broadcast Parliamentary content.

3.1.3 Comparative analysis on Parliamentary Broadcasting Models

17. The decision on whether to develop an independent channel to broadcast Parliamentary proceedings and business, anchor the Parliamentary Broadcasting Channel on the national broadcaster through a contractual agreement, or to establish a Parliamentary Broadcasting Channel is largely determined by the channel's structure, who is funding, the country's governance structure and content for the channels. This further determines whether the channel should be controlled by the Parliamentary Leadership or whether it should be very independent. However, it is crucial for legislatures to ask themselves if a broadcasting channel entirely run by Parliament can meet the aesthetic needs of its audience; a key component in ensuring its sustainability. This would better be informed by conducting an audience survey.
18. While the structure of Parliamentary channels varies from one country to another, it is imperative that the channels are able to close the information gap between the citizenry and Parliament. In Kenya, is an inherent need to provide information and to reach out to the greater public as envisaged under Article 118 of the Constitution.

The BBC Parliament Model

19. The BBC Parliament is a British free-to-air television channel which broadcasts live and recorded coverage of the House of Commons, House of Lords and Select Committees of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; the Scottish Parliament, the London Assembly, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Welsh Assembly.
20. The channel also broadcasts reports from the European Parliament and the annual conferences of the main political parties and the Trades Union Congress. Before being taken over by the British Broadcasting Corporation the channel was known as the Parliamentary Channel, operated by United Artists Cable and funded by a consortium of British cable operators. The Parliamentary Channel was launched as a cable-exclusive channel on 13th January, 1992. The channel was purchased by the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1998, retitled BBC Parliament and re-launched on 23rd September, 1998. It now broadcasts on cable, satellite and free-view.
21. Whenever the House of Commons is sitting, BBC Parliament carries out proceedings in the chamber live without interruption, with simultaneous House of Lords sitting being aired in full later the same day and the following morning, often in sections that fit around the sittings of the Commons. The House of Lords is broadcast live only on days when there is no House of Commons sitting scheduled. BBC Parliament also provides full, recorded coverage of the House of Commons' second chamber (Westminster Hall) on weekends,

during which they also broadcast selected evidence sessions from different select committees of the House of Commons.

22. Whenever both Westminster Chambers are in recess but a devolved assembly is constituted, the channel will provide live coverage of its work, while during Westminster sessions, coverage of the devolved assemblies usually takes the form of highlights at the weekend of the previous week's main debates and business.
23. BBC Parliament's schedule is dominated by direct broadcasts of the legislative and political institutions, whether they be plenary, quasi-plenary or in committees that affect British public life. BBC Parliament also shows a variety of other recorded programmes, both made specifically for the channel, and from across the BBC's national and international channels.

The C-SPAN Model

24. Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN) is an American cable and satellite television network that was created in 1979 by the cable television industry as a non-profit public service. It televises many proceedings of the United States Federal Government, as well as other public affairs programming.
25. The C-SPAN network includes television channels such as C-SPAN (focusing on the US House of Representatives, C-SPAN2 (focusing on the U.S Senate, C-SPAN3 (airing other government hearings and related programming), the radio station WCSP-FM, and a group of websites which provide streaming media and archives of C-SPAN programmes. C-SPAN's television channels are available to approximately 100 million cable and satellite households within the United States, while WCSP-FM is broadcast on FM radio in Washington DC and is available throughout the U.S. on Sirius XM via Internet streaming, and globally through apps for iOS and Android devices.
26. The network televises U.S. political events, particularly live and coverage of the U.S. Congress, as well as occasional proceedings of the Canadian, Australian and British Parliaments (including the weekly Prime Minister's Questions and other major events worldwide). Its coverage of political and policy events is un-moderated, providing the audience with unfiltered information about politics and government.
27. Non-political coverage includes historical programming, programmes dedicated to non-fiction books, and interview programmes with noteworthy individuals associated with public policy. C-SPAN is a private, non-profit organization funded by its cable and satellite affiliates, and it does not have advertisements on any of its networks, radio stations, or websites, nor does it solicit donations or pledges. The network operates independently, and neither the cable industry nor Congress has control of its programming content.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation Model

28. In Australia, under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act of 1946, and subsequent amendments, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation has a statutory obligation to broadcast the proceedings of the Senate

and House of Representatives and joint sittings of both Houses on radio and television. Towards the end of 1988, a radio network was established to carry the broadcasts of Parliament and related material only.

29. The original Act was very specific. It laid down that these broadcasts “should be carried on an AM frequency by a national broadcasting station in the capital city of each state”. It has since evolved to be part of a live 24 hours national news network, ABC News Radio, which carries live coverage from both Houses on days when Parliament is sitting. This totals an average of about 42 hours a week. Parliament is responsible for the provision of the equipment and the technical feeds for the broadcaster.
30. A Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings drawn from both Houses determines how the Parliamentary radio broadcasts work, which debates are to be covered and from which House. The committee was established by the original 1946 Act and has a Membership of nine (9), including the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. The other seven (7) members consist of five (5) members appointed by the House and two (2) from the Senate and reflect party strengths in Parliament. In coming to their decision on coverage, the

law states that “the Committee shall take into account the importance of the impending debate and public interest attaching thereto in deciding on the allocation” (*CPA, 2003*).

31. The Parliament of Australia is also accessible on Internet from the ABC’s website “*The Public Record*”. (Links to Parliamentary broadcasts from Parliament are also available from ABC News Radio’s website.)

The Canadian Public Affairs Channel Model

32. Canada was the first Commonwealth country to broadcast live Parliamentary proceedings, beginning with the Speech from the Throne by Queen Elizabeth during a visit to Ottawa in 1977. Two years later, the national broadcaster, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), was granted the exclusive license to cover Parliament by the regulatory body, the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). Originally, CBC had a dedicated channel for Parliamentary broadcasts, but ceased running it in 1991 because of cutbacks in its budget.
33. CPAC, the Cable Public Affairs Channel, is Canada’s only privately-owned, commercial free, not for profit, bilingual licensed television service. It was created in 1992 by a consortium of cable companies to preserve an independent editorial voice for Canada’s democratic process. The channel majorly broadcasts content on Parliament, politics and public affairs in Canada and around the world. Day to day operations and editorial decisions are the responsibility of the consortium’s Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC) staff. The channel’s Board of Directors is made up of cable industry representatives who guide the overall direction of the network. Day-to-day operations and editorial decisions are the responsibility of CPAC staff.

34. The cable broadcasters in Canada estimate that Parliamentary proceedings amount to about twenty-four (24) percent of their schedule. Viewers can follow in English or French, or what is called “*floor sound*” – the language of the member speaking.
35. Today, CPAC broadcasts the Chamber proceedings live and the televised committee proceedings on a delayed basis to its cable and satellite affiliates located across the country.
36. Cable Public Affairs Channel’s broadcasts of the Senate and House of Commons committee work, and of question period in the House of Commons can be accessed through TV or the channel’s website. They are also accessible through podcasts. On the Parliament of Canada website, there are also webcasts of proceedings in the Senate and the House of Commons Chambers and committees.
37. The national broadcaster, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, does not broadcast Parliament live except on special occasions such as the Speech from the Throne or the delivery of a new budget.

The French Model

38. The French Parliament has two channels; the *Public Sénat (broadcasts for the senate)* and *La Chaîne Parlementaire (broadcasts for the national assembly)*. Their mode of operation is unique. Twenty per cent (20) of *La Chaîne Parlementaire*’s broadcasting time is dedicated to direct or delayed broadcasting of the work being carried out in the committees while eighty per cent consists of televised programmes, documentaries, talk shows, that go into greater detail on specific topics being dealt with by parliament.
39. *The Public Sénat* is financed by the Senate while *La Chaîne Parlementaire* is financed by the Assembly. The Board of Directors is made up of Senators and of Parliamentarians consisting of one representative for every parliamentary group.
40. The two television channels provide both communication and information. Under communication, the channels distribute collated relevant coverage of the Plenary Proceedings and Committee Meetings to other independent media houses for broadcast, while under the information function, the channels seek to produce their own programs ranging from a variety of pre-identified thematic segments.

The Swedish Model: Sveriges Television AB (SVT)

42. Sveriges Television (SVT), is the Swedish National Public Television Broadcaster, funded by a public service tax on personal income set by the Riksdag (national Parliament). Prior to 2019, SVT was funded by a television license fee payable by all owners of television sets. The Swedish public broadcasting system is largely modeled after the system used in the United Kingdom and has a lot in common with the British Broadcasting Corporation.
43. SVT is a public limited company that is quasi-autonomous. Together with two other public radio broadcasters, it is owned by an independent foundation.

44. The foundation's board consists of 13 politicians, who are appointed by the government but whose representation is drawn from among the political parties in the Riksdag.

The foundation is responsible for the recruitment of SVT's board membership. SVT's regulatory framework is governed by Swedish law.

45. The Swedish Parliament has no agreement with any media house for exclusive coverage, but it provides media access through a clear signal to any media outlet in Sweden whether commercial, a public broadcaster or a newspaper with webcasting capacity.

The Indian Parliament Model

The Rajya Sabha TV

46. The Rajya Sabha TV (RSTV) is a cable television network channel owned and operated by Rajya Sabha (the Upper House) and covers its proceedings. Apart from telecasting live coverage of the Rajya Sabha proceedings, Rajya Sabha TV (RSTV) also brings incisive analysis of parliamentary affairs. It also provides a platform for knowledge-based programmes by focusing on current and international affairs, and offers special attention to legislative business undertaken by the Indian Parliament.

47. In its broadcasts, RSTV touches upon all the aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life of the people. Live webcasts of the channel are also accessible on Rajya Sabha TV's YouTube channel:

Lok Sabha TV

48. This is a sister company to the Rajya Sabha TV which offers coverage of central government proceedings and other public affairs programming. The channel broadcasts live and recorded coverage of Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament). It also produces and showcases programmes revolving around different facets of democracy. It broadcasts in both Hindi and English.

49. While it majorly gives special attention to programmes related to parliamentary functioning, it extends its horizon to bring out programmes on science, culture, environment and allied aspects. It however gives special focus programs related to Parliamentary functioning. Launched in 2006, it is the first parliamentary channel of India, and is owned and operated by the House Secretariat.

Sansad TV-Integrated Indian Parliamentary channel

50. The Indian Parliament is currently considering launching an integrated channel that will broadcast in both English and Hindi and which will cover curated programmes in thirty-five (35) thematic categories, and about an hour of "democracy" news bulletin during the Prime Minister's time.

51. This follows recommendations from a technical committee formed after an agreement between the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
52. Among the thirty-five (35) categories suggested by the expert panel are: Local governance laws in the making, ground reports from constituencies, interviews with MPs, parliamentary sessions and features on the Indian constitution. Though the experts have proposed that the two channels be retained, they have proposed the optimization of manpower. It is expected that the channel will exhibit a unified character of parliament.

The Israel Model: Knesset TV

53. Knesset TV is a public Israeli terrestrial channel that broadcasts the sessions of the Knesset (Israel's unicameral Parliament) as well as other programmes concerning the Israeli Parliament. Prior to its establishment in 2004, the Knesset programming was produced by the Israeli Broadcasting Authority (the country's former national broadcaster). The channel, which only broadcasts in Hebrew, features programs on parliamentary affairs and political current events with an emphasis on news from the political arena¹.
54. It broadcasts all Knesset plenary sittings live, as well as meetings of Knesset committees and parliamentary group meetings. It is open via digital terrestrial broadcast and open satellite. The Knesset channel is funded completely by the Knesset, but it is produced and run independently by one of the larger news broadcasters that won a public tender called by one of the regulatory authorities. Since it is not popular and does not have high ratings as other broadcasters, the Knesset has allowed other broadcasters to rebroadcast its content, which in turn has eventually earned it more viewers.

The Korean Model

55. The proceedings of the National Assembly of South Korea were previously covered by Korea television but from 2004, the parliamentary proceedings are being covered by its own television station, which is the National Assembly Television (NATV).
56. The National Assembly Television of South Korea is a cable television which is also known as the legislative television funded by the exchequer with three divisions, which are the planning, broadcasting and the broadcasting technology. The National Assembly Television has one hundred and seventy (170) employees, hundred (100) on contractual basis and seventy (70) as regular employees.
57. The National Assembly Television broadcasts all the parliamentary proceedings of the National Assembly without editorial input or commentary.

The National Assembly Act gives the legal mandate of broadcasting the proceedings and other main programmes such as live-broadcasting of Committee's budget sessions. All the 16 standing Committees are recorded live but, for public broadcast only one can be aired at a time.

58. The National Assembly Television (NATV) runs for 24 hours with 80 percent of content drawn from House proceedings and 20 percent from external productions. However, House proceedings take precedence.

3.1.4 Proposed programmes and their development

59. This content will be relayed in English, Kiswahili languages and sign language interpretation to ensure that all members of the public are carried along in the process of demystifying Parliament and its workings.

60. The immediate implementation entails the collaboration between the PSC and KBC where KBC will provide technical support, equipment and production staff. The long-term implementation of the broadcasting process will mean that Parliament fully provides personnel and equipment to produce and broadcast Parliamentary content.

Proposed Content for Parliamentary Television Channels

Table 1: Thematic Parliamentary Programmes content to include:

A – Z OF PARLIAMENT

No.	PROPOSED PROGRAMME	FORMAT/G ENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	The Role of Parliament (The National Assembly & The Senate): The Role of an MP	Documentary/ Magazine	Details about the work of a Member of Parliament (Member of the National Assembly, Senator, Women Representative). Acts as a digital biography of all members including their works.	Immediate

			- Details the role played by a Member of Parliament in legislation, oversight and representation.	
2.	House Procedures (Elaboration on the Order Paper, Standing Orders, Speaker's Rules)	Documentary/ Magazine	Provides insights into the requirements and roles played by different groups make the composition and running of parliamentary business.	Immediate
3.	Mr. Speaker Sir (The role of the Speaker, Speaker's rulings, Communications from the Chair, Chairpersons' panels)	Documentary/ Magazine/ Interview	Segment dedicated to the Speaker where he/she can elaborate on rulings and explain situations. Will work closely with Speaker's office, Speaker's panel and the clerks. - Will vary from magazines and interviews based on issue.	Immediate
4.	Understanding Parliament (The Mace, Sergeant at-Arms, the	Magazine/ Documentary	-The programme that demystifies Parliament as well as offers important	Immediate

	Hour Kamukunjis).	Glass),	civic education to the public, especially students. - Critically look at the roles of Parliament support staff especially legal, research, hansard, clerks, departments as well as Sergeant-at-Arms' roles in parliamentary work.	
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II. LEGISLATION

No.	PROGRAMME TITLE	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELIN ES
1.	House Proceedings (Bills, Motions, Committee of the whole House)	Actualities (Live Coverage)	Live transmissions from the Chambers.	Ongoing
2.	The Executive	Documentaries/ Interviews/Reports	Understanding the relationship between the Legislature and Executive with main focus on the Presidency, including State of the Nation Address	Long-term

			and assenting Bills into law.	
3.	Leo Katika Bunge/ Day's Highlights	Report/Documentary/ Interviews	Provides highlights on key House proceedings. - Provides highlights on the day's activities from the Chambers as well as the committee meetings.	Immediate
4.	Bill Tracker	Documentary	Follows the process a Bill undergoes until becoming a law, including the implementation of the law.	Long-term
5.	Guest of the Week	Interview/Magazine	Highlights motions/petitions brought before the House. It is an opportunity for the sponsors of the motions to outline in detail the contents of the motion/petition/Bills whether private or party sponsored.	Immediate

III. OVERSIGHT

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Committee Proceedings	Actuality/Recorded	<p>identify four rooms for live transmission of committee sittings of four committees.</p> <p>her committees to be recorded and transmitted later.</p> <p>is will require that each of the four committees appear on live coverage in a day's proceedings.</p> <p>ows the Summons to the CSs, conducts inquiries, checks on development projects, vetting etc.</p>	Immediate
2.	Field Visits (Inquiries, Investigative, Civic education)	Magazine/Report	access the various implementations of Parliament projects.	Immediate
3.	Weekly Round Table Debate (Members from different parties)	Actuality/Interview	<p>urrent affairs discussion programme with representation from</p>	Immediate

	discussing matters in the House)		political parties to run once every morning from Parliament buildings. if well planned, they can be transmitted live or otherwise recorded.	
4.	A Panel of experts giving expert views on a topical matter	Interview	Wyers, former MPs, Economists, Education Experts, former Parliamentary staff, e.t.c. sharing their expert point of view on the hottest issue on the legislative calendar.	Immediate

IV. REPRESENTATION/COUNTIES

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Constituencies (Features and reviews)	Magazine/Documentary/ Reports	Establishes collaboration with KBC/Department of Information for daily/ weekly reports from each constituency in a systematic schedule.	Long-term

2.	Know your MP	Magazine/Interview	focuses on Individual Members and their work.	Immediate
3.	Roles of National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) & National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF)	Documentary/Magazine	requires moving around all the constituencies to follow up on development projects. Will explore possibility of partnership with CDF boards and NGAAF Board.	Long-term
4.	Understanding your Constitution	Magazine	breaks down the constitution from A to Z.	Long-term

V. THE BUDGET

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Understanding the budget making process	Magazine/Report	After the budget reading, the CS, Committee Chairs can be engaged in a discussion on the presented budget to break it down for the understanding of the public.	Immediate

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Town hall meetings	Actuality/Interview/Magazine	Organizes meetings between the public and the parliamentary representatives to discuss issues affecting the communities.	Immediate
2.	Word on the Street	Montage/Magazine	Gets the public's opinion /voice on topical debates taking place in parliament	Immediate
3.	Special Interest Groups (Women MPs, Persons with Disability (PWDs))	Interview/Magazine	Amplifies the voices of the special interest groups on topical issues and debates including those issues that are specific to the groups. Nominated MPs on specific roles they play.	Immediate

4.	Petitions	Documentary/Magazine/ Interview	allows the teams during the field visits and compiles reports under a designed format for all the visits. Petitions can be received through forums like <i>Parliament Mashinani</i> and Parliament Round Table Events.	Immediate
5.	Parliament Outreach	Documentary	compiles and packages reports from the outreach activities of Parliament including visiting ASK Shows, school visits and CSRs. Showcases Bunge guided tours (Open Day). Showcases virtual tour of Parliament (Documentary Committees' Day).	Immediate
6.	Legislative Summit	Documentary	compiles and packages reports from the summit for dissemination.	Immediate
7.	The Youth Parliament	Documentary	creates a segment where the Youth Parliament debates issues of national importance.	Immediate

8.	International Days (The Day of the African Child, International Day of Democracy, the CPA Day, International Youth Day, the Annual Prayer Breakfast and International Women's Day)	Documentary/Magazine	eates window for highlights and coverage of important national and international days.	Immediate
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VII. PARTNERSHIPS

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Parliamentary Diplomacy	Documentary/Interviews/Reports	looks at international agreements between parliaments; the activities of parliamentary foreign affairs committees; plenary sessions dealing with foreign policy questions; parliamentary participation in election-monitoring processes and Inter-Parliamentary Union meetings.	Long-term

2.	Foreign Media Partnerships	Actuality	<p>focuses on leveraging the ongoing programming on Parliamentary issues in other local and international media stations.</p> <p>covers press conferences under the ambit of media relations as a media strategy to be able to get objective news across to the target public and in the process limit inaccurate reportage.</p>	
3.	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	Documentary/ Interviews	<p>Provides coverage of conferences and functions hosted by the Kenyan Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). The program will aim to promote knowledge and understanding about parliamentary democracy and respect for the rule of law and individual rights and freedoms, irrespective of gender, race, religion or culture spread over 170 branches at national, state, provincial and territory levels in 53 of 54 Commonwealth countries.</p>	Long term
4.	EALA, IPU, PAP	Documentary/ Interviews	<p>converging of EALA sessions IPU Sitzings that involve the participation of the Parliament of Kenya. Looks at the roles they play in promoting democracy.</p>	
5.	Documentaries from global institutions and	Features	<p>involves transmission of programmes that contribute to capacity building, parliamentary reform, parliamentary administration and</p>	Long term

	democracies, e.g. NDI, SUNI		parliamentary practice through workshops, seminars and conference sessions in various parts of our regions and in the world in general.	
6.	Parliamentary Broadcasting Programmes from other Jurisdictions – C-SPAN, House of Commons, BBC Parliament, Lok Sabha	Actuality	Identifying one jurisdiction to which we can directly link to run from midnight when it is assumed most people have retired for the day.	Long-term
7.	Speaker's Round Table meeting with KEPSA and other bodies.	Interviews/Features	Provides a continuous critical analysis and review of Parliament's role in in the creation and establishment of laws and regulations that directly affect members of such professional bodies first as an orchestrator of the national ecosystem, as a controller of significant natural and monetary resources and finally as the indicator of preferred direction to the private sector.	Immediate
8.	CA, Media Council, KPJA, Editor's Guild among other		Media is no doubt a powerful medium and combines the three (3) attributes of the good, the bad and the ugly, depending on how you relate with them. It is therefore imperative that appreciates this	Immediate

	professional bodies.		<p>characteristic of the media. Parliament, the Members and the media are all seeking to achieve one objective, i.e. development.</p> <p>is therefore means that parliament endeavor to build a cordial relationship with the media through such bodies. Programmes that target such organizations will help Parliament in achieving its objective of increased visibility.</p>	
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VIII. ENTERTAINMENT

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Best Moment/Hilarious Moment in the House	Montage/Report/ Magazine	<p>is is recorded material that will need editing, voicing and packaging for the intended viewers.</p> <p>e programme will compile funny/interesting clips from the House proceedings and committees for comic relief.</p>	Immediate
2.	Sports and Core Curriculum Activities including Bunge FC and others	Magazine/Rerun of actuality	verage of all sporting activities that involve members – live or to be relayed.	Immediate

			packaged programmes may include background information on the members involved.	
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IX. HISTORY

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Perspective (History of the Kenyan Parliament, Leadership and the Parliaments of the World)	Documentary	e programme will carry the rich history of Parliament.	Long-term
2.	Profiles of Former MPs	Documentary/ Interview	isive documentaries on legendary MPs highlighting their contribution to the nation through their work. Will also rely on archival material and current interviews.	Long-term
3.	Did You Know?	Documentary/ Magazine	ghlights important aspects of history and persons that contributed to history through their parliamentary work.	Long-term

X. SPONSORED CONTENT

No.	PROGRAMME	FORMAT/GENRE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Government Agencies advertisement		Provides coverage of collaboration between Parliament and agencies that advertise with Parliament. My Gov/CPST sponsored initiatives.	Future long- term

In addition to the above programmes, the following will also be required:

No.	PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	TIMELINES
1.	Logos (PBU)	A symbol or small design that identifies a product.	Immediate
2.	Bumpers		Immediate
3.	Station Promo	A piece of publicity or advertising in form of a short video.	Immediate
4.	Captions/Graphics	Few lines of text used to explain published photographs or videos. Visual images or graphic art in letter/numbers form.	Immediate

Online Programming

61. Social media and television broadcasting are interconnected and inter-related. Parliament can harness the power of social media in communicating its legislative agenda and in involving the public in its affairs and that of its Committees. In the recent past, social media technologies and websites have allowed television shows to be accessed online both live and on demand on a range of mobile devices. Additionally, online users can use social media websites to share digital video clips or excerpts from TV shows with fellow fans or even share an entire show online. Many social media websites enable users to post online comments on the programmes in a variety of ways. Viewers can actively participate while watching a TV programme by posting comments online, and have their interactions viewed and responded to in real time by other viewers. Mobile devices such as smart phones, tablets and laptop computers allow viewers to watch downloaded digital files of TV shows or “live streams” of TV shows on a range of devices. Some television producers and broadcasters are encouraging active social media participation from viewers by posting “hashtags” on the TV screen during shows. These hashtags enable viewers to post online comments about the show, which may either be read by other social media users, or even, in some cases, displayed on the screen.
62. Online media technology involves embracing convergence in audio, video and social media platforms. Digital media production can extend the reach of Parliament’s media products, bringing with it additional online media consumer numbers and potential news sources and advertisers.
63. Digital media tools and sites allow more channels for information flow, provide interactive communication and more control for individual users. These interactive capabilities can be used by PBU channels to do quick media audience surveys through infographics that are provided by Facebook Live and YouTube. The element of feedback is also key for the institution of Parliament to be able to know the impact of Parliamentary content to the public. Webcasting and podcasting can also be used to give more information to online users.

Digital Media Gaps in PBU

64. Regular research and surveys need to be carried out to find out what the public wants from the information they get from the broadcast, hence ensuring that the public is aware that Parliament exists in the online space. Promotional content – text, pictures, videos and still graphics should be published on all Parliamentary social media platforms besides the website. Twitter and Facebook are popular platforms that can drive parliamentary content. The live streaming of content that has no copyright limitations on YouTube, Daily motion, Facebook Live, WhatsApp and Twitter, and other mobile applications such as Periscope through streaming Encoders such as the TVU server that can stream on multiple platforms, can also be enhanced.

65. Repackaging and publishing content and programmes for various platforms such as YouTube should be done. This will ensure that events that cannot be highlighted such the main Parliamentary proceedings, can be uploaded separately in full. Value additions to products such as Parliament proceedings through the creation of interesting snippets when sittings are ongoing can also generate interest as opposed to streaming as a block. Establishing a Parliament of Kenya application that can be obtained through Google Play store will help to find multiple PBU TV and Radio Stations with a user interface that can be accessed at any time on the mobile phone.
66. Even though the current PBU radio studios are IP-based, there will be need for visual integration, capable of streaming live video from the studio to any CDN (Content Distribution Network), social media and other platforms.

3.1.5 Marketing and advertising for the parliamentary Channels

67. Advertising is an integral component in all broadcasting channels except for those that are financed wholly by governments, licensing- BBC1 or subscriptions – cables. It is proposed that the channel(s) will air advertisers' content with certain conditions, that:
- i) The channel(s) will not be sustained or run on commercial criteria;
 - ii) Recognizing that Parliament's core business is not broadcasting. The channel(s) will not offer undue competition *consumerism*, but for promoting literacy in governance, parliamentary practice and government business;
 - iii) Advertisement content will not be more than 30% of the total daily broadcast programme;
 - iv) Programme/features sponsorship by renowned institutions will take precedence over commercial products' spot adverts;
 - v) Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies will be given ample airtime at reasonable costs to air informative content;
 - vi) A duly registered agent may be commissioned to source and place advertisements on the channels at rates between 18% to 21% of the total advertisement cost, VAT not inclusive;
 - vii) Direct advertisers will be permitted as long as advert placement does not contravene the terms and conditions of the agent(s) contract;
 - viii) Live Plenary and Committee proceedings will not carry product/service adverts or endorsements;
 - ix) Parliament's partners, service providers, and county assemblies will be given preference.

Developing Advertising Business

Commissioning – Switch-on (No Adverts)

68. During this period test runs, pre-launch programme productions, logos, internal adverts including channel branded items, Survey and solicitation of viewers' feedback on the quality and reach of signal around the country, will be conducted for a period of two months or more.

Official Launch

69. It is proposed that the Channel will host an official launch to invite service providers, partners (NG-CDF, NGAFF), Ministries, Departments and Agencies, independent bodies, county assemblies, NGOs and key corporates. During the event the management of the Channel will engage the invited guests on the advertising opportunities in the channels.

Advertising operations

70. The management of the Channel will decide on whether to appoint advertisement agencies, handle advertisers directly or use a combination of both approaches. It is expected that the Channel will carry the following categories of advertisement:-

- a. Advocacy, Charitable and Political
- b. Antiseptics and Household Care Products:
 - i. Antiseptics
 - ii. Germicides
 - iii. Disinfectants
 - iv. Detergents and soaps
- c. Betting Tipsters and Gaming
- d. Beverages:
 - i. Alcoholic drinks
 - ii. Non-alcoholic beverages
- e. Breast milk substitutes and baby teats
- f. Cigarettes, related products and smoking deterrents
- g. Competitions
- h. Contraceptives
- i. Cosmetics:
 - a. Anti-ageing (Anti-wrinkle) products
 - b. Anti-perspirants and deodorants
 - c. Cosmetics cellulite products
 - d. Skin-lightening products

- e. Hair and scalp products
- f. Toothpastes and similar products
- j. Educational courses
- k. Financial
- l. Foodstuffs and food additives
- m. Imported products
- n. Medicinal and related products
- o. Motor vehicles and automation
- p. Real estate and furniture advertising
- q. Tours and travel

IV: Vetting and Standardization

A select programming management team will vet for admissibility, advertisement content that touch on: -

- a. Political advertising
- b. Advertising on faith, religion and equivalent systems of belief
- c. Advertising on infant formula or baby milk
- d. Advertising on alcohol
- e. Advertising on betting, gaming, gambling, casinos and lotteries
- f. Advertising on cosmetic surgery, herbal curatives and 'prosperity' offers

3.1.6 Infrastructure and budget

Immediate-measure Phase

71. This entails revamping the current contractual obligation and having KBC cover Committee meetings. It is expected that Parliament will subscribe to the CAK's licensing requirement which is set at the cost of Ksh. 185,000. In the subsequent years, Parliament will be required to renew the operating license at a cost of Ksh. 100,000 per annum.
72. The institution will purchase its fibre cables (hardware) at a cost of Ksh. 2,000,000 while charges for the fibre links is Ksh. 100,000 per annum.
73. The cost of implementing the immediate measure phase will be Ksh. 249,810,000 in the first year and Ksh. 247,440,000 in the second year as well as the third year.
74. It is important to note that an additional cost of Ksh. 25 million will be incurred on a monthly basis to cater for the additional services to complement the services being offered in the existing contractual obligation.

Long-term phase

75. This phase entails the purchase of equipment that will be solely owned by Parliament and managed by PSC staff. A one-off cost amounting to **Ksh. 382,330,000** will be incurred to purchase the equipment and pay for the necessary licenses. The recurrent expenses include the costs of day-to-day operations that is estimated at **Ksh. 211,480,000.00**.

Under this phase, the total cost of implementing the project will be **Ksh. 600 million**.

It is important to note that prices change depending market costs at the point and time of purchase.

Staff Establishment for Broadcasting Unit

76. The production and technical staff required to actualize the implementation of the Parliament television channels will be forty-three (43) officers. **Refer to Annexure III.**

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING UNIT

77. The Parliamentary Service Commission is required to ensure that the public is fully-informed on the performance of the National Assembly and the Senate when exercising their constitutional mandates. These mandates include: legislation, oversight, representation, budget making pursuant to the provisions of Articles 94 and 95 of the Constitution.

78. It is in light of the above that the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) procured the services of Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC).

79. Institutionalization of the Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit is anchored under the following legal instruments and documents:

- i) The Constitution of Kenya;
- ii) The Parliamentary Service Commission Act of 2019;
- iii) The Public Finance Management Act, 2012;
- iv) The Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Act, No. 29 of 2017;
- v) The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act of 2015; and
- vi) The Standing Orders of the respective Houses. (S.O).

80. The Parliamentary Service Commission is constitutionally mandated to perform the following responsibilities:

-

- i) providing services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of Parliament;

- ii) constituting offices in the Parliamentary service and appointing and supervising office holders; and
- iii) preparing annual estimates of expenditure of the parliamentary service and submitting them to National Assembly for approval and exercising budgetary control over the service.

81. The Parliamentary Service Bill was enacted by the National Assembly and assented to by the President, thereby becoming the Parliamentary Service Act, 2019 effective 18th October 2019. The Parliamentary Service Act of 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) is the parent law that governs the operations of the Commission. It is an Act of Parliament to make further provisions as regards the Parliamentary Service Commission and the Parliamentary service as re-established under the Constitution of Kenya 2010; to repeal and replace the Parliamentary Service Act, 2000 and for connected purpose.

82. *Section 11* of the Parliamentary Service Act, 2019 provides:

“[11. (1) In addition to the functions set out in *Article 127(6)* of the Constitution, the Commission shall:

- i) direct and supervise the administration of the service and facilities provided by, and exercise budgetary control over the Service;
- ii) determine and review the terms and conditions of service of persons holding or acting in the offices of the Service;
- iii) initiate programmes:
- iv) for training and capacity and building of members and staff of Parliament and other persons;
- v) that promote ideals of parliamentary democracy as set out in *Article 127(6) (d)* of the Constitution; and
- vi) that promote public awareness and participation in the activities of Parliament.”]

83. *Section 11* of the Parliamentary Service Act provides the Commission with the mandate of ensuring the public is fully informed on the performance of the National Assembly and the Senate when exercising their constitutional mandates, which mandates include: legislation, oversight, representation, budget making and vetting of nominees for State offices pursuant to the provisions of *Articles 94 and 95* of the Constitution.

84. Currently, there is an existing working relationship between KBC and Parliament. However, there is a proposal to form a Special Purpose Vehicle between Parliament and KBC, where the two entities will jointly own the channel that will broadcast content for Parliament and the mode of operation of the joint venture shall be determined by the Commission.

85. Under the regulations a board shall be established to manage the Special Purpose Vehicle, which board shall draw its membership from the media and broadcasting professionals who shall be answerable to the PSC.

86. The Board should leverage on technology in the long- term where proceedings of Parliament would be accessed in real time on whatever gadgets to allow members to follow the proceedings of the Houses.

87. The current existing contract between Parliament and KBC should be reviewed to ensure that it captures the additional services that PSC will require from KBC. KBC being a government owned and funded entity will be a plausible entity to jointly work with Parliament as opposed to seeking to enter into a venture with a private

entity. The total cost of the ameliorated budget should also be provided so as to gauge the sustainability of the joint venture.

88. From the foregoing, it is evident that the provisions of the Constitution, the Act and the Public Finance Management Act enable the Service to come up with its own parliamentary TV and radio broadcast channels by enacting the same through regulations under the Act.

89. As a long-term objective, a broadcasting company can be incorporated under the regulations that will be required to operationalize the fully-fledged parliamentary TV Channels.

90. A legislative scheme for the regulations shall be prepared which shall set out the specific operations of the channels, which may include:

- i) Procedure for incorporation of a company that will run the Channel through regulations as a legal entity;
- ii) Operations of the company;
- iii) Sources of funds of the company;
- iv) Staff of the company;
- v) Shareholding of the company; and
- vi) Licensing regime.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

5.1 The Communications Authority of Kenya

91. The Select Committee on Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library met with the Communications Authority of Kenya led by the Acting Director General, Ms. Mercy Wanjau who apprised the Committee on Broadcasting Operations and Licensing Regulations in Kenya. The Acting Director General informed the Committee that the Broadcasting Regulatory framework in Kenya is driven by the Kenya Information and Communication Act, (KICA) 1998 (as amended), the Broadcasting Regulations, 2009, the License Terms and Conditions, the Programming Code and the Complaints Handling Procedure.

92. The Committee noted that the Kenya Information and Communication Act (KICA) 1998, provides for the mandate of the Communications Authority to promote and facilitate the development of broadcasting services through licensing of broadcast service providers; managing compliance to the broadcasting licensing and regulatory frameworks; developing and enforcing broadcasting technical and content standards, as well as resolution of complaints.

93. The Committee further learnt that the broadcasting market is structured as follows:

- i) Public TV and Radio Broadcasting Services;
- ii) Commercial Free-to-air TV and Radio;
- iii) Community Free-to-air TV and Radio;
- iv) Subscription Broadcasting Services;
- v) Subscription Management Services; and
- vi) Broadcasting Signal Distribution – self and common carrier.

94. The Communications Authority of Kenya team also informed the Committee that on December 27th 2013, all television broadcasting in Kenya shifted from analogue broadcasting to digital transmission. This in turn increased the broadcasting frequency bandwidth, thus allowing multiple TV channels to broadcast in one frequency channel.

95. With regard to the licensing regime, the Committee was informed that the overall process takes about 135 days. The process includes: -

- i) Submission of completed prescribed application forms, supporting documents and the business plan, as well as the payment of the application fee;
- ii) Preliminary checks;
- iii) Evaluation by the Communications Licensing Committee;
- iv) Consideration of the application by the Communications Authority of Kenya Board; and
- v) The issuance of a license subject to compliance with license offer conditions.

96. The Committee was further informed that in July 2008, the CAK had assigned 22 FM radio frequencies to the National Assembly for countrywide signal coverage. However, the Committee was informed that after 10 years of non-utilization of the frequencies, the Authority revoked the frequencies. It was further resolved that the National Assembly would continue using the KBC FM radio network to broadcast live coverage of Parliamentary proceedings.

97. With regard to the on-air statistics, the Committee was informed that the current broadcasting landscape comprises 186 FM radio broadcast stations; 95 free to air television stations, 2 (two) Common Carrier Broad Signal Distributors (Signet, which is owned by KBC and PANG, which is private owned), 3 (three) self-provision broadcast signal distributors, and Bamba and GO-TV covering 89.2% of the population viewership.

98. The CAK informed the Committee that currently, the only designated public broadcaster as per the KICA Act. Sec 46(e) is KBC. They noted that Parliamentary Broadcasting Channel(s) are neither Commercial nor Community and that they are inclined to the public broadcaster.

99. On regulatory fee, the Committee was informed that a 10-year public television broadcaster's license attracts a fee of Ksh. 182,500.

5.1.1 Recommendations by the Communications Authority of Kenya

100. The Communications Authority of Kenya gave the Committee the following recommendations, THAT:

- 1) The public broadcaster (KBC) is the best-placed vehicle to apply for Parliamentary TV channel(s) licences as well as manage operations of Parliamentary TV channels. Alternatively, Parliament may consider establishing a private limited company, with board of directors as MPs or Senators as in the case of France.
- 2) Parliament in consultation with KBC, may have a dedicated PBU within KBC for managing the operations of the Parliamentary TV channel(s).
- 3) KBC can provide Parliament with detailed broadcasting operational costs as they have the necessary experience in running BS services.
- 4) Parliament needs to set aside sufficient budget to fund operations of the proposed KBC, including staffing costs, maintenance, operations, regulatory costs and DTT hosting fees.
- 5) Parliament to consider having their channels on multiple DTT platforms for a wider reach.
- 6) The audio/audio-visual feed from Parliamentary proceeds should be freely available for any interested media house to pick.

5.2 The National Government-Constituencies Development Fund

101. The Committee met with the National Government-Constituencies Development Fund Board led by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Mr. Yusuf Mbuno. The Committee had invited the CEO in a bid to seek ways in which the board can partner with Parliament (when the Parliamentary Channel is launched) to publicize the projects undertaken by the NG-CDF Committees in constituencies and also to help demystify the role of Members of Parliament in the operationalization of the Fund.

102. The CEO informed the Committee that the Board draws its mandate from the NG-CDF Act 2015, (amended in 2016), and that among the functions of the Board is to ‘encourage best practices in the implementation of projects’.

103. In his presentation the CEO outlined the following Board strategies:

Strategic plan

Objective number 5 of the Boards strategic plan is all about promoting effective communication and appropriate partnerships. Strategies under this objective are: enhancing media relations, engaging constructively with both internal and external stakeholders, and enhancing inter-governmental relations.

Communication strategy

104. Boosting public awareness on the NG-CDF;

- i. Profiling the NG-CDF Board in key media and develop strong media links; and
- i. Positioning the NG-CDF Board as a reliable source of information on constituency and national development matters and an authority in matters of national development.
- i. Enhancing a positive NG-CDF image by routinely updating the public on the activities of NG-CDF against set objectives;

Stakeholder engagement strategy

105. To identify the different stakeholders involved towards supporting the overall objectives of the NG-CDF Board.

106. To define stakeholder influences and interests that are crucial for developing communication tactics and defining channels that can be used to enhance the Board's communication.

107. To determine the communication gaps that are evident in the frequent stakeholder interactions.

Corporate Brand Manual

108. The Corporate Brand -

- i) Communicates both to the internal and external stakeholders.
- ii) Brings about consistency, sets standards and rules and most importantly, it is easily recognizable to the stakeholders.
- iii) Represents the reputation the organization has achieved.
- iv) Communicates characteristics, values and attributes that clarify what the particular brand is or is not.

109. The Committee was further informed that the following challenges related to lack of information on the management of the Fund had been identified:

- i) Corruption affecting proper management and utilization of the fund;
- ii) Inadequate stakeholder engagement and public participation;
- iii) Interference in the management and implementation of the fund;
- iv) Litigation that challenges the existence of NG-CDF; and
- v) Inadequate knowledge and awareness of the Board and its mandate.

110. With regard to the implementation of the Board strategy, the Committee learnt that the Board has engaged citizens through various exhibitions, sensitization campaigns and public awareness campaigns. The Board also informed the Committee that it has also showcased special documentaries with testimonials on NG-CDF projects (documentary series on KTN) and issued branding guidelines to ensure uniformity.

5.3 The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC)

111. The Committee met with the top management of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) led by the Chairperson of the Board, Hon. David Were and the Managing Director of KBC, Dr. Naim Bilal. The Committee had sought to explore areas of collaboration toward the realization of an independent parliamentary

105. Boosting public awareness on the NG-CDF;

- i. Profiling the NG-CDF Board in key media and develop strong media links; and
- ii. Positioning the NG-CDF Board as a reliable source of information on constituency and national development matters and an authority in matters of national development.
- iii. Enhancing a positive NG-CDF image by routinely updating the public on the activities of NG-CDF against set objectives;

Stakeholder engagement strategy

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- iv) Litigation that challenges the existence of NG-CDF; and
- v) Inadequate knowledge and awareness of the Board and its mandate.

111. With regard to the implementation of the Board strategy, the Committee learnt that the Board has engaged citizens through various exhibitions, sensitization campaigns and public awareness campaigns. The Board also informed the Committee that it has also showcased special documentaries with testimonials on NG-CDF projects (documentary series on KTN) and issued branding guidelines to ensure uniformity.

5.3 The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC)

112. The Committee met with the top management of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) led by the Chairperson of the Board, Hon. David Were and the Managing Director of KBC, Dr. Naim

independent parliamentary TV channel and Radio station, possibilities of enhancing the current contract with PSC to include coverage of committees, plus the legal and regulatory framework for public broadcasting.

113. The Managing Director informed the Committee that Kenya Broadcasting Corporation is a State Corporation established by an Act of Parliament CAP 221 of the Laws of Kenya to provide independent and impartial Public Broadcasting Services of information, education and entertainment in English and Kiswahili and in such other languages that the Corporation may decide. The Corporation's broadcast portfolio comprises of three Television channels, 21 radio services and one digital signal carrier serving over 40 channels. In addition, all our brands have a good online footprint.

114. While noting that the public broadcasting is anchored in the Constitution 2010 which assigns public broadcasting as a function of National government. He further outlined the following regulations that guide broadcasting in the country:

- i) The Constitution of Kenya 2010: Fourth Schedule, 18(K) public service broadcasting is a function of the National government;
- ii) KBC Act Cap 221s;
- iii) Constitution: Chapter 4, Article 35 (1), Citizen access to information by the state;
- iv) Article 118 (1) of the Constitution and County Government act No. 17(2012), Section 87(a) Public access and participation;
- v) KICA Act 1998 (Amended): Categorizes Public, Private and community broadcasting; and
- vi) KICA: Regulations 2009, licensing (Section 46C), programme codes Section 46H (d), ownership.

Technical competencies

115. The Committee was further informed that KBC is currently carrying its content on two satellite streams on *Intelsat 22*. Each stream is multiplexed with up to 20 channels modulated on MPEG 4 to give an ASI stream of 35 megabits per second (**Mbps**). One TV transmitter accommodates a stream of maximum 40 Mbps.

116. The Committee further learnt that Signet, which is owned by KBC, is currently carrying 48 channels across the two networks. Signet carries all the major media houses in Kenya and expansion work is in progress where signet is projected to carry 140 channels by the end of the year 2020. KBC has two streams transmitting in Nairobi and environs that are linked via a microwave and are of minimum coverage. The two streams transmitting in Nairobi are linked via microwave and satellite.

Proposal for future partnerships

117. KBC reiterated the fact that establishing and running a TV station is a very expensive venture highlighting the need for studios, technical equipment, human resource, licenses, and recurrent budgets

that include satellite charges, electricity, content development and fiber links for connectivity. The management made a proposal to enhance or expand the existing partnership to include hosting of the two channels; Signet and Bunge TV on Signet and to begin the test runs which will include coverage of four committees per day in the initial phase. KBC would then manage the channels as directed by Parliamentary Service Commission

CHAPTER 6

6. O OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Committee Observations

118. Arising from the foregoing findings, the Committee made the following observations, THAT:

1. In line with the provisions of the Constitution, the Parliamentary Service Act, 2019 and the PSC Strategic Plan there is a need for Parliament to establish its own TV broadcasting channels and radio with a countrywide reach to air uninterrupted proceedings of the plenary and committee meetings among other productions;
2. Two Signet channels (*Bunge TV* and *Senate TV channels*) are available for use by Parliament. The two channels currently have a limited reach and only broadcast proceedings in Nairobi and its environs but have a capacity to offer coverage countrywide;
3. The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation which has an existing contract with Parliament on broadcast of plenary proceedings, is willing to partner with Parliament in establishing the broadcasting channels;
4. The proposed channels are expected to take the form of Public TV and Radio broadcasting Services as categorized by the Communications Authority of Kenya;
5. Provisions of the Constitution, the Parliamentary Service Act, 2019, and the Public Finance Management Act among others, will enable parliament to establish its own TV and radio;
6. That existing contract between PSC and KBC on the live coverage of proceedings of Parliament only covers plenary proceedings, with limited time allocated (12hrs per week) for live coverage of both Houses. The contract does not cover the broadcast of proceedings of committee meetings;
7. The Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit (PBU) requires modern equipment to roll out operational Parliamentary TV channels;
8. Currently, the Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit has only one staff while the rest of the staff are employees of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation- the contracted broadcasting service provider;
9. In Kenya, there are only two licensed Broadcast Signal Distributors who are common carriers; Signet owned by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and Pan-African Network Group (PANG)

which is privately owned. In terms of coverage, Signet has a nationwide reach while PANG covers clusters of urban areas;

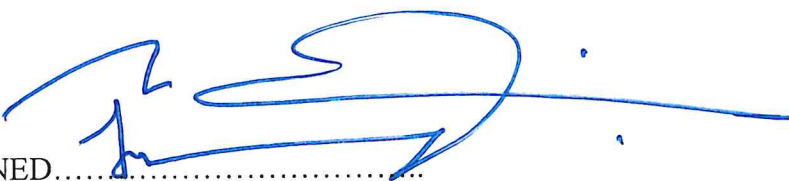
10. There is existing material archived by the Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit (PBU) which can be re-broadcasted into various programmes;
11. Creativity and partnerships with other jurisdictions will enhance the production of programmes to diversify the content for the Channels;
12. There is need to come up with a legal framework under the Parliamentary Service Act 2019, to provide for the establishment of the proposed special purpose vehicle, which will enable Parliament form fully-fledged independent Parliamentary channels;
13. National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) Board) is ready to partner with Parliament in utilizing the broadcasting channels to communicate information regarding its mandate and programs.

6.2 Committee Recommendations

119. The Committee hereby recommends that within six months upon the adoption of this

Report the Parliamentary Service Commission SHOULD:-

1. Collaborate with the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation to establish a short-term broadcasting outfit where the Corporation will provide technical support, equipment and production staff while the Commission will provide some equipment and skeleton staff.
2. Review the existing contract with Kenya Broadcasting Corporation to take into account the additional proposed broadcast services.
3. Develop the legal framework upon which a Special Purpose Vehicle will be established to run the independent Parliamentary TV channels in the long-term.
4. Commence the process of acquiring technical broadcasting equipment and employment of the required technical staff to implement the long-term goal of establishing fully-fledged Parliamentary television channels and radio.

SIGNED.....

HON. JUSTUS KIZITO MUNGALI, MP



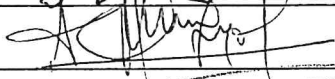


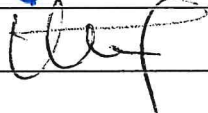


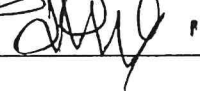
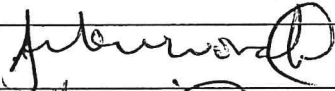

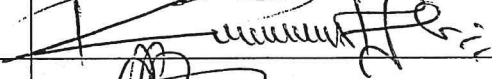

CHAIRPERSON: SELECT COMMITTEE ON PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING AND LIBRARY


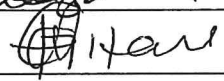
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KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE ON PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING AND LIBRARY

ADOPTION LIST

	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Justus Kizito Mugali, MP, Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi , MP- Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Daniel Nanok Epuyo, MP	
4.	Hon. James Gakuya, Mwangi, MP	
5.	Hon. Dr. Lilian Gogo Achieng, MP	
6.	Hon. Dr. Pamela Ochieng, Awuor, MP	
7.	Hon. Dr. Irene Kasalu, Muthoni, MP	
8.	Hon. Anab Gure, Mohamed, MP	
9.	Hon. Eric Njiru Muchangi, MP	
10.	Hon. Gertrude Mwanyanje, Mbeyu MP	
11.	Hon. Hiribae Said Buya, MP	
12.	Hon. Jackson.Lekumontare, LentoiJoni, MP	
13.	Hon. Joseph Kipkosgei, Tonui,MP	
14.	Hon. Jonah Mburu Mwangi MP	
15.	Hon. Paul Nzengu, Musyimi, MP	
16.	Hon. Richard Kiti, Ken Chonga, MP	
17.	Hon. Charles Kamuren, MP	
18.	Hon. Benjamin Washiali, MP	
19.	Hon. Ahmed Kolosh, MP	
20.	Hon. Mugambi Rindikiri, MP	

21.	Hon. Aisha Jumwa Katana, MP	
22.	Hon. Faith Gitau Wairimu, MP	
23.	Hon. Nimrod Mbai, MP	



For: CNA.

PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING UNIT					
		QTY	UNIT (KSH)	TOTAL(KSH)	ANNUAL
	IMMEDIATE MEASURES				
1	BUDGET FOR PLAY BACK				
1.1	Play back centre (3 Recorders, HyperDeck Studio)	1.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	36,000,000.00
1.2	Broadcast Personnel	15	100,000.00	1,500,000.00	18,000,000.00
	Re-broadcasting. Shifts of 24 hrs(2 channels.)				
	Charges for 'SIGNET' in other sites.All sites are downlinked using both SAT 1& SAT 2 on the C-band				
1.3	SIGNET Signal distribution-capacity 1.5 Mbps, This will provide video link between parliament and Signet	2	1,870,000.00	3,740,000.00	44,880,000.00
1.5	Fiber Links for Both House (Encoder/Decoder)	2	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
	Fiber Links for Both Houses (service provider bandwidth).				
1.6	Encoder/decoder hardware for linking signal to Signet	2.00	100,000.00	200,000	2,400,000
	CA to provide two broadcast licences for the two TV channels	2	185,000.00	370,000.00	370,000.00
1.7	CA Licensing				
	Communications Authority annual subscription fee	2	100,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
1.8	CA Annual Operating Licensing fee				
			SUB-TOTAL	11,010,000.00	103,850,000.00
2	INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET - O.B HIRE PER SITTING				
2.1	Committee recording (Semi OB recording with three cameras)	3	4,000,000	12,000,000.00	144,000,000.00
	Recording in committee rooms				
2.2	Sattelite News Gathering (SNG) pace segment		300,000	300,000.00	300,000.00
2.3	Airtime (KBC Channel 1)		500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
			SUB-TOTAL	12,800,000.00	144,800,000.00
3	COVERAGE OF COMMITTEE SITTINGS BY KBC				
3.1	Airtime (KBC Channel 1) per sitting		560,000.00	560,000.00	560,000.00
	Satelite News Gathering (SNG) pace segment per sitting		300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
3.2	Committee recording (Semi OB recording, 2 cameras)/switcher/sound mixers/cordless mics & cabling for both digital video & analogue sound				
			300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
3.3			SUB - TOTAL	1,160,000.00	1,160,000.00
			GRAND TOTAL	24,970,000.00	249,810,000.00

**MINUTES OF THE 12TH SITTING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING AND LIBRARY HELD ON 18TH
NOVEMBER, 2020 IN LENANA HALL, KICC, AT 11.00 AM**

PRESENT

1. Hon. Justus Kizito Mugali, MP- **Chairperson**
2. Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, MP- **Vice-Chairperson**
3. Hon. (Dr) Kasalu Irene Muthoni, MP
4. Hon. Eng. Paul Nzengu Musyimi, MP
5. Hon. Daniel Nanok Epuyo, MP
6. Hon. Gakuya James Mwangi, MP
7. Hon. Njiru Eric Muchangi, MP
8. Hon. Kiti Richard Ken Chonga, M.P
9. Hon. Jonah Mburu Mwangi, MP
10. Hon. Faith Gitau Wairimu, MP
11. Hon. Kipkosgei Tonui Joseph, MP
12. Hon. Charles Kamuren, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Hon. Benjamin Washiali, MP
2. Hon. (Dr.) Lilian Gogo Achieng MP- (Virtual)
3. Hon. Dr. Pamela Awour Ochieng, MP- (Virtual)
4. Hon. Mwanyanje Gertrude Mbeyu, MP
5. Hon. Aisha Jumwa Katana, MP
6. Hon. Nimrod Mbai, MP
7. Hon. Jackson Lekumontare LentoiJoni, MP
8. Hon. Hiribae Said Buyu, MP
9. Hon. Anab Gure Mohamed, MP
10. Hon. Ahmed Kolosh, MP
11. Hon. Mugambi Rindikiri, MP

IN-ATTENDANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Johnston Kioko | - Clerk Assistant I/Lead Clerk |
| 2. Marlene Ayiro | - Senior Legal Counsel |
| 3. Mr. Albert Atunga | - Serjeant at Arms |
| 4. Ms. Josephine Karani | - Head of P.BU |

MIN.NO. NA/DCS/PB&L/2020/027: PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at thirty minutes past 11 O'clock and prayers were recited by Hon. Irene Kasalu MP.

MIN.NO. NA/DCS/PB&L/2020/030: ADOPTION OF THE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE FORMULATION OF PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTING CHANNEL

After a lengthy deliberation on the agenda item, Members unanimous ADOPTED the Report with some minor amendments

MIN.NO. NA/DCS/PB&L/2020/031: ADJOURNMENT AND DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

- i. There being no other business for deliberation, the Meeting was adjourned at Twenty Minutes Past 12 O'clock PM.
- ii. Date and venue of the next meet to be communicated in due course.

SIGN.....

DATE.....

18/11/2020

HON. JUSTUS KIZITO MUGALI, MP

(CHAIRPERSON)

BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR LONG TERM IMPLEMENTING PARLIAMENT BROADCASTING CHANNELS									
ONE -OFF EXPENDITURE									
EQUIPMENT	Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost					
Preparation of 10 Committee Rooms for Live Coverage of Committee Business Play back centre (3 recorders, HyperDeck Studio disk recorders,Hard Drives, Video & Audio amplifiers & embedders,two channels hire, 2 Card Reader,2Video Convertors	acoustic , control room preparation and equipment installation	10	Procurement	to be determined					
30 Robotic Cameras for 10 Committee Rooms	equipment to play back recorded material	1	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00					
	room to capture committee	30	3,000,000.00	90,000,000.00					
12 HD Cameras	3 HD cameras per room to capture committee proceedings. Will purchased for short term and later OB in the long term.	12	2,500,000.00	30,000,000.00					
4 Final Cut Editing Suite	Needed for editing the raw footage before ply back	4	1,200,000.00	4,800,000.00					

		To provide live link for TV broadcast and also has online streaming capability	4	1,900,000.00	7,600,000.00	
	4 (TVUS)	Key production equipment. Used to switch between camers	10	1,500,000.00	15,000,000.00	
	10 Video Switchers	Used to switch between different audio sources	10	500,000.00	5,000,000.00	
	10 Audio Mixer	This will provide video link between parliament and Signet for display of all video inputs and outputs. Will be used by director at the production room	2	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	
	Fiber Links for Both House (Encoder / Decoder)					
	10 Professional Video Monitors	this is needed to normalise coudic characteristics namely; Reflection, reverberation	10	56,000.00	560,000.00	
	Acoustics and Room Preparation for 10 rooms		10	3,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	
	10 Air Conditioners and Control Ceiling	for room comfort	10	1,900,000.00	19,000,000.00	
	10 DLP Projectors	to project presentations during committee sittings	10	200,000.00	2,000,000.00	

	50 mbps dedicated Internet Provision for Broadcasting	Dedicated bandwidth for online brodcasting	12	100,000.00	14,400,000.00	per annum
	Annual Operating Licensing	Communications Authority annual subscription fee	2	100,000.00	200,000.00	per annum
	Production Cost (Field operations, Operations and Maintenance per year)	allowances, continge	1	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	per annum
	42Personnel Required	Minimum number required for long term estblishment	42	2,400,000.00	100,800,000.00	per annum
	Sub-total					211,480,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL					593,810,000.00

Delegate Sound System for 10 Committee Rooms	A request to speak	10	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Room Lighting	This will ensure room is well lit in order to chieve clear pictures	10	500,000.00	5,000,000.00	
PlayOut Server, archiving and Online Streaming	for playout of pre-recorded clips and long term recording	2	20,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	
Ethernet Switch , ethernet cables for networking of robotic cameras	For interconnecting	10	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	
Basic TV Production Studio	will be used for live interviews and recordings	1	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	
Cables and Connectors	For interconnecting the equipment	1	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	
CA Licensing	CA to provide two broadcast licences for the two TV channels	2	185,000.00	370,000.00	
Fully equipped OB-Van	this will be used for	2	40,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	
	Sub-total			382,330,000.00	one off
	RE-CURRENT EXPENDITURE				
Fiber Links for Both Houses (service provider bandwidth)	Encoder/decoder hardware for linking signal to Signet	12	100,000.00	1,200,000.00	monthly
SIGNET Signal distribution-capacity 1.5 Mbps, Nairobi & other cities and towns.	Signet annual charges for the two channels	12	3,740,000.00	44,880,000.00	annual