

Investor's **GUIDE**



Kinshasa, September 2023



MAP OF AFRICA



- D.R. Congo :**
- Vast market in the heart of Africa with more than 250 million consumers spread across 9 countries.
 - Penetration point to 4 economic zones: SADC, COMESA, ECCAS and ICGLR.
 - Full member of the Community of East African States.



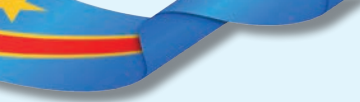
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Acronyms

ACB	:	Congolese Banking Association
ANAPI	:	National Investment Promotion Agency
ARCA	:	Insurance Regulatory and Supervisory Authority
ARPTC	:	Regulatory Authority on Postal, Telephonic, and other Communication Systems
BCC	:	Central Bank of the DR Congo
CAMI	:	Mining Registry
CEEAC	:	Economic Community of Central African States
CIRGL	:	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
CTCPM	:	Technical Unit for Coordination and Mining Planning
COMESA	:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COPEMECO	:	Confederation of Small and Medium Business of Congo
CNSS	:	National Social Security Fund
DB	:	Doing Bussiness
DGDA	:	General Directorate of Customs and Excis
DGI	:	General Tax Directorate
DGRAD	:	General Directorate of Administrative, Judicial, Domanial and Participation Revenues
DGM	:	General Direction of Migration
EAC	:	East Africa Community
FC	:	Congolese Franc
E^{ses}	:	Enterprises
FEC	:	Federation of Congolese Companies
FENAPEC	:	National Federation of Small Enterprises of Congo
GUCE	:	One-stop shop for business creation
HT	:	High Voltage
INPP	:	National Institute of Professional Preparation
JO	:	Official Gazette
LMD	:	Bachelor-Master-Doctorate



MT	:	Medium Voltage
ONEM	:	National Employment Office
OHADA	:	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
PIB	:	Gross Domestic Product
PNSD	:	National Strategic Development Plan
RCCM	:	Trade and Personal Property Credit Register
RD CONGO	:	Democratic Republic of Congo
RIAFPI	:	International Network of Francophone Investment Promotion Agencies
SADC	:	Southern African Development Community
SDGS	:	Sustainable Development Goals
TBS	:	Gross enrollment rate
TVA	:	Value Added Tax (VAT)
USD	:	US Dollars

Preface

Economic growth requires the intervention of several factors, including investment which, through its multiplier effect, has a positive influence on economic agents such as households, companies, the State, ect.

At the macroeconomic level, investment creates income and is one of the main drivers of economic activity. It is the central element of the accumulation process and a determinant of economic growth, thanks to its multiplier effects.

The attraction of investments being an endogenous variable of the improvement of the business climate, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo does not cease to provide considerable efforts to make its environment, an oasis of national and international investments. It is in this perspective that on July 2, 2021, the Ministers' Council validated the roadmap of reforms on the business climate whose implementation was translated by the assignments given to the sectoral Ministers. In addition to these reforms, there is also the issue of economic governance, which the country has made a priority.

Hats off to the leadership of H.E. Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI, President of the Republic, Head of State.

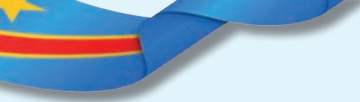
These efforts to improve the business climate are already producing some convincing results, including the recent publication of the Standard and Poor's rating agency, which has just awarded the DRC with a "B" rating which is a good indicator for investors wishing to establish themselves in our country.

The 2021 UNCTAD report on investments ranks the DRC in the Top 10 of the most attractive African countries with an incoming investment flow of about 1.8 billion. This performance is the result of the efforts made by the Government of the Republic to make our country a real investment destination in Africa.

The production of this Investor's Guide is timely as it reinforces the attractiveness of the DRC in terms of investment. This publication is a valuable tool to help economic operators in their investment decisions. It provides objective information on the various factors that influence investment flows, notably: the institutional framework, the economic situation and the business facilities.



Preface



In addition, this publication informs investors on the procedures to follow as an entrepreneur and on the business opportunities in the various growth sectors as defined in the National Strategic Development Plan and the Government's Action Program. These include: energy, agriculture, tourism, industry, infrastructure, transport, ect.

It should be noted that this publication comes at a time when the Government of the Republic has already launched its Local Development Program for the 145 Territories (PDL-145T), which has the objective to promote the economical emergence of the Territories and to improve the living conditions and environment of the rural population, through massive public investment.

These massive public investments will constitute as an additional motivation for investors, especially foreign ones, to spread out in the nooks and crannies of the DRC instead of being confined only to the country's major cities.

This is the summary of this Investor's Guide.

Therefore, I thank the management team of the National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANAPI) who took the initiative to update this document in favor of the investors interested in the D.R.C., at this tough moment when the level of economic activity throughout the world is experiencing a drastic drop following the collateral effects of the COVID pandemic.

My greatest wish is to see this investment promotion tool disseminated in a systematic way within the business community both in the country and in the rest of the world, according to the investment promotion policy put in place by the National Agency for the Promotion of Investments.

KASEREKA KATOKOLIA
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Editorial

At the time of the reconquest of its economy and its development, the DRC is resolutely turned towards peace and is rebuilding itself with great steps, well decided to endow itself with a resilient and diversified economy despite the sanitary crisis born from the COVID -19 pandemic which strikes almost all the countries of the world, pushing them to close on themselves in a reflex for survival. And the DRC, our country, which has not been spared from the harmful consequences of this crisis, has not given up its momentum towards economic recovery.

In this particular context, far from being a constraint, the occurrence of this crisis is an opportunity for investors to explore new markets in growth sectors. In order to take advantage of its exceptional resources, promote the development of local businesses and convince more foreign investors to take an interest in the business opportunities it offers, the DRC has adopted a National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD). This plan focuses on a number of sectors, including education, infrastructure, energy, agriculture, industry, new information and communication technologies, insurance, ect., which should help the Congolese economy become more diverse and resilient as the best way to protect it against outside shocks.

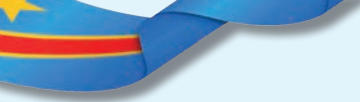
Through the implementation of this Plan, the country intends to achieve the following levels of development in three major phases:

- (i) To become a middle-income country (Tier 1) by 2030 through agricultural transformation. This first phase will require an increase in the agricultural sector's productivity and output to stimulate the primary sector, as well as the development of agro-industrial parks and integrated development centers to attract multiple capitals to the agricultural sector;
- (ii) Through industrial transformation, attain the status of middle-income countries (Tier 2) by 2040;
- (iii) To become a high-income nation by 2050 through the accumulation of knowledge. Building a society of knowledge will require enormous investments in the accumulation of human capital and in research and development.

This is certainly a very ambitious vision for the Republic's government, but it is still attainable. It requires, among other things, the improvement of



Editorial



the investment function through the above-mentioned sectors, as well as the creation of a business-friendly environment through the adoption of regulations that encourage entrepreneurs to create businesses, hire employees, and expand their business.

In this process, the National Investment Promotion Agency (ANAPI), the central and provincial governments' advisory body for improving the business climate and promoting investment, is constantly working to maintain the pace of reforms to be implemented in order to further improve the business climate through the promotion of best practices likely to attract investment to the country, in collaboration with all reforming structures in the public and private sectors.

The transformation of our country's potential into actual wealth necessitates, among other things, the dissemination of high-quality information and trustworthy quantitative data to interested investors.

The National Investment Promotion Agency has decided to make this Investor's Guide available to the general public, and to the business community in particular, because it is aware of the criticism often leveled against the country for its lack of quality information for economic operators, as well as the importance of information in any investment process, and its role as a One-stop Shop for investments in the DRC.

This guide is a useful resource for assisting investors in making investment decisions. It is a crucial response to the diverse fundamental concerns of investors, whether in the pre-investment, investment, or post-investment phases; it enables the investor to evaluate all aspects of his investment.

Its content provides information on the political, economic, legal and judicial framework; investment opportunities, market size, labor availability, operational costs, investment procedures, exemptions granted, and investment guarantees.

Now is the time for domestic and foreign investors to seize the opportunity to convert the exceptional natural resources of the DRC, a major market in the heart of Africa, into productive and sustainable investment projects.

Nelson Mandela said "alone, none of us can achieve success." This Investor's Guide is the result of a collective analysis and synthesis. As a token of appreciation, ANAPI would like to acknowledge the significant contribution made by the Ministries experts of Environment, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Industry, the Technical Unit of Coordination and Mining Planning, the National Office of Tourism, the Authority of Regulation and Control of Insurance for the provision of useful information in each of the fields.

We hope that it will shed practical light on the questions that investors wishing to settle in our country have, and that it will serve as an effective compass to them in assisting the country and developing their investment settling projects.

With ANAPI, invest for a prosperous DR Congo!

Anthony NKINZO Kamole
Managing Director of ANAPI
RIAFPI President in Office

I

Politics and general information of the DR Congo

I.1. Brief political overview

The Democratic Republic of Congo has a semi-presidential system in which the Head of State is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term, renewable once. Additionally, the Government is accountable to Parliament.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is governed by the Constitution of February 18, 2006, as amended and supplemented by Law 11/002 of January 20, 2011. According to its Article 68, the institutions of the Republic are :

- The President of the Republic ;
- The Parliament: composed of two Chambers, the National Assembly and the Senate;
- The Government;
- The Courts and Tribunals.

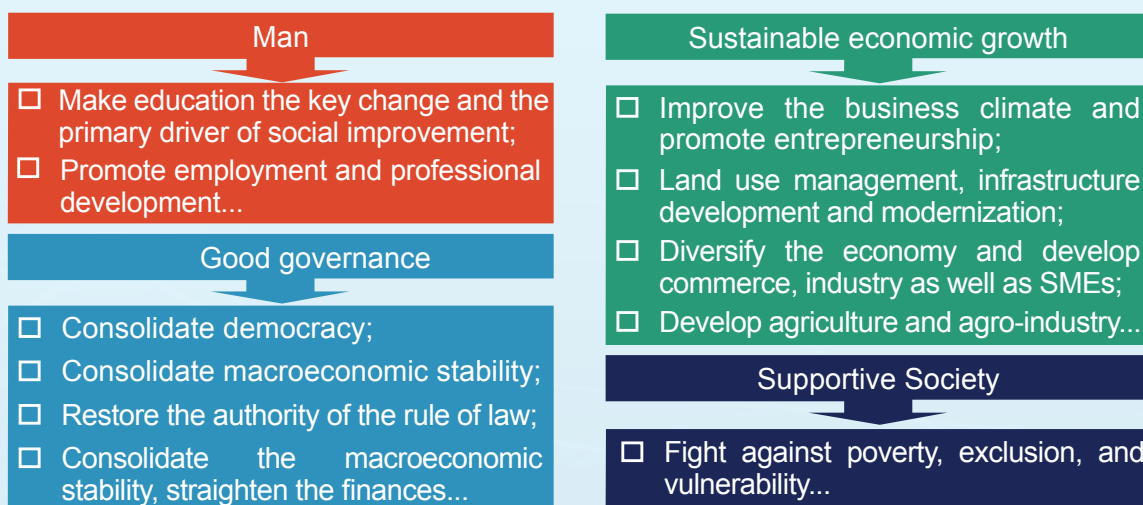
The President of the Republic is the Head of State. He represents the Nation and is the symbol of national unity.



His Excellency
Félix Antoine
TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO,
President of the Democratic
Republic of Congo

The President political vision is based on: (i) man, (ii) good governance, (iii) sustainable economic growth and (iv) a society of solidarity

The political vision of the Head of State is based on the four strategic axes shown in the illustration below:

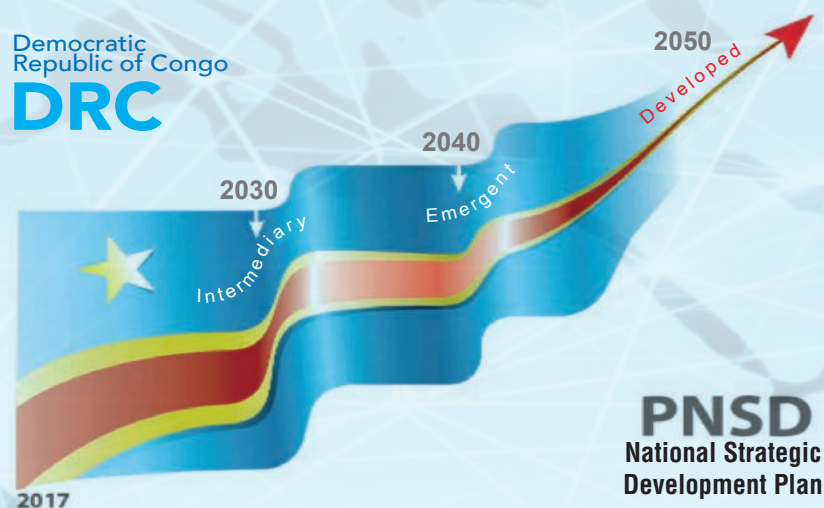


In fact, the PNSD is the federating framework for all sectoral development policies and strategies, aligned with all of the country's international and regional commitments, namely the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union's Agenda 2063, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Addis Ababa Framework Agreement for Peace, ect.

It should be noted that the PNSD contains new objectives spread out in three sequences, namely :

- Enable the DR Congo to achieve middle-income country status in 2030 with a gross domestic product per capita of USD 1,050;
- To reach the status of emerging country in 2040, which will correspond to a GDP per capita of 4,000 USD;
- Join the club of developed countries in 2050.

I.2. General data and information on the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Official name	:	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Form of the State	:	Unitary and decentralized
Political system	:	Semi-presidential
Geographical position	:	2,345,410 km ² (2nd largest country in Africa) of which 37 km is on the Atlantic Ocean coast. Country in the heart of Africa located on the Equator. Common borders 9,165 km - surrounded by 9 neighboring countries: Central African Republic, South Sudan, Angola, Zambia, Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania
Capital	:	Kinshasa, Headquarters of the National Institutions with Province status
Provinces	:	The country has 26 provinces including Kinshasa
Population (2019)	:	98,370 million inhabitants (INS: Annuaire Statistiques RDC 2020)
Time zone	:	GMT +1, Kinshasa and Mbandaka time GMT +2, Lubumbashi, Kisangani and Goma time
Official languages	:	French (official for businesses), Lingala, Tshiluba, Swahili and Kikongo
Measures	:	Metric system
Currency unit	:	Congolese Franc (CDF)
GDP (at current prices) (2022)	:	63.6 billion USD (Source: Ministry of Planning/DEME, 2022)
GDP growth rate 2022	:	8.9% (source: IMF)
GDP/Capita	:	579.3 USD (Source: Weekly Statistical Information Digest No. 50 of December 17, 2021)
End of year inflation rate 2022 period	:	11% (Source: Ministry of Planning/DEME, 2022)
Currencies used in transactions commercial	:	Free circulation of all foreign currencies concurrently with the Congolese Franc (refer to chapter 3, section 3 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations in effect in the D.R.C. pertaining to transactions and services in foreign currencies)
Volume of inward FDI in 2021	:	1.87 billion USD (Source: UNCTAD Annual Report 2021)
Internet penetration rate in third quarter 2021	:	26% (Source: ARPTC/Mobile Phone Market Observatory, Q3 2021 Report)
Cell phone penetration rate in the third Quarter 2021	:	52.70% (Source: ARPTC/Mobile Phone Market Observatory, Q3 2021 Report)
Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) in the third quarter 2021	:	USD 3.21 (Source: ARPTC/Mobile Market Observatory, Q3 2021 report)
Scores obtained from Rating Agencies in 2023	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Moody's: Upgrade from Caa1 to B3 (Stable prospects/ balanced credit risk) (ii) Standard & Poor's Rating: Upgrade from CCC+ to B- (iii) Bloomfield Investment Corporation: Achieved first sovereign financial rating <p>The score of 5.5 in 2023 with stable short and long-term prospects compared to 5.1 in 2022. 40 points gained between 2022 and 2023</p>

Map of the twenty-six provinces of the DRC after the territorial division in 2015



I.3. Economy, banking and insurance

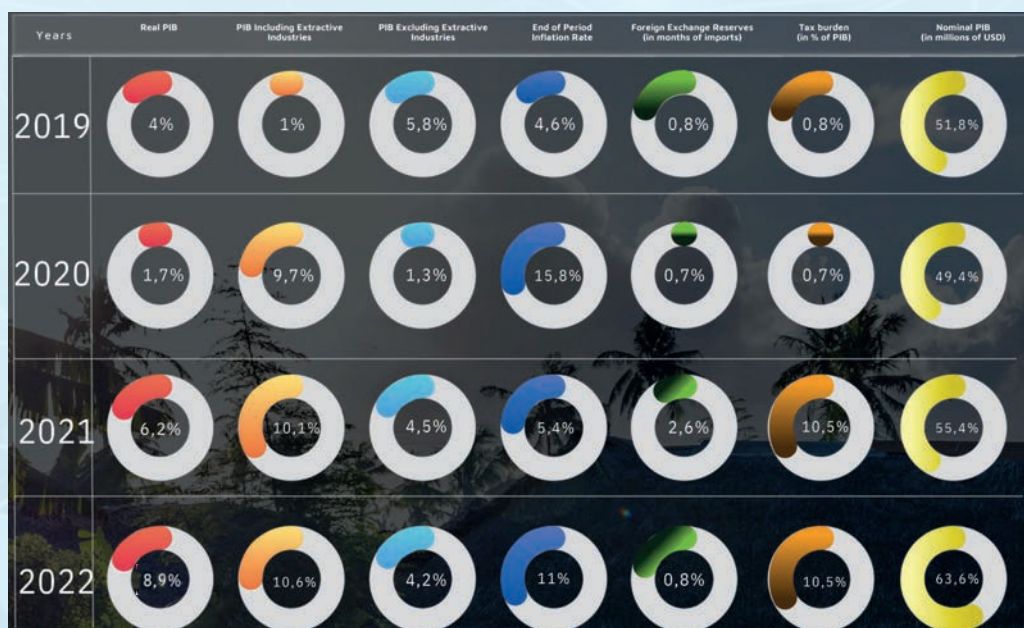
A. Economy

Major economic reforms were implemented in 2002, with the following priorities: (i) liberalization of all sectors of the national economy (mining, finance, hydrocarbons, ect.), (ii) adoption of a floating exchange rate system, (iii) reduction of certain domestic tax rates, (iv) introduction of new incentive laws designed to promote free trade and industry, (v) adoption of new incentive laws designed to allow the exploitation of natural resources and the promotion of investments (Investment, Mining, Forestry, Labor Codes, ect.).

These measures resulted in the stability of macroeconomic parameters, including inflation, exchange rates and gross domestic product growth.

In recent years, the economic sphere has been characterized by orthodoxy in both fiscal and economic policy, which has led to the improvement of the DRC's score in the report of the rating agency Standard and Poor's from "CCC+" to "B-". It has also been witnessed by Bloomfield Investment Corporation (Achieved first sovereign financial rating). The score of 5.5 in 2023 with stable short and long-term prospects compared to 5.1 in 2022. 40 points gained between 2022 and 2023

Below are the main recent macroeconomic indicators of the DRC:



(*) Source : Ministry of planning, Direction des Etudes Macro-économique and IMF



B. Bank

(i) Some key figures of the financial system(*)

- Increase of the minimum capital of banks from USD 30 million up to USD 50 million from 1 January 2022 ;
- Deposits collected by the Congolese banking sector reached a total volume of USD 11 billion 109 million ;
- Gross loans disbursed amount to USD 4208 million;
- Total Congolese balance sheets amount to USD 14,679 million ;
- Financial services in the Democratic Republic of Congo was provided in 2019 by: "fifteen (15) commercial banks in operation, one (1) Savings Bank, two (2) Central Savings and Credit Cooperatives, eighty (80) Primary Savings and Credit Cooperatives, twenty-one (21) Micro Finance Institutions, three (3) specialized financial institutions, mainly public, five (5) financial companies, including four (4) Mobile money operators and the National Microfinance Fund (FPM SA), seventy-nine (79) financial messengers and thirty-two (32) approved foreign exchange offices". It should be noted that in recent years the ownership of some local banks has changed with the arrival of Equity BCDC and KCB (buyer of TMB).

(ii) Some opportunities

- Creation of other commercial banks;
- Creation of business and development banks (agricultural and housing banks).

Despite the progress made in this sector in recent years, the market remains open for new investors to further support the national economy.

(*) Congolese Bank Association

C. Insurance

- ☐ Insurance is one of the essential activities for the economic and social development of modern economies.
- ☐ In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the insurance sector is governed by Law No. 15/005 of March 17, 2015 on the Insurance Code, which enshrines the liberalization of the insurance market by terminating the monopoly granted to the Société Nationale d'Assurances (SONAS) since November 1966. In addition, the Decree No. 16/001 of January 26, 2016 on the creation, organization and operating of the Insurance Regulation and Control Authority (ARCA) created the Authority responsible for regulating and controlling this newly liberalized market.
- ☐ Placed under the supervision of the Minister having insurance in his attributions (in this case the Minister of Finance), ARCA is a public establishment of a technical nature whose main mission is to ensure the protection of the rights of policyholders and beneficiaries of insurance contracts, the soundness of the financial base of insurance and reinsurance companies as well as their ability to honor their commitments
- ☐ Among the missions entrusted to ARCA are the following^(*):
 - a) To license insurance and reinsurance companies and their managers;
 - b) To ensure the protection of the rights of the insured and the beneficiaries of insurance contracts;
 - c) To ensure the soundness of the financial base of insurance and reinsurance companies as well as their capacity to honor their commitments;
 - d) To deliberate on all matters relating to insurance, reinsurance, capitalization and assistance, as well as on those concerning operations in these fields;
 - e) To supervise insurance and reinsurance companies and professions related to the insurance sector and to monitor their activities;
 - f) To study technical and economic issues related to the development of the insurance sector and its organization;
 - g) To cooperate with all national and international bodies in charge of the supervision and control of the financial sector;
 - h) To ensure compliance with the provisions of the basic principles of insurance, standards and guidelines providing a framework in accordance with international requirements for the supervision of the insurance sector;
 - i) Exchange information with the competition authorities within the framework of their respective missions;
 - j) Control and authorize access to the profession of insurance and reinsurance intermediary and issue injunctions or impose disciplinary sanctions against them.
- ☐ The Insurance Code recognizes two groups of operators in this sector: insurance and reinsurance companies on the one hand and insurance intermediaries on the other.
- ☐ The Insurance Code classifies the insurance operations of the "IARD" branch - Fire, Accident and Miscellaneous Risks - commonly called "Non Life" and the "Life" branch:

^(*) Insurance Code

1. The "Property and Casualty" class includes 19 operations, the main ones being:

- a) accidents, including work-related accidents and occupational diseases;
- b) illnesses;
- c) land vehicles, other than railroad vehicles;
- d) railway vehicle bodies;
- e) aircraft bodies;
- f) bodies of maritime, lake and river vehicles;
- g) goods in transit, including merchandise, baggage and any other property;
- h) fire and natural elements;
- i) other damage to property;
- j) liability for motorized land vehicles;
- k) liability arising out of the operation of aircraft;
- l) liability for marine, lake and river vehicles;
- m) general liability;
- n) credit;
- o) surety;
- p) miscellaneous pecuniary losses;
- q) legal protection;
- r) assistance;
- s) any other risk, ect.

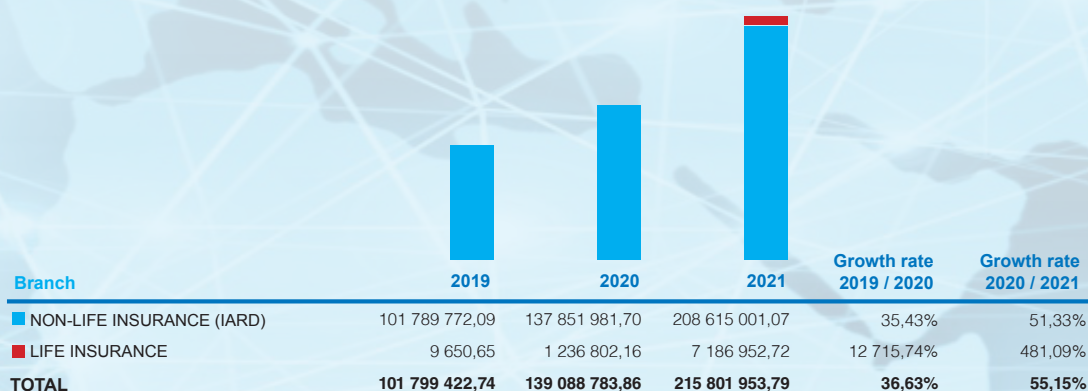
2. The life branches which include the following three operations:

- a) life and death;
- b) insurance linked to investment funds;
- c) Capitalization.

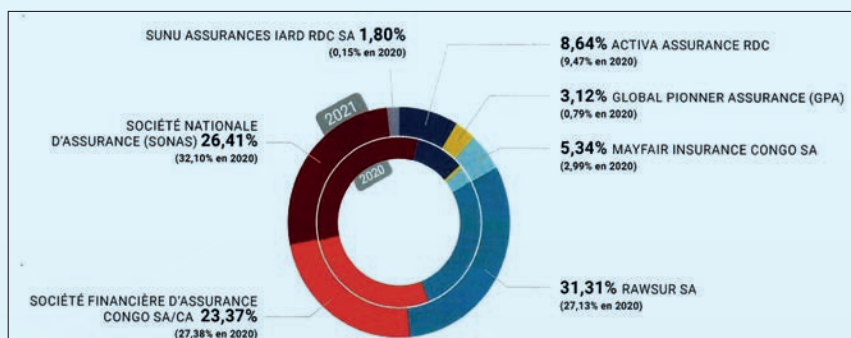
☐ As the market size is large, the entry of other new investors is highly desired to make this sector more competitive and enable players to effectively improve the quality of their services.

☐ State of the insurance market in the DRC :

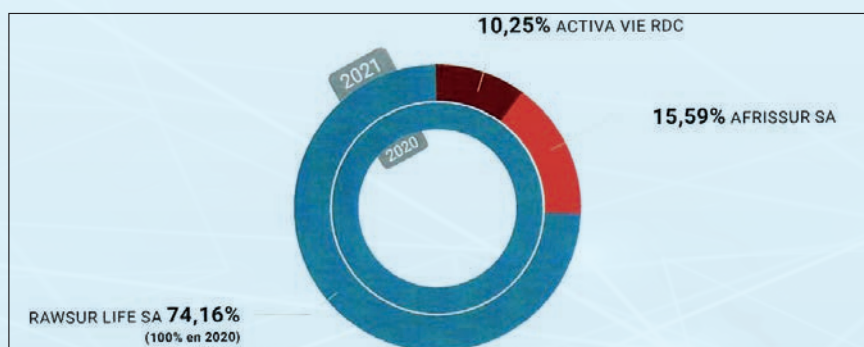
(i) Revenue growth by business line from 2019 to 2021 (in USD)



(ii) Market shares of non-life insurance companies in 2020 and 2021 (in USD)













(iii) Market shares of life insurance companies in 2020 and 2021 (in USD).

























□ The promulgation of the Insurance Code and the liberalization of the insurance market has allowed :

- The emergence of new insurance companies backed by reputable global reinsurers.
- The current market has 39 operators :



a) Licensed insurance companies:

	Société Nationale d'Assurances (SONAS).
	Activa Assurance RD Congo (Insurance Multinational is in Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, DR Congo, Guinea, Sierra Leone and France).
	Société financière d'assurance Congo (SFA CONGO).
	Rawsur SA (Groupe Rawji).
	Rawsur Life SA (Groupe Rawji).
	Sunu Assurances IARD RD Congo SA.
	Mayfair Insurance Congo SA.
	Global Pionner Assurance SA.
	Afrissur SA.
	Activa Vie RDC SA.



(b) Licensed insurance brokerage firms and brokers :

	Allied Insurance Brokers SARL (AIB) (Multinational insurance brokerage company is in Angola, DR Congo, Mozambique and Tanzania).
	Gras Savoye RD CONGO (Subsidiary of Gras Savoye Senegal, Busybi SA, Plus).
	Juasur SA.
	Ascoma RDC.
	Société Dambana Assurances SARL (SODASUR).
	Assurances Okapi Sarl.
	Elite Congo SARL.
	SCA Inter A Santé SARL.
	International Insurance SA.
	Southwest Consulting Sarl.
	Immoaf Assurances SARLU.
	Assurances Le Jeune SARL
	Forge Assurances SARL
	Green Tech Assurance
	True Insurance and Reinsurance Group SARLU
	Afrika Risk Assureurs Conseils SARL
	Barold RDC SARL
	H&B Assurances RDC SARL
	La Royale d'Assurances SARL
	Orbis SAU
	Exa SAS
	ETS MONT-GOMA (Mr. Louis KAMPEMA LUBALA)

c) Reinsurance companies

	AFRICA RE.
	ZEP RE.

d) Bank

	Trust Merchant Bank SA (TMB)
	Rawbank SA

e) Health Insurance Manager



Groupement de Gestion d'Assurance RDC SA (GGA RDC SA)

f) General Insurance Agent



Preventis Assurances RDC SAS (Agent Général Activa Assurances RDC SA)



AGEAS AKOR SARLU (Agent Général Activa Assurances RDC SA)



Insurance Regulatory and Supervisory Authority

I.4. Population and education

A. Population

It is estimated at 98,370 million, of which the young population under 20 years of age represents 61% of the total population.

Population trends under three assumptions: optimistic, constant, explosive

Hypothesis	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Optimist	77.266.816	92.598.280	109.873.904	127.838.040	146.041.040
Constant	77.266.816	93.053.072	111.786.024	133.596.248	159.705.472
Explosive	77.266.816	93.203.520	112.403.544	135.112.560	162.726.368

Source: INS and UNDP, cited in the DR Congo PNSD

All other things being equal, based on ANAPI reprocessing using data from the National Institute of Statistics, the Congolese population age distribution is as follows

0-14 yrs	15-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-44 yrs	45-59 yrs	60 yrs and up
47,8%	30,7%	13,2%	2,3%	3,6%	2,2%

Source: ANAPI reprocessing based on data from the 2015 Statistical Yearbook / NSI

Given that man is the Primary factor of production, and the characteristics of the Congolese population (young, inexpensive and qualified), this represents a significant asset for investors.

Investing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo does not necessitate the importation of labor, assuming all other conditions are met. On average, sixty percent of the country's labor force is youthful and well-trained in numerous facets of national life.

B. Education

It plays a significant role in the elevation/rise of a nation, as the individual who has benefited from an efficient and effective education system remains the principal agent in the development of the national community.

The Congolese education system as a whole is managed by the following ministries :

- The Ministry of Elementary, High school and Technical Education;
- The Ministry of Vocational Training, Arts and Crafts;
- The Ministry of Higher and University Education;
- The Ministry of Social Affairs for youth and adult literacy;
- The Ministry of Health, which is particularly concerned with the organization of training for nurses at the High school level, ect.

C. Structure of Elementary, High school and Technical Education

There are 3 levels of education: Pre-elementary, Elementary (basic education) and High school.

- The high school level consists of 4 cycles :
 - a. Basic Education (Grades 7 and 8) ;
 - b. Humanities for a period of 4 years (general, normal and technical education) ;
 - c. The professional cycle of 4 to 5 years (several options) ;
 - d. The 3-year Arts and Crafts cycle.

Note :

- The Arts and Crafts Cycle organizes several options essentially of the Professional type ;
- The long cycle where the humanities organize three types of education in this case ;
- General Education where the first two years of high school and the scientific and literary sections are organized;
- Normal Education and Physical Education ;
- Technical Education where the industrial, commercial, agricultural, veterinary and social sections are organized;
- Some technical schools that organize the 7th and 8th classes have the advantage of introducing their students from the beginning of the cycle to the elementary theories and practices related to the fields or sectors they organize.

The DRC has a multitude international schools in the elementary and high school cycle :

- Jewels International School based in Kinshasa. This school includes the nursery and elementary cycles;
- The American School of Kinshasa (TASOK);
- The English-speaking School of Lubumbashi;
- The Portuguese school of Kinshasa;
- The French school in Kinshasa;
- The Seneca Court in Kinshasa;
- Consular schools in the provinces;
- The Belgian school in Kinshasa;
- Cartesian College, ect.

Higher and University Education is validated by a licence diploma;

At present, higher and university education is gradually migrating to the "LMD" system (Licence - Master - Doctorate).

B.1. Some key figures:

The elementary school completion rate, for example, has increased considerably, from 29% in 2002 to 70% in 2014 (Source: UNESCO)

Literacy rate in 2017: 77.3%. This rate is 88.9% for men and 66% for women (UNDP report).

▪ Elementary education

According to the PNSD, the gross enrolment rate (GER) increased from less than 90% in 2007 to 110% in 2015, with 47.6% of girls and 52.4% of boys.

It should be noted that with the implementation of free basic education by the Government of the Republic in public and contracted institutions beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, the enrollment rate has increased significantly.

With the free education in public and private elementary school by the Head of State, the DRC has made significant progress towards universal access to elementary education in recent years.

▪ high school education

In 2015, a Gross Literacy Rate (GLR) of 50.9% was recorded; a Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of 39.5% and a Gender Parity Index of 0.6%. Although the access rates are lower for the two high school cycles, their respective GERs increased from 56% to 67% and from 38% to 59% over the same period.

D. Other statistics

In this section, we present some statistics of elementary, high school and technical education in terms of school pupils, teaching staff, for the 2020/2021 school year.

Synoptic tables of data collected in 2019/2020

i. Schools

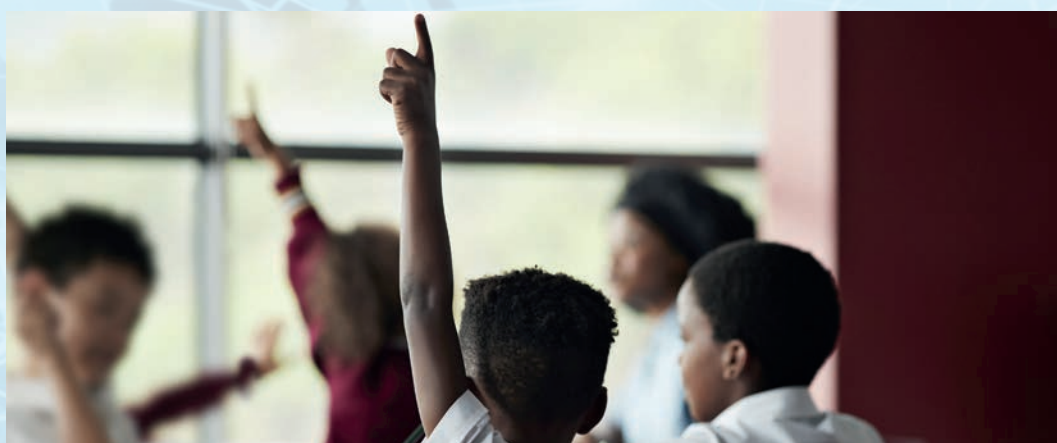
Level	Public	Private	Grand total
Pre-Elementary	4 192	4 058	8 250
Elementary	52 092	7 895	59 987
High school	27 535	5 252	32 787
Total	83 819	17 205	101 024

Source : Statistical yearbook of Elementary, High school and Technical Education / School year 2019-2020

ii. Teaching group

Level	Public	Private	Grand total
Pre-elementary	13 042	11 787	24 829
Elementary	402 827	54 260	457 087
High school	258 870	68 870	327 740
Total	674 739	134 917	809 656

Source : Statistical yearbook of Elementary, High school and Technical Education / School year 2019-2020



iii. Registered pupils

Level	Gender	Public	Private	Total
Pre-elementary	Boys	180 680	112 345	293 025
	Girls	191 680	117 821	309 501
	Total	372 360	230 166	602 526
Elementary	Boys	8 666 608	1 055 835	9 722 443
	Girls	8 002 095	1 064 482	9 066 577
	Total	16 668 703	2 120 317	18 789 020
High school	Boys	3 283 467	573 739	3 857 206
	Girls	2 412 024	535 999	2 948 023
	Total	5 695 491	1 109 738	6 805 229
Total Boys		12 130 755	1 741 919	13 872 674
Total Girls		10 605 799	1 718 302	12 324 101
Grand total		22 736 554	3 460 221	26 196 775

Source : Statistical yearbook of Elementary, High school and Technical Education / School year 2019-2020

iv. Teaching staff

Level	Gender	Public	Private	Total
Pre-elementary	Men	620	241	861
	Women	12 320	11 566	23 886
	Total	12 940	11 807	24 747
Elementary	Men	271 242	31 850	303 092
	Women	121 284	21 829	143 113
	Total	392 526	53 679	446 205
High school	Men	333 758	64 367	398 125
	Women	64 294	11 805	76 099
	Total	398 052	76 172	474 224
Total Men		605 620	96 458	702 078
Total Women		197 898	45 200	243 098
Grand total		803 518	141 658	945 176

Source : Statistical yearbook of Elementary, High school and Technical Education / School year 2019-2020

v. Enrolment of registered children

Sector	Gender	1 st Kinder- garten	2 nd Kinder- garten	3 rd Kinder- garten	pre-elemen- tary school	Grand total
Public	Boys	61 002	60 398	59 265	15	180 680
	Girls	65 276	63 849	62 545	10	191 680
	Total	126 278	124 247	121 810	25	372 360
Private	Boys	26 556	36 624	49 165	-	112 345
	Girls	27 316	38 307	52 198	-	117 821
	Total	53 872	74 931	101 363	-	230 166
Grand total		180 150	199 178	223 173	25	602 526

Source : Statistical yearbook of Elementary, High school and Technical Education / School year 2019-2020

Investing in human capital is a top priority for the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as the education-acquired knowledge will enable the Congolese to develop their own natural resources.



I.5. Natural resources and geographical profile


A. Geology



The Democratic Republic of Congo is extremely rich in precious minerals and has an estimated US\$24 trillion in untapped deposits of raw minerals, including the world's largest reserves of cobalt (60% of known reserves) and significant quantities of diamonds, gold and copper. In 2009, the country produced 40% of the world cobalt ore. The world share of other minerals in 2009 is listed below: industrial diamond, 31%; tantalum, 9%; gem-quality diamond, 6%; tin, 4%; and copper, 2%.



B. Hydrography



The Democratic Republic of Congo has an important hydrographic network covering about 77,810 km², including the Congo River (about 4,320 km long), lakes and rivers constituting about 52% of the total surface area of water reserves on the African continent.

The Congo River represents a very important hydrographic potential, with a basin of nearly 3.75 million Km², which places it in 2nd position in the world, just after the Amazon. It is also the second longest river in Africa after the Nile and the fifth longest in the world (after the Nile, the Amazon, the Mississippi and the Gyang-Tse). The flow of the Congo River is regular and powerful (40,000 m³/d) due to its proximity to the Equator.

The availability of renewable water resources is estimated at over 300 billion m³ per year.

C. Ecology

The DRC not only abounds in splendid sites (1,156 sites), a majestic river dotted with numerous tributaries, with escarpments and numerous waterfalls, an Atlantic coastline (+ 40 km), lakes, but also an important and diversified tourist potential due to its biodiversity, the predominance of reliefs (volcanoes), its climatic variety and its important ethnic and cultural diversity (+ 400).

In addition, the DRC has about 1000 forest species, 480 species of mammals, 1139 species of birds, 13,000 species of fish, 350 species of reptiles, 220 species of amphibians and more than 11007 angiosperms which allow it to occupy the 5th rank of the megabiodiversity in the world

Some of the nine national parks in the DRC are on the World Heritage List, including Virunga National Park, Garamba National Park, Kahuzi-Biega National Park and Salonga National Park.

D. Climate

Located astride the Equator, the Democratic Republic of Congo is characterized by a particular climatic diversity conditioned by water precipitation, temperature, humidity, winds and attitude.

- **Average annual temperature:** 25°C at the coast; 24 to 25°C in the North; 10°C in the mountainous provinces of the East; 20°C in the highlands of Grand Katanga.
- **Diurnal seasonal range:** 9° and 11°C in the low latitude provinces; 16°C in the extreme North-East; 18° to 19°C in the south of Grand Katanga.

E. Relief and vegetation

▪ Arable land	:	2.96% (est. 1998), 3% (est. 1993)
▪ Permanent crops	:	0.52% (est. 1998), 0% (est. 1993)
▪ Permanent grasslands	:	7% (est. 1993)
▪ Forests and wooded areas	:	77% (est. 1993)
▪ Other	:	96.52 (est. 1998), 13% (est. 1993)
▪ Irrigated land	:	110 km ² (est. 1998), 100 km ² (est. 1993)

F. Fishing potential

The DR Congo has a rich fisheries potential which is estimated at 700,000 tons of fish per year.

This fishing potential is divided into three main categories of water surfaces, for an estimated total of 86,000 km²: the Atlantic Ocean, the Congo River and its main tributaries, and the lakes and their tributaries.

Name	Potential	Production
Lake Tanganyika	450 000	12 000
Lake Kivu	12 000	Not available
Lake Albert	13 300	Not available
Lake Moëro	28 000	13 000
Lake Tshangalele	4 500	1 600
Lake Nzilo	2 500	Not available
Kamalondo Depression	2 500 000	15 000
Congo River	137 000	60 000
Atlantic coast	6 000	1 600
Total	3 153 300	103 200

I.6. Labour market and social security

- The 2002 Labour Code in force in the country regulates the various matters related to human resources management: recruitment, training, employment of women and children, and leave. It also provides for equal pay for equal work, regardless of origin, gender or age. The code formally allows a woman to obtain employment outside the home without her husband's permission.
- It provides for 8 hours of work per day, or 40 hours per week. With regard to public holidays, they are as follows:

Date	Reason
1 January	New Year's Day
January 4	Independence Martyrs' Day
16 January	National Heroes Day
17 January	National Heroes Day
6 April	Simon Kimbangu's Day of Battle and of African Consciousness
1 May	Labour Day
17 May	Liberation Day
June 30	Independence Day
1 August	Parents' Day
December 25	Christmas Day

Source: Ordinance N° 23/042 of 30 March 2023 establishing the list of statutory holidays in the DRC.

- With regard to social security, it is governed by Law No. 16/009 of 15 July 2016 on the general social security system in DR Congo, which came into force on 15 July 2018. A reform aims in particular to reduce disparities and improve access to social protection for all.
- This reform through the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) is part of the improvement of the business and investment climate in the in DRC.
- Among the innovations of this major reform is the extension of family allowances to the whole of the Republic, which previously covered only the former Katanga Province. The allowances have been subdivided into prenatal and maternity allowances. The latter, for example, enables working women to receive daily maternity allowances, and the same applies to workers' wives.
- The major innovation is also the standardization of the retirement age. The disparity established by the former Act has been abolished by standardizing the age of eligibility for retirement at 60 and the age limit for retirement for men and women at 65.

Services

A. Pension branch: collection rate 10% of gross salary

i). Old age and disability

- Opening of the right to retirement at 60 years for all (men and women);
- Automatic retirement at 65 for all;
- 180 months or 15 years of insurance;
- Introduction of voluntary early retirement at age 55;
- Purchase of missing months of contributions for a maximum of 5 years;
- Single old-age allowance for insured persons aged 60 with less than 180 months of insurance.

ii). Survivors

- Survivor's pension benefit for the spouse (male and female);
- No minimum age limit for the widow;

- Amount of pension to spouse following 50% of the deceased's pension (male or female);
- Amount of survivor's pension up to 50% of the deceased's pension to be shared equally among the orphans;
- Coverage for direct ascendants maintained by the insured, in the absence of the spouse and orphans.

B. Occupational hazards branch: collection rate 1.5% of gross salary

- Extension of the declaration delay to 60 days for occupational injuries and to 120 days for occupational diseases. This period can be extended to two years in case of failure or impossibility of the employer to make the declaration;
- Increasing the percentage of the surviving spouse's pension to 50%;
- Increase in the percentage of orphan's pension to 50% for all orphans. This percentage is doubled for orphans if there is no surviving spouse;
- Implementation of occupational risk prevention programs;
- Coverage of diseases presumed to be of occupational origin;
- Categorization of companies according to the frequency of risks, ect.

C. Family Benefits Branch: collection rate 6.5% of gross salary

RATE

Plan	Applicable collection rates applied	Taxpayer
Family Benefits Branch	6.5% of gross salary	Employer
Pension Branch	10 % distributed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% to be paid by the employer; • 5 % to be paid by the employee. 	Employer and worker
Occupational hazards branch	1.5% of gross salary	Employer

Source: Decree No. 18/041 fixing the rates of contributions due to the National Social Security Fund (CNSS)





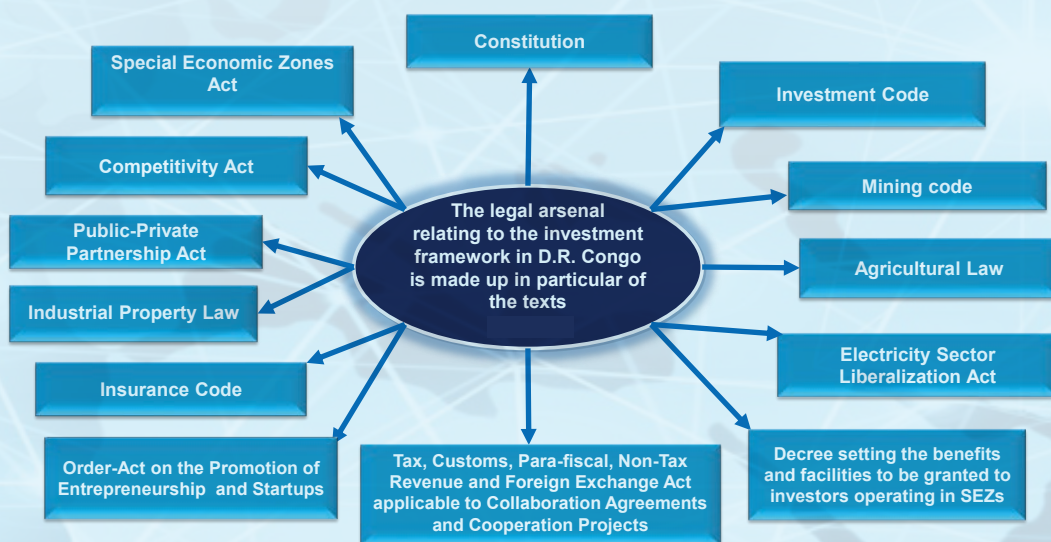
II

Legal framework for investments in DR Congo

II.1. Legal Arsenal

For more than a decade, the Democratic Republic of Congo has embarked on a vast program of legislative and regulatory reforms related to investment, with the aim of making its business environment competitive and attractive. These reforms aim at making the DR Congo one of the best business destinations in Africa.

The said reforms have enabled the DR Congo to acquire an important legal arsenal of legislative and regulatory texts, including



Knowledge of the legal arsenal governing investments in a country is essential. It prevents investors from being exposed to certain business risks.

II.2. Exemptions granted to investors

A. General Law (Investment Code)

Benefits granted	Duration of benefits granted	Procedure for granting exemptions
<input type="checkbox"/> Exemption of entry fees for equipment and materials; <input type="checkbox"/> Exemption from income tax on profits; <input type="checkbox"/> Exemption from property tax on both built and unbuilt areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Exemption from fixed or proportional duty (Parafiscal exemption) <input type="checkbox"/> Exemption from exit duties on exports of finished products.	<input type="checkbox"/> Region A : 3 years (Kinshasa) ; <input type="checkbox"/> Region B: 4 years (Kongo Central, Lubumbashi, Likasi and Kolwezi); <input type="checkbox"/> Region B: 5 years (The rest of the provinces)	<p>The promoter shall send an application for approval to the National Investment Promotion Agency for at the above address, with a file containing the following elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A copy of the investment project, presented according to the model in the annex to the Investment Code (in hard and soft copy); - A list of equipment and materials to be imported in electronic form (Word or Excel file); - Proof of the company's legal existence (notarized statutes, RCCM number, tax number) and other useful documents (title deed, partnership contract, ect.); - Proof of payment of the application fee to the Bank: equivalent in CDF of USD 1,000 for large companies and USD 500 for SME projects and the application (relating to an application in process); - ANAPI receives the investment projects after payment by the investors of the deposit fees at the bank, proceeds to their analysis and issues opinions for their approval to the advantages of the general regime of the Investment Code; - The Accreditation Council sitting within the ANAPI examines the investment projects analysed and presented by the ANAPI, validates them by minutes after amendments if necessary; - The ANAPI informs the promoter of the approval or rejection of the file by the Accreditation Council; - The draft interministerial orders approved by the Approval Council are respectively submitted for signature to the Ministers in charge of Planning and Finance; - The interministerial approval order is notified to the promoter by the ANAPI within a maximum of 30 days, as from the day of submission of the approval application file to the ANAPI. After this period, the approval is deemed to be granted; - The financial authorities as well as ANAPI are, therefore, required to provide the investor with all the advantages provided for in the Investment Code, upon presentation of the receipt for the deposit of the file signed by the ANAPI Managing Director or his delegate and the list of goods to be imported signed by the delegates of ANAPI, the DGDA, the DGI and the DGRAD

Source: Law n°004/2002 of 21 February 2002 on the Investment Code

B. Specific laws

Laws or legal texts		Incentives granted
6. Law n°2002-07 of 11 July 2002 on the Mining Code as amended by Law n°2018-01 of 9 March 2018	i). Customs benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The list of goods benefiting from the privileged regime, entry duty at preferential rates according to the different phases of the project for a period of 6 years (Art 225 and 232) • The goods of the equipment with strictly mining vocation before the effective exploitation of the mine (research and development phase) are subjected to an entry duty at the rate of 2% instead of 5 to 13% (list of the goods approved beforehand by interministerial decree of the Ministers of Mines and Finance); • The capital goods with a strictly mining vocation from the date of the beginning of exploitation (exploitation phase) are subject to an entry fee at the rate of 5% (list of goods previously approved by order of the Ministers of Mines and Finance); • Fuels and lubricants for mining activities are subject to a rate of 5% instead of 40-45%; • All intermediate goods and other consumables are taxed at 10% duty instead of 13-20%. - Exemption from customs duty on the export by a holder of samples intended for industrial analysis and testing, subject to payment of the tax on the export of the samples (Art. 226 (1)); - The benefit of the privileged customs regime at the preferential rate in case of importation in the framework of extension works, provided that the production capacity of the mine or of the processing entity and/or of the approved transformation in question is increased by at least 30% and for very precise and limited works (Art 233); - Exemption of the exit duty for exports related to the mining project from all customs duties and other contributions (Art 234);
	ii). Tax benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The exemption of the contribution on vehicles for the transport of persons or materials, handling or traction, used exclusively within the mining perimeter (Art 237); - Exemption from property tax for buildings located within the area of mining concessions subject to the relevant real tax (art. 521 RM); - Exemption from the tax on the interest paid by the holder to affiliates by virtue of loans contracted in foreign currencies abroad, provided that the interest rates do not exceed the average of the effective rates charged by credit institutions in the country where the lending company is established, according to the information of the BCC (Art 254); - The payment of the movable tax at the rate of 10% on the dividends and other distributions paid by the holder to its shareholders (Art 246); - The payment by the holder of the tax on profits and earnings at the rate of 30% (Art 247); - The application of deferred depreciation (depreciation carried out in a loss-making period) which can be accumulated and carried forward without time limitation to subsequent years up to the amount of taxable income (Art 250); - The loss carried forward which allows the business losses of a subsequent year to be carried forward to the fifth year following the year. (Art 251).

Laws or legal texts	Incentives granted
<p>7. Law n°11/022 of 24 December 2011 on the fundamental principles relating to agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenses related to the maintenance of the section of road linking the farmer's concession to the public highway are deductible from the taxable base; - Farmers benefit from a preferential rate in the consumption of water, electrical energy and petroleum products; - The consumption for farming purposes of water and energy produced by the farmer himself is exempt from all duties and taxes; - The industrial farmer is allowed to set up a tax-exempt provision not exceeding 3% of the turnover of the financial year for the rehabilitation of arable land, the prevention of major risks and agricultural disasters. This provision shall be used within two years; failing this, it shall be reintegrated into the taxable base of the year following the expiry of the period defined above; - With the exception of administrative charges, imported agricultural inputs intended exclusively for agricultural activities are exempt from import duties and taxes; - Agricultural products are exempt from export duties and taxes; - Fees and charges for services rendered by public bodies operating at border crossings may not exceed 0.25% of the value of the exported products; - Built-up and unbuilt areas used exclusively for farming are exempt from property tax; - Exemption from tax of all rolling stock used exclusively for farming; - The benefits granted under the Agricultural Code extend throughout the duration of the agricultural project.
<p>8. Law No. 14/023 of July 07, 2014 laying down the rules relating to the conditions and modalities of rescue of the industrial enterprise in difficulty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total exemption on import of inputs, except for the relevant administrative fee. - Total exemption from import duties and taxes for new machinery, tools and equipment, spare parts of first endowment not exceeding 10% of the CIF value of the said equipment; - Application of declining balance depreciation, the rate of which is determined in the programme contract, for capital goods acquired. - The duration of the benefits granted under this Act shall be one year.
<p>9. Law No. 13/005 of 11 February 2014 on the tax, customs, parafiscal, non-tax revenue and exchange regime applicable to collaboration agreements and cooperation projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exemption from national, provincial and municipal taxes, duties, levies, fees, direct or indirect, domestic, import or export; - Suspension of the collection of customs duties and value added tax on the import of capital goods, equipment, tools and spare parts intended exclusively for the production of electrical energy; - Suspension of the collection of customs duties and value added tax on the import of electrical energy; - Payment of a 1% export duty on electrical energy.

Laws or legal texts	Incentives granted
<p>10. Decree No. 18/054 of December 27, 2018 on tax and customs relief measures applicable to the production, import and export of electrical energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical energy, capital goods, equipment, tools and spare parts imported and intended exclusively for the production, transmission, distribution and marketing of electricity as well as for the exploitation of solar energy and any other renewable energy source are subject to the tariff of import and export duties and taxes instituted by Ordinance-Laws No. 011/2012 and 012/2012 of September 21, 2012; • By way of derogation from the above-mentioned provisions, the following electrical energy and goods shall benefit from the suspension of the collection of customs duties and import VAT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imported energy to ensure the public service of electricity and to cover the needs of local industry; - Materials, equipment, tools as well as spare and replacement parts imported and intended for the development and maintenance of the infrastructure of the activities of production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy defined by Law No. 14/011 of June 17, 2014 on the electricity sector; - Materials and equipment for saving electrical energy, especially reactive energy compensation equipment, harmonic filters and electrical energy meters; - Materials and equipment for the exploitation of solar energy and those adapted to other renewable energies; - Inputs intended for the manufacture and local assembly of the materials and equipment concerned by this decree; - The export of electrical energy is subject to the payment of customs duties at the rate of 1%; - In addition to the advantages guaranteed by the Investment Code, the suspension of VAT collection is granted to the sale of the above materials and equipment produced locally; - Duration of benefits: 4 years renewable, if necessary after evaluation, except for the import and export of electrical energy, which is 5 years.
<p>11. Ordinance-Law No. 22/0030 of September 8, 2022 on the promotion of entrepreneurship and startups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro, small and medium enterprises and startups benefit from all the tax advantages provided for by the tax legislation in force and by the investment code; • Without prejudice to the tax legislation in force, the public authorities shall implement, over time and in accordance with conditions to be defined, the appropriate incentives, particularly in the area of taxation and the business climate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total or partial exemption to the payment of charges for water consumption, electricity and internet provided by the public sector; - Total or partial exemption from taxes, duties and various taxes for the benefit of entrepreneurs or startups incubated in the training and coaching infrastructures; - Tax amnesty, for one year following the entry into force of this Ordinance-Law, for the benefit of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and startups in the informal sector that have made an irrevocable formal commitment to migrate from the informal to the formal sector; - Introduction of moratoriums on the payment of taxes on the profits and earnings of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and startups; - Simplification of tax and non-tax procedures; - Establishment of Single Tax Counters throughout the country; - Tax relief for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and startups.

C. Other text (Special Economic Zone)

Category	Kind of tax	Relevant economic agent	Advantage
1. Real taxes		i). For the developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total exemption from property tax for 10 years, renewable once after evaluation; 50% reduction in the tax rate from the 21st year.
	a. Tax on the surface area of built and unbuilt properties	ii). For companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total exemption from property tax for 5 years, renewable once after evaluation; 50% reduction in the fixed tax rate from the 11th year.
	b. Vehicle tax		50% discount for the purchase of stickers for commercial vehicles.
2. Income tax	a. Tax on rental income		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption from tax on rental income for 10 years, renewable once, for investors located in the SEZ; 50% reduction in the fixed tax rate from the 21st year.
	b. Tax on personal income	i). For the developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total exemption from personal income tax for 10 years, renewable once after evaluation; 50% reduction in the tax rate from the 21st
		ii). For companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total exemption from personal income tax for 5 years, renewable once after evaluation; 50% reduction in the fixed tax rate from the 11th year.
	c. Tax on professional income (profits of industrial, commercial, craft, agricultural or real estate enterprises operated in partnership or otherwise).	i). For the developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total exemption from professional tax for 10 years, renewable once after evaluation; 50% reduction in the fixed tax rate from the 21st year; application of the exceptional depreciation system.
		ii). For companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> total exemption from income tax for 5 years, renewable once after evaluation; 50% reduction of the fixed tax rate of the profit tax from the 11th year onwards; application of the exceptional depreciation system.
	d. Minimum tax		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exemption from minimum tax follows the exemption from income tax.
	e. Exceptional tax on the remuneration of expatriate staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of the tax rate from 25% to 15%.

Category	Kind of tax	Relevant economic agent	Advantage
3. Domestic, import and export value added tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suspension of VAT on transactions involving the transfer of real estate by persons other than real estate developers and liable to registration fees; - Exemption from VAT on the import by new companies of capital goods intended for start-up investments, under the conditions determined by an order of the Minister of Finance; - VAT-free delivery of local acquisitions, goods and services intended for their operating and investment needs for developers who have made major development investments. 	i). Customs regime	<p>The power of approval of the Minister having Finance in his or her attributions provided for in paragraph 1 above may be delegated to ASEAN or to any other public entity placed under its authority.</p> <p>Total exemption from import duties and taxes shall apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New or second-hand machines, tools and equipment, as the case may be, and spare parts for first-time use not exceeding 10% of the CIF value of the said equipment; - Capital goods, building materials, office equipment and supplies and consumer goods, intermediate goods, raw materials, inputs that enter the production chain, provided that these inputs are not produced in the DRC. <p>The exemption shall also cover duties and taxes on the export of all or part of investor's finished, processed or semi-finished products under conditions favourable to the balance of payments.</p> <p>However, the administrative fee remains due.</p>
		ii). The regime relating to non-tax revenues and parafiscal charges of public bodies (duties, taxes and fees)	<p>The developer and the SEZ companies benefit from the following advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% reduction for all non-tax revenues under central government control; - Reduction of 50% of the non-tax revenues of the provinces and decentralized territorial entities; - Reduction of 50% of the levies operated by public bodies.

Source: Decree n°20/004 of 5 March 2020 fixing the advantages and facilities to be granted to investors operating in the Special Economic Zones in DR Congo.



III

DRC entry procedures

III.1. How to get into DRC

Entry into the Democratic Republic of Congo for any foreigner is conditional on the possession of the following documents :

- A valid passport or other travel document;
- A valid travel visa, airport tourist visa;
- An International Vaccination Booklet prescribed by the Health Police Regulations with valid vaccine taken;
- A valid return air ticket.

In addition, the conditions of entry, exit, stay and movement for foreigners are determined by the following main legal and regulatory texts:

- Ordinance No. 83-33 of 12 September 1983 on the Aliens Police, as amended and completed to date;
- Ordinance No. 87-281 of 13 August 1987, implementing Ordinance No. 83-033 of 12 September 1987 on the Aliens Police, as amended and supplemented to date;
- Act No. 86-007 of 27 September 1986 regulating the stay and movement of foreigners in mining areas.



III.2. Types and Conditions for obtaining a Visa

The nomenclature of visas issued by the Directorate General for Migration (DGM) and the conditions for granting them are as follows:

N°	Type	Condition	Validity	Observation
1	Flying Visa	<input type="checkbox"/> Letter of request sent by the applicant to the General Manager of the Directorate General for Migration; <input type="checkbox"/> Photocopy of the applicant's passport; <input type="checkbox"/> Photocopy of the identity of the caretaker, if he is Congolese or of the passport, if he is a foreigner; <input type="checkbox"/> Payment of required fees.		
2	Airport / Port Visa		7 days	Issued at the entry point to the beneficiary of the Flying Visa or with the express authorization of the General Manager. After 7 days, the applicant must regularize his stay with the Chancellery Services at the General or Provincial Migration Directorate.
3	All Establishment Visas (Ordinary Establishment Visa, Work Establishment Visa, Specific Work Establishment Visa, Establishment Visa for Studies, Establishment Visa for foreign spouses of nationals (matrimonial), Special Establishment Visa, Permanent Establishment Visa)	<input type="checkbox"/> Be legally resident in the DRC; <input type="checkbox"/> Have stayed for at least six months in the DRC; <input type="checkbox"/> Hold a valid passport (at least six months); <input type="checkbox"/> Fill in the registration form; <input type="checkbox"/> Present 4 recent and identical passport photos; <input type="checkbox"/> Present an international vaccination card with valid vaccines included; <input type="checkbox"/> Present a certificate of good conduct from your country and the municipality of residence (less than 3 months old).		

N°	Type	Condition	Validity	Observation
	a. Ordinary Establishment Visa		3 years	
	(i) For Merchants:	<input type="checkbox"/> Present a certificate of residence issued by the municipality of residence (less than 3 months old); <input type="checkbox"/> Present the original and copy of the consular certificate or registration; <input type="checkbox"/> Have sufficient means of subsistence; <input type="checkbox"/> Company's Articles of Association (notaries); <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (RCCM); <input type="checkbox"/> National Identification Number (Nat. Id.); <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of regularity vis-a-vis the tax authorities; <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of affiliation to the INPP, CNSS and a recognized employers' union in the DRC; (e. g. FEC, COPEMECO, FENAPEC, ...); <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of working capital in a local bank (bank account statement); <input type="checkbox"/> Do not engage in petty trade.		
	(ii) For profit-making liberal professions	<input type="checkbox"/> Approval or license of the corporation; <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of regularity vis-a-vis the tax authorities; <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of working capital in a local bank for an amount of USD 5,000 at least; <input type="checkbox"/> Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (RCCM); <input type="checkbox"/> National Identification Number (Nat. Id.).		

N°	Type	Condition	Validity	Observation
	(iii) For Diamond and Gold Counters	<input type="checkbox"/> Certified photocopy of the Decree of approval of the Ministry of Mines; <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of deposit of USD 50,000 in a local bank; <input type="checkbox"/> Certified photocopy of the New Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (RCCM); <input type="checkbox"/> Certified photocopy of the National Identification (Nat. Id); <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of regularity vis-a-vis the tax authorities; <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of affiliation to the INPP, CNSS and a recognized employers' union in the DRC;		
	b. Work Establishment Visa	<input type="checkbox"/> To be a holder of a work card; <input type="checkbox"/> Submit an employment contract approved by the National Employment Office (ONEM); <input type="checkbox"/> Have the qualification and present proof of it; <input type="checkbox"/> Present a certificate of service.	1 to 2 years	Issued to foreigners wishing to work under employment contract in the DRC. The validity of the work visa is the same as that of the work.
	c. Special Establishment Visa	<input type="checkbox"/> Send a letter of request to the General Director of the Migration Directorate General; <input type="checkbox"/> Present the approval of the National Agency for the Promotion of Investments (ANAPI); <input type="checkbox"/> Attach the Interdepartmental Project Approval Order.	5 to 10 years	Granted to promoters or representatives of new companies, approved under the Investment Code. The holder of the special visa benefits from the free exit and return visa.
	d. Permanent Establishment Visas	<input type="checkbox"/> Send a letter of request to the General Director of the Migration Directorate General; <input type="checkbox"/> Have resided regularly in the DRC without interruption for at least 15 years; <input type="checkbox"/> Carry out agricultural, liberal, commercial or industrial activities; <input type="checkbox"/> Be in good standing with the tax authorities.		The Permanent Establishment Visa is for an indefinite period. Its holder is exempt from the requirement for an exit and return visa.

III.3. Tariffs

N°	Revenue-generating act	CDF equivalent of USD ^(*)
1	Special settlement visa 5 years	653
2	Special settlement visa 10 years	700
3	Permanent Establishment Visa	1.500
4	Ordinary settlement visa for beginners and profit-making liberal professions (doctor, lawyer, ect.)	700
5	Work establishment visa	653
6	Airport Visa	40
7	Port Visa	40

(*)The above rates were in effect at the time this Guide went to press.

Congolese in Diaspora have the possibility of obtaining an entry visa at the various border posts.



IV

Sectoral investment opportunities

- A God blessed country in the heart of Africa, the D.R.Congo is endowed with various potential richness, which give it enormous comparative advantages over its neighbours.
- For reasons of consolidation of its economic growth, diversification and transformation of its economy on the one hand, and development of its territory, reconstruction and modernization of infrastructure on the other hand, the D.R.C. presents you its investment opportunities in the following sectors: (i) energy, (ii) infrastructure, (iii) agriculture, (iv) fisheries and livestock, (v) industry, (vi) new information and communication technologies, (vii) transport, (viii) tourisme, (ix) Forestry, (x) mining, (xi) hydrocarbons, (xii) health, ect.
- Entry of investors in all these sectors is free and market shares are available for new investors interested in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- In addition, investing today in the D.R. Congo in these sectors offers you the advantage of recovering the capital invested in real time, and guaranteeing the return on the investment for various reasons including the availability of a solvent demand caused by the high size of the market.

IV.1. Energy

1. Legal framework

The energy sector in DR Congo is regulated by Law No. 14/011 of 17 June 2014 which aims in particular:

- Effective liberalization of the sector;
- The promotion and harmonious development of the offer in urban, pre-urban and rural areas;
- Coverage of all categories of electricity needs by quality supplies;
- Ensuring fair competition between operators and users' rights.

This law applies to the generation, transmission, distribution, import, export and marketing of electrical energy by any operator.

Investments in this sector are also eligible for the advantages from the Investment Code by the Law n°004/2002 in D.R. Congo.

2. Government vision

Energy is the engine of development in that it enables economic, agricultural and industrial take-off. It is declared as the first economic sector of the mandate of His Excellency the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Head of State.

To this end, the Government vision is:

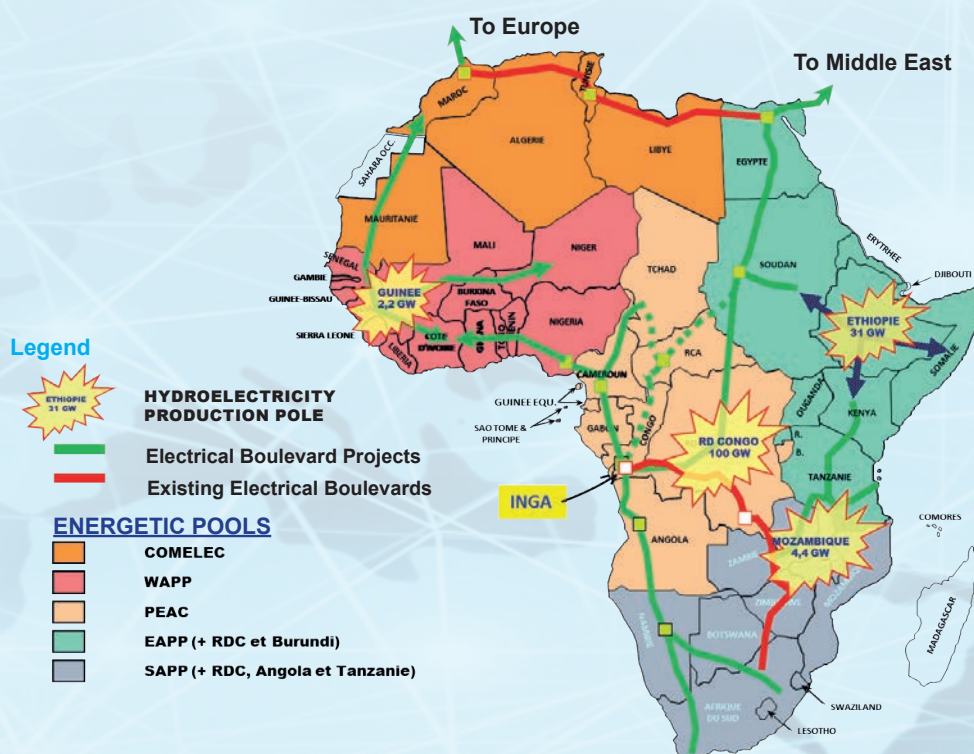
- (i) To increase access to reliable electricity for all social strata and fundamental national communities by 600 MW, through the rehabilitation, modernization, extension, and construction new infrastructure, and by increasing the electricity supply rate;
- (ii) Develop sub-regional interconnection to facilitate electricity exports;
- (iii) Promote all renewable energy sources other than hydroelectricity, including the rational and sustainable use of wood to replace diesel in thermal power plants in isolated networks.

3. Potential

The Congo River, with its basin straddling the Equator, offers the DR Congo an exploitable energy potential evaluated at more than 100,000 MW, spread over 780 sites located in 145 territories and 76,000 villages. This potential represents about 37% of the total African potential and nearly 6% of the world potential.

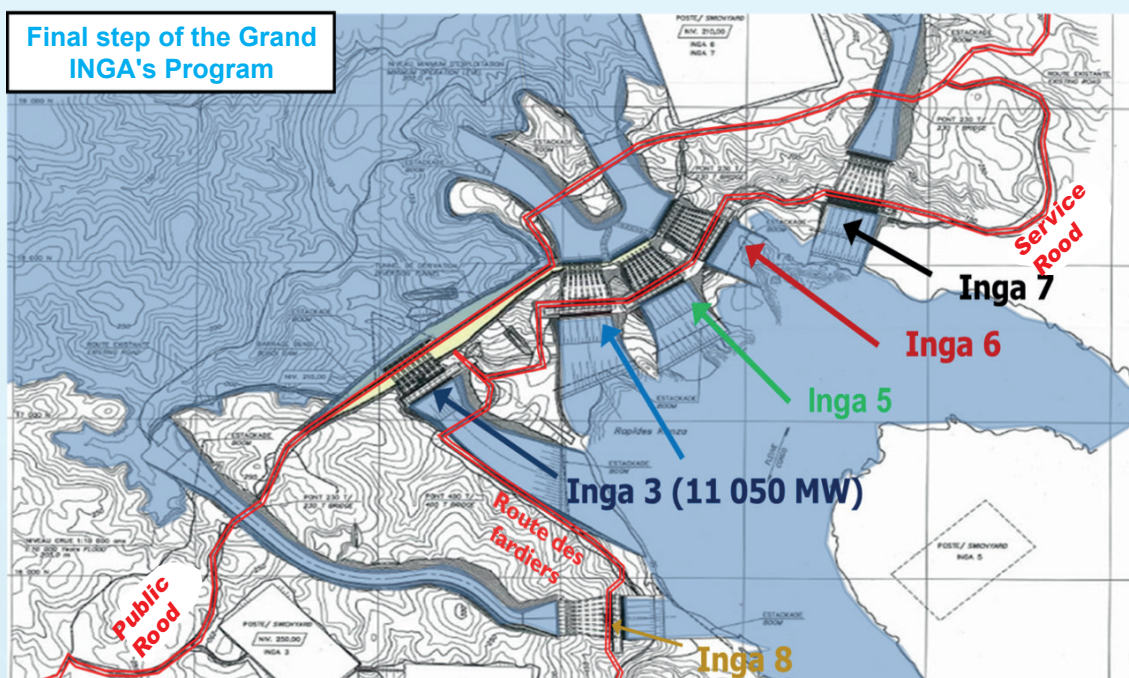
The DR Congo also has significant potential in renewable energy resources such as biomass, wind, solar, biogas, biofuel, ect.

With regard to the Grand INGA project in particular, it should be noted that its potential capacity is approximately of 39,000 MW.



Source: SNEL

Final step of the Grand INGA's Program



The energy situation in provinces is as follows:

Provinces	Energy situation
Kinshasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar potential: average sunshine varies between 3.22 and 4.89 kWh/m²/d; Wind potential: the average annual wind speed measured at a height of 10 m is 1.3 m/s; Electrification rate : 44.1%.
Former Katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar potential: 6.5 kWh/m²/d wind potential: average wind speed of more than 5m/sec; The installed capacity is 567 MW, while current demand is estimated at nearly 900 MW (including 600 MW for the mining sector alone).
Kongo-Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hydroelectric potential is estimated at 64,000 MW (560,640 GWh) per year; The Inga site alone represents 69% of the potential (i.e. 44,000 MW).
Former Province Orientale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall potential of the sites currently identified is estimated at 7200MW; Electrification rate : 3.6%.

Former Kasai Oriental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electrification rate of the province is very low (0.5%); • The energy needs (2012) are estimated at 264.774 MW against a current installed capacity (2012) insignificant: 1.94 MW, thus highlighting a very important gap that plagues all sectors; • Solar potential: 4.4 and 5.14 kWh/m²/d.
Former Kasai Occidental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hydroelectric potential is 103 MW; • The rate of electrification is very low: 1% with a non-existent driving force; • The overall installed capacity amounts to 31.7 MW, of which 20.7 MW are shut down, representing 65.2% of the installed capacity; • The solar potential ranges from 5.16 kWh/m²/d to 5.26 kWh/m²/d.
Nord-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current electrification rate is estimated at 3.1%; • Installable power can reach 240.3 MW; • Biomass potential: the annual producible energy can reach 76,583.74 MWh; • Solar potential: average sunshine varies between 4 and 5.5 kWh/m²/d; • Natural gas: the potential could reach 57.00 billion Nm³.
Sud-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroelectric potential: The installable power can reach 1050.00 MW; • Biomass potential: the annual producible energy can reach 109 878,88 MWh/year; • Solar potential: average sunshine reaches 5 kWh/m²/d; • Wind potential: the average annual wind speed is less than 5 m/s; • Natural gas: the potential could reach 57.00 billion Nm³; • Annual electrification rate : 7.9%.
Maniema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electrification rate is very low 3.0%; • Solar potential: located in a band between 3.5 and 6.75 kWh/m²/d); • Available production is : 2.1MW.
Former Bandundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydroelectric potential estimated at 104 MW; • Solar potential: sunshine varying between 4.5 and 7 kWh/m²/day; • The electrification rate is 0.6%, second to last in the country; • The province has a huge gap of 408.35 MW between supply and demand: the installed capacity of existing infrastructure is 22.66 MW, compared to 431.01 MW to cover current energy needs.
Former Equateur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification Rate: Very low ≈1.4% while the province has several sites identified in its northern part; • High biomass potential (about 40,000,000 hectares of forest out of the 86 million in the DR Congo); • The energy needs (2012) of the province are estimated at 426, 085 MW (all territories of Ecuador), against an availability of about 26, 770MW (2010); • Good level of sunshine with values between 5 and 5.5 kWh /m²/d.

Source: Atlas of the Ministry of Hydraulic Resources, Kinshasa 2014.

4. Achievements

As a result of this sector's complete liberalization, the country has seen significant inflows of domestic and foreign investments over the past few years, with the most significant being:

a) Completed project :	b) Ongoing project
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ SNEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ KIPAY (Busanga Dam in Kolwezi);▪ KATENDE;▪ KAKOBOLA;▪ Congolaise de Construction Electromécanique (CCE) / Construction of electric cabins;▪ Blue energy;▪ Energie du Kasaï " ENERKA " : Hydroelectricity;▪ Energie du Kasaï Central " ENERKAC;▪ Society of Special Techniques, "STS;▪ Energie du Nord Kivu "ENK Sarl", ect.

It should be noted that within the framework of the implementation of the Local Development Project of the 145 territories (PDL) whose total cost is 1.66 billion USD spread over 3 years, the private sector can join the State.

These projects include:

Construction of mini solar power plants	418 Micropowers
Public lighting with solar system of street lamps (1 to 3 km)	471 Km

5. Perspectives

- The implementation of the Grand Inga project in all its different phases;
- The installation of micro and pico-stations in the 780 sites identified throughout the country;
- Valuation of investments in renewable energy;
- Significantly increase the supply of electricity for better industrialization of the country.

Despite this remarkable presence of energy investments in the D.R. Congo, the market share for other future investors remains largely available.

6. Some projects

Province	Site to be electrified	Cost	Data from the Centre	Site data	Power demand
Kongo-Central	KIZU	682,000 USD	<p>Demographics :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population: 1500 inhabitants; • number of households: 250; <p>Socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crops; • Industrial crops; • Breeding; • Fishing. 	<p>River: LUBUZI</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flow rate: 31 m³/s; • drop height: 9m; • estimated power: 100 kW. <p>Location in relation to the centre: 10 km to the north.</p> <p>Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of electrifying the entire area and the surrounding communities and the neighbouring localities; • Detailed preliminary studies required on site. 	82.81 KW
Kongo-Central	NSONA-MPANGU	540,000 USD	<p>Demographics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population: 2,000; • number of households: 334; <p>Socio-economic activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crops: cassava, plantain, maize, groundnuts, beans, potatoes; • Industrial crops: oil palm; • Breeding; • Fishing. 	<p>River: LUNIONZO</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flow rate: 5 m³/s; • drop height: 4 m; • estimated power: 80 to 100 kW. <p>Location in relation to the mission: 3 km detailed pre-feasibility EPD).</p> <p>Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of electrifying almost the entire Mission; • Detailed preliminary studies required on site. 	104.11 KW

Province	Site to be electrified	Cost	Data from the Centre	Site data	Power demand
Former Equateur	BUDJALA	100.8 MILLION USD	<p>Geographical coordinates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • longitude: 19°42'19" E; • latitude: 00°38'39" N; • altitude: 240 m; <p>Demographics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population: 523.947 inhabitants (in 2015); • number of households: 88,805; • Average household size: 5.9 persons/household. <p>Service Area:</p> <p>Characterized by the predominance of the artisanal sector based on agriculture, hunting, fishing and other small processing units.</p> <p>Socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crops; • Industrial crops; • Breeding; • Logging; • Fishing and hunting. 	<p>River: Mongata</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flow rate: 1.348 m³/s; • drop height: 4 m; • estimated capacity: 42 MW. <p>Observation:</p> <p>Possibility of electrifying the entire city; and several surrounding villages.</p>	22.779,16 KW

Province	Site to be electrified	Cost	Data from the Centre	Site data	Power demand
Former Equateur	MONKOTO	14.2 million USD	<p>Geographical coordinates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • longitude: 20°38'55" E; • latitude: 01°38'56" S; • altitude: 391 m. <p>Demographics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population: 137.874 inhabitants (in 2015); • number of households: 23,369. <p>Service Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterized by the predominance of the artisanal sector based on fishing and hunting, agriculture, small processing units and small businesses. <p>Socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Breeding; • Fishing and hunting; • Extraction of building materials. 	<p>River: Luilaka</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low-flow rate: After preliminary study • drop height: After preliminary study <p>Estimated power: 4 MW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-feasibility studies required on site 	6.090,16 KW

Province	Site to be electrified	Cost	Data from the Centre	Site data	Power demand
Former Bandundu	YUNGU	3.52 billion USD	<p>Geographical coordinates :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longitude : 04°47' .659; • Latitude : 016°95' .231; • altitude : 362 m. • Demographics : • population : 499.587 inhabitants; • number of households: 83,265. <p>Service sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital of the Kwango District housing the district civil service, churches, a referral hospital, health centres, primary and secondary schools, higher institutes, crafts, shops, SNEL and Regideso facilities, public market, hotels, bars, ... <p>Socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crops; • Industrial crops; • Breeding; • Hunting; • Fishing, fish farming and hunting. 	<p>River: YUNGU</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flow rate: after preliminary studies; • drop height: after preliminary studies; • estimated power: 1.600 KW. <p>Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site not yet studied; • Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies to be conducted on the site; • Possibility of installing cascading power plants on the YUNGU River to serve the riparian villages; • Possibility of interconnection. 	21.494,42 kW

Province	Site to be electrified	Cost	Data from the Centre	Site data	Power demand
Former Bandundu	KABANGU (Bulungu cited)	3.3 billion USD	<p>Geographical coordinates :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longitude : 04°33' .426; • latitude : 018°34' .903; • altitude : 347m. <p>Demographics :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population : 200.000 inhabitants; • number of households: 33,333. <p>Service sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative services, primary health care. <p>Socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crops, industrial crops, livestock, hunting, fishing. 	<p>River: KABANGU</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated power: 1,500 KW. <p>Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of installing cascade power plants on the KABANGU River. 	8,652.64 kW

Province	Site to be electrified	Cost	Data from the Centre	Site data	Power demand
Former Kasai-Occidental	TSHIMBULA	USD 38,500,000	<p>Lubi River : Bi-tubidi site</p> <p>Geographical coordinates :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • longitude : 22° 50' 54" E • latitude: 06°28'53" S • altitude: 200 m <p>Demographics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population: 340,863 (in 2015); • Number of households: 48,695; • Average household size: 7 persons/household. <p>Service Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominance of the artisanal sector based on agriculture, small processing units and repair shops, including small businesses. <p>Socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Breeding; • Fishing; • Industrial crops: oil palm, rubber; • Artisanal diamond and timber mining. 	<p>Hydrology:</p> <p>Low water flow: 32 m³/s;</p> <p>Estimated capacity: 15.4 MW.</p> <p>Location in relation to the city: After 12km from the centre of Tshimbulu</p> <p>Observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of serving the entire centre and the hinterlands. 	12.547,16 KW

Province	Site to be electrified	Cost	Data from the Centre	Site data	Power demand
Former Kasai-Occidental	MWEKA	15,000,000 USD	<p>Lulua River : Musse site (Von François Falls)</p> <p>Geographical coordinates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • longitude: 21° 19' 54" E; • latitude: 04° 49' 53" S; • altitude: 438m. <p>Demographics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population: 58,919 (in 2015); • Number of households: 8,417; • Average household size: 7 persons/household. <p>Service Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominance of the artisanal sector based on fishing, agriculture, small processing and repair units and small shops. <p>Socio-economic activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Farming: small livestock; • Fishing; • Industrial crops; • Timber harvesting; • Informal sector. 	<p>Hydrology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low water flow: 140 m³/s; • Height of fall <: 4 m; • Estimated capacity: 2.4 MW. <p>Location in relation to the centre: about 50 km from the centre of Mweka</p> <p>Observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of electrifying the entire centre of Mweka; • Possibility of electrifying the centre of Luebo at about 60 km. 	2.262,16 KW

IV.2 Infrastructure

1. Legal framework

This Sector is totally liberalized and opened to the private sector by Law n°18/016 of July 09, 2018 on Public-Private Partnership (PPP);

Infrastructure investments are also eligible under the provisions of Law n°004/2002 on the Investment Code in the DRC.

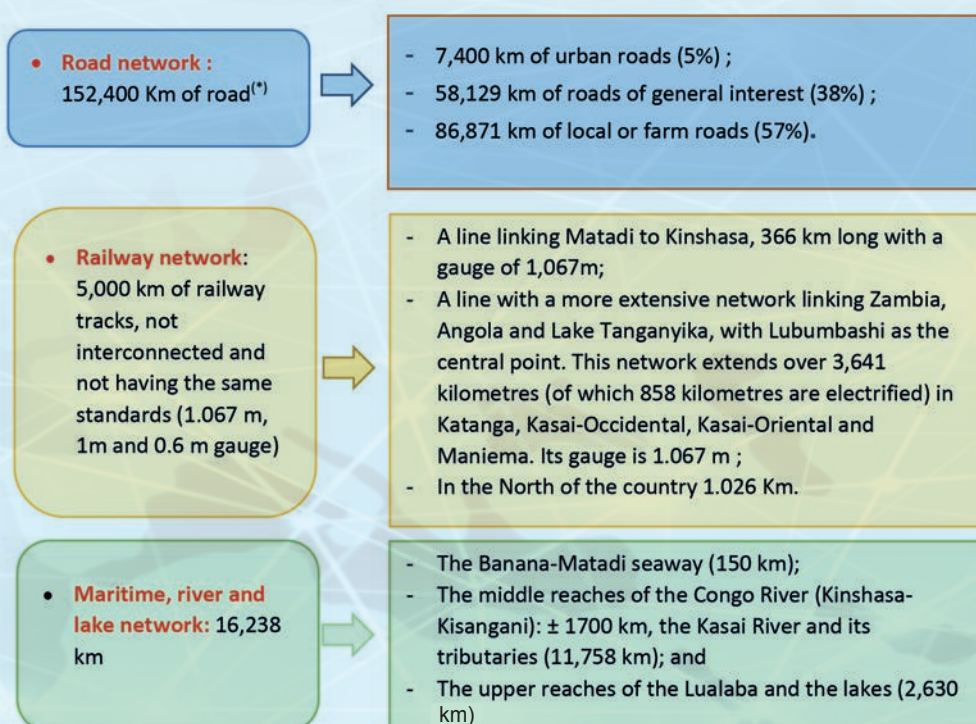
2. Government vision

Develop an integrated multimodal transport system through the densification of the national road network and the modernisation of port, airport and railway infrastructures and facilities.

3. Potential

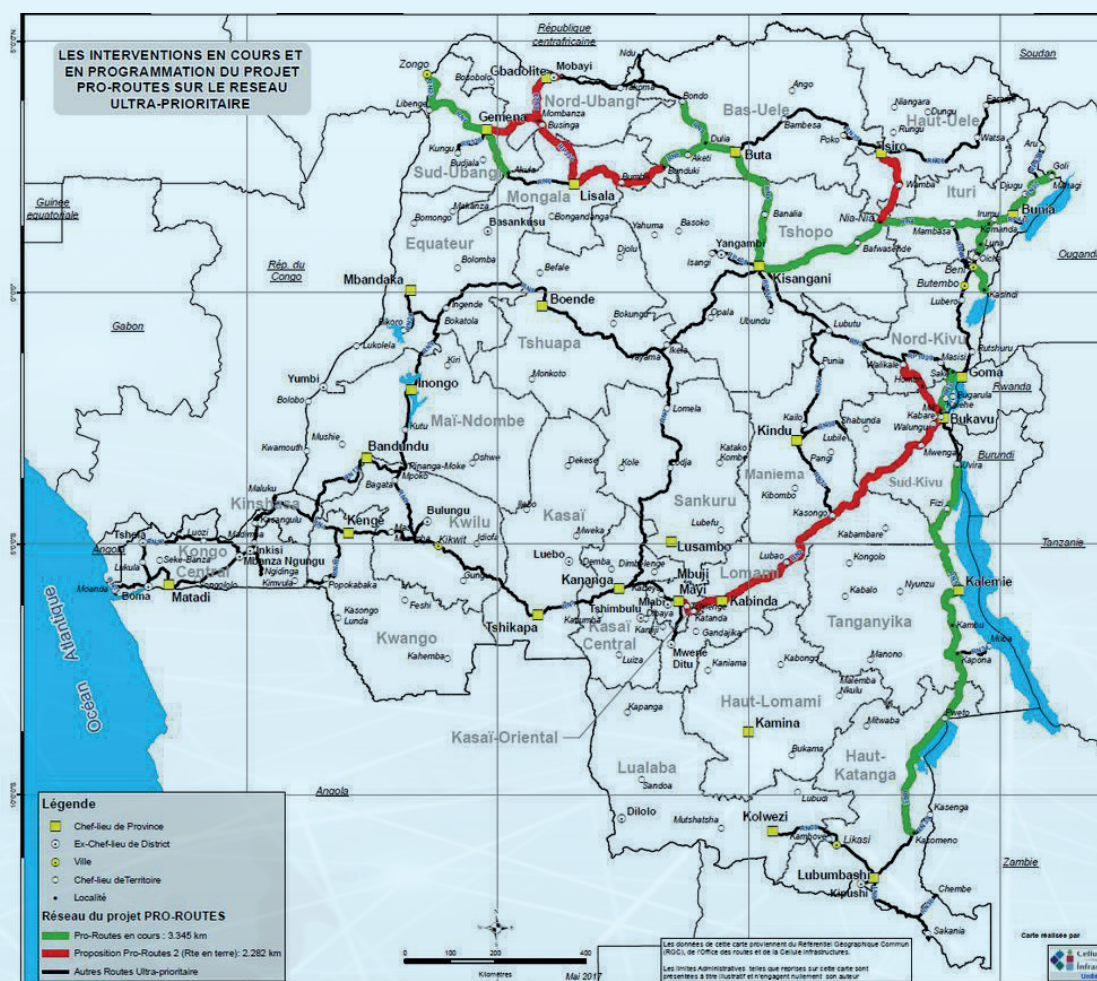
Infrastructure is one of the undeniable priorities of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Considerable efforts are being made to rehabilitate and modernize the country's basic infrastructure in order to consolidate the country's economic integration.

The D.R.Congo has various potentialities listed in the diagram below which can be financed in the Public-Private Partnership mode.



(*) The network remains essentially earthen, the asphalt network representing only a very small part of 2.3%. It includes 3,500 crossing structures with a total length of 68,000 km.

Map of high priority road network



4. Achievements

Through the liberalization of the infrastructure sector, there is a need for the private sector to subscribe to the financing of the projects below starting from the Public-Private Partnership law enacted in 2018.

N°	Project	Location	Work done
1.	Asphalting of the Bukavu-Kamanyola road (Pk0-Pk5), known as phase 1	Sud-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the 2x1 lane roadway and construction of sidewalks; - Construction of sewerage works (gutters) and engineering works (bridges, culverts, nozzles); - Road signs <p><u>The work is being carried out in two phases</u></p> <p>Phase 1, from KP0 to KP5: work completed</p>
2.	Rehabilitation of the Bunagana-Rutshure-Goma road (100 km)	Nord-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 km of pavement with double layer completed - Construction of 9 completed scuppers located at PK0+130, PK4+790, PK6+030, PK7+220, PK8+280, PK8+560, PK8+850, PK9+602, PK10+757. - Treatment of hot spots on the earthen section of the route (88 km)
3.	Rehabilitation of the Lwambo-Manono-Kalemie road (Phase 1)	Former Katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The work is carried out in phases: - Phase 1 from KP0 to 171.6: completed - Rehabilitation of the dirt road - Construction of Bunkeya Road (6.354 km) in single layer - Bunkeya (1.85 km) and Kyubo (1.335 km) crossings; single-layer roadway - Construction of 3 reinforced concrete bridges, 2 frame bridges and 9 scuppers: completed <p>In 2018, the companies carried out maintenance work and the removal of reservations formulated during the provisional acceptance of the work</p>
4.	Modernization of NZOLANA Avenue	Kinshasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the Moleka Bridge - Completion of 1.4 km of pavement work - Anti-erosion works, including the construction of the downspout to the outlet, over a length of 1,500 m

N°	Project	Location	Work done
5.	Rehabilitation of the paved road Mbuji-Mayi Mwene Ditu (135 km)	Former Kasai-Oriental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and modernization of 16.62 km; - Construction of gutters; - Execution of the gravel sub-base; - Execution of the gravel base course; - Impregnating and sealing layer; - Laying the surface course in two-layer surface dressing; - Work completed at 100%.
6.	Modernization of the Kisangani road system	Former Province Orientale	<p>Completed pavement works: roads concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road 1 : Tshatshi Avenue (1.999 km); - Road 2 : SimiSimi Avenue (6.015 km); - Road 3 : Boulevard Mobutu 1 (0.290 km); - Road 4 : Boulevard Mobutu 2 (1.261 km); - Road 5 : Kokolo Avenue (0.750 km); - Road 6: Mama Yemo Avenue (0.600 km).

5. Perspectives

Provide the country with adequate basic infrastructure for better economic integration between provinces and with neighbouring countries.

6. Some priority projects in PPP mode

N°	Project title	Feature	Location	Estimated cost in USD	Existence of studies
1	Upgrading of the Kasomeno - Kasenga - Chalwe road (91 km of road + a 350 m high bridge)	176 km long road (91km DRC, 85km Zambia) and 350m cable stayed bridge	Former Katanga (DRC)/ Zambia	401.661.960,78	Available studies
2	Kolwezi - Solwezi Road Construction Project	Length of 180 km	Former Katanga (DRC) / North-Western (Zambia)	180.000.000,00	Existence of detailed technical studies for the Congolese side

N°	Project title	Feature	Location	Estimated cost in USD	Existence of studies
3	Kolwezi - Dilolo Road Upgrade Project	Length of 427 km	Former Katanga	480.695.573,06	Available studies
4	Rehabilitation of the National Road No. 1 section Nguba - Kamina - MweneDitu - MbujiMayi - Kananga	Length of 1,082 km	Former Katanga, Former Kasai-Oriental and Former Kasai-Occidental	1.232.178.353,46	Available studies
5	Kinshasa Urban Railway Construction Project	Length of 135 Km x double track in gauge 1 435 mm	Kinshasa	1.400.000.000	Studies in progress
6	Rehabilitation and modernization of the Port of Matadi		Kinshasa	100.403.802	Available studies
7	Acquisition of 2 dredgers to ensure the dredging of the maritime bays at Boma (CVM)		Kongo-Central	50.000.000	Available studies
8	Acquisition of a floating dock		Kongo-Central	20.000.000	Available studies
9	Modernization of Luano Airport		Former Katanga	48.000.000	Available studies
10	Modernization of Bangoka Airport		Former Province Orientale	48.000.000	Available studies
11	Modernization of Kavumu Airport		Sud-Kivu	16.450.000	Available studies
12	Modernization of the various airfields		Other provinces (Former Bandundu, Kongo-Central, Former Equateur...)	-	Available studies

Source: DRC / ACGT, SCTP, CVM and RVA.

It should be noted that within the framework of the implementation of the Local Development Project of the 145 territories (PDL) whose total cost is 1.66 billion USD spread over 3 years, the private sector can join the State.

These projects include:

1.	Rehabilitation of agricultural feeder roads	8.844 Km
2.	Maintenance of agricultural feeder roads	30,091.5 km
3.	Construction of engineering structures (bridges, ferries and dalots)	444
4.	Construction of mini solar power plants	418 Micropowers
5.	Public lighting with solar system of street lamps (1 to 3 km)	471 Km
6.	Construction of boreholes of more or less 150 m with integrated pump	3,071 Drilling
7.	Development of water sources	447
8.	Construction of modern markets with living space	238 markets
9.	Construction of an administrative building in each territory's capital city	145 buildings
10.	Construction of an administrative building in each chief town of the sectors	636 Buildings
11.	Construction of housing for the territory's senior staff	1.450 Dwellings
12.	Construction, rehabilitation and equipment of health centers	788 Centers
13.	Construction, rehabilitation and equipment of schools	1210 schools
14.	Structuring and professionalization of local producers by promising agricultural sectors	500,000 Households
15.	Area developed and equipped by territory and for 4 sectors	75 Ha x 4 channels x 145 territories
16.	Supply of inputs and seeds to local producers	500,000 tons
17.	Acquisition of production, treatment and processing equipment	4,340 pieces of equipment

IV.3. Agriculture

1. Legal framework

❑ **The Investment Code** (Cfr. Law n° 004/2002 of 21/02/2002).

The Investment Code has the following objectives:

- a) To encourage the establishment of civil engineering companies responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and motorways, as well as those involved in the public transport of people and goods, whether by land, water or air;
- b) Promote investments that will develop agriculture and agro-industry through mechanization in order to ensure food self-sufficiency and reduce imports of basic products, and at the same time increase incomes in rural communities, improve the supply of raw materials to agro-industries and expand the domestic market for everyday consumer goods;
- c) Encourage heavy investment to build a strong industrial base for sustainable economic growth, etc;

❑ **Agricultural Code** (law n°11/022 of 24 December 2011 on the fundamental principles relating to agriculture)

The Agricultural Code aims to:

- a) Promote the sustainable development of agricultural potential and space, integrating social and environmental aspects;
- b) Stimulate agricultural production by introducing a special customs and tax regime in order to achieve, among other things, food self-sufficiency;
- c) Boost exports of agricultural products in order to generate significant resources for investment;
- d) Promote the local processing industry for agricultural products;
- e) Attract new renewable energy technologies;
- f) Involve the province, the decentralized territorial entity and the farmer in the promotion and implementation of agricultural development.



2. Government vision

The Government vision in this sector is to ensure the food security of the population while deepening the value chains for more jobs. To achieve this, its action is based on the following main objectives: (i) restoring food security, reducing poverty and insecurity, (ii) increasing plant, animal and fish production, (iii) strengthening the coordination of agriculture with economic growth and job creation, ect.

It should be noted that according to Pillar 7 of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo's Action Program, agriculture, fisheries and livestock are among the sectors likely to contribute to the diversification of the economy and the creation of conditions for inclusive growth.

The main objective pursued by the Government in this pillar is to conduct the national economic policy in its various aspects, integrating all sectors of the economy, namely: the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector, with as main axes the promotion of economic and strategic intelligence as well as the promotion of the digital economy.

Axis 34 of this program aims to revitalize food-producing, industrial and sustainable agriculture as well as fishing and livestock. The recommended actions are the following:

- To implement the master plan of industrialization which allows to consolidate the industrial base by supporting (i) a wider local transformation of the agricultural, fishing and breeding products as well as (ii) the establishment of the agro-industrial parks (iii), of the special economic zones and (iv) the creation of a national school of the trades and the industrial technologies to limit the importation of the qualified manpower;
- Encourage civil servants and public authorities to acquire agricultural land and to effectively carry out agro-pastoral activities with the support of the State;
- Launch the policy "Everyone his roof and his field" Continue the establishment of agro-industrial parks - Create a national office of fishing;
- Relaunching promising strategic sectors for food autonomy and the revival of local industry;
- Encourage the creation of production units for agricultural inputs (tools, fertilizers, phytosanitary products, seeds, ect.);
- Create and operationalize the National Fund for Agricultural Development (FNDA), in accordance with Law No. 11/022 on the fundamental principles of agriculture (Article 56), in order to promote access to agricultural credit;
- Initiate steps for the installation of a tractor assembly plant in the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- Reclaim abandoned farmland and plantations for redistribution;
- To support agricultural production, notably by (i) granting subsidies for the acquisition of agricultural inputs, (ii) setting up large storage and drying warehouses, (iii) creating trading centers for agricultural products, as well as by (iv) making low-interest loanable funds available and (v) distributing agricultural tools and equipment:
 - Impose a minimum percentage of local products in formal trade in order to promote the agricultural sector;
 - To limit the share of foreign food imports within the framework of humanitarian actions of International Organizations or States.

- Create, rehabilitate and support agricultural research institutes;
- Rehabilitate and improve railroads, agricultural feeder roads, and dredge and mark waterways - Create and install the General Directorate of Agricultural Feeder Roads - Rehabilitate and improve railroads, agricultural feeder roads, and dredge and mark waterways - Accelerate the establishment of the National Fund for the Maintenance of Waterways and Railways (FONEFF);
- Encourage associations and cooperatives of women market gardeners, breeders and fishermen - Strengthen the capacities of the sector's actors - Improve the productivity of food and cash crops through access to improved seeds - Promote horticulture and market gardening in peri-urban and rural areas;
- Establish a local organic fertilizer production industry;
- Promote local processing of agri-food products, both on a small and large scale;
- Finalize the process of revising Law No. 11/022 of December 24, 2011 on the fundamental principles of agriculture, taking care of both the interests of local producers and those of foreign investors, and obtain the promulgation of the said Law - Initiate a draft amendment of the said Law and table it in Parliament for adoption.

The implementation of these different actions requires the involvement not only of the Congolese State but also and above all of the private sector, both Congolese and foreign, in its capacity as the main actor in the creation of wealth. These actions are therefore an opportunity to be exploited by the private sector interested in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sector in the DRC.

3. Potential

The Democratic Republic of Congo offers several investment opportunities in the agricultural sector from production to marketing, in order to create a competitive value chain in the sub-region.



With its exceptional agronomic potential and an area of agricultural land unequalled in Africa, the DR Congo is capable of feeding 2 billion people.

Indeed, the DR Congo has 80 million arable lands of which less than 10% are currently exploited. The diversity of climates, supported by an important hydrographic network, allows the practice of a varied range of agricultural speculations as follows:

Type of food, gardening market and perennial crop by Province

N°	Province Speculations	Kongo - Central	Former Bandundu	Former Equateur	Former Kasaï Occ	Former Kasaï Orient	Maniema	Former Prov. Orient	Nord- Kivu	Sud- Kivu	Former Katanga
Food crop											
01	Manioc										
02	Maize										
03	Rice										
04	Peanuts										
05	Plantains										
06	Patatoes										
07	Yam										
08	Wheat										
09	Sorghum										
10	Beans										
11	Soja and cowpea										
12	Taro										
13	Sweet potato										
Market gardening											
01	Onion										
02	Tomatoe										
Perennial crop											
01	Fibres										
02	Hevea										
03	Millet										
04	Palm-tree										
05	Coffee										
06	Quinquina										
07	Cacao tree										
08	Tobacco										
09	Cotton										
10	Pyrethrum										
11	Tea										
12	Squash										
13	Sugar cane										
14	Papaine										
15	Sesame										
16	Urena										
17	Voandzou										

Areas favorable to the concerned crop

In its current policy of investment promotion based on targeting, ANAPI encourages investments in the agricultural sectors of large consumption in DRC (corn, rice, beans, manioc) and in the export sectors (coffee, cocoa, tea, etc.).

☐ Climate, Rainfall and Vegetation by Province

a. Climate

- Average annual temperature :

✓ Minima

- Central basin to the coast: 16°C;
- North: 20°C;
- East: 10°C;
- Southern part: 16°C.

✓ Maxima

- Central basin to the coast: 30°C;
- North: 30.7°C;
- East: 23°C;
- Southern part: 29.8°C.

b. Rainfall

- Central basin to the coast: 1,500 mm (about 9 months);
- North: 1,800 mm (about 11 months);
- East: 1.000 mm (about 6 months);
- Southern part: 1,500 mm (6 months).

c. Vegetation by Province

N°	Province	Type of vegetation
1	Kinshasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wooded savannah;- Prairie;- Secondary forests.
2	Kongo Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mangroves;- Steppes;- Forest;- Forest galleries.
3	Former Bandundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dense rainforest;- Dense forest;- Wooded savannah;- Forestry galleries;- Prairie.

N°	Province	Type of vegetation
4	Former Kasai-Occidental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense rainforest; - Dense forest; - Wooded savannah; - Grassy savannah; - Savannah interspersed with patches of forest; - Prairie.
5	Former Kasai-Oriental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense rainforest; - Secondary forest; - Grassy savannah; - Wooded savannah; - Savannah; - Prairie; - Clear forest (Miombo).
6	Maniema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense rainforest; - Wooded savannah; - Forest galleries along waterways.
7	Former Katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense forest; - Clear forest (Miombo); - Bamboo forests; - Savannah; - Meadow; - Marshy meadow; - Wooded savannah; - Grassy savannah; - Prairie.
8	Former Equateur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense rainforest; - Secondary forest; - Prairie; - Rainforest; - Wooded savannah; - Edaphic forest; - Savannah; - Prairie; - Imperata secondary savannah; - Deciduous forest.

N°	Province	Type of vegetation
9	Former Province Orientale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense rainforest; - Secondary forest; - Forest galleries; - Edaphic forest; - Wooded savannah; - Prairie.
10	Nord-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Savannahs; - Open sclerophyllous forest with tree layer; - Mountain rainforests; - Dense forest; - Equatorial forest at Gilbertiod- nedron.
11	Sud-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense lowland forest; - Dense mountain forest; - Savannah; - Steppes.

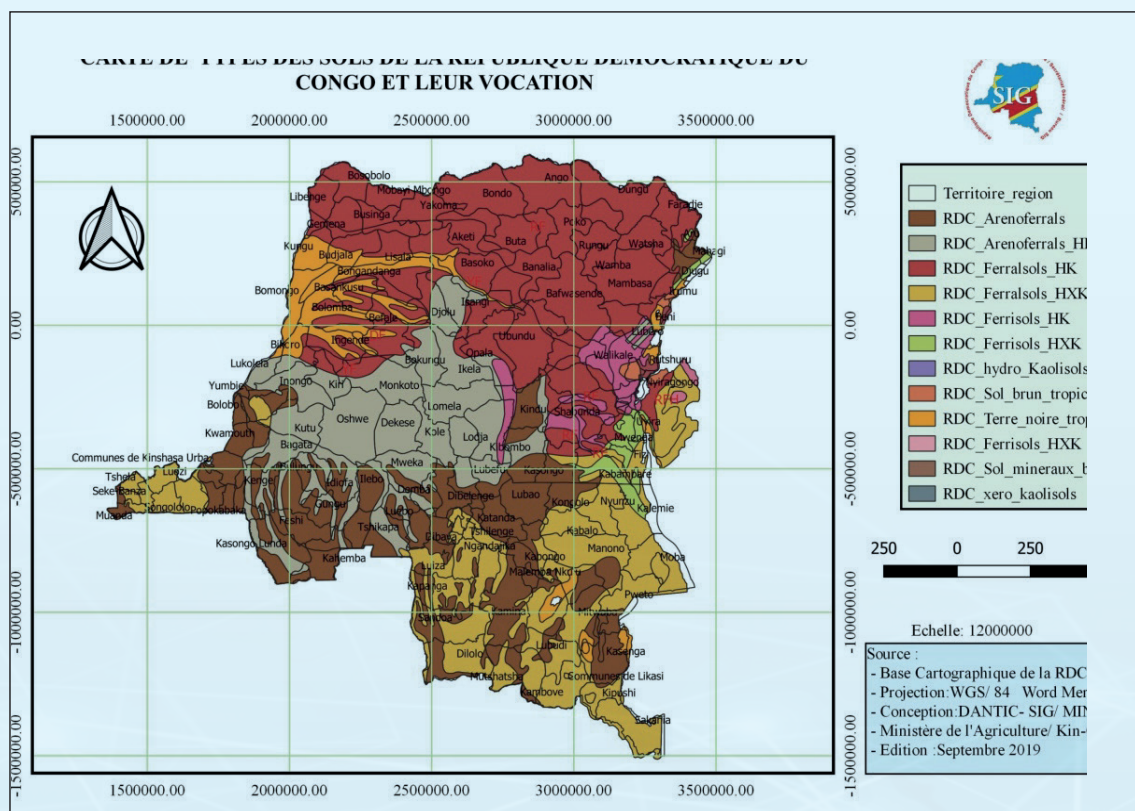
Source: *Study of the Agricultural Sector - Diagnostic report and orientation note, 2009.*



d. Soils by Province

N°	Province	Type of soil
1	Kinshasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferrasols; - Sandy clay; - Sandy.
2	Kongo Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandy soils; - Clay and sandy soils; - Sandy clay soils with; - Clay patches.
3	Former Bandundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferrasols; - Sandy clay; - Sandy.
4	Former Kasai-Occidental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aerofloor soils on sand; - Ferralitic soils; - Ferrisols.
5	Former Kasai-Oriental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aerofloor soils on sand; - Ferralitic soils; - Ferrisols.
6	Maniema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferrasols
7	Former Province Orientale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferrasols (yellow, red and ochre latosols)
8	Former Equateur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clay to sandy loam; - Clayey sand.
9	Former Katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferrasols; - Areno - ferrals; - Hydro - kaolisols; - Ferrisols; - Recent tropical soils; - Tropical black soil on alluvium.
10	Nord-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent volcanic soils; - Alluvial plain soils; - Soils of ancient rocks.
11	Sud-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent volcanic soils/rough mineral soils; - Ancient volcanic soils; - Soils of alluvial plains or black tropical soils; - Soils derived from ancient rocks.

Source: Information taken from the Ministry of Agriculture's 1998 provincial monograph and adapted to the new territorial division

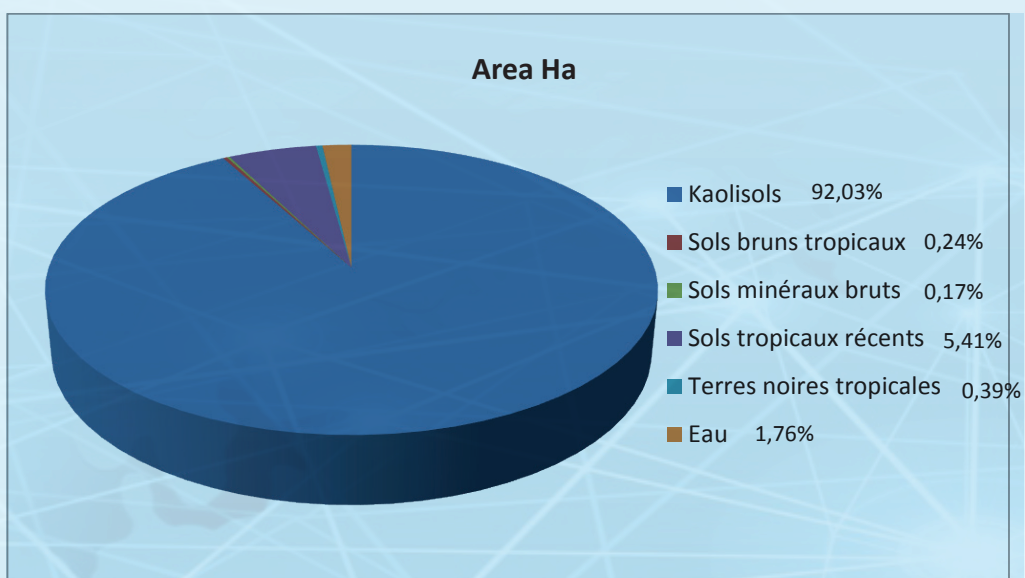


Area of the main soil types

Class	Area Ha	%
Kaolisols	215 819 332	92,03
Tropical brown soils	552 925	0,24
Raw mineral soils	393 764	0,17
Recent tropical soils	12 690 719	5,41
Tropical black earths	924 747	0,39
Water	4 115 600	1,76
Total	234 497 087	100

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Service National des Statistiques Agricoles, Kinshasa, May 201

Area of the main soil types



e. Agro-ecological zones

Province	Agro-ecological zones
Kinshasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense sub-equatorial rainforest; - Steppe savannahs of the Batéké plateaus.
Kongo-Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense sub-equatorial rainforest; - Secondary forest with patches of savannah; - Forest in gallery; - Dense moist forest mixed with open forest.
Former Bandundu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense sub-equatorial rainforest; - Dense rainforest with patches of savannah; - Edaphic forest; - Steppe savannahs of the Kwango plateaus; - Tropicophilic open forest with savannah patches.
Former Equateur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edaphic forest; - Secondary forest with patches of savannah; - Dense evergreen forest; - Dense mixed forest with degrading forest.
Maniema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense evergreen forest; - Dense rainforest with patches of savannah; - Dense mountain rainforest.
Former Province Orientale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense sub-equatorial rainforest; - Grasslands; - Dense rainforest in degradation; - Dense secondary forest with patches of savannah.
Nord-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense evergreen forest; - Dense mountain rainforest; - Substitute grassland formation.
Sud-Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense mountain rainforest; - Dense evergreen forest.

Province	Agro-ecological zones
Former Katanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tropicophilic open forest; - Steppe savannahs of the Katangese highlands; - Swamp formation; - Wooded savannahs; - Degraded open forest surrounded by shrubby savannah.
Former Kasai Occidental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dense secondary forest with patches of savannah; - Dense sub-equatorial rainforest; - Forest in gallery.
Former Kasai-Oriental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest in gallery; - Dense secondary forest with patches of savannah; - Dense sub-equatorial rainforest.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Service Nationale des Statistiques Agricoles (SNSA), Kinshasa, 2017.

• Priority sectors

Within the framework of the revival of the agro-industry in DR Congo, several sectors were selected on the basis of several factors such as the state of existing resources, old or new traditions, the degree of organization of producers, the presence or absence of development projects, the state of infrastructures, the availability of land, regulations and the business climate.

- The industrialized sectors: coffee, cocoa, tea, cinchona, rubber, sugar, palm oil (vegetable sectors); cattle, pigs, poultry (animal sectors);
- Sectors with a high potential for industrial development: maize, manioc, rice, soya;
- Sectors of socio-economic importance for the grassroots communities: fishing, fish farming.

4. Perspectives

Future prospects are :

- Formulation of an agricultural policy that ensures food security in the country and contributes more to economic growth while reducing its impact on the environment;
- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework;
- Modernization of agricultural production systems;
- Mobilization of green investments, ect.

IV.4. Fisheries and livestock

1. Legal framework

- ❑ The Investment Code (see page 53);
- ❑ Decree No. 13/049 of 06/10/2014 on the tax regime applicable to companies eligible for the Strategic Partnership on the value chain (Cfr. Page 53).

2. Government vision

To increase plant, animal and fishery production through:

- Development of the plant, animal and fisheries sectors;
- Support for the updating and implementation of the Fisheries Master Plan;
- The establishment of the national agricultural development fund, ect.



3. Potential

A. Fishing

The fisheries sector includes marine fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture. The marine production comes from a small coastline of about 40 km long wedged between Angola and the Republic of Congo, with an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) covering an estimated area of 1,150 km².

Freshwater fisheries (inland) resources are found in the country's many lakes, marshes and floodplains fed by the rich hydrographic system of the Congo basin.

Aquaculture is mainly based on family subsistence fish farming, in which Tilapia and catfish are predominant, despite the potential for farming other species.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has an important fisheries potential, estimated at more than 707,000 tons of annual production.

This potential is mainly linked to its vast hydrographic network and its relief which is favourable to the development of fish farming. The development of fishing is therefore a priority in the fight against food insecurity, as fish can easily supplement the animal protein needs of the poorest populations.

The current annual production, mainly artisanal and continental, is about 240,000 tonnes, i.e. about 30% of the potential. Due to the short length of the coast, catches of marine origin are modest and estimated at about 2% of total production since the 1980s, with only 6000 tonnes.

This total production corresponds to an average annual consumption of 5.5 kg per inhabitant. All of this production comes from small-scale fishing using dugout canoes and beach seines.



La pêche aux chute de Wagenia dans la Province de Tshopo



Potentialities of the River and lakes in the DR Congo

N°	River and Lake	Geomorphological data (denomination by former provinces)
1.	Congo River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crosses the provinces: Ex. Katanga, Maniema, Ex. Province Orientale, Ex. Equateur, Ex. Bandundu and Kongo-Central; ▪ Minimum fishing potential: 90,000 tons per year; ▪ Fishing potential: 137,000 tons per year; ▪ Minimum productivity: 26 tons per year; ▪ Maximum productivity: 40 tons per year.
2.	Atlantic Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area : + 820 km² ; ▪ Altitude: 0 m (at sea level); ▪ Length : 40 km ; ▪ Potential: 6,000 tons per year, but current production is estimated at 3,800 tons; ▪ The catches are mainly composed of the following species: gulidochromis, white shark, sole, perch, conger eel, skipper, barracuda.
3.	Lake Tumba and tributaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Province: Equateur; ▪ Minimum fishing potential: 5,000 tons per year; ▪ Fishing potential: 8,000 tons per year; ▪ Minimum productivity: 15 tons per year; ▪ Maximum productivity: 24 tons per year.

N°	River and Lake	Geomorphological data (denomination by former provinces)
4.	Lake Mai-Ndombe and tributaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Province: Former Bandundu; Minimum fishing potential: 27,000 tons per year; Fishing potential: 55,000 tons per year; Minimum productivity: 13 tons per year; Maximum productivity: 26 tons per year.
5.	Lake Tanganyika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area : 32900 km²; Congolese part: 14,800 km², (45%); Tanzania: 13,500 km², (41%); Burundi: 2,600 km² (8%); Zambia: 2,000 km² (6%); Altitude : 773 m ; Maximum depth : 1,436 m ; minimum : 700 m ; Average depth : 570 m ; Length : 680 km ; Width : 7 km ; PH: 7.6 at the swamp level and reaches 9.5 in full water; Total potential: 300,000 to 1,000,000 tonnes/year; Temperature : 25°C ; Oxygenation limit: North basin: 80 m, South basin: 150 m; The catches consist mainly of pelagic species, of which 75% are stolothrissatanganicae, 10% limnthrissamiodon and 15% Lates, luciolates and other species.
6.	Lake Kivu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area: 2,700 km², of which 1,700 km² (63%) is in the DR Congo; Altitude : 1 463 m ; Temperature : 24.5°C, 25.5°C ; PH : varies between 6.5-9.3 ; Length : 89 km ; Width : 48 km ; Average depth: 285 m, maximum; 485 m; Annual production potential: 7,000 to 19,000 tons/year for the Congolese part; Species : Bariliusubangensis, Barbus, clarias, Tilapia and Hyplochromis, Stolothrissatanganycae.
7.	Lake Edouard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area: 1,940 km², of which 1,630 km² is the DR Congo, (84%), Uganda: 310 km² (16%); Altitude : 916 m ; Length : 90 km ; Average width : 40 km ; Potential : 13,000 to 16,000 tonnes/year ; Average depth: 30 m, maximum: 117 m; Species: The fish fauna is essentially composed of Tilapia (60%), Protopterus (10%), Bagrus (10%), Clarias (10%), Barbus (5%), and others (5%). The number of fishermen is currently estimated at 1,600, while the constraint in this body of water is represented by the shortage of fishing equipment and the lack of processing and conservation infrastructures, as well as appropriate means of transport.

N°	River and Lake	Geomorphological data (denomination by former provinces)
8.	Lake Albert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface area: 5 270 km², of which 2 420 km² (40%) are in DR Congo and 2850 km² (54%) in Uganda; ▪ Altitude : 618 m ; ▪ Length : 160 km ; ▪ Width : 35 km ; ▪ P H: varies between 8,5 and 9,3; ▪ Average depth: 25 m, maximum: 56 m; ▪ Surface temperatures can reach 30°C while the bottom temperature is 22.5°C; ▪ The potential of the lake is estimated at 30.000 tons/year for the DR Congo part; ▪ The catches are mainly composed of the following species: idrocyon, baremos, lates, tilapia and bagrus.
9.	Lake Moero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area: 4,650 km² of which 1,950 km², i.e. (42%) for the DR Congo; ▪ Potential : 12,000 tons/year ; ▪ Altitude : 930 m ; ▪ Species exploited: Tilapia macrochir (80%), Clarias, Synodontis, Barbus altivelis and the Mormyridae.
10.	Lake Tshangalele (or Lake of restraint of the Lufira)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Province: Former Katanga; ▪ Minimum fishing potential: 4,460 tons per year; ▪ Fishing potential: 4,460 tons per year; ▪ Minimum productivity: 89 tons per year; ▪ Maximum productivity: 89 tons per year.
11.	The Depression of Kamalondo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area : 6,256 km² ; ▪ Altitude : 574 m ; ▪ Length : 250 km ; ▪ The exploitable potential of this depression is estimated at 30,000 tons per year, but current production is estimated at 17,000 tons/year; ▪ The catches are mainly composed of the following species: idrocyon, baremos, lates, tilapia, protopterus and bagrus.
12.	Lake N'zilo (or Lake Delcommune)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Province: Former Katanga; ▪ Minimum fishing potential: 2,500 tons per year; ▪ Fishing potential: 2,500 tons per year; ▪ Minimum productivity: 89 tons per year; ▪ Maximum productivity: 89 tons per year.

Source : Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Main fish-bearing reaches

N°	Province	Diversion bays	Fishing areas
1.	Former Bandundu	Lake Mai-Ndombe	Inongo, Kolobeke, Mushie
		Congo River	Bolobo-Kwamuth
2.	Former Equateur	Lake Tumba	Bikoro
		Congo River	Bumba-Lukolele
3.	Former Katanga	Luapula Moero Complex	Kilwa, Pweto, Kasenga
		Lake Tshangalele	Mwandingusha
		Lake Nzilo	Seke
		Lake Tanganyika	Moliro, Moba, Kalemie
		Congo River	Kongolo, Kabalo, Bukama
4.	Former Province Orientale	Lake Albert	Kasenyi, Tsomia, Mahagi-port
		Congo River	Kisangani-Isangi
5.	Sud-Kivu	Lake Tanganyika	Baraka, Uvira
		Lake Kivu	Kalehe, Kazima, Nzula, Minova, Katana
6.	Nord-Kivu	Lake Edouard	Kyavinyonge, Vitshumbi
7.	Maniema	Congo River	Kindu
8.	Former Kasai Occidental	Bief du Kasai Occidental	Bambane, Mapangu, Lodi, Eila, Port Ilumbe, Butala, Bokila, Kasai Mwala, Kambuyi, Kambulu, Ilebo
9.	Former Kasai Oriental	East Kasai Reach	Lubilanjji, Lomami, Tshiofa
10.	Kongo-Central	Congo River	Mpioka-Luozi, Boma-Estuaire
		Atlantic Ocean	Banana, Moanda, N'siamfumu
11.	Kinshasa	Congo River	Pool Malebo

Source: General information on the main fishing areas Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Directorate of Fisheries, Kinshasa, September 2002.

It should be noted that in 2020, the fisheries production in tons was 241,200 tons and the aquaculture production of 161,156 tons.



B. Breeding

The D.R. Congo has 87 million hectares of pastureland and a livestock potential of 40 million head of cattle.

However, the Congolese national livestock population is very diversified and dominated by goats in terms of head of animals: 11% of cattle, 14% of sheep, 15% of pigs and 60% of goats.

It should be noted, however, that because of its tolerance to trypanosomiasis, the goat is raised in all provinces of the DRC. With this advantage, the DRC is a candidate for the creation of a center of excellence for research on improving goat productivity in East and Central Africa within the framework of the ECAAT project (Agricultural Transformation in East and Central Africa) with the support of the World Bank.

Number of livestock by species

Specie	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cattle	794 773	842 453	893 006	946 585	1 003 378	1 005 385
Sheep	904 080	904 984	905 889	906 794	907 700	909 515
Goats	4 052 161	4 085 287	4 064 322	4 070 416	4 074 482	4 082 631
Pigs	977 379	981 158	984 952	988 461	992 584	994 569
Poultry	20 067 452	20 127 655	20 188 039	20 248 604	20 308 997	20 349 615

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Service National des Statistiques Agricoles (SNSA), Kinshasa, 2016.

Number of cattle by province

Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kinshasa	794	842	893	946	1 003	1 005
Kongo-Central	67 476	71 524	75 816	80 365	85 187	85 357
Former Bandundu	161 418	171 102	181 369	192 251	203 786	204 194
Former Equateur	4 928	5 224	5 537	5 869	6 221	6 233
Former Province Orientale	217 768	230 832	244 683	259 364	274 925	275 475
Maniema	79	84	89	94	100	100
Nord-Kivu	77 809	82 477	87 426	92 671	98 231	98 427
Sud-Kivu	88 618	93 934	99 571	105 545	111 877	112 101
Former Katanga	125 495	133 023	141 006	149 466	158 434	158 751
Former Kasai-Occidental	32 903	34 877	36 970	39 188	41 539	41 622
Former Kasai-Oriental	17 485	18 534	19 646	20 825	22 075	22 119
Total	794 773	842 453	893 006	946 585	1 003 378	1 005 385

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Service National des Statistiques Agricoles (SNSA), Kinshasa, 2016.

It should be noted that the statistics of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock indicate a meat production in 2020, of the order of 166,569 tons.

4. Achievements

- Ferme Espoir on the Kiembe-Luembe agricultural site located at 75 kilometres from the city of Lubumbashi;
- Creation of the multi-industrial company of Moanda in Kongo-Central;
- Kamipini Farm (6,000 head of pigs, 2,000 head of cattle) in the Province of Haut-Katanga (City of Lubumbashi);
- Farm of the Presidential Agro-Pastoral Domain of N'Sele in Kinshasa;
- Goupe Fermil S.A.R.L (Milk processing, yoghurt production, pasteurized and flavoured milk, curd, cheese, fresh cream, market garden productsà).

IV.5. Industry

1. Legal framework

❑ **Law n°004/2002 of 21 February 2002 on the Investment Code** (See page 36).

❑ **Law n° 14/022 of 07 July 2014 fixing the regime of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in DR Congo.** The purpose of this law is to promote investments through the creation of Special Economic Zones, in accordance with articles 34, point 3 of the Constitution.

❑ **Ordinance-Law N°23/020 of 11 September 2023 amending and supplementing Law N°14/022 of 7 July 2014 establishing the regime of Special Economic Zones in the DRC.** (See page 40-41).



2. Government vision

Industry is one of the sectors targeted in the PNSD to make the DR Congo a middle-income country by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050.

It is in this perspective that the country adopted in January 2020 the Industrial Policy and Strategy Document (DPSI). The vision of this policy is to provide the DR Congo with a dynamic, competitive, environmentally responsible and sustainable industrial fabric based on the expansion of the value creation chain for more decent jobs in order to contribute to the emergence of a diversified and competitive economy.

To this end, the Government intends to:

- Jointly support export industries (EI) and those that can ensure import substitution (IS) with locally generated products;
- Diversify the economy, develop trade, industry, SMEs and SMLs;
- Designing industrial spaces ;
- Develop infrastructure to support the country's industrialization, ect.

In sum, the economic model is focused on the development and establishment of growth poles of agro-industrial parks and special economic zones.

A total of 22 sites have been identified for the erection of agro-industrial parks, 3 of which already have feasibility studies.



The country is looking for investors for the development of these agro-industrial parks. It is therefore an opportunity to exploit.

The implementation of these industrial zones requires the prior modernization and rehabilitation of the basic infrastructure, the total cost of which is estimated at USD 58.470 million, broken down as follows

Infrastructure zone	Road	Railroad	Airport / runways	Ports	Hydroelectric dam	SEZ	Total
West Zone	3,959.08	2,200.00	471,986	1,900.00	20,000.00	353,00	28,884,066
North West Zone	3,381.84	374.00	125.00	180.00	26.00	270.00	4,356.84
Northeast Zone	4,071.48	3,496.00	100.00	80.00	1,200.00	180,00	9,127.48
Central Zone	4,072.60	787,00	137,562	120.00	160.00	360.00	5,637,162
East Zone	1,993.56	665.00	136.09	120.00	175.00	630.00	3,719.65
South zone	3,837.88	1,597.00	310.00	120.00	700.00	180.00	6,744.88
Total	21,316.44	9,119.00	1,280,638	2,520.00	22,261.00	1,973.00	58,470.00

3. Potential

It should be noted that the DR Congo has the necessary assets for the implementation of its industrialization. Among the priority sectors in search of investors, it is worth noting:

- Agribusiness ;
- Packaging ;
- Building materials ;
- Mining and metallurgy ;
- The pharmaceutical industry ;
- The textile industry ;
- ect.

Presence of various resources for the development of several industrial sectors including:

<input type="checkbox"/> Building materials sector	Limestone, clay, rubble, silica or quartz, iron, wood, ect.
<input type="checkbox"/> Packaging sector	Wood, Silica, Hevea, Crude oil, Bauxite, ect.
<input type="checkbox"/> Textile industry	Cotton
<input type="checkbox"/> Agro-industry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The availability of 80 million ha of arable land favours several perennial and food crops and their processing. - The fishing potential in the Congolese parts of the Atlantic Ocean, the Congo River and all the lakes is estimated at 707,000 tonnes of fish per year. - The grasslands and savannahs are capable of supporting a livestock population of about 40 million head of cattle. Tropical forests, which cover 135 million hectares, or 52% of the territory, constitute an important reserve of biodiversity and developable land.

4. Achievements

Several industries have emerged in recent years in the D.R. Congo, especially in the construction materials sector, some of which are listed below:

N°	Company	Location of the plants
1	CIMKO (cement plant)	Songololo/Kongo-Central
2	PPC Barnet (cement plant)	Malanga/Kongo-Central
3	MASHAMBA flour mill	Lubumbashi/Formal Katanga
4	Phatkin (pharmaceutical plant)	Kinshasa
5	DIJIMBA (factory for the manufacture of bottle packaging)	Kinshasa

5. Perspectives

Through the Industrial Policy and Strategy Document (DPSI), the prospects for the industry sector by 2030 are:

- To increase the number of industrial enterprises from 525 to over 1000 units;
- Conquer at least 60% of the local market share and at least 15% of the regional market through exports, also achieve more than 50,000 decent industrial jobs compared to 27,818 in 2016;
- Increase the contribution of manufacturing to GDP to 28% from 19.7% in 2017, ect.

6. Some projects

a. Kongo-Central

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Corn, manioc, bananas, cocoa, coffee, sugar cane, cows, wood, rubber trees.....	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, canneries, fruit juice production units (pineapple, mangosteen, orange), concentrated tomato production units, ect.
Building materials	Limestone, rubble, clay, cilice, wood.....	Cement works, lime production units, aggregate production units, glass production units, carpentry, modern carpentry....
Mining and metallurgical upgrading	To be exploited: Bauxite, copper, gold, lead, zinc, vanadium, ... Already exploited: Oil and natural gas	Petroleum upgrading and refining units, Other mineral processing units...
Packaging	Plastic waste, cellulose, silica...	Plastic waste recycling units, glass bottle and jar manufacturing units, ect.

b. Former Katanga

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Corn, manioc, peanuts, beans, sweet potatoes, soybeans, fish in Lake Moero, cows...	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, sweet potato chip production units, pineapple juice production units, biscuit factories, mineral water production units, fish smoking units....
Building materials	Rubble, clay, wood...	Fired brick manufacturing units, aggregate production units, brickworks, ect.
Packaging	Used cardboard	Recycling units for cardboard and paper packaging....

c. Sud-Kivu

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Maize, cassava, plantains, beans, potatoes, paddy rice, cows...	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, potato and banana chip production units, sugar factories, biscuit factories, soap factories....
Building materials	Rubble, clay, wood, limestone, silica...	Cement works, quicklime and slaked lime production units, glass production units, ect.
Mining and metallurgical upgrading	Gold, cassiterite, coltan, ... To be exploited: mobilgorite, silver, diamond...	Gold, cassiterite, coltan, diamond mining units, silver...

d. Former Province Orientale

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Corn, manioc, plantain bananas, beans, potatoes, paddy rice, cows, fish in the Congo River and in the rivers...	Dehydrators (drying units), rice mills, flour mills, breweries, margarine production units, modern slaughterhouses, biofuel production units, ect.
Building materials	Rubble, wood, limestone, clay, ...	Aggregate production units, cement plants, lime production units, ...
Packaging	Cellulose	Production units for paper packaging...

e. Former Kasai-Oriental

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Maize, cassava, rice, peanuts, pistachio, yams, broilers and layers ; ...	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, palm oil production units, mineral water production units, soap factories, broiler production unit,
Building materials	Limestone, rubble, clay, wood...	Cement works, aggregate production units, modern carpentry,
Packaging	Used cardboard	Waste cardboard recycling units...

f. Former Kasai-Occidental

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Soybeans, taro, corn, palm nuts, pineapples, cows, goats...	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, biscuit factories, palm oil production units, soya oil production units, mineral water production units, delicatessens.....
Building materials	Limestone, rubble, clay, wood...	Cement works, aggregate production units, modern carpentry,
Packaging	Plastic waste, used cardboard	Recycling units for used plastic and cardboard waste;

g. Nord-Kivu

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Soybeans, taro, corn, palm nuts, pineapples, cows, goats...	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, biscuit factories, palm oil production units, soya oil production units, mineral water production units, delicatessens.....
Building materials	Limestone, rubble, clay, wood...	Cement works, aggregate production units, modern carpentry,
Packaging	Plastic waste, used cardboard	Recycling units for used plastic and cardboard waste;



h. Former Equateur

Branch	Valuable resource	Type of industry to be developed or established
Agribusiness	Hevea, coffee, palm nuts, maize, cassava, plantain, pineapple, sugar cane, wood, ect.	Oil mills, soap factories, margarine production units, biofuel units, flour mills, sugar mills, chip production units, latex production units, ect.
Building materials	Rubble, wood, ...	Aggregate production units, modern carpentry, ...
Packaging	Used cardboard	Production units for cardboard packaging...



IV.6. New Information and Communication Technologies

1. Legal framework

In the DR Congo, the telecommunications sector is governed by the following legal texts:

<input type="checkbox"/> Law n°012/2002 of 16 October 2002 on the Post Office	<p>This law is an instrument of the Government's new postal policy, the main thrust of which is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To ensure that the population has the right to a universal postal service corresponding to the provision of quality basic postal services;- Opening the market to competition to provide higher quality value-added services and new services; ...
<input type="checkbox"/> Framework Act No. 013/2002 of 16 October 2002 on telecommunications in the DRC	<p>This law provides for two structures to manage the ICT sector, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and New Information and Communication Technologies (PTNTIC);- The Autorité de Régulation des Postes et Télécommunications (ARPTC) ;
<input type="checkbox"/> Law n°014/2002 of October 16, 2002 establishing the Post and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Congo "ARPTC	<p>The mission of the Regulatory Authority is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ensure compliance with laws, regulations and conventions relating to posts and telecommunications;- contribute to defining and adapting, in accordance with government policy, the general legal framework within which postal and telecommunications activities are carried out, ect.
<input type="checkbox"/> Law n°004/2002 of 21 February 2002 on the Investment Code in the DRC.	<p>(See page 36).</p>

2. Government vision

a. Vision according to the Sectoral Policy Document

According to the ARPTC, the main Strategic Axes of the Government's Policy for the development of the sector are defined in the Sectoral Policy Document (SPD).

In order to achieve these objectives, the sectoral policy defined by the Government is based on the following main strategic axes :

- Adapt and complete the legal and regulatory framework of the sector in order to promote the development of healthy and fair competition for the benefit of users and to optimise the interconnection of networks and access to capacity and key infrastructure;
- Clarify the respective roles of the sector's institutions and make sectoral regulation more efficient, particularly in the areas of access and interconnection regulation and radio frequency management;

- Adapt the regime for telecommunications networks and services to eliminate inequalities of treatment and anomalies linked to the failure to take account of the convergence of services;
- Strengthen the regulatory function to ensure the implementation of legal and regulatory provisions on competition, interconnection and access;
- To define and implement a national radio frequency allocation plan and management procedures to optimize the use of frequency resources, eliminate harmful interference and stop fraudulent use;
- Streamlining and clarifying the taxation of the telecommunications sector;
- Develop an implementation plan for universal access with the objective of achieving the objectives of opening up;
- Restructuring the public operators in the sector (SCPT and RENATELSAT) within the framework of public-private partnerships aimed at ensuring their rehabilitation and long-term viability;
- Create a national broadband network enabling network operators and service providers to develop their offer throughout the country;
- Establish international broadband access to significantly reduce the cost of access to the Internet and ICTs;
- Establish the institutional framework for ICT;
- Progressively computerize all government services;
- Supporting businesses and the public in the appropriation of ICTs.

b. Vision following the National Strategic Development Plan

The Government's vision in this sector is to bring the DR Congo fully into the digital economy. From this perspective, a significant increase in the contribution of ICTs to the country's economic and social development is expected, benefiting players in the sector, public services and households. This vision will have to be translated into improved governance of this sector, investment in national broadband infrastructure, improved access to ICTs for the population, the transition from analogue to digital television (DTT), ect.

By 2030, the entire public administration and specialised services at border crossings will have to be computerised and the country will have to have sufficient quality human capital in the field of ICT. By 2050, more than 50% of households will be using fibre optics and more than 90% will be connected to the internet via their mobile phones. The DR Congo will have to develop the robotics market (digital technology) and will become an important market for telephones, software, video games and 3D technology. It is also expected that e-commerce will grow significantly.



3. Potential

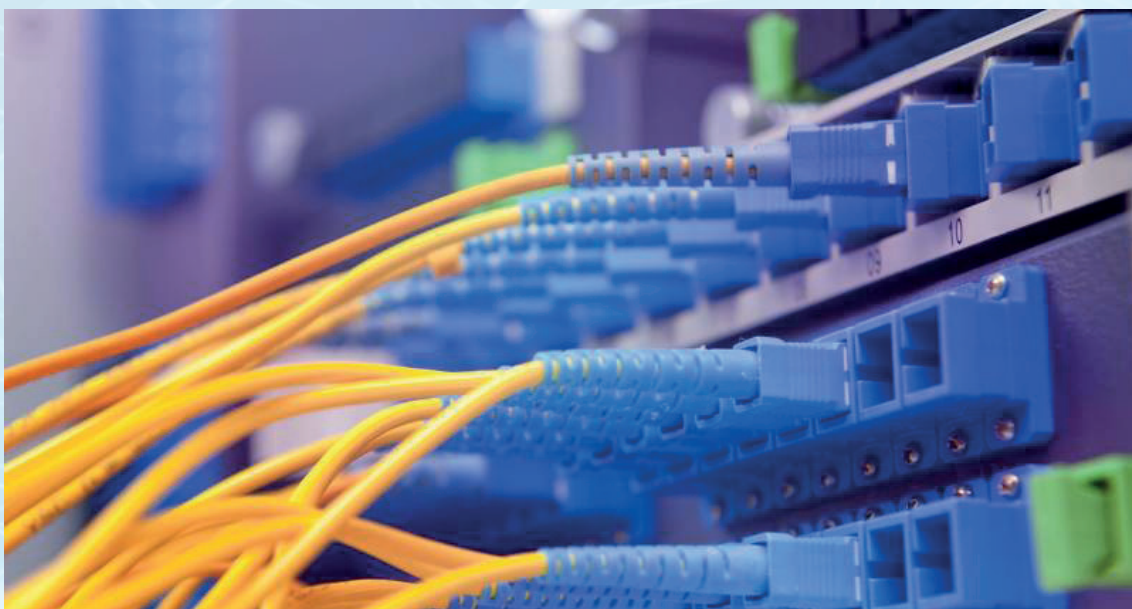
Opportunities to enter the sector and develop investments in mobile, fixed line and internet access providers.

4. Achievements





- liberalization of the telecommunications sector;
- the entry of several private operators in this sector including:

(i) Internet Service Providers (ISP)

N°	ISP	Technology
1	ORIONCOM	Motorola Canopy
2	RAGANET	Wimax
3	STANDARD TELECOM	CDMA-EVDO Fiber Optic
4	MICROCOM	WIMAX
5	GLOBAL BROADBAND SOLUTION	WIMAX
6	IBURST	
7	AFRINET	(WIMAX)MICROMAX
8	CIELUX	WIMAX
9	CYBERNET	VSAT, WIMAX
10	DNA	WIMAX
11	TECH PLUS	WIFI
12	DATCO	WIMAX
13	Congo Broadband Network	Wimax
14	ITM	Wifi 802.11n



(ii) Private operators in Mobile Telephony

N°	Operator	Types of licence	Operating segment	Technology	Partnership (shareholder)
01	AIRTEL CONGO 	GSM, 3G, 4G	Mobile phone, Internet	GSM 900 and 1800MHz	Bharti Airtel (India)
02	VODACOM CONGO 	GSM, 3G, 4G	Mobile phone, Internet	GSM 900 and 1800MHz	Vodafone Group (South Africa)
03	ORANGE RDC 	GSM, 3G, 4G	Mobile phone, Internet	GSM 1800MHz and 900MHz	A subsidiary of the Orange France Group (merger with Tigo) (France)
04	Africel DRC 	GSM, 3G, 4G	Mobile phone, Internet	GSM 1800MHz and 900MHz	A subsidiary of the Africell Holding group. (GAMBIA)

(iii) Operators in the fixed-line telephony sector

	Operator	Services	Partnership (shareholder)
01	STANDARD TELECOM	CDMA (fixed)/ CDMA	Partnership between the Congolese State and South Korea

Source : ARPTC

5. Some key figures as of Q3 2021^(*)

- The third quarter of 2021 closed with an increase in the number of subscriptions of 5.22%, from 44.85 million to 47.19 million with an improvement in the penetration rate of 1.9%, from 50.8% to 52.7%.
- The sector's revenues increased by 7.81% compared to the previous quarter, i.e. from 415.11 million US dollars to 447.54 million US dollars, with an increase in the average revenue per user (ARPU) of 1.43%, i.e. from 3.16 USD to 3.21 USD/month;
- As far as traffic is concerned, growth was observed in the Voice and SMS services, respectively by 6.78% and 3.52%.
- For all Voice traffic, contrary to the previous quarter, the value of the average time of use of the telephone (MoU) per minute/subscriber/month decreased by about 0.45%.
- During this period, the mobile Internet market recorded more than 23.3 million subscriptions, with a penetration rate of 26.0% and an Internet ARPU of 1.67 USD/month/subscriber.

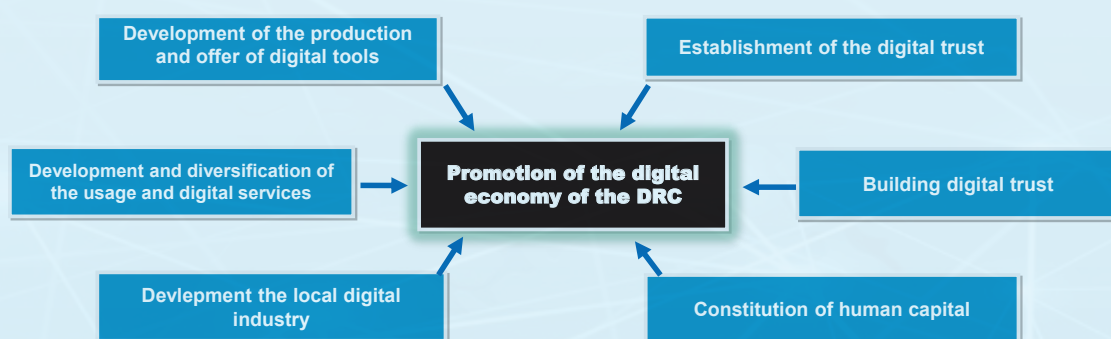
^(*)(Source: ARPTC Report)

6. Perspectives

- Construction of a modern national broadband telecommunications infrastructure ;
- Implementation of multi-purpose TV centres in all the nooks and crannies of the country;
- Computerization of the Public Administration, specialized services and border posts;
- Implementation of mechanisms for managing Internet exchange points, i.e. the interconnection centres of the networks deployed by the Internet providers;
- Hosting of google caching servers in Kinshasa in order to contribute to the improvement of access to google content by end users;
- The R.D.C-exchange point project, which aims to provide the country with an infrastructure for the interconnection of national networks.

7. Some projects

i). Some projects in progress



a. The SNEL Project

This is a project to rehabilitate SNEL's electricity network and connect it to the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPMP project), a fibre optic guard cable (48 fibres) is to be laid over the high voltage electricity transmission lines linking Inga to Zambia.

Since SNEL's own transmission needs are limited, it will have excess capacity which it plans to market, directly or indirectly, to local operators.

b. The regional WAFS project

The West African Festoon System (WAFS) project is a regional broadband backbone project with some neighbouring countries to connect to the very high bandwidth and SAT3 submarine cable.

c. The CAB5 project

The CAB (Central African Back-bone) project is funded by the World Bank.

d. The CHIN Regional Program

This is a World Bank programme to finance, through partnerships with the private sector, national and regional broadband infrastructures. The DR CONGO is eligible to be part of the program but it is necessary to initiate the procedure, which postpones this possibility rather far in time.

ii). Projects seeking funding

- Construction of a modern national broadband telecommunications infrastructure ;
- Implementation of multi-purpose TV centres in all the nooks and crannies of the country;
- Computerization of the Public Administration, specialized services and border posts;
- Implementation of mechanisms for managing Internet exchange points, i.e. the interconnection centres of the networks deployed by the Internet providers;
- Hosting of google caching servers in Kinshasa in order to contribute to the improvement of access to google content by end users;
- The RD Congo-exchange point project, which aims to provide the country with an infrastructure for the interconnection of national networks.
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- The RD Congo-exchange point project, which aims to provide the country with an infrastructure for the interconnection of national networks.

IV.7. Transport

1. Legal framework

a. Road transport	- Act 78-022 of 30 August 1978 on the new Highway Code, which came into force on 25 July 1979.
b. Rail transport	- The decree of the Sovereign King of October 10, 1908 on railway policing, coordinating previous measures on railway policing, as amended respectively by ordinances 82/TP of September 18, 1928 and 41/06 of February 13, 1954 on the same subject.
c. Air transport	- Law n° 10/014 of 31 December 2010 relating to civil aviation.
d. Maritime transport	- Ordinance-Law 66-98 of 14 March 1966 on the Maritime Navigation Code.
e. River and lake transport	- Ordinance-Law 66-96 of 14 March 1966 on the River and Lake Navigation Code.

2. Government vision

Develop an integrated multimodal transport system through the densification of the national road network and the modernisation of port, airport and railway infrastructures and facilities.

3. Potentialities and assets

The investment opportunities are justified by the innumerable transport infrastructures available in the country and in the different networks.

4. Achievements

- The creation of the national airline called "Congo Airways";
- The creation of the TRANSCO company to make up for the lack of buses in the City-Province of Kinshasa;
- The elimination of illegal taxes and fees in the river, lake and air transport sector;
- Road rehabilitation ;
- The vehicle credit granted by the Congolese State to private road transport operators;
- Rehabilitation of the ITB Kokolo boat;
- The reopening of the Benguela railway following the agreement between the Angolan and Congolese States;
- The equipment grants of 10 locomotives to SNCC.



5. Perspectives (*)

- Develop a new public transport policy that balances efficiency/cost-effectiveness and social concerns, as well as incentives to attract private investment in the sector, particularly in mass transit systems such as urban rail, tram and urban waterways;
- To improve the condition of urban roads in order to reduce vehicle depreciation costs and improve traffic flow;
- Increasing the carload of transit portfolio companies;
- Encourage private operators to invest in the sector through public-private partnerships, particularly in mass transport systems;
- Strengthen the rolling stock and spare parts capacity of public transport operators with almost 1,500 buses in 5 years, at a rate of 300 buses per year;
- Create a national fund for the promotion of public transport, financed by tolls on certain national roads and public car parks in major cities;
- Rehabilitate and modernize the SCTP urban train;
- Implement SCTP's urban river transportation system to alleviate surface transportation;
- Extend the Kin-Matadi railway line to Banana for the construction of the deep water port, ect.

(*) Secrétariat Général aux Transports et Voies de Communication



6. Some projects

- Creation of new urban and interurban road transport companies;
- Acquisition of convoys of floating units for the transport of passengers and goods;
- Interurban river transport Kinshasa-Maluku (3 boats + 2 ferries); ...

IV.8. Tourism

1. Legal framework

Law No. 18-018 of July 9, 2018 on the fundamental principles relating to tourism (J.O.RDC., August 1, 2018, No. 15, col. 11).

This law puts the public-private partnership in the foreground, while aiming to make the Democratic Republic of Congo the first tourist destination in Africa.

The special feature of the new Tourism Act is that it allows any natural or legal person who meets the prescribed conditions to establish an economic unit.

2. Government vision

To position tourism as one of the growths and diversification sectors of the economy. In this respect, the DR Congo aims to become a reference tourist destination in Africa and in the world by focusing on the following objectives: (i) improving the institutional framework and governance of the sector, (ii) promoting tourism trade, partnership, cooperation and tourism pools, (iii) improving the contribution of tourism to economic growth, (iv) developing tools for monitoring the sector's impact on development and (v) developing strategies to combat climate change in the tourism sector.

It should be noted that since May 2, 2020, the DRC has an updated national tourism master plan, which lays a solid foundation for the formulation of the national tourism policy in the DRC.

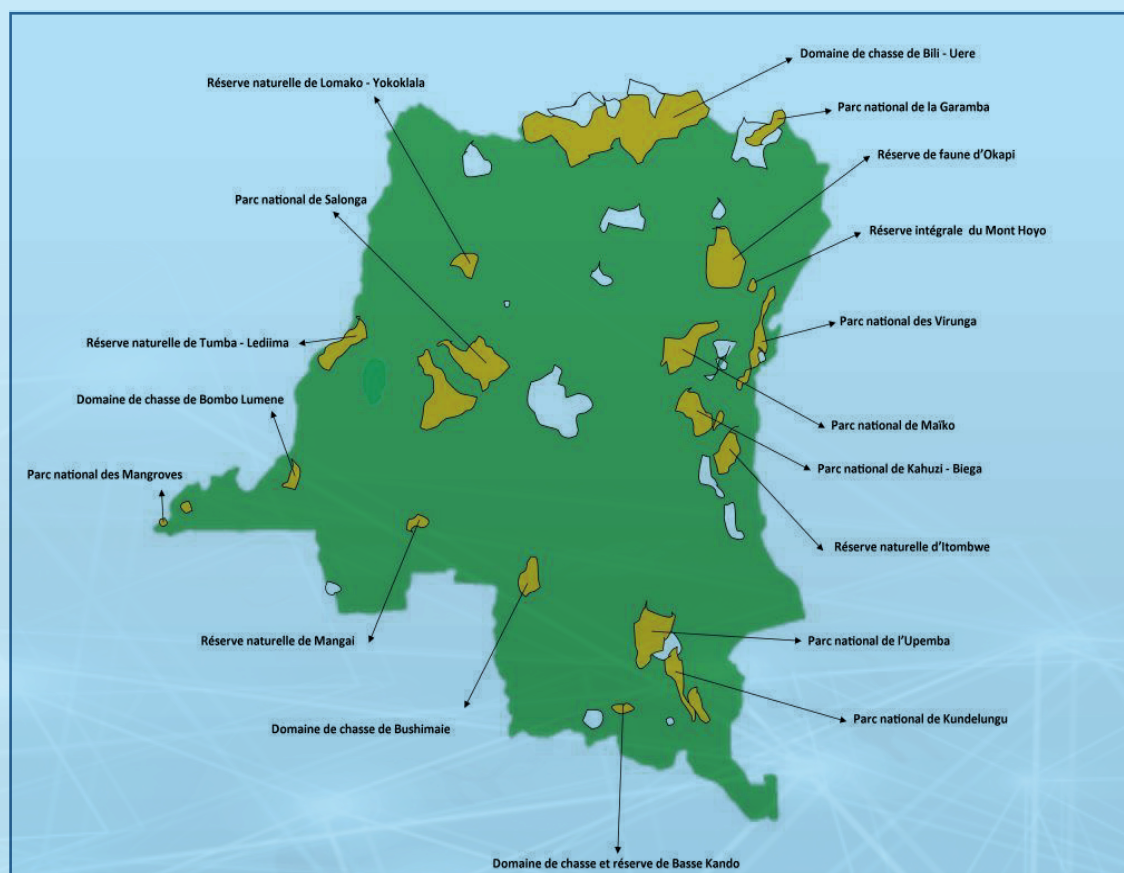
3. Potential

The DR Congo offers a wide range of tourist attractions in different provinces that have multiform characteristics that can be exploited for the development of several types of tourism (beach, cultural, leisure, discovery, business, safaris ...).

These are figures :

- 25 million hectares, i.e. 13.75% of the national territory, are protected areas;
- 9 National Parks and 57 Game Reserves and Domains, 5 of which are on the UNESCO World Heritage list (VIRUNGA, KAHUZI BIEGA, GARAMBA, SALONGA and the OKAPIS Wildlife Reserve);

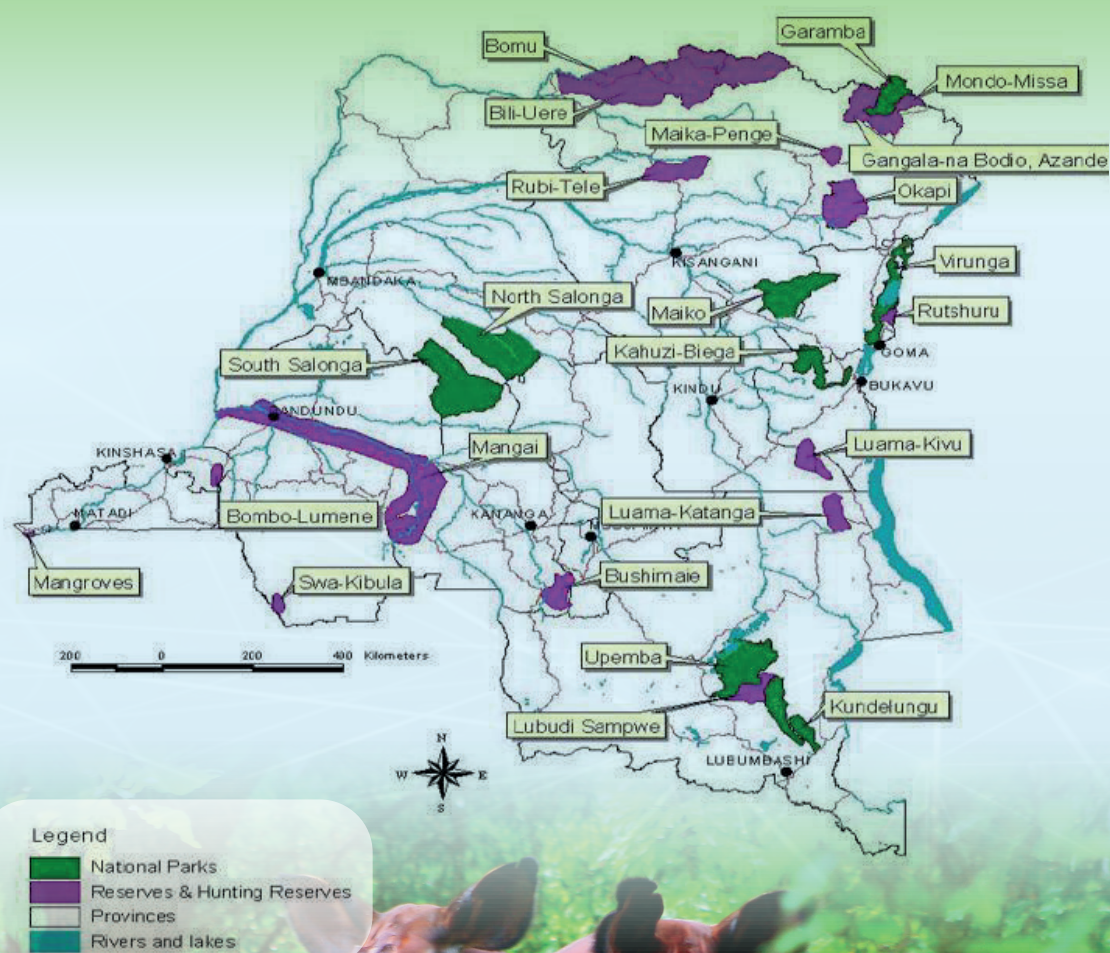
Map of the National Parks of the Democratic Republic of Congo



Source: [National Tourist Office website](#)

- 4 endemic species: Mountain Gorilla, Okapi, Bonobo (dwarf chimpanzee), Congolese Peacock;
- a variety of ecosystems covering nearly 145 million hectares, the second largest tropical forest in the world after the Amazon and one of the planet's biodiversity reserves;
- natural sites (the Congo River, the Atlantic coastline (37 km), the impressive waterfalls, the lakes and their contours, the mountainous areas of the East); built (heritage monuments, religious buildings); and cultural (a rich mix of cultures and traditions around 450 ethnic groups), art markets, historical sites;
- With more than 90 million inhabitants, the Congolese population is a privileged target for tourism promoters, especially the youth in search of leisure;
- Reception infrastructures: 284 airport platforms including 5 international airports, 349 travel agencies divided into three categories including those affiliated to IATA and other local ones; 3,235 unclassified and classified hotels with a total installed capacity of 27,963 rooms; 4,500 km of waterways;
- There are several services that support the deployment of tourism activities, including: transport, travel agencies, accommodation and catering.
- Several infrastructures of great importance for the development of congress, cultural, sports and religious tourism (ranging from 270 to 90,000 seats);
- Membership of the City Province of Kinshasa in the UNESCO Creative Cities network in 2015, ect.

Map of the main tourist sites of the Democratic Republic of Congo



Source : ICCN



4. Achievements

- Renovation of the botanical and zoological gardens of Kinshasa through the Public-Private Partnership;
- Reinforcement of the reception capacity with the rehabilitation and the modernization of some Hotels of the Congolese heritage through the Public-Private partnership of which the 3 hotels 5 stars (Grand Hotel Kinshasa and Fleuve Congo Hotel in Kinshasa; Grand Karavia Hotel in Lubumbashi);
- Creation of a national airline;
- The reduction to four, of the number of state services that must operate at border posts (General Directorate of Migration, Hygiene Service, Congolese Office of Control and General Directorate of Customs and Excise);
- Opening the country to major events and other international meetings (forums, congresses, sports, conferences, ect.);
- Rehabilitation and construction of historical sites and creation of public amenity areas.



5. Perspective

To provide the country with a tourist industry.

6. Some projects to exploit

- Exploitation of the south-western coast of the Congo River (Centre-Ville-Kinkole-Maluku) ;
- The realization of the GIS cartography of the hotels, sites and tourist circuits;
- The creation of recreational centres both in Kinshasa and in the provinces;
- The development of the old slave market with Kumbi and Nsiamfumu beach in Central Kongo and more precisely in Moanda;
- Rehabilitation of the residence of the first Governor General in Boma;
- Community-based tourism development around Lake Munkamba;
- The creation of tourism trade schools, ect.



IV.9. Forestry

1. Legal framework

The forestry sector is currently regulated in the Democratic Republic of Congo by the following legal provisions:

- ❑ Law n°011/2002 of 29 August 2002 on the Forestry Code;
- ❑ Decree No. 05/116 of 24 October 2005 setting the modalities for the conversion of old forest titles into forest concession contracts and extending the moratorium on the granting of forest exploitation titles;
- ❑ Decree No. 08/09 of 08 April 2008 establishing the procedure for the allocation of forest concessions.
- ❑ Decree No. 011/27 of 20 May 2011 establishing specific rules for the allocation of conservation forest concessions.

2. Government vision

It focuses on the provision of environmental services to the international community in return for a certain remuneration, the supply of various sustainable forest products to local and international markets, the continued use of forests by local communities for their subsistence and their cultural and social well-being, the legal recognition of traditional rights, the contribution to job creation and to the state budget, and on the other hand, to ensure, through the REDD+ Investment Plan, innovative and consistent support to community forestry and conservation initiatives.

3. Potential

The DR Congo has significant forestry potential, namely:

- 150,000,000 ha, i.e. 47% of African tropical forests and 6% of the world's tropical reserves;
- Of these vast tracts of forest, nearly 12% are considered protected areas;
- More than 1000 forest species identified, including those that are highly sought after worldwide;
- Production potential: 10,000,000 m³ of wood per year;
- Area of conceded forests: 11,000,000 ha;
- With these potentials, the DR Congo has major assets on a global scale in the fight against climate change;
- The main forest species of the DR Congo are:

N°	Type of timber	Province	Site/Location
1	Kambala	Former Equateur	Businga, Gbadolit�, Bikoro, Lisala, Djolu, Bongandanga, Lukolela, Monkoto and Bumba
		Former Province Orientale	Bafwasende, Isangi and Opala, Ubundu, Yahuma, Banalia, Basoko...
		Maniema	Kibombo
		Former Bandundu	Bolobo and Oshwe
2	Ebene	Former Equateur	Lisala

N°	Type of timber	Province	Site/Location
3	Tiama	Former Equateur	Businga, Bikoro, Lisala, Djolu, Bongandanga, Lukolela, Monkoto...
4	Sapeli	Former Equateur	Businga, Gbadolité, Lisala, Djolu, Bongandanga, Bumba...
		Former Province Orientale	Bafwasende, Isangi and Banalia, Basoko, Ubundu...
		Former Bandundu	Bolobo and Oshwe.
5	Sipo	Former Equateur	Lisala, Djolu, Bongandanga...
		Former Province Orientale	Aketi and Basoko.
6	African mahogany	Former Equateur	Bongandanga and Bumba
		Former Province Orientale	Aketi and Basoko
7	Wenge	Former Equateur	Bikoro and Lukolela
		Former Province Orientale	Opala
		Former Bandundu	Bolobo, Mushie, Inongo and Oshwe.
8	Afromosia	Former Equateur	Lisala, Djolu, Bongandanga
		Former Province Orientale	Bafuasende, Ubundu and Isangi
9	Limba	Former Equateur	Lukolela
		Former Bandundu	Bolobo
10	Bomanga	Former Kasai-Occidental	Mweka and Demba
		Former Province Orientale	Isangi, Opala, Ubundu and Basoko
		Maniema	Kibombo and Lubutu
		Former Bandundu	Bolobo, Mushie, Inongo and Oshwe.
		Former Equateur	Bikoro and Lukolela.
11	Limbali	Former Equateur	Businga, Gbadolite, Bikoro, Lisala, Djolu, Bongandanga, Lukolela, Monkoto, Bumba, ect.
		Former Province Orientale and Former Equateur	Bafuasende, Ubundu, Isangi, Banalia, Aketi and Basoko
		Former Kasai-Occidental	Mweka and Lubutu
		Maniema	Kibombo and Lubutu
		Former Bandundu	Mushie, Bolobo and Oshwe.

The evacuation of these raw materials towards the big centers equipped with electrical networks is generally done by road and river for their transformation into sawn timber.



4. Perspectives

- The lifting of the moratorium (measure suspending the granting of logging permits) by the Government of the DR Congo;
- Combating illegal logging and trade in timber;
- The continuation of the forest management process in order to guarantee the sustainable and rational management of forests.



IV.10. Mining

1. Legal framework

The mining sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo is regulated by Law No. 007/2002 of 11 July 2002 on the Mining Code, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 18/001 of 09 March 2018 and its implementing measures, in particular Decree No. 38/2003 of 26 March 2003, on the Mining Regulations, as amended and supplemented by Decree No. 18/024 of 08 June 2018.

This Mining Code which has the merit of being attractive and incentive aims not only to make the Mines of the DRC a real engine of development but also to allow the investors to work in all peace of mind, by ensuring that the State draws from the exploitation of its mining domain equitable profits, as well as the local communities and the investors, whose interests are guaranteed.

This mining law enshrines the comprehensiveness and stability of the tax system as a guarantee of investment security.

2. Government vision

His Excellency Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI, President of the Republic, Head of State, has a positive vision of the mining sector which can be summarized as follows :

- The perpetuation and effective implementation of the Mining Code, the main objective of which is to allow the Congolese to benefit from their resources and investors to work in complete serenity;
- The local transformation of natural resources in order to give them an added value, through the establishment of Treatment and/or Transformation Entities and the improvement of the energy sector;
- The knowledge of the subsoil as well as the real value of the Republic's reserves through the implementation and intensification of research and certification works;
- Formalization of artisanal mining and securing the purchase and sale of products from this sector;
- Preparing for the post-mine era through economic diversification, in particular through the establishment of Special Economic Zones;
- The promotion of local entrepreneurship through the implementation of the law on subcontracting and the establishment of a guarantee fund to cover the risks of investments;
- Cleaning up the supply chain of artisanal minerals with particular attention to the non-use of children and pregnant women as labour for artisanal miners;
- The delimitation of Artisanal Exploitation Zones to protect the interests of indigenous populations, without harming those of industrial operators.

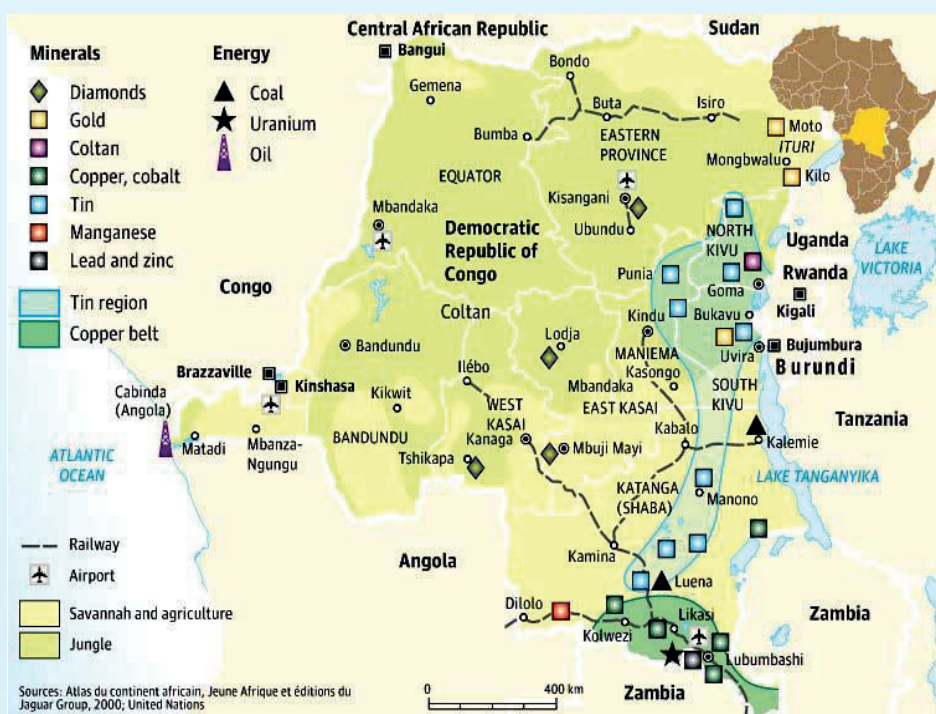
3. Potential

- The Democratic Republic of Congo is known for its mineral potential representing 1,100 different mineral substances.
- All the provinces of the country can claim to have mineral wealth. The table hereafter illustrates this reality and presents at the same time the different minerals that abound in the subsoil of all the provinces of the DR Congo.

Province	Mineral
Former Bandundu	Diamond, oil, kaolin, clay.
Kongo-Central	Bauxite, pyroschite, limestone, phosphate, vanadium, diamond, gold, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, marble, black and pink granite, rock salt, iron, gypsum clay, talc, silica, kaolin, baryta, oil shale.
Former Equateur	Iron, copper and associated minerals, gold, diamond, limestone, kaolin, clay, granite, niobium, ochre.
Former Province Orientale	Gold, diamond, iron, silver, clay, copper, kaolin, niobium, ochre, oil shale, talc.
Former Kasai Oriental	Diamond, iron, nickel silver, tin, clay, chrome, cobalt, copper, gold, kaolin, talc.
Former Katanga	Copper and associated metals, cobalt, manganese, limestone, uranium, coal, niobium, gold, platinum, lithium, talc, tantalum, wolfram, zinc, clay, bismuth, cadmium, germanium, cassiterite, iron, granite, gypsum, kaolin, monazite, saline, beryl (emerald), sapphire
Nord-Kivu	Gold, niobium, tantalite, cassiterite, beryl, tungsten, manganite, clay, bastnaesite, coal, granite, monazite, niobium, platinum, wolfram, tantalum
Sud-Kivu	Gold, niobium, tantalite, cassiterite, sapphire, amblygonite, silver, clay, bastnesite, beryl, bismuth, diamante, diatomite, monazite, wolfram, zinc, tantalum.
Maniema	Tin, diamond, cassiterite, gold, amblygonite, lithium, clay, copper, iron, kaolin, manganese, columbium, lead, talc, tantalum, wolfram.
Kinshasa	Clay, silica, kaolin, arkosic sandstone.

Source : CTCPM





Geological reserves for some substances in the DR Congo

N°	Branch	Resource	Reserve
1.	Cupro-Cobalt	Copper	± 83,000,000 (Tons)
		Cobalt	± 6.000.000 (Tons)
		Zinc	± 7.000.000 (Tons)
2.	Stanniferous	Cassiterite:	± 800,000 (Tons)
		Coltan	± 30.000 (Tons)
		Wolframite :	± 400,000 (Tons)
3.	Diamantiferous	Diamond	± 700.000.000 (Carats)
4.	Gold	Gold	± 750 (Tons)
5.	Iron and Manganese	Iron	± 10.000.000.000 (Tons)
		Manganese	± 30.000.000(Tons)

Source : CTCPM

❑ Other Resources :

Bauxite, Phosphate, Limestone, Nickel, Chromium, Rare earths, Uranium, Lithium.

❑ The characteristics of some Congolese minerals are as follows:

- The BANALIA deposits have a high iron content of over 65% (low SiO₂ content);
- The ores (magnetites, hematites, mastites, goethites) in Katanga have a content varying between 54 and 66% iron and 3 and 21% silica without many impurities;

- Chromium and Nickel have an average grade of r. The Nkonko deposit located in the Dibaya square degree, in the Province of Kasai Occidental has estimated resources of 56,049,185 tons, at average grades of 3.24% Cr and 1.4% Ni;
- The Lutshatsha mine, located in the same square degree, has an estimated resource of 66,568,215 tonnes with grades of 4.27% Cr and 1.4 Ni;
- Bauxite is found in the Bas-fleuve district in the Kongo-Central Province at Sumbi and Sanzala with 65 to 130 MT with a grade varying between 40 and 42% Al, in the Mbatasiala square;
- The FunduNzobe phosphate resource in the same district is estimated at 70 million tonnes gross with an average grade of 27% P₂O₅. At Kanzi, the same resources are estimated at 25 million tons with an average grade of 17% P₂O₅. At Vangu, they are estimated at 20 million tons at 22% P₂O₅;
- The most important limestone deposits in the country are located in particular:
 - In Bas-Congo, the Lukala and Kimpese deposits, between Mbanza-Ngungu and Songololo;
 - In Katanga, in Kakontwe near Likasi, in Lubudi and in Kabimba;
 - In South Kivu, in Katana;
 - In Province Orientale, in Wania Rukura;
 - In Kasai Oriental, in Lubilanji between Katanda and Ngandajika.

4. Achievements

Liberalization of the sector allowing the arrival of several private companies including:

- General contractor malta forrest;
- Kamoto copper company (kcc);
- Mining company katanga group;
- Tenke fungurume mining (Tfm), ect.

5. Perspective

- Development of competitive and job-creating mining industries.



IV.11. Hydrocarbons

1. Legal framework

Law No. 15/012 of August 1, 2015 on the general regime of hydrocarbons very competitive and incentive for investors.

2. Government vision

The Government intends to revitalize this sector and increase its effectiveness as one of the engines of economic progress and the country's emergence. This objective is divided into three strategic areas, namely: (i) combating red tape and improving production, (ii) strengthening institutional capacities, (iii) ensuring sustainable development of the hydrocarbon sector, and (iv) supporting the development of biofuels.

3. Potential

60% of Africa's oil reserves, located in:

- i) The Coastal Basin (5992 Km², Kongo-Central Province);
- ii) The sedimentary basin of the Central basin (800,000 km²), with 32 blocks, not yet allocated;
- iii) The West Branch East African Rift Valley Basin:
 - The Albertine Graben (5 blocks, 1 open to exploration);
 - The Tanganyika Graben (11 blocks) ;
 - Lake Kivu (open to methane gas exploitation);
 - Lake Moero ;
 - Lake Upemba.

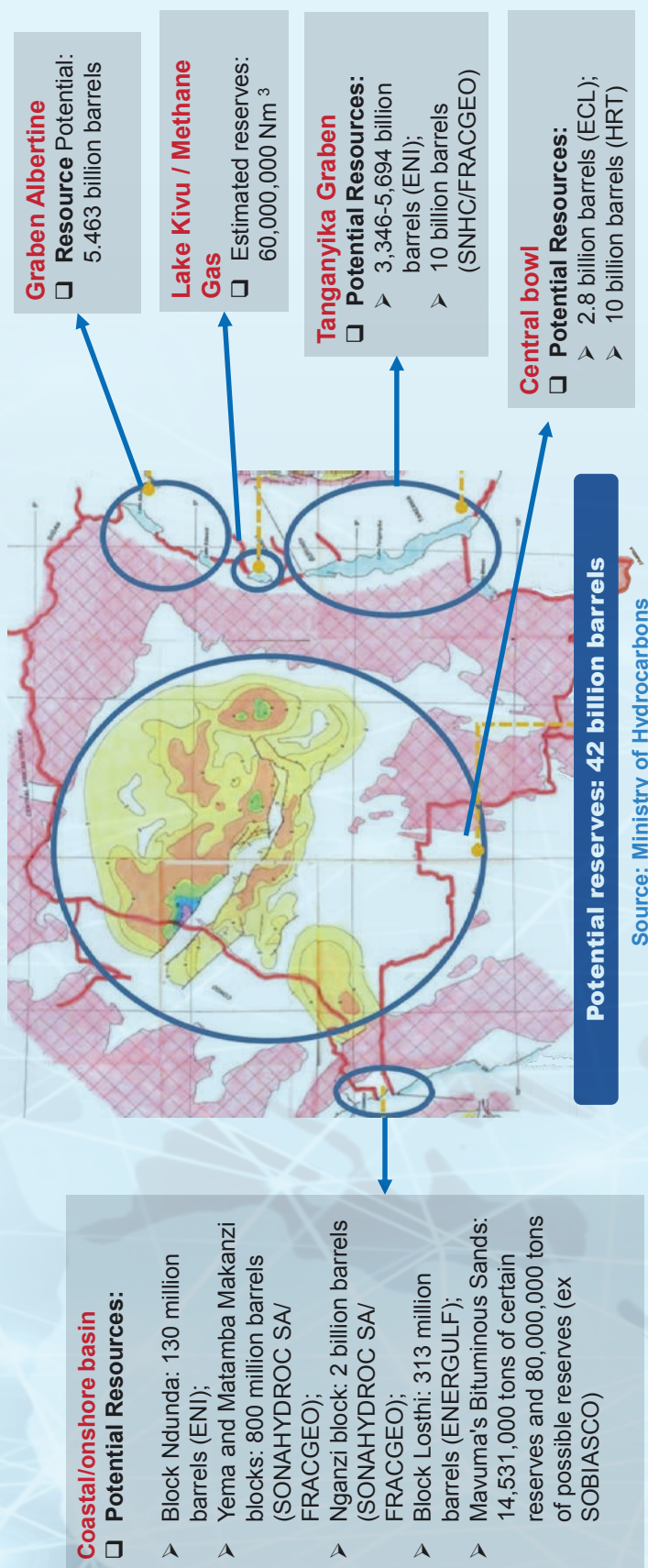
Methane gas is found in Lake Kivu, which is located on the Western branch of the East African Rift in the gap between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The surface area of the lake is about 2400 km², its maximum depth is 485 m and its total water volume is about 580 km³.

The quantity of methane gas dissolved in the waters of Lake Kivu is estimated at 60 billion Nm³. The exploitable reserves are of the order of 50 million Nm³ with an annual regeneration capacity of 250 million Nm³, of which nearly 150 million Nm³ remain trapped.

The Lake Kivu methane gas market is still open to potential investors. In 1996, the former PETROCONGO and SNEL jointly conducted a study on the production of electrical energy from Lake Kivu methane gas to supply the city of Goma, the capital of North Kivu Province.

Moreover, the associated gas of the exploitation concessions of the DRC coastal basin constitutes an energy source to be developed and represents a market open to investments. The non-associated gas reserves are estimated at 30,000,000 m³ of which 20,000,000 m³ are offshore and 10,000,000 m³ are onshore.

Reserves Map: Hydrocarbons and Gas



4. Operation and tenders

- ☐ Daily national production capacity: 25,000 barrels;
- ☐ Potential already exploited: 4.5%;
- ☐ Potential to be exploited: 95.5%;
- ☐ The potential to be exploited concerns 16 oil blocks out of the 32 available in the country (13 onshore and 16 offshore blocks);
- ☐ Call for tenders: already launched;
- ☐ Contact: Ministry of Hydrocarbons: www.hydrocarburesgouv.cd.

5. Perspectives

- ☐ To ensure a regular development of hydrocarbon resources by: (i) diversifying the products to be exploited, (ii) initiating feasibility studies for exploitation projects in the sector, (iii) strengthening exploitation and export subcontracting capacities in hydrocarbons, and (iv) using modern techniques in the oil sector.
- ☐ Strengthen the legal-institutional framework of the sector by: (i) the constitution of a data bank, (ii) the organization of the attribution of oil law, (iii) the fight against fraud, and (iv) the promotion as well as the sharing of experiences and good practices with oil producing countries.
- ☐ Create a system of incentives to attract investors by: (i) promoting and securing private investment, and (ii) facilitating investment.
- ☐ Strengthen sectoral governance by: (i) strengthening the sector's human and institutional capacities, (ii) retraining in the use of modern hydrocarbon techniques, and (iii) strengthening the sector's financing mechanisms.
- ☐ Promote sedimentary basins by: (i) strengthening sedimentary basin exploration and production, and (ii) transferring modern techniques to the sector.

6. Some projects to exploit

- Prospecting and exploration of sedimentary basins;
- Exploitation of methane gas from Lake Kivu;
- Construction of a pipeline across the ponds;
- Construction of storage facilities ;
- Construction of refineries ;
- Production of road bitumen in Kongo-Central;
- Storage and transportation by pipeline;
- Oil and gas reserves certification.

IV.12. Health



1. Legal framework

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the health sector is governed by several legal and regulatory texts, including the following :

- ❑ Law n°004/2002 on the Investment Code in D.R. Congo;
- ❑ Decree of 19 March 1952 on the practice of the art of healing;
- ❑ Ordinance No. 71-81 of 19 February 1958 on the practice of the art of healing and the conditions and procedures for its application;
- ❑ Ordinance n°71-453 of 21 August 1959 on the practice of the profession of dentist;
- ❑ Ministerial Order No. 2 of 19 February 1964 authorizing Congolese doctors to practice the art of healing in the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- ❑ Ordinance-Law n° 68/070 of 01/03/1968 creating the Order of Physicians;
- ❑ Ordinance n°70-158 of 30 April 1970 determining the rules of medical ethics;
- ❑ Ministerial Decree n°002 of 30 July 1973 concerning the registration in the roll of the Order of Physicians;
- ❑ Ordinance No. 80-111 of 21 April 1980 amending and supplementing Ordinance No. 73-216 of 25 July 1973 establishing the organization and organic framework of the State's public services, including the national education services, the administrative services of the Legislative Council and the judicial services;
- ❑ Departmental Order D. SAS S/1250/0003/82 of 20 June 1982 on the categorisation of patients, individuals and medical training;
- ❑ Ordinance-Law n°91-018 of 30 March 1991 establishing the Order of Pharmacists in the Republic of Zaire;
- ❑ Ministerial Order n°1250/CAB/MIN/023/PK/99 of 24 November 1999 establishing the national blood transfusion centre in the DRC;
- ❑ Decree n°06/130 of 11 October 2006 on the specific status of doctors in the public services of the State;
- ❑ Ministerial Order No. 1250/CAB/MIN/SP/008/CJ/OAB/2012 of 03 November 2012 on the organization of the Provincial Health Divisions in the DRC.

2. Government vision

The general vision of the Government in the field of health is to improve the health status of the population as an undeniable force of all political, economic and social action. This state of health of the population depends to a large extent on the level of functioning of its health system, which must be capable of preventing diseases, restoring health and participating in the promotion of conditions favourable to the achievement of an ideal: a state of complete well-being for every Congolese. To achieve this ideal, the DRC has had a second-generation National Health Development Plan since March 2016, which constitutes the implementation plan of the Health System Strengthening Strategy (HSSS) with the aim of contributing to the well-being of the Congolese population by 2020. It also constitutes the implementation plan for the Government's priorities in the health sector.

3. Opportunities



In view of its complexity, the health sector in the DRC offers investment opportunities for public authorities, donors, technical and financial partners, private companies and others, starting with governance, the provision of services, the supply of essential medicines, training and the financing of the health information system.

Each of the stakeholders can benefit from the following opportunities:

a. Public sector

Over the 2018-2022 period, key opportunities include:

i) Investment to improve coverage with the continuation of the PESS project:

- The construction of 560 health centres according to the standard plan and 5 general hospitals of reference;
- The rehabilitation of 30 General Reference Hospitals, the University Clinics of Kinshasa, the University Clinics of Kisangani, the Provincial General Reference Hospital of Kinshasa and the Ngaliema Clinics;
- The provision of medical equipment for 560 health centres and 62 hospitals in the 26 provinces;
- Support for the Kasai health programme (following the Kamwena-Nsapu phenomenon), ect.

b. Private Health Sector

The investment opportunities for private investors are numerous.

They include investments in health care services (hospitals, clinics), local production of pharmaceuticals and other products such as therapeutic foods, logistics and transport of medico-pharmaceutical products, medical equipment, creation of life/health insurance companies, new information technologies, ect.

More specifically, the needs identified are as follows:

- Develop networks of health centres and diagnostic centres using a "low-cost" business model to facilitate access to quality care for populations with low purchasing power;
- Use new information and communication technologies to develop "e-health" tools that improve geographical accessibility (e.g. telemedicine, tele-radiology, ect.), strengthen the drug supply chain (e.g. drug traceability tool based on the block chain), or facilitate the ongoing training of health personnel (e.g. e-learning) and the collection of medical data;
- Create logistics companies specialized in the transport of medicines and vaccines, allowing these vital products to reach the most remote corners of the country;
- Establish medium and long-term financing mechanisms such as investment funds or risk-sharing mechanisms such as loan guarantee funds;
- Create medical equipment leasing structures to facilitate access to quality health services;
- Set up factories for the production of drugs and other pharmaceutical products (ARVs, anti-malarials, massive infusion solutions, therapeutic foods, ect.);
- Create life insurance companies coupled with health insurance, ect.

4. Achievements

Several health institutions have been created in the DRC, including :

- Hospital Centre Initiative Plus (CHIP);
- Cinquantenaire Hospital ;
- Biamba Marie Mutombo Hospital ;
- Sino-Congolese Friendship Hospital ;
- Night Doctors Clinic ;
- HJ Hospital ;
- Monkole Mother and Child Hospital;
- Diamond Medical Center ;
- Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery Centre at the Ngaliema Clinic, ect.

5. Perspectives

- Provide the country with reliable health infrastructure throughout the country;
- Use new information and communication technologies to develop "e-health" tools that improve geographical accessibility (e.g. telemedicine, teleradiology, ect.), strengthen the drug supply chain (e.g. drug traceability tool based on blockchain), or facilitate the ongoing training of health personnel (e.g. e-learning) and the collection of medical data;
- Set up medium and long-term financing mechanisms such as investment funds or risk-sharing mechanisms such as loan guarantee funds.



6. Some projects

- The construction of 560 health centres according to the standard plan and 5 general hospitals of reference;
- The rehabilitation of 30 General Reference Hospitals, the University Clinics of Kinshasa, the University Clinics of Kisangani, the Provincial General Reference Hospital of Kinshasa and the Ngaliema Clinics;
- The provision of medical equipment for 560 health centres and 62 hospitals in the 26 provinces;
- The establishment and support of hygiene committees in each hospital to improve hospital hygiene.



V

Special Economic Zones

V.1. Government vision

For more than fifteen years, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been engaged in a vast programme of institutional reforms with a view to revitalizing its economy after a return to economic growth.

Among these reforms, it is necessary to note the implementation of a program for the creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) with a view to the industrialization of the country.

The erection of the Economic Zones is thus in line with the vision of the industrialization of the country which consists in promoting the blossoming of a diversified and competitive economy by providing the country with a dynamic, competitive and responsible industrial and commercial fabric as regards environment and sustainable development.

V.2. Legal framework

SEZs are governed mainly by the prescriptions of Law n°14/022 of 07 July 2014 fixing the regime of Special Economic Zones in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as its implementation measures.

The purpose of this law is to promote investments through the creation of Special Economic Zones, in accordance with article 34, point 3 of the Constitution.

The objectives of the law are:

- a. To improve the legal and institutional framework for attracting and safeguarding domestic and foreign private investment, with a view to promoting the country's development;
- b. Simplify administrative procedures to further improve the business climate and attract investment;
- c. Strengthening investment dispute resolution mechanisms;
- d. To offer an incentive, transparent and coherent business environment, in order to encourage private national and foreign investments that generate growth and employment and to increase competition in the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- e. To lay down the rules of organization and operation of the Special Economic Zones, their missions and their delimitations;
- f. To determine the supervisory powers of the Special Economic Zones Agency, including its exclusive and proprietary powers;

g. Clarify the regime applicable to companies that can operate in special economic zones;
h. Since the publication of Law No. 4/022 of 07 July 2014, the following implementation measures have been taken by the Government:

- 1) Decree 15/007 of 14 April 2015 on the creation, organization and functioning of the Agency for Special Economic Zones (AZES);
- 2) Decree 18/056 of 28 December 2018 amending and supplementing Decree No. 15/007 of 14 April 2015;
- 3) Decree 18/060 of 29 December 2018 fixing the modalities and procedures for the participation of developers and companies in the Special Economic Zones in the DRC;
- 4) Ordinance-Law N°23/020 of 11 September 2023 amending and supplementing Law N°14/022 of 7 July 2014 establishing the regime of Special Economic Zones in the DRC.

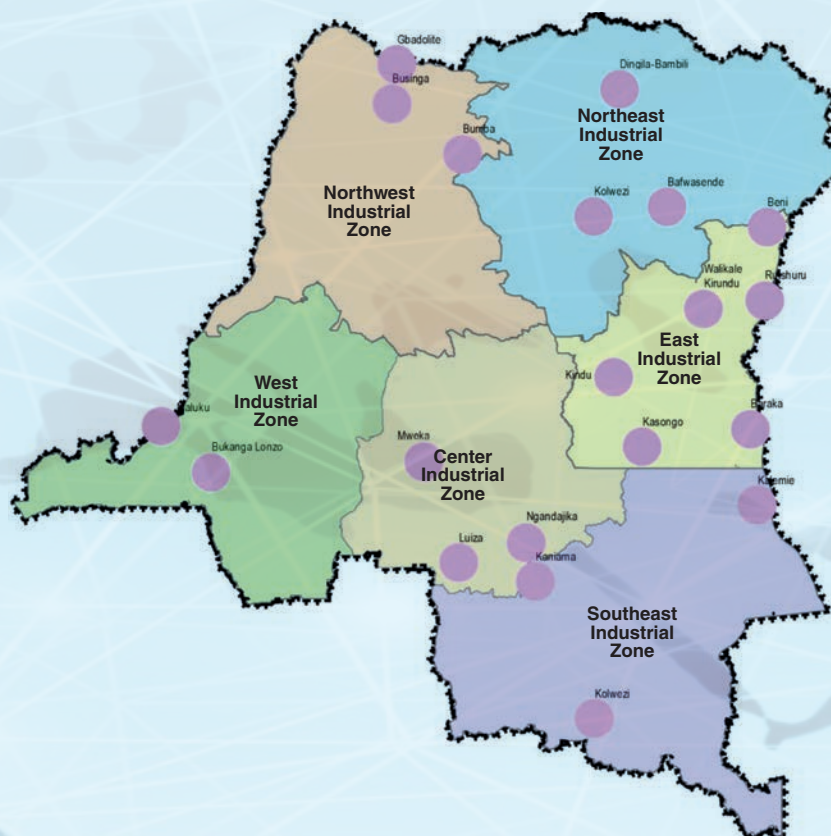
Ordinance-Law N°23/020 of 11 September 2023 is issued in application of the provisions of Law No. 14/022 of 7 July 2014. It determines in the SEZs :

- Fiscal, customs and parafiscal advantages to be granted to developers and companies operating there;
- The duration and scope of such benefits and facilities;
- The terms of payment of taxes, duties, fees and charges.

The advantages and facilities to be granted to developers, managers, companies and investors are derogatory to the ordinary law regime in terms of both duration and scope.

They relate to taxes, customs duties, fees and charges. (Cfr. Pages 40-41)

V.3. Locations of the identified Special Economic Zones



1. Kinshasa area :

- Erection of the Maluku Pilot Zone (in progress);
- Effectiveness of the contract signed between the recruited developer and the Congolese Government.

a. Characteristics of the Maluku SEZ

- The Maluku SEZ was created by Decree No. 12/021 of July 16, 2012. This site has the following characteristics :
 1. Surface area: 885 ha of which 244 ha for the pilot area;
 2. Industrial sectors concerned :
 - o Agribusiness ;
 - o Building materials ;
 - o Packaging ;
 - o Metallurgical processing.
 3. Located near Kinshasa, a market of more than 12 million inhabitants;
 4. Good national and international transport connections;
 5. Located near the Congo River, which allows access to the vast domestic market;
 6. Feasibility study: available (estimated cost: +/- 170 million USD).

b. Status of the SEZ/MALUKU implementation process

- Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with China Guangdong Provincial for the civil engineering works and Ray Group for the electrical engineering;
- The Decree granting exemptions to developers and companies that are to operate in the SEZ was signed on September 11, 2023;
- Tile production is already operational since September 2, 2023;
- Production of Pepsi cans will start in the 1st quarter 2024.

c. Reasons for investing in the SEZ/MALUKU

1. Attractive and incentive-based exemption scheme;
2. Supply of drinking water and electrical energy provided;
3. Secured concessions made available to investors;
4. Proximity to downtown Kinshasa, a market of about 15 million people
5. Good national and international transport connections;
6. Production evacuation routes to consumption centres ensured (road, river);
7. Potential for the development of an agro-industrial platform for Central Africa.

2. Katanga area (SEZ Kiswishi in Lubumbashi):

- Private investment by Société Génie Land;
- Sectors to be developed: Furniture industry and other industrial sectors according to market demand.

3. Project to set up SEZ in the east of the country to boost the economy in this region and reduce unemployment.

4) Other spaces: in search of developers.

- Opportunities for investors to exploit.

V.4. Conditions for granting SEZ status in DR Congo

Applications for the creation of a SEZ are made by investors, domestic or foreign private developers and/or public-private partnerships. Consular chambers, federations of entrepreneurs and employers' organisations can submit an application on behalf of their members.

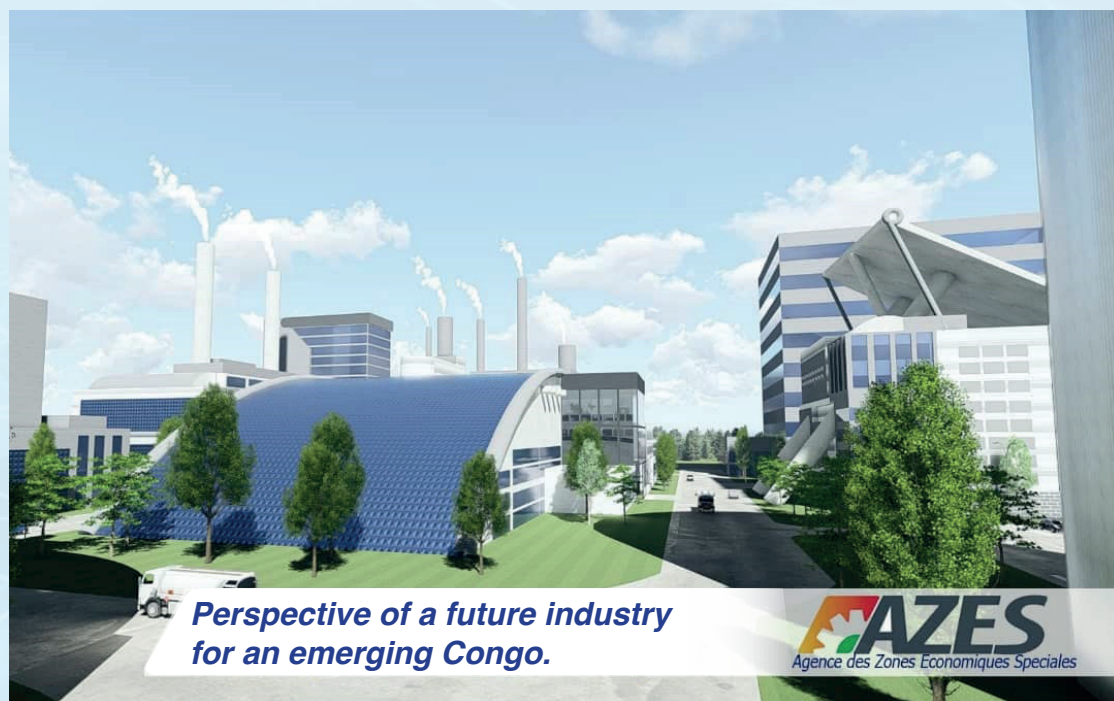
According to Provisions 3 and 4 of Law 14/022, the designation of a SEZ is based on site, development, environmental, economic and financial criteria.

The Agency of Special Economic Zones, within the framework of its missions, is in charge of receiving and examining applications for the designation of Special Economic Zone at selected sites.

The Agency for Special Economic Zones decides on the granting or refusal to grant SEZ status to the proposed site.

The conditions for granting SEZ status are provided for in Decision No. 01/AZES/2017 of 20 July 2017.

In the event of the said SEZ status being granted, a development contract shall be concluded between the Developer and the Agency before any work is carried out.



VI

Some investment procedures in the DR Congo

VI.1. Business creation procedures

According to the requirement of Article 6 of the Uniform Act of 30 January 2014 on the law of commercial companies and economic interest grouping, the legal forms of companies recognized in DR Congo are:

1. The Establishment (or sole proprietorship or individual trader);
2. The Limited Liability Company (LLC);
3. The Société Anonyme (SA) ;
4. The Simplified Joint Stock Company (SAS);
5. The Partnership (SNC) ;
6. The Limited Partnership (LP) ;
7. The Economic Interest Grouping (EIG).

It is necessary to specify that the creation of the One-stop Shop for Business Creation (Public Establishment placed under the tutelary authority of the Ministry of Justice), is a major reform operated within the framework of improvement of the procedures of investment in our country.

Any investor who wishes to create his company in DR Congo, saves time by addressing the One-stop Shop for Business Creation.

A. Documents to be submitted to the One-stop Shop for Business Creation (www.guichetunique.cd)

▪ Legal entity

- a. Letter of request for the creation of a company addressed to the Director General of the One-Stop-Shop;
- b. 4 copies of the company's articles of association + the electronic version of the articles of association for publication in the Official Gazette;
- c. Specimen of the manager's signature (plus photocopy of the validity of the visa in case the manager is a foreigner);
- d. Declaration of subscription to and payment of share capital;
- e. Proof of payment of the share capital (payment slip or certificate issued by a banking or micro-finance institution duly approved in the State Party of the registered office).

For the Limited Liability Company (LLC), there is no requirement for the minimum capital amount even though the nominal value of the contributions should not be less than the equivalent of 5,000 FCFA each (10 USD).

For the Société Anonyme (SA), the share capital must be the equivalent of at least 10,000,000 FCFA (20,000 USD) when it does not make a public offering and 100,000,000 FCFA (200,000 USD) in the opposite case. In addition to this amount of share capital, in accordance with Congolese tax legislation, a proportional duty of 1% of the value of the share capital (at the creation, and possibly at the increase of the share capital or at the extension of the duration of the company) is added.

f. Proof of payment of administrative fees.

▪ **Natural person for the constitution of an individual enterprise**

- a. Letter of request for the creation of a company addressed to the Director General of the One-Stop-Shop;
- b. Title deed or lease agreement or occupancy title;
- c. Recognized identification ;
- d. Extract from the criminal record or certificate of honour valid for 75 days;
- e. Resident permit - visa (for foreigners);
- f. Marriage contract (for foreigners if necessary);
- g. Mandate or Power of Attorney (in case of absence of the manager to start the procedure).

B. Documents provided by administrations and GUCE

- Acknowledgement of receipt for company registration;
- Note of collection from the General Directorate of Administrative, Judicial, Domain and Participation Revenue (DGRAD);
- Statutes and Notarial Acts ;
- Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (RCCM);
- Deed of Filing ;
- National Identification Number ;
- Tax number from the Government Tax Authority (DGI) ;
- Registration number at the National Institute of Professional Preparation (INPP);
- Affiliation number with the National Social Security Fund (CNSS);
- Certificate of registration with the National Employment Office (ONEM).
- Acknowledgement of receipt of the environment.

C. Cost of setting up a business (legal entity and natural person)*:

- a. Individual : 40 USD
- b. Legal entity:
 - SARL, SNC, SCS : 100 USD;
 - SA : 110 USD.

() Interministerial Decree N° 189/CDB/ME/MIN/J&GS/2023 and 011/CAB/MIN/FINANCES/2023 of 16 May 2023 from the Ministry of Justice fixing the rates of administrative fees and taxes to be paid.*

D. Elements of the file for the representative office, subsidiary and branch

(Articles 116-120 and 179-180 of the Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groups):

1. Act of decision of creation of the Office, Branch, parent company or subsidiary, legalized and stamped by the Embassy of the DR CONGO in the country where the applicant is located;
2. Physical address ;
3. Name of the person in charge;
4. Identification ;
5. Filing and opening of the file;
6. Statutes ;
7. Extract "K bis" of the Register.

The representative or liaison office may be the establishment of a foreign company, but it is also subject to the law of the State party in which it is located and is registered with the RCCM in accordance with the provisions in force.

If the activity of the representative office warrants that it be transformed into a branch office, an application for correction to the RCCM must be made within thirty (30) days following such a change in status.

In case of non-authentication of the statutes, this cost is reduced from 80 to 70 USD.

E. Addresses :

- **Kinshasa** : Avenue de la Science, N°482, Commune of Gombe (Reference: within the enclosure of the Laboratory of Office de Routes, opposite the ITI-Gombe school), more precisely, on the floor of the building also housing the Commercial Court of Kinshasa/Gombe
E-mail : guichetunique RD Congo@yahoo.fr/guce@guichetunique.cd
Tel : +243 822 284 008.
- **Lubumbashi** : CNSS Building, Lumumba Avenue, Commune of Lubumbashi in Haut-Katanga
Phone : +243 812824408
- **Kisangani** : Place du Cinquanteaire, Immeuble ex UZB, Commune de Makiso in Tshopo
- **Goma** : 14, Blvd Kanyamuhanga, Q. Les Volcans, Commune de Goma
Phone: +243 995603257

However, the investor can ask for ANAPI's support in this process, in its capacity as the One-Stop-Shop for investment in DR Congo. ANAPI's services are free of charge.

- Address : Crossing Boulevard du 30 juin and Avenue 1er Mall ex. TSF, n°33c, Commune de la Gombe
- Website : www.investindrc.cd
- E-mail : anapi@investindrc.com
- Tel : +243999925026

It should be noted that the One-Stop Shop for Business Creation has not yet been installed throughout the Democratic Republic of Congo. To make up for this shortcoming, the Commercial Courts and, if need be, the High Courts, grant the Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (R.C.C.M) which gives the company legal existence and the right to carry out commercial acts.

VI.2. Specific procedures

A. Investment in the Micro-Hydro Power Plant (MCH)

Prerequisites:

To invest in the micro-hydro sector in the DRC, you must be a natural or legal person under public or private law who meets the following conditions :

- Have a known residence or domicile in the DRC;
- Present proof of registration in the Trade and Personal Property Credit Register;
- Proof of technical and financial capacity to operate in the electricity sector.

1. Investment modalities for the case of a new micro-hydro power plant:

• Step one: Site identification and application for operation

- Identify a potential site;
- Apply to operate;
- Favourable Notice to Operate:

Competent authorities:

- Minister of Hydraulic Resources and Electricity;
- Governor.

• Step second: Site exploration (see Law n°14/011 on the electricity sector)

- Descent into the field;
- Preliminary studies which allow a global pre-diagnosis of the project;
- Presentation of the report.

The Framework of the Report:

- Identification of the site (topographical data);
- Identification of major environmental constraints ;
- Water resources assessment (hydrology) ;
- Determination of hydroelectric potential ;
- Estimate of the nature of the development (types of structures, location, features, ect.);
- Estimated length of the network;
- Estimated demand ;
- Overall diagnosis of the economic interest of the project.

Summary study of the project. Information required :

- A description of the geographical location and access routes to the site;
- A summary of the topographical studies of the site;
- A comprehensive report on the hydrology of the site and its surroundings;
- A preliminary design of the project;
- An estimate of the power lines;
- An energy demand study of the area to be served;
- An analysis of the major environmental and social constraints;
- A summary economic-financial analysis based on the study of the supply and demand of electrical energy in the region;

- An estimate of the cost of electrical energy;
- And so on.

• **Step three: Validation of the feasibility study**

- a. Validation of the study by Electricity Regulatory Authority.
- b. Decision to continue the project or not taking into account the economic, financial and environmental technical constraints resulting from these studies.

• **Step four : Feasibility studies, also called Preliminary Design (PD) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).**

- a. Feasibility study. Useful information below:
 - A description of the project;
 - The technical diagram of the project;
 - Site characteristics (topographic, hydrological and geological);
 - Detailed design of civil works (retaining structures, intake structures, canals, pipes, spillways, powerhouse building, ect.);
 - Detailed design of electromechanical and hydromechanical equipment and mechanical construction components (grids, gates, valves, turbines, generators, transformers, control, regulation, ect.);
 - The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with the Action and Resettlement Plan, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and cost estimates for mitigation measures and implementation of environmental and social measures;
 - The design of the Construction Worker's Base and access roads within the site;
 - A detailed economic and financial analysis;
 - ect.
- b. Elaboration of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment allows the identification and analysis of the positive and negative effects of the project.

• **Step Five: Validation of the Feasibility Study and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)**

Essential elements for validation :

- Topography and geomorphology of the site;
- Assessment of water resources and energy potential;
- Site selection and definition of the basic layout;
- Choice of turbines, generators, control systems, ect.
- Assessment of environmental impacts and compensation measures;
- Economic evaluation of the project and financing requirements;
- Institutional framework and administrative procedures for obtaining permits.

• **Step Six: Execution of the studies also called Detailed Preliminary Project (APD)**

Make available to the authority several volumes including:

- A descriptive memorandum giving a complete description of the project and all that is around the project;
- A justification memorandum explaining the choices made for the design of the project;
- A detailed list of all basic project data;
- A detailed cost estimate and schedule of the work;
- A booklet containing all the plans, diagrams and design calculations;
- And so on.

• **Step Seven : Fundraising**

The search for financing is based on the information contained in the execution study (Detailed Preliminary Project).

• **Step eight: Signing of the concession contract**

Essential steps leading to the signature of the production concession contract between the Congolese State and the investor:

- Acquisition or provision of the land where the micro power plant will be built with the publication of the Order of declaration of public utility relating to the project;
- Publication of the tax annex to the Finance Act specifying the tax provisions and fees;
- Obtaining the necessary authorizations and permits to carry out the project;
- Actual provision by the competent authority of the concession area in the case of a concession;
- Approval of the preliminary design and construction studies by the competent authority, subject to the operator providing all necessary and sufficient documentation;
- The operator obtains the financial closing or the signature of the financing agreements;
- Notification by the operator to the competent authority and to the electricity regulatory authority of the copy of the service order to start the civil engineering works relating to the works;
- Within five (5) days of the agreed deadline, the parties shall draw up a report noting the lifting of the related condition precedent.

The lifting of all the conditions precedent is the subject of a report signed by the parties.

When at the end of the above-mentioned period of at least six (6) months, the conditions provided for above and falling under the responsibility of the operator have not been lifted, the agreement may be terminated by the competent authority, unless the parties decide to extend it by mutual agreement. The aforementioned deadline for the effective start of the construction work is set according to the scale of the project and the related financial package and may not exceed eighteen (18) months from the date of signature of the agreement.

Where the conditions precedent incumbent on the competent authority are not lifted within the agreed time limit, the operator shall be granted an extension of the time limit for the lifting of the conditions he is required to meet. This extension shall be equivalent to the delay incurred by the competent authority in lifting the conditions precedent incumbent upon it.

• **Step nine: Construction of the micro-hydro power plant.**

- Work itself ;
- Supervision and control of the said work;
- Testing of the micro-hydro power plant:
 - o Test and check on commissioning;
 - o Mechanical test before connection to the network;
 - o Electrical test on load ;
 - o Acceptance test and performance verification.
- Obtaining certificates of conformity from the Electricity Regulatory Authority.
- Operation of the hydroelectric micro power plant.

2. Management of an existing micro-hydro plant

Through a public-private partnership, the State may entrust a third party, by delegation contract, with the management of all or part of its production facilities intended for the public electricity service. These facilities may require rehabilitation or renovation work

Types of delegation:

i) The concession

A public service concession is a contract by which an operator undertakes to manage a public service in return for a fee paid by users and to pay the public entity a fee intended to contribute to the amortization of the investments made.

ii) Leasing

Leasing is a contract in which the State, as owner of the facilities or equipment, entrusts the operation to an operator who derives his remuneration from the proceeds of this operation and pays the owner a rent, the amount of which is agreed in advance, independently of the operating results.

iii) Self-governance

A public service contract is a contract by which the operator undertakes, without assuming the risks, to manage a public service in return for remuneration, based on a profit-sharing scheme.

iv) Stewardship

Management is a contract by which the State entrusts an operator with the management of the facilities while assuming all risks related to the operation.

The delegation contract shall be concluded in accordance with public procurement procedures.

B. Procedure in the infrastructure sector

Procedures to be followed to obtain the certificate of approval and registration at the Ministry of Infrastructure, Public Works and Reconstruction for construction companies, civil engineering design offices and independent contractors.

i) Construction companies and civil engineering design offices:

1. Letter of request for accreditation to be sent to the Secretary General of ITPR;
2. Submission of the approval file to the Directorate of Civil Building which must consist of:
 - Application form for approval and registration duly completed by the contractor;
 - Notarized articles of association for LLCs;
 - RCCM ;
 - National identification ;
 - Certificate of affiliation to the CNSS;
 - Certificate of regularity at the CNSS;
 - Valid tax status certificate ;
 - Title deed or lease contract of the head office of the construction company or design office;
 - Photocopies of diplomas of the permanent technical staff, declare their CV and their work contract;
 - Bank account number of the construction company or design office;
3. Visit to the head office of the construction company or design office:
 - Head office investigation report.
4. Establishment of the collection note
5. Establishment of the certificate of approval of:
 - Construction companies ;
 - Civil Engineering Design Offices.
6. Issuance of the certificate of approval.

ii) Self-employed (Engineers or Architects):

1. Letter of request for registration to be sent to the Secretary General of ITPR;
2. Submission of the registration file to the Directorate of Civil Buildings which must consist of:
 - Registration application form duly completed by the interested party;
 - Certified copy of the original academic title of the Engineer or Architect including the CV;
 - Extract from the criminal record;
 - Certificate of Residence ;
 - Certificate of good character ;
 - 4 passport photos.
3. Establishment of the collection note;
4. Establishment of the registration certificate for independent (Engineer or Architect);
5. Issue of the registration certificate;
6. Cost to be paid by civil engineering companies:

N°	Generating act	Rate (or Congolese Franc equivalent)
1	Approval of design offices Category A Category B Category C	1000 USD 600 USD 300 USD
2	Approval of construction companies Category A Category B Category C Category D	3000 USD 2000 USD 500 USD 200 USD
3	Approval of interior design companies Category A Category B Category C Category D	1500 USD 1000 USD 300 USD 150 USD
4	Registration of self-employed persons in the construction and interior design sector Category A Category B Category C	100 USD 75 USD 50 USD

Source: *Inter-ministerial Order n°015/CAB/MIN/TPI/2005 and n°065/CAB/MIN/FINANCES/2005 of 27 June 2005 fixing the rates of taxes to be collected at the initiative of the Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructures*

C. Obtaining an agricultural concession (Land Law in force in DRC)

The right of enjoyment of land is called a "grant". It is legally established only by a certificate of registration of the land granted by the State. It is unassailable after 2 years from the date of its establishment.

There are two types of concessions:

- Concession in perpetuity, reserved for Congolese (no time limit);
- Ordinary concessions, accessible to Congolese and foreigners (for a period of 25 years renewable without limitation).

☐ Steps to obtain an ordinary concession for agricultural use

- Land identification (contact the Ministry of Land Affairs). ANAPI can assist the investor in this process;
- Signing of an agreement with the local customary authority, in return for payment of a sum of money and material goods in accordance with customary law;
- Survey of land vacancy and demarcation by the competent State services (local services of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Land Affairs);
- Signature of the concession contract (Registrar of Real Estate Titles of the jurisdiction): valid for a period of 3 years;
- Issuance of the certificate of registration by the Registrar of Real Estate Titles of the jurisdiction;
- The validity of the registration certificate is 25 years, renewable for foreigners.

Agricultural land shall be granted to farmers and developed under the following conditions

- Be a natural person of Congolese nationality or a legal person under Congolese law whose shares or stocks, as the case may be, are majority owned by the Congolese State and/or nationals;
- Have a known residence, domicile or registered office in the DR Congo;
- Present proof of registration in the Trade and Personal Property Credit Register, if the person is a trader;
- Prove that you have the financial capacity to bear the burden of developing the concession;
- Produce an environmental and social impact assessment.

D. Protection of industrial property

- ❑ Apply in writing to the Secretary General for Industry by submitting a complete file containing the following elements :
 - Cover letter ;
 - Forms ;
 - Proof of payment of taxes and surcharges.
- ❑ After receipt by the Secretary General, the said application is forwarded to the Industrial Property Directorate for further processing:
 - Allocation of provisional and definitive numbers;
 - Prior art search ;
 - Authority verification visas (Head of Office, Head of Division and Directors);
- ❑ Transmission of the file to His Excellency the Minister of Industry for signature of the industrial property titles in 4 original copies including:
 - 2 copies are given to the applicant;
 - 1 copy for archiving ;
 - 1 copy for the official journal of the DRC for publication in order to make it opposable to all.

It should be noted that industrial property concerns the following: patent, advertising slogan, illuminated sign, trademark, industrial design, commercial name, logo of the name, ect.

E. New information and communication technologies

- ❑ Licensing and Authorization to Operate Regime
 1. Letter of request to be addressed to the President of the Regulatory Authority of the Post and Telecommunications (ARPTC). This letter must be accompanied by the applicant's administrative file, consisting of
 - Status;
 - Business plan;
 - Brief description of the network (general network configuration);
 - Completed PCPSA Technical Form;
 - Payment of non-refundable study fees to ARPTC at the time of application
 2. Examination of the file by the ARPTC and proposal of frequency resources if available. A Decision of the ARPTC College sanctions the assignment.

3. Preparation and elaboration by the ARPTC of the draft specifications to be submitted to the Minister of PTNTIC for approval or not.
4. Approval or rejection by the Minister of PTNTIC. In the event of rejection: the Minister may request the ARPTC to re-examine the file. In the event of approval, the Minister of PTNTIC signs the order granting the license or authorization and publishes it in the official gazette.
5. Notification by ARPTC to the beneficiary operator.
6. Payment by the beneficiary of the fees to the Treasury.

F. Approval procedure in the transport

➤ Procedure in the road transport sector

- Application for approval addressed to the Ministry of Transport and Communications with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communications and the Director of Land Transport;
- Please attach the following documents to the application:
 - Notarized statutes ;
 - National identification ;
 - RCCM ;
 - CV of the Managing Partner;
 - Act of affiliation to an Employers' Organization;
 - Technical data sheets of the company's carts;
 - Certificate of registration or notarized lease agreement;
 - Proof of bankability ;
 - Organization chart of the Company.
- Verification of the viability and existence of the firm through an investigation in-situ at the firm's expense;
- Payment of fees due to the Treasury.

➤ Other acts in the road transport sector

- To obtain the Transport Authorization
 - Transmission of the list of carts to the Directorate of Land Transport with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communication;
 - Transmission of the list of carts to the Provincial Division of Transport and Communications with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communications and to the Director of Land Transport (for companies operating in the provinces);
 - Establishment of a debit note
- For the Mandatory Technical Inspection (Semi-annual)
 - Transmission of the list of carts to the Directorate of Land Transport with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communication;
 - Transmission of the list of carts to the Provincial Division of Transport and Communications with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communications and to the Director of Land Transport (for companies operating in the provinces);
 - Accreditation of Companies to the approved Technical Inspection Centres;
 - Establishment of a debit note

- To obtain the International Transport Authorization:
 - Transmission of carts to the Director of Land Transport or the Head of the Provincial Division;
 - Establishment of a debit note.

➤ **Procedure in the rail transport sector**

- Application for approval addressed to the Ministry of Transport and Communications with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communications and the Director of Land Transport;
- Please attach the following documents to the application:
 - Notarized statutes ;
 - National identification ;
 - RCCM ;
 - Deed of Surety ;
 - Insurance policy ;
 - Royalty payment
 - Affiliation to the different Associations: CNSS, INPP, FEC;
 - Organizational chart ;
 - In-situ technical survey.

➤ **Other acts of the road transport sector**

a. Authorization to transport goods and/or persons

- Transmission of the list of railway vehicles to the Director of Land Transport or to the Head of the Provincial Division of Transport and Communications (for companies operating in the Provinces);
- Royalty payments.

b. Authorization for the construction of a railroad

- Request addressed to the Minister of Transport and Communications or to the Head of the Provincial Division of Transport and Communications (for companies operating in the Provinces) with a copy to the Secretary General and the Director of Land Transport;
- Please attach the following documents to the application:
 - Notarized statutes ;
 - National identification ;
 - RCCM ;
 - Deed of Surety ;
 - Insurance Policy ;
 - Royalty payments.
- On-site technical survey.

c. Registration of railway vehicles

- Application to the Director of Land Transport for registration of railway vehicles;
- Transmission of the list of vehicles to the Land Transport Directorate;
- Royalty payments ;
- Issuance of registration certificate or burying.

d. Railway vehicle driver's licence

- Presentation of a professional title issued by a centre or professional school approved by the Ministry of Transport and Communication;
- Presentation of a medical certificate attesting to the applicant's physical fitness;
- Passing the assessment test organized by the Administration of Transport and Communications;
- Payment of fees followed by the issuance of a security document.
 - Technical control

Pending regulatory provisions, the Administration refers to the reports drawn up by the workshops of the companies which certify the good condition of the railway vehicles, the payment of the fee and finally the issue of the value prints.

1. Conditions for obtaining operating licences in the maritime sector

In order to qualify for titles in this sector, the applicant must meet the following conditions:

➤ **Shipyard or workshop approval**

- Apply to the Minister of Transport and Communications for approval, with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communications and the Directorate of the Navy and Waterways
- Please attach the following documents to your application:
 - Notarized statutes ;
 - The National Identification Number ;
 - Registration in the Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (RCCM);
 - Tax certificate and proof of good banking standing;
 - The certificate of affiliation to the FEC or other professional confessions;
 - Have competent and experienced technical staff;
 - The site manager or construction supervisor must have a degree in shipbuilding, electromechanical, metallurgical, industrial engineering or an equivalent qualification and have at least 3 years experience in shipbuilding;
 - Have an equipped design office ect.
 - To have appropriate materials and equipment for shipbuilding.

➤ **Authorization to construct a floating unit**

- Apply to the Director of the Navy and Waterways for authorization:
- Please attach the following documents to the application:
 - The construction contract between the builder and the owner of the unit to be built;
 - The approved or to be approved unit plan;
 - The cost estimate and the duration of the construction work.

➤ **Homologation of a port or a beach**

- Apply to the Director of Marine and Waterways for approval:
 - Please attach the following documents to the application:
 - Notarized statutes (for legal entities);
 - Title deeds issued by the cadastral services, habitats or by the local authorities;

- The cost estimate and duration of the construction work;
 - Surveys or bathymetric studies carried out by RVF or CVM as appropriate;
 - Geotechnical studies carried out by the national laboratory for public or private works.
- **Authorization for the construction of a structure, docking, extraction, excavation or diving**
- Apply to the Director of the Navy and Waterways for authorization:
 - Attach to the application the corresponding titles, a copy of the extract of the bathymetric and geotechnical surveys (these last studies are optional for the cases of sand extraction and to operate excavations with underwater dives);
 - Provide the plan and cost of the work for the construction permit.
- e. Tonnage measurement and vessel registration certificates**
- Apply to the Director of the Navy and Waterways for the titles:
 - Attach to the application the acquisition documents for the floating unit in question, including the manufacturer's plan or document as appropriate.
- f. Certificate of Airworthiness or Letter of Sea**
- 1) Certificate of Airworthiness**
- Application for title to be addressed to the Director of the Navy and Waterways:
 - Attach to the application the construction permit for the unit, the approved plan, the construction contract between the builder of the unit and the cost estimate.
- 2) Certificate of seaworthiness or sea letter for floating units acquired abroad**
- a) Unit abroad**
- To apply for a certificate of seaworthiness or provisional letter of sea to be sent to the Directorate of the Navy and Waterways;
 - Attach the unit's de-registration certificate and other acquisition documents to the application;
 - Technical visit to the country of origin of the unit by at least two agents of the Directorate of the Navy and Waterways or technical report drawn up by a Classification Society approved by the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- b) Unity in the country**
- Apply to the Directorate of Marine and Waterways;
 - Attach the provisional certificate of seaworthiness or sea letter and the customs (import) documents to the application.
- 3) Duplicate Certificate of Airworthiness**
- Make application to the Directorate of Marine and Fisheries;
 - Waterways ;
 - Attach a photocopy of the document or tonnage certificate to the application;
 - Produce the insurance policy
- g. Sailing licences, certificates of competency or other professional qualifications (offshore personnel, seafarers, pilots, endorsement of qualifications, certificate of authenticity)**
- Apply to the Directorate of Marine and Waterways;
 - Be between 18 and 65 years old (for the sailing licence and the certificate of competence);

- Present a certificate of physical fitness issued by an approved doctor and covering visual, auditory and colour senses;
- Pass the examination for the title applied for, organised by a panel of the shipping inspectorate.

The validity of the permits referred to in points A, B, C, D, F and G of Article 2 above shall be either one year or six months, depending on the case. On expiry of the period, the licence shall be subject to revalidation or renewal.

Shipyard approval and port or beach homologation, as well as the various authorisations, are valid for one year, while seaworthiness certificates are valid for one year for vessels of at least three years and six months for vessels of more than three years. As for the titles of professional capacity, the validity is of one year.

The issuance, revalidation or renewal of the operating or ownership permits referred to in Article 1 above are the responsibility of the Direction de la Marine et des Voies Navigables;

These acts are subject to a technical inspection by the Experts of the Directorate of the Navy and Waterways or by approved Experts and subject to the payment of the related duties and taxes prior to their issuance;

As for the revalidation or renewal of professional qualifications, the acts are subject to a physical check of each sailor on presentation of a certificate of good conduct and a medical certificate, the examination of which must cover visual, auditory and colour senses, and which is also subject to the payment of the relevant duties and taxes prior to their issue.

➤ **Approval in the sector of Maritime, River and Lake Transport**

- Apply to the Minister of Transport and Communications for approval, with a copy to the Secretary General of Transport and Communications and the Directorate of the Navy and Waterways;
- Please attach the following documents to your application:
 - Notarized statutes;
 - The national identification number;
 - Registration in the Trade and Personal Property Credit Register (RCCM);
 - National Police;
 - CV, certificate of good conduct, life and morals as well as the extract from the criminal record of the Managing Partner;
 - Shipping Agent CV;
 - Proof of bankability;
 - Tax number;
 - Certificate of affiliation to the FEC, CNSS, INPP;
 - Organization chart of the Company;
 - List of vessels to be chartered or owned (for Sea, River and Lake Transport).

For any other act, the company should contact the Directorate of Marine and Waterways based in Kinshasa or the Provincial Division of Transport and Communication at the provincial level.

i) Conditions for the granting of aeronautical operating licences

- Send a letter of application for an operating license to the Minister of Transport and Communication; copy to the Director General of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) for the application of the operating license:
 - Obtaining the expertise of the AAC which proceeds to the evaluation of the legal, financial, technical guarantees (at the expense of the investor);
 - The payment to the Treasury after the favorable opinion of the AAC which is based on the elements of the investigation carried out beforehand;
 - This is followed by the granting of the operating licence.
- Cost of the license: \$5000 renewable after 5 years of operation.

ii) Air carrier's certificate

- Apply to the Civil Aviation Authority;
- Issuance conditional on holding a valid operating licence from the Civil Aviation Authority;
- Cost: \$2,000, renewable annually.

G. Investment in the mining

There are two possible ways to invest in the mining sector:

- Partnership with portfolio companies or other mineral title holders;
- Apply for the mining titles available at the Mining Registry in accordance with the following conditions and procedure:

1. Research Permits

- Submit three copies of the file to the Central or Provincial Mining Registry concerned
The file includes the following:
 - The form obtained from the Mining Registry Office (CAMI), duly completed and signed;
 - The articles of association, the RCCM and proof of publication in the Official Gazette;
 - Notification of the tax identification number;
 - The capacity and power of the person empowered to bind the legal person and the identity of his authorised representative if the application is submitted by the latter;
 - The type of mining or quarrying rights applied for;
 - Original bank certificate and bank statement, ect.
- The total area covered by all the perimeters that are the subject of research held by the holders may not exceed 2,542 square metres (art. 53 of the Mining Code);
- Verification by CAMI if the application for a Research Permit is admissible;
- In case of admissibility, CAMI enters the request in the registration book and issues a receipt;
- Examination of the file at the land registry and granting, in case of favourable opinion of the Permit by Order of the Minister of Mines.

Note : The area of the Exploration Licence shall not exceed a maximum of four hundred and seventy-one (471) square metres.

2. Licence to operate

- Submission of the file to CAMI;
- Elements of the file (Cfr Research Permit including the references of the said Permit);

- Payment of deposit fees set by interministerial order of Mines and Finance;
- Cadastral, technical and environmental instruction; ...

In addition to exploration and exploitation permits, the Mining Code also provides for a dumping permit, a small mine exploitation permit, an authorization to search for quarry products and the exploitation of quarry products.

H. Investment in the health

1. Opening a health care facility

a. Opening conditions:

- To have qualified human resources according to the standards;
- Have a building and adequate equipment;
- The initiative to create a health care institution is the responsibility of any natural or legal person under public or private law who meets the two conditions mentioned above;
- The issuance of permits for the opening of health care facilities is the exclusive responsibility of the central level and only the Minister of Public Health is empowered to do so.

b. Formalities to be completed:

- The applicant shall send a letter of request for authorization to open a clinic to the Chief Medical Officer of the area with a copy to the Minister of Health, the Secretary General of Health, the Director of Health Care Facilities and Partnership, the Medical Inspector and the Head of the Provincial Health Division;
- The Chief Medical Officer of the zone examines the request in relation to the coverage plan of his health zone. If the request is relevant, he gives a favourable opinion on the establishment and invites the applicant to submit to the central office a file in five copies containing all the constituent elements as listed in point C, in return for the administrative costs of submitting the file;
- The Chief Medical Officer of the Zone shall transmit, within one month at the most, the four copies of the file to the Head of the Provincial Health Division for the concerned districts; and shall initiate an expertise which shall be sanctioned by a report of the premises and shall invite the applicant to pay the tax to the Public Treasury of the jurisdiction;
- Then, the Head of the Provincial Health Division transmits two files to the Director of Health Care Facilities and Partnership Services with a copy for information to the Provincial Medical Inspector, within one month. After this period has elapsed, the Directorate of Health Care Facilities and Partnership deals directly with the file;
- The Care Establishments and Partnership Department, after being informed, will proceed with the technical examination of the file. A counter-expertise will be initiated by the Management if necessary;
- In the month following the payment of the tax and the administrative fees, the Care Establishments and Partnership Directorate prepares a draft authorization in 3 copies which it sends to the Minister of Public Health for signature under cover of the Secretary General;
- Once signed by the Minister of Public Health, the opening authorization is sent back to the Directorate of Health Care Facilities and Partnership via the General Secretariat;
- After registration at the Directorate of Care Facilities and Partnership, the authorization is transmitted to the applicant via the Head of the Provincial Division who signs a partnership contract with the beneficiary.

c. Elements of the file:

The components of the file to be submitted to the central office of the health zone are :

- The letter of request for authorization addressed to the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the jurisdiction;
- Photocopy of the academic title of the supervising doctor or nurse of the level L2 or A1 or the academic title of the nurse level A2 at least for the CS and their notification to their different orders;
- Three copies of the mandatory information forms duly completed and signed by the supervising physician and notification of his or her registration with the medical association;
- Three copies of the supervision certificate duly completed and signed by the supervising physician;
- A complete list of health care personnel, accompanied by a photocopy of the diploma of each health care worker recognized by the Minister of Public Health according to the category of the establishment;
- A list of technical and non-technical equipment according to the category of the establishment;
- A plan or sketch of the building with a breakdown of the premises and dimensions of the health establishment;
- A photocopy of the recognition act of the ASBL or NGO and its status;
- A photocopy of the registration act of the NGO of health at the Ministry of Public Health;
- A photocopy of the health professional registration certificate for foreigners and nationals who have studied abroad.

2. Opening of a pharmaceutical establishment

a. Formalities to be completed at the Provincial Inspection

- (i) Request for Notice of Implementation from the Provincial Pharmacist Inspector;
- (ii) The inspecting pharmacist shall apply to the College of Pharmacists for an opinion on the regularity of the applicant pharmacist;
- (iii) In the light of the opinion of the Order of Pharmacists, the inspecting pharmacist draws up a report on the site visit and on the notice of establishment;
- (iv) The interested party shall write, if the opinion is favourable, to the Minister of Public Health to request authorisation to open in 4 copies, with the following elements :
 - **Pharmacist's file:** Pharmacist's diploma; Certificate to practice pharmacy (Order of Pharmacists); Certificate of assumption of responsibility (DPM); Individual pharmacist's information sheet (DPM); Employment contract duly signed and stamped by the Labour Inspectorate and/or Synaphaco;
 - **File of the 2nd pharmacist:** Diploma of pharmacist; Certificate to practice pharmacy (Order of pharmacists); Employment contract duly signed and stamped by the Labour Inspectorate and/or Synaphaco. ;
 - **Pharmacy assistant file:** Photocopy of diploma; Green card.
- (v) Other items to be submitted: Articles of Association of the company; RCCM; -National Identification; Technical investment file; Internal sketch of the establishment.

b. Formalities with the 3rd Directorate (Directorate of Pharmacies)

- After analysis of the report of the premises; signature of the letter of invitation to the payment for authorization fee for opening a wholesale house (3000 \$);
- Submission of the opening authorization to the Minister of Public Health for signature via the General Secretariat.

I. Creating a bank

❑ Conditions for the approval of a banking financial institution

1. Legal framework

Law n°003/2002 of February 2, 2002 relating to the activity and control of credit institutions.

2. Conditions relating to the company

- To be regularly incorporated as a limited company in accordance with OHADA law;
- Justify a minimum subscribed and paid-up capital of the equivalent in Congolese Franc of **50.000.000 USD** (fifty million dollars);

According to the September 30, 2016 letter from the Governor of the Central Bank of Congo, the following should be noted:

- Banks in operation, whose basic capital as defined by the Central Bank of Congo is lower than this minimum capital, have a period of twelve (12) months to increase the said funds to the required regulatory level;
- Licensed banks not yet in operation due to start-up formalities have a period of twelve (12) months to adjust the minimum paid-up capital to the required regulatory level, from the start of their activities;
- The minimum capital level is set, as of December 31, 2020, at the equivalent in Congolese Francs of USD 50,000,000 (fifty million US dollars). However, following Covid-19, this measure has been postponed to 2022.
- Meet a general or local economic need.

3. Conditions relating to the officers

No person may establish, administer, direct or manage in any capacity a bank if he has been:

- Convicted of an offence against the Law n°003/2002 of February 02, 2002 or against the exchange regulations;
- Declared bankrupt and was not rehabilitated, even when the bankruptcy was opened in a foreign country;
- Sentenced in the Congo or abroad to a custodial sentence of at least three months, even if conditional, as a perpetrator or accomplice to the following offences or an attempt to commit them
 - Counterfeit money ;
 - Counterfeiting or falsification of bank notes, bonds, interest coupons;
 - Forgery or falsification of seals, stamps, hallmarks and marks; forgery and use of forgeries;
 - Bribery or corruption of public officials;
 - Theft, extortion, embezzlement or misappropriation, fraud or concealment ;
 - Bankruptcy, fictitious circulation of commercial paper;
 - Money laundering.

- Convicted of a common crime and of an offence similar to those listed above;
- If he has taken part in the administration, management or day-to-day running of a Credit Institution whose forced dissolution has been ordered or whose bankruptcy has been declared.

4. Documents or elements of the file to be transmitted to the Central Bank of Congo

- The letter of request for approval to be addressed to the Governor of the Central Bank of Congo;
- The resolution of the company's constituent general meeting;
- The trade and personal property credit register;
- The national identification number ;
- The resolution of the extraordinary general meeting of the partners of the legal entities shareholders of the new bank authorizing them to take part in the capital of the future bank;
- The original notarized articles of association of the new company;
- Proof of paying up the minimum capital requirement (certificate from a local or foreign bank acknowledging that it has received the above-mentioned capital amount on deposit for the purpose of establishing the proposed bank);
- The list of shareholders ;
- The composition of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee of the Bank in creation as well as the curriculum vitae, the extracts of criminal record of the members and the shareholders natural persons;
- Certified financial statements for the last three fiscal years of the legal entity shareholders;
- Implementation and organization forecasts ;
- A statement of the general policy that the bank intends to follow;
- A feasibility study including business forecasts supported by balance sheets and projected operating accounts over a minimum period of 5 years showing the profitability of the project;
- Details of the technical and financial resources that the Credit Institution intends to implement.

It should be noted that in addition to the conditions listed above, approval is subject to the Central Bank of Congo obtaining a favourable opinion from the Supervisory Authority of the country of origin of the parent company or of the main promoters in the case of banks with foreign capital.

In addition, the Central Bank of Congo, through its banking supervisory body, reserves the right to request any other element or information likely to inform its decision.

J. Licensing of a Micro-credit business

In support of their application for approval, promoters must submit a complete file including, in addition to a letter of application for approval, written in French and addressed to the Governor of the Central Bank of Congo, the following elements

- Legal personality ;
- Resolutions of the Constitutive General Assembly and the Extraordinary General Assembly of the shareholders or associates, legal entities, authorizing them to take part in the capital of the MFI;
- National Identification Number ;
- Original Notarized Statutes ;
- Rules of Procedure ;

- Documents attesting to the payments made to a bank or other microfinance institution to pay up the minimum capital set at the equivalent in Congolese francs of USD 100,000.00;
- List of shareholders or partners;
- Certified financial statements for the last three fiscal years of the shareholders or partners (legal entities);
- Minutes of the General Meeting for the appointment of the members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Auditors and the Credit Committee;
- Curriculum Vitae, Certificates of Residence and Good Conduct, Criminal Record of all Shareholders, representatives of shareholders or associates (legal entities), members of the Board of Directors and other senior executives with experience in the banking or financial sector and in corporate governance, including those of the Managing Director or Manager;
- Certificate of the home country supervisory authority for foreign legal entities;
- Resume of a qualified accountant or one with proven experience in the field;
- Activity (business plan), implementation and organization forecasts, detailing in particular the technical and financial means as well as the human resources of the institution with regard to its objectives and needs, over a period of three (3) to five (5) years;
- Payment of the file fees of CDF 365,000.00 (Congolese Francs three hundred and sixty-five thousand) to be paid into account G 17416/0500 in the books of the Central Bank of Congo.

Note : The authorisation is also subject to an inspection of the installations and equipment at the place of operation.

The Central Bank of the Congo reserves the right to request any other document or information that may help it make its decision.

K. Licensing of insurance and reinsurance companies and insurance intermediaries

Before commencing operations, insurance companies subject to state control must apply for and obtain a licence issued by ARCA.


To operate in the insurance sector in DR Congo, it is necessary to be constituted as a non one-person limited company under Congolese law with a minimum share capital or establishment fund of:

- (i) The equivalent in Congolese francs of 10,000,000 US dollars, not including contributions in kind, for companies which contract commitments whose execution depends on the duration of human life or which call on savings for the purpose of capitalization and contract, in exchange for one-off or periodic direct or indirect payments, specific commitments, as well as for companies engaged in assistance activities;
- (ii) The equivalent of 3,000,000 US dollars, not including contributions in kind, for companies that undertake commitments whose execution depends on the duration of human life or that call on savings for the purpose of capitalization and undertake, in exchange for single or periodic payments, directly or indirectly, specific commitments, as well as those carrying out assistance activities.

1) Conditions of approval for companies under Congolese law

When ARCA considers applications for approval from these companies, ARCA will take the following criteria into account in making its determination:

- (i) the technical and financial resources proposed for implementation and their suitability for the company's programme of activity;
- (ii) the good reputation and qualifications of the persons responsible for conducting it;

- 
- (iii) the distribution of capital for public limited companies whose registered office is located on the territory of the DRC, or the modalities for the constitution of the establishment fund;
 - (iv) the general organisation of the market.

2) Elements of the file:

Undertakings governed by Congolese law shall submit their applications for approval in five copies, indicating:

- (i) the list of the branches that the company proposes to practice;
- (ii) indication, if any, of the foreign countries in which the company proposes to operate;
- (iii) one of the duplicates of the deed of incorporation of the company or a copy;
- (iv) the minutes of the constitutive general assembly;
- (v) two copies of the articles of association, a certificate of bank deposit and the bank statement recording the payments made to pay up the share capital or the establishment fund;
- (vi) the list of directors and managers as well as any person called upon to perform the equivalent functions in fact, with the surnames, first names, domicile, nationality, date and place of birth of each of them. These persons shall be required to produce an extract from their criminal record dating back no more than three months and, if they are foreign nationals, they must meet the requirements of the laws and regulations relating to the foreigners' police;
- (vii) A program of activities ;

The following should be noted:

Insurance and reinsurance agents are subject to the conditions of good repute, capacity, qualification and experience.

VII

Operating costs

VII.1. Taxation

□ The main principles governing the tax system in the Democratic Republic of Congo

- **The Congolese tax system is declarative**

It is the responsibility of the person legally liable for a tax to identify and assess the taxable base. By means of a self-liquidating declaration, the taxpayer determines the amount of the tax liability by applying the tax rate and ensures that his declaration is accurate. As a corollary, the Tax Administration reserves the right to verify, on the basis of documents or on the spot, the accuracy of the declaration made by the taxpayer.

- **The scope of the DRC's tax power is determined by the principle of the real territoriality of the taxable matter**

The territoriality of the tax is constituted by the rules, the principles that determine the geographical area of application of the tax. However, the principle of territoriality deals with the scope of the tax obligation. These are, in fact, two different concepts that should not be confused.

In the DRC, it is the real territoriality of the taxable matter that is adopted. And it is the principle of the real territoriality of the taxable item that is applied.

Indeed, it is on the basis of the principle of real territoriality of the matter that are taxable in the DRC:

- Landed properties located in the DRC;
- The areas of mining and hydrocarbon concessions located in the DRC;
- Vehicles put on the road in the DRC;
- Rental income from properties located in the DRC;
- Income from movable capital dependent on natural or legal persons who have their domicile, residence or permanent or fixed establishment in the DRC;
- Income from professional activities carried out in the DRC;
- Goods and services consumed or used in the DRC.

- **Tax residence of individuals**

The term "tax domicile" is used in the domestic context and the term "tax residence" in the international context, but both concepts are the same.

The following are considered residents of the Democratic Republic of Congo

- Any person who, regardless of nationality, has established in the DRC his real, effective and continuous residence;
- He who has in the DRC his domus (home), his family, his centre of activity, the seat of his business and occupation;

- He who has established in the DRC the seat of his wealth; the word "seat" is to be understood not as referring to the place where the property is located, but as referring to the place from which the owner administers it or supervises its administration, or to the place from which he cannot leave except to return when the cause of his departure has ceased, that is to say, to the place where he is so firmly established that he is considered to be absent when he is not there and that his absence is over when he returns.

❑ Different taxes levied in the Democratic Republic of Congo and their different classifications

- Tax on the surface area of built or unbuilt property or Land Tax (IF);
- Vehicle Tax (IV) ;
- Tax on the Surface of Mining and Hydrocarbon Concessions (ICMH);
- The Tax on Rental Income (IRL);
- Tax on movable capital (IM) ;
- Profit Tax (PIT) ;
- The Professional Remuneration Tax (PRT) ;
- The Exceptional Tax on Expatriate Remuneration (IERE);
- Minimum Personal Tax (MPT) ;
- Value Added Tax (VAT) ;
- The Special Tax on Excess Profits (ISPE).

1. Actual taxes :

Name of the tax	Legal basis	Content of the plan	Comment
a. Property Tax	Ordinance-Law No. 69/006 of 10 February 1969 on real taxes (amended and supplemented several times)	Taxation of built (buildings) and unbuilt (land) properties (Concessions) according to their area (per m2)	Tax under provincial jurisdiction (Rates vary by province)
b. Vehicle tax (+ special road tax)		Tax liability of motor vehicles according to their fiscal power (by horsepower or by tonnage)	-
c. Tax on the surface of mining and hydrocarbon concessions		Taxation of Concessions for the exploration or exploitation of minerals or hydrocarbon substances according to the surface area	-

2. Schedular income tax

Name of the tax	Legal basis	Content of the plan	Comment
a. Tax on rental income	Provincial Edicts and Ordinance-Law No. 69/009	Tax liability for rental income from buildings (=income from renting buildings and land)	Provincial Tax (Traditional Rate : 22%)
b. Tax on income from movable property	Ordinance-Law No. 69/009 of February 10, 1969, relating to schedular taxes on income	Taxation of dividends, interest, fees and royalties at the time of payment of income Rate : 20	Taxes under the jurisdiction of the Central Government
c. Tax on profits		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxation of profits (business income), gains (non-business income) and remuneration - Rate : - 30% PBI/ Companies - Progressive by IBP/ physical person bands 	Taxes under the jurisdiction of the Central Government

3. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Name of the tax	Legal basis	Content of the scheme	Observation
a) VAT at normal rate	Order-Law no. 10/001 of 20 August 2010 instituting VAT (amended and supplemented) Several times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liability for the supply of goods, services and imports; - Applicable to all taxable transactions excluding transactions subject to the reduced rate or zero; - Rate : 16 % 	Central Government taxes
b) VAT at reduced rate	Public Finance Act 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicable to the following products: horse mackerel, salted fish (herring, cod, anchovy, tilapia), other salted fish, meat of bovine animals, pigs, and offal of poultry (fresh, chilled or frozen), husked rice (cargo or brown). - Rate : 8 % 	Idem
c) VAT at rate 0%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applicable to exports and similar operations. - Rate : 0 % 	Ibidem

4. Customs duties

Name of the tax	Legal basis	Content of the plan	Comment
a. On import	Ordinance-Law No. 10/002 of 20 August 2010 on the Customs Code (amended and completed several times)	Taxation of goods and services entering the national territory on the basis of their customs value	Rates determined by the Import Duties and Taxes Tariff according to tariff item
b. For export		Taxation of certain categories of goods on their exit from the territory (green coffee, mineral products, mineral oils, electrical energy, wood, fresh water and scrap metal)	3 rates : 1%, 5% and 10%.

5. Excise duty

Name of the tax	Legal basis	Content of the plan	Comment
Excise duty	Ordinance-Law No. 18/002 of 13 March 2018 on the Excise Code	Specific taxation of the import or local production of certain products (alcohol, alcoholic beverages, lemonades, tobacco and cigarettes, petroleum products, telecommunications, plastic products, vehicles, ect.)	Rates : 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 24%, 28%, 45%, 60% and 80%.

6. Taxes and fees (non-tax revenues)

Name of the tax	Legal basis	Content of the plan	Comment
Non-tax revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordinance-Law No. 18/003 of March 13, 2018, fixing the nomenclature of central government duties, taxes and fees Ordinance-Law No. 18/004 of 13 March 2018 fixing the nomenclature of taxes, duties, fees and charges of the province and the decentralised territorial entity as well as the modalities of their distribution. 		Rates set by interministerial orders

It should be noted that there are also other administrative taxes and other fixed charges levied by provincial governments under the Law on Free Administration of Provinces

VII.2. Electricity

Tariffs regulated by the Ministry of National Economy according to the Ministerial Orders n°005/CAB/MIN-ECONAT/2009 and n°023/CAB/MIN-ECON&COM/2012 respectively of March 7, 2009 and October 11, 2012 fixing the average tariffs of electrical energy in Low, Medium and High voltage:

Item	Category	Average rates in USD/ Kwh
a.	High voltage (HV)	
	1. High voltage (HV)	0,0569
b.	Medium Voltage (MV)	
	1. Driving force, Offices and Bureaux	0,0980
	2. Heating for cooking and processing of raw materials, except metals	0,0970
	2. Steam	0,0950
	3. Residential	0,0870
	4. Building, Religious Denominations and NPOs	0,0870
	5. Driving force, Offices and Bureaus	0,0980
c.	Low Voltage (LV)	
	Low voltage domestic	
	1. Social	0,0265
	2. Residential 1	0,0390
	3. Residential 2	0,0870
d	Semi-industrial and commercial low voltage	
	1. Commercial	0,110
	2. Driving force	0,150

VII.3. Water

A. Industrial

N°	Category	CDF
1	Brewers	6.854,70
2	Other industrialists than brewers	8.665,40
3	Grand Hotel	5.321,20

Source: Régideso, acoustic message n°090/2020 of 29 May 2020

B. Commercial

N°	Category	CDF
1	Less than 100 m ³	4.840,80
2	Between 101 and 1000 m ³	5.801,60
3	More than 1000 m ³	6.799,30

Source: Régideso, acoustic message n°090/2020 of 29 May 2020

VII.4. Fuel^(*)

Zone	Province	Tariff/Liter
West	Kinshasa, Kongo-Central, Mai-Ndombe, Kwango, Kwilu, Equateur, Tshuapa, Mongala, Nord and Sud-Ubangi	- Gasoline: 2,695 FC - Diesel: 2,685 FC - Oil: 2300 FC
East and North	Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Maniema, Tshopo, Haut-Uelé, Bas-Uelé and Ituri.	- Gasoline : 3 400 FC - Diesel : 3 350 FC - Oil : 2 750 FC
South	Haut-Katanga, Lualaba, Tanganyika and Haut-Lomami	- Gasoline : 3 345 FC - Diesel: 3 335 FC - Oil : 2 850 FC

Source : Communiqué officiel n°006/MIN/ECONAT/SG-ECONAT/CTY/2022, du 16 septembre 2022 (Ministère de l'Economie Nationale/ Secrétariat Général)

1 USD = 2,008FC (Official exchange rate of 29 September 2022)

VII.5. Goods transportation by roads

West Kinshasa-Matadi/Container 40" axis

Wording	40"/USD container
Rate without tax	2.550
Value Added Tax	408
Tolls	460
Total	3.418

For the 20" container, the same calculation procedure is used, but with the only difference that the economic operator must pay an additional amount of 275 tons in case of overload (load higher than 18 tons).

(*)Following the Russo-Ukrainian crisis, the price of fuel in the DRC's domestic market is liable to recurring readjustments

VIII

Guarantees and security of investments

It should be recalled that without an appropriate legal framework to facilitate business operations, protect property rights and settle disputes, it is almost difficult to persuade potential investors to come and transform the potential of our country into national wealth.

Thus, the absence of domestic savings, legal and judicial insecurity, often have significant repercussions on foreign and domestic direct investments.

Like financial profit, the concern for the security of the investment and its promoter is one of the determining criteria in the decision to invest because: "the investor is a fearful animal; at the slightest noise he flees to more clement skies" says an adage.

This security is a determining parameter to allow the investor to maximize his profits and recover his invested capital according to the forecasts.

As far as the DR Congo is concerned, at the internal level, the protection of investments is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic, the Investment Code and the courts and tribunals. At the international level, this protection is guaranteed by bilateral and multilateral agreements as well as by organizations such as: MIGA, ACA and ICSID.

I. Internally

N°	Security and guarantee	Specification
1.	Constitution of the DR CONGO	<p>According to the provisions of articles 34 and 35, the following is provided for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Individual or collective property rights acquired by an investor are secured;- No nationalization or expropriation except in the public interest and upon payment of just and fair compensation.- Private property is sacred. The State guarantees the right to individual or collective property, acquired in accordance with the law or custom.

N°	Security and guarantee	Specification
2.	Investment Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal treatment of all investors, national and foreign; - Full exercise of the right of ownership; - Identical treatment of foreign natural and legal persons; - Freedom to transfer abroad dividends and generated income, royalties, principal, interest and related charges; - No nationalization or expropriation, except in the public interest and on payment of fair and just compensation; - Non-withdrawal by a subsequent provision of the guarantees and benefits granted

II. At the external level

N°	Security and guarantee	Specification
1.	OHADA (Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening legal and judicial certainty; - Promotion of refereeing ; - Expanding the range of reliable security interests; - Adoption of the entrepreneurial status; - Implementation of bankruptcy procedures.
2.	ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides means of conciliation and arbitration to settle investment disputes between Contracting States and nationals of other Contracting States. ▪ The Regulations : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) administrative and financial ; (ii) the institution of proceedings; (iii) conciliation; (iv) procedures for arbitration proceedings.
3.	MIGA (Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency)	Covers all risks incurred by foreign direct investors with the exception of commercial risks.
4.	ACA (African Trade and Insurance Agency)	Covers all risks including commercial risks for both foreign direct investments and domestic investments
5.	New York Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law n°13/023 of 26 June 2013 authorized the accession of DR Congo to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards signed in New York on 10 June 1958. ▪ The purpose of this Act is to provide for the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards in countries that are parties to the Convention; ▪ It emphasizes the resolution of disputes arising from commercial relations through arbitration, given its speed, neutrality and efficiency.

N°	Security and guarantee	Specification
6.	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to the above-mentioned mechanisms, the DR Congo has signed various Protocols of agreement as regards promotion of investments and reciprocal protections with several countries of which the main ones are: South Africa, Belgium, Italy, Germany, South Korea, France, Egypt, Luxembourg, the United States, China, Greece, India, Switzerland, the USA, ect. ▪ In the same register, the DR Congo signed the tax convention of the non-double taxation with Belgium in 2007, South Africa in 2005, Spain, ..., as well as the Protocol of the SADC on finances and Investment.





IX

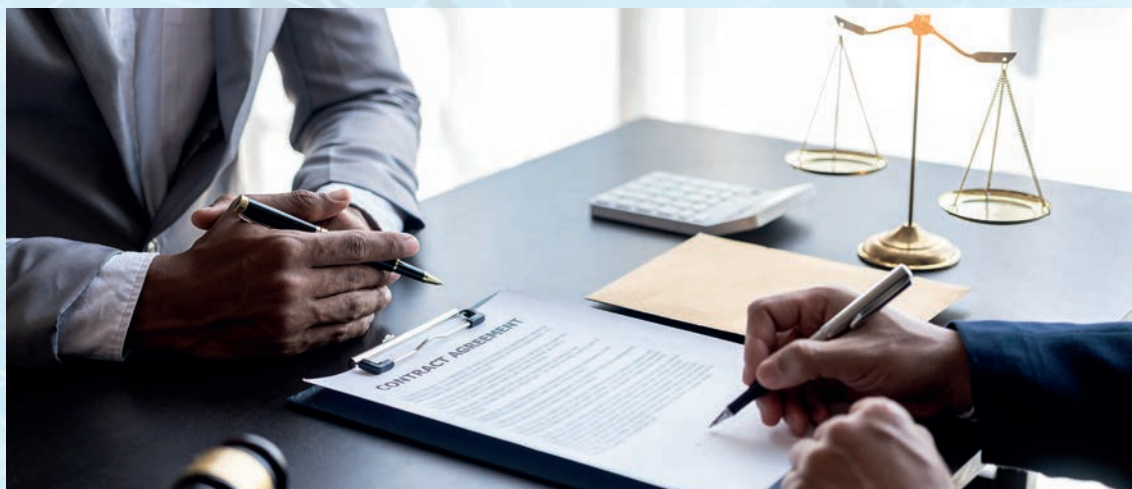
Bilateral treaties on the protection and promotion of investments signed by the DR Congo

Within the framework of international cooperation, the DR Congo has already signed several bilateral treaties on the protection and promotion of investments with various countries throughout the world, the main ones being, by way of example, those listed in the table below:

N°	Contracting Party	Date signed	Date of entry into force	Status
1	DRC-USA	03 August 1984	28 July 1989	In force
2	DRC-France	05 October 1972	01 March 1975	In force
3	DRC-Switzerland	10 March 1972	10 May 1973	In force
4	DRC-Germany	March 18, 1969	22 July 1971	In force

The purpose of these treaties is to promote the incoming and outgoing flows between our country and all the contracting parties.

In addition, it should be noted that our country has a number of double taxation agreements, notably with South Africa and Belgium.







Business and investment environment

Several reforms have been adopted in recent years in the Democratic Republic of Congo by the country's authorities in the framework of improving the business and investment climate in order to make the country competitive and attractive on the one hand, and on the other hand, to further improve its position in the World Bank's Doing Business report and other international reports and rankings.

With regard to the general investment environment, mention should be made of the reform of social security, the economic reforms carried out, including the liberalisation of the mining, insurance and electricity sectors and others.

In relation to Doing Business, several reforms have been made, including:

A. Starting a business

1. Computerization of the services involved in the business creation process;
2. Networking of services involved in the business creation process;
3. Introduction of the online electronic monitoring system of the business creation file (e-guce), through the following link: e-guce.guichetunique.cd;
4. Dematerialisation of the single application form for setting up a business;
5. Abolition of the marital authorization required in the past to the married woman entrepreneur to carry out her economic and commercial activities and to create her company;
6. Computerization of the RCCM and the search for the company name at the One-stop Shop
7. Integration of the process of declaration of employment of the ONEM within the One-stop Shop for business Creation and fulfilment of the aforementioned formality within the said One-stop Shop.

B. Constrution Permits

1. The compulsory subscription of the insurance policy "construction site" as a preliminary element of the file for obtaining the building permit;
2. Simplification of the procedures for requesting a building permit from 9 to 6: (i) filing and opening of the file, (ii) examination of the file, examination or analysis and visit to the site, (iii) taxation and authorisation (establishment of a bill of costs and a bill of collection), (iv) payment to the bank and clearance by the public accountant, (v) preparation of the building permit and transmission of the file for signature, (vi) granting of the building permit to the owner ;

3. Effective delegation of the signature of the building permit to the Administration, i.e. to the Secretary General of Urbanism and Housing for buildings under the competence of the central power and to the Heads of Divisions of Urbanism for those under the competence of the Provinces and the Decentralized Territorial Entities;
4. Elimination of administrative and technical fees in the issuance of building permits;
5. Reinforcement of the quality aspect in the delivery of the building permit by the introduction of a delegate of the Private Sector (Society of Architects of Congo) within the Technical Commission of Analysis of the files of request of the building permits;
6. Improvement of the quality aspect in the delivery of the building permit by instituting the compulsory delivery of a "certificate of conformity";
7. Revitalization of the Directorate of Urban Planning and Housing, at the national, provincial and local levels: (i) obligation to carry out conformity control before, during and after construction;
8. Issuance of the building permit within 20 working days from the date of submission of the complete file;
9. Increase the number of Urban Divisions in Kinshasa from 4 to 10;
10. Reduction of the time needed to connect to the water network from 15 to 8 days;
11. Introduction of the construction risk obligation regime;
12. Introduction of compulsory ten-year liability insurance.

C. Connection to MV electricity

1. Setting up of a one-stop shop for processing applications for connection to medium voltage electricity within the SNEL Distribution Department in Kinshasa:
 - i. Effective integration of the procedure for requesting an excavation permit issued by the OVD within the SNEL's One-Stop-Shop for processing Medium Voltage electricity connection requests;
 - ii. Payment of the cost of the application form for the excavation permit issued by the OVD at the SNEL single point as well as the cost of the work estimate (clarification to be obtained at the end of the impact study);
 - iii. Issuance of the Excavation Permit (authorisation for the cutting and repair of the roadway for the connection to medium voltage electricity within five working days of the application.
2. Obligation to apply for a connection to medium voltage electricity only online via the SNEL website www.snel.cd;
3. Introduction of transparency in pricing;
4. Improvement of the quality of SNEL's services through the installation of smart meters (remote reading meters) and the provision of statistics on the duration and frequency of power cuts and electricity supply on the SNEL website;
5. Establishment of mechanisms for exhaustive monitoring on the SNEL website of the duration and frequency of power cuts (the Average Service Interruption Duration Index (ASDI));
6. Publication of the electricity connection cost scales on the SNEL website;
7. Introduction of a new tariff for the payment of electricity bills;
8. Setting up a new estimate for the electricity connection;
9. Implementation of a national dispatching system in order to reduce the duration of electricity interruptions and the time of unavailability of intervention during a cut in the supply of electrical energy;

D. Transfer of Ownership

1. Reduction of the time limit for real estate transfers to 15 working days;
2. Reduction of the number of procedures from 8 to 5, namely (i) request from the applicant, analysis and request for work to the cadastre, (ii) establishment of the mission order, field visit, establishment of the calculation sheet, preparation of the location sketch, preparation of the minutes and the administrative report, (iii) attribution of the cadastral number and signature of all the cadastral acts by the technician and the Head of the Cadastral Division (iv) preparation of all land deeds, registration and notarization, taxation and payment (Treasury, EAD and security) and (v) receipt in the logbook and signature of all deeds and titles by the Registrar of Real Estate Titles, dispatch;
3. Reduction of the rate of proportional duties on the transfer of real estate from 5% to 3% of the market value of the property for new contracts and to 1.5% for contracts older than 10 years;
4. Reduction in the cost of securing land and property titles;
5. Elimination of administrative fees ;
6. Mandatory posting of procedures, timelines and costs of operations in land districts;
7. Consolidation of the revitalization and strengthening of the litigation services of the Ministry of Land Affairs;
8. Establishment of strict deadlines for the resolution of land disputes at the administrative level (20 working days after the field visit);
9. Increase the number of land districts in the city of Kinshasa from 5 to 10;
10. Provision of information on the procedures, deadlines and costs of real estate transfers in the real estate districts;
11. Coverage of the land registry for all private plots in the City Province of Kinshasa;
12. Land registry coverage for all private parcels in the country;
13. Obligation to register all sales of real estate in the land register so that these transactions are enforceable against third parties;
14. Equal access to property rights for all (singles, men and married women) under the new Family Code;
15. Progressive digitisation of the land registry by setting up a secure database, housed in a national server (Setting up of the Ministry of Land Affairs website containing all the data on secure land and property titles in the DR Congo (www.reforme-fonciere.net));
16. Establishment of a special unit in charge of processing commercial transfer files;
17. Creation of new constituencies in the City of Kinshasa;
18. Mandatory signature of the deeds of commitment by the custodians of the real estate titles (non-overlapping of the land titles);
19. Mandatory posting in the constituencies of all fees;
20. Extension of the single form for declaring taxes, social security contributions and employer's contributions on remuneration due to the DGI, CNSS, INPP and ONEM to medium-sized companies;
21. Establishment of a One-stop Shop for the declaration and payment of taxes, social security contributions and employer's contributions on salaries due to the DGI, CNSS, INPP and ONEM;

E. Payment of taxes

1. Introduction of e-procedures, in particular e-declaration;
2. Reduction of the penalty rate from 4% to 2% interest on arrears per month;
3. Streamlining tax administration interventions with taxpayers;
4. Rationalization of central and provincial taxation and parafiscality through the publication of the new nomenclature of taxes, duties, fees and charges of the Central Government, the Provinces and the Decentralized Territorial Entities;
5. Deferment of payment of disputed duties, provided that at least 10% of the total amount in dispute has been paid.
6. Implementation of a new modern law on the social security system in DR Congo.

F. Cross-border trade

1. Effective operationalization of the electronic platform of the Société d'Exploitation du Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur (SEGUCE). The following operations are carried out there: (i) registration of the company in the electronic platform of SEGUCE, (ii) free training for the company, (iii) delivery of a personal identifier to the company to enable it to connect at any time to the electronic platform of SEGUCE via internet connection or private network, (iv) creation of the file in the Guichet Unique Intégral du Commerce Extérieur by filling in all the requests for ministerial authorizations online and model IB licenses (import of goods), (v) payment of all the fees in all the 18 banks of the DR CONGO via the single payment slip, (vi) obtaining the various permits required for customs clearance (AV, FERI/FERE/AD, Lot prêt, Ministerial authorizations);
2. Accessibility to the electronic platform of the Single Integral Foreign Trade Window 24 hours a day;
3. Implementation of a new Excise Code in the Democratic Republic of Congo;
4. Interfacing the Sydonia Word software of the customs with the electronic platform of the SEGUCE;
5. Access to the Sydonia Word software of the customs via Internet and implementation of an autonomous network of the DGDA;
6. Implementation of the Cargo in Transit and Other Freight Tracking System (CVTFS);
7. Installation of signage at border crossings and posting of the tariff schedule at all crossings;
8. Reinforcement of the monitoring of the applications for a fast detection of the incidents;
9. Implementation of an automated customs system;
10. Removal of all illegal barriers in maritime, river, lake and road traffic.

G. Obtaining loans

1. Establishment of a personal property security registry;
2. Registration of securities electronically at the One-Stop Shop for Business Creation;
3. Implementation of a leasing law;
4. Extension and modernization of the Central Bank's "Isys-Ceri" application which shares real-time information on credit applicants with commercial banks and micro-finance institutions;
5. Implementation of the national electronic payment system;
6. Implementation of the mobile money payment system;
7. Taking measures to facilitate the creation of bank accounts and promote access to credit.

H. Insolvency resolution

Mandatory reminder of the procedures to be followed by companies in difficulty in DR Congo in accordance with the OHADA Uniform Act on collective procedures for the settlement of liabilities.

I. Execution of contracts

Determination of the competent authority responsible for affixing the enforcement formula on the judgments of the CCJA (Common Court of Justice and Arbitration), the OHADA Court with its seat in Abidjan.

It should be noted that the Council of Ministers of 5 June 2020 validated the roadmap of government reforms on improving the business climate, subdivided into short, medium- and long-term Doing Business reforms and reforms on the general business environment, as well as the matrix of priority reforms and urgent measures with immediate impact on the business climate.

Among the important reforms included in the above-mentioned document, it is worth mentioning :

- a) The interconnection and effective networking of all the services involved in the business creation process;
- b) Automation of the National Identification Number;
- c) Computerization of the building permit file;
- d) The establishment of a modern urban planning and building code;
- e) The removal of all illegal barriers on the road, river and lake sections;
- f) The institution of a business visa in the D.R. Congo;
- g) The establishment of a one-stop shop for the issuance of licences, permits and specific authorisations;
- h) The promulgation of the law on electronic commerce and trade and the acquisition of cash registers for the collection of value added tax.



XI

ANAPI: Welcome, facilitation and support service for investors

The National Agency for Investment Promotion is a public institution of a technical nature with legal personality and management autonomy. It is the technical advisory body of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments in terms of improving the business climate and promoting investments. It is placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Planning.

In its capacity as the technical body of the Government of the DR Congo in the field of investment promotion, ANAPI offers various services to investors before, during and after their installation.

1. Services offered prior to the investor's installation

- Provision of information ;
- Organization of stays: Obtaining visas;
- Facilitation of contacts and hearings with national authorities.
- Search for local and foreign partners;
- Administrative support during the prospection.

2. Services offered during installation

- Support for the creation of companies;
- Obtaining settlement visas ;
- Obtaining specific licences;
- Granting of customs, fiscal and parafiscal advantages in the framework of the Investment Code.

3. Services offered after installation

- Advocacy with state-owned agencies ;
- Information on the calls for tender launched by the State;
- Intervention in case of difficulties with Congolese administrations.

In addition to the above-mentioned services to investors, the Agency is also responsible for:

- Continuous advocacy for the improvement of the business climate in the country;
- Work to promote a positive image of the DR Congo as a country of investment and opportunities for investors;
- Identify and promote specific investment opportunities to national and international investors;
- To ensure that investors who decide to establish or extend their economic activities on the Congolese territory are accompanied in order to facilitate and accelerate the administrative procedures necessary for the realization of investments and the creation of companies under the best conditions of time and transparency.

Apart from its administrative headquarters based in Kinshasa, ANAPI has two branches in the chief towns of Haut-Katanga and Sud-Kivu provinces.

The deployment of the ANAPI in provinces is being done progressively.



XII

Success story

In view of the progress recorded in the country in terms of the sanitation of the business environment, the Democratic Republic of Congo acquires, day by day, the image of an interesting country in the eyes of the International Business Community. Several national, multinational and even transnational companies have settled in the Democratic Republic of Congo in recent years, the main ones being :





XIII

Some useful addresses

XIII.1. Ministries and other institutions

1. Ministry of Planning	: 4155 Rue des Coteaux, Q/Petit Pont, C/Gombe Tel : (+243) 825002290 - 991756412
2. Ministry of Transport and Communications	: Boulevard du 30 Juin Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo
3. Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity	: Boulevard du 30 Juin Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo
4. Ministry of Mines	: Boulevard du 30 Juin Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo
5. Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development	: Boulevard du 30 Juin Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo
6. Ministry of Land Affairs	: 27, intersection of avenues de la Gombe and Batetela, C/Gombe Tel : (+243) 815091088 - 815803927
7. Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing	: Avenue Lt. Colonel Lukusa, C/Gombe Tel : (+243) 81 5080472
8. Ministry of Agriculture	: Crossroads Boulevard 30 Juin and Avenue Batetela, Kinshasa/Gombe Website: www.minagri.cd
9. National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANAPI)	: Address : Crossing Boulevard du 30 juin and Avenue 1erMall (ex. TSF), n°33c, C/Gombe Website : www.investindrc.cd E-mail : SecretariatDG@investindrc.com Tel : (+243) 999925026

10. Mining Registry	: Avenue Mpolo Maurice next to Kinshasa City Hall, Kinshasa/Gombe E-mail : cami@ic.cd, info@cami.cd
11. Post and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (ARPTC)	: Av. des Armées, Kinshasa/Gombe. E-mail : arptc@starnet.cd, info.arptc@arptc.cd, arptc@micronet.cd Tel: (+243) 810385910 Website: www.arptc.gouv.cd
12. Insurance Regulatory and Supervisory Authority (ARCA)	: 16, Av Pumbu, Kinshasa/Gombe. E-mail :info@arca.cd Website: www.arca.cd
13. Agency for Special Economic Zones (AZES)	: 7th Level, Building Anciennes Galeries Présidentielles/ Kinshasa-Gombe Email: azesrdc@gmail.com, contact@azes.cd Website: ww.azes.cd Tel: (+243) 825454798 (Office) Tel: (+243) 818149658 (DG)

XIII.2. Professional organizations

1. Federation of Enterprises of Congo (FEC)	: 10, avenue des Aviateurs, C/Gombe P.O. Box 7247 Kin1 Tel : (+243) 812488909 E-mail : feccongo2@yahoo.fr/fec@fec-rdc.com
2. Confederation of Congolese Small and Medium Enterprises (COPEMECO)	: Petit Boulevard Lumumba N°2550-558, 10 th Street, Q. Residential, C/Limete E-mail : info.copemeco@gmail.com
3. National Federation of Artisans, Small Business of Congo (FENAPEC)	: Av Haut Congo n° 65, C/Gombe Tel : (+243) 819918281
4. French-Congolese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIFC)	: 407, avenue Roi Baudouin, C/Gombe, Tel : +243 (0) 84 42 78 703 +243 (0) 89 64 55 429 +243 (0) 856 477 606 Mail : - contact@ccife-rdcongo.org/ - secretariat@ccife-rdcongo.org



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Bruno TSHIBANGU KABAJI
Deputy Managing Director



**With ANAPI, invest for a prosperous
DR Congo !**



Invest in DRC

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