A breakthrough in telephone infrastructure emerged in January 2001 when the sector was totally liberalized with the licensing of MTN and ECONET(now Airtel).The success of the TeleComs Revolution is due to Nigeria’s large well educated population and appropriate technology and effective regulation by the Nigerian Communications Commission.

Prior to 1999,telecommunication services were expensive to acquire and expensive to use.Teledensity stood at 0.04% in a country of population of over 100 million people.This had adverse consequences such as inability to make emergency calls in life-threatening situations,business efficiency not being maximized and social cohesion being reduced.

However, it has played a vital role in enabling the participation and development of people in communities disadvantaged by geography.Currently, Telecommunications GSM Revolution accounts for over 10.1% of the total GDP which emanates mainly from provision of voice services with MTN having the major market share of 37%.The success of the sector also attracts foreign investment.It has resulted in the creation of over 500,000 direct and indirect jobs for Nigerian citizens.It has also generated increased tax revenue for the Nigerian government.