**Japan’s key ally for African development**

*Kenya Ports Authority* - Growing Business, Enriching Lives

The Port of Mombasa has been a key entry and exit point for cargoes belonging to East and Central Africa since the 18th century. Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) offers world-class services to global traders at very competitive costs using modern technology. This has resulted in improved efficiency and handling of bigger cargo volumes.

**Aviation sector soars**

Commitment to world-class standards of air traffic management and airport security is boosting confidence of major airlines

**Blending modern infrastructure with centuries of tradition, Nairobi is East Africa’s most cosmopolitan city and main gateway.**

*Kenya Civil Aviation Authority, Aviation House, JKIA, P. O. Box 30163 -00100, Nairobi, Kenya*

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**Golden gateway to East Africa boosts social, fiscal and political stability and is a magnet for Japanese investment**

*Aviation sector soars* - a highly favorable investment climate, Kenya is one of Japan’s most successful African partners and a regional hotspot for major FDI

Long regarded as one of the most dynamic of Africa’s countries, Kenya’s prominence on the African economic stage has grown significantly in recent years. The country has made significant progress in terms of macroeconomic stability, social development, and infrastructure. This has contributed to a strong and expanding economy, attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) from a wide range of countries. Kenya is particularly attractive to Japanese investors due to its strategic location, strong political stability, and well-developed infrastructure.

**Kenya’s key ally for African development**

Kenya is a major player in the East African region and has played a significant role in promoting regional integration and trade. The country has a strong transport sector, which includes major airports such as Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in Nairobi. JKIA is one of the most modern and efficient airports in Africa, offering world-class facilities and services.

**Kenya Ports Authority** - A key driving force for economic growth

The Port of Mombasa, Kenya’s principal port, is a major gateway for trade in East and Central Africa. It handles a significant portion of the region’s imports and exports, making it an important hub for regional trade. The Port of Mombasa has undergone major upgrades and expansions in recent years, enhancing its capacity and efficiency. This has contributed to the growth of the regional economy and the development of trade and investment opportunities.

**Aviation sector soars**

The aviation sector in Kenya is also a key contributor to the country’s economy. JKIA is the largest airport in East Africa and a major hub for both domestic and international flights. The airport has undergone significant modernization and expansion projects, including the construction of new terminals and the development of new infrastructure. These initiatives have helped improve the quality of service and efficiency, attracting more airlines and passengers.

**Kenya’s key ally for African development**

Kenya is a key ally for African development, promoting regional integration, trade, and investment. The country is a hub for a number of major infrastructure projects and has established strong partnerships with major global players, including Japan. This strategic alliance is contributing to the economic growth and development of East and Central Africa, making Kenya an attractive destination for investors.
Energy industry powers up for expansion

Vision 2030 has set energy as the backbone of Kenya's sustainable economic development through projects that increase the energy availability of the population, while protecting the environment.

Blessed with abundant natural resources, Kenya has a significant head start when it comes to energy generation and the ambitious republic is taking full advantage of these independent assets to create hydroelectric, solar, wind, geothermal and biomass power.

With an installed capacity of more than 3,000 MW, Kenya is a regional power industry giant (the largest in Africa) that plays a vital role of access of hydro (around 80 percent) and thermal (about 10 percent) power, and the rest comprises geothermal, solar and wind power — although the contribution of the latter two is relatively small.

Kenya's electricity capacity is expected to grow to more than double to around 6,500 MW by 2023, with substantial investment from the public and private partners funding a series of energy generation projects, according to the Kenya Electricity Generating Company Limited (KenGen).

Meanwhile, the country's energy consumption in 2012 of significant oil reserves also means global giants are eager to tap the lucrative market and are in a race to win a share of the market that still requires billions of dollars of investment to get the oil from the fields to export markets around the world.

As the industry watchdog, the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) is responsible for creating an enabling environment for the operation of the sector.

“Offering at the ministry is the strategic direction for growth and provides a long-term vision for all industry stakeholders and KenGen’s Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Plan 2013- 2017 identify energy as one of the main priorities to enhance efficient operation of the country providing a high quality of life to all citizens in a clean and secure environment,” the ministry said.

Energy generation

Access to energy is a key driver of economic growth and development in Kenya. As the industry guardian, the government is eager for the efficient energy industry to be shaped by the private sector, rather than public enterprises.

“We want to be private sector led as much as possible, the government is not in business,” he explained.

The government is working to scale up the power industry and phase out the use of fossil fuels within the next five years.

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Completion of the Lopes, Lamu and other projects will help in this respect.

The ministry said the government is working to phase out the use of fossil fuels within the next five years.

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The ministry said the government is working to phase out the use of fossil fuels within the next five years.

“The main thing is that we will not be using the oil to produce any power,” KenGen in the next year or two will be 100 percent renewable.

“Show me another country anywhere in the world that only uses 20 percent renewable energy. We must only export the oil”, the ministry said.

According to the ministry, the government is working to phase out the use of fossil fuels within the next five years.

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