

A Guide to
Doing Business
in Democratic Republic of the Congo

1 GENERAL
INFORMATIONS AND
POLITICS

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO- THE
CHALLENGES OF DOING BUSINESS



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GENERAL INFORMATIONS AND POLITICS

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GENERAL INFORMATIONS AND POLITICS



1. Facts And Figures

On the margins of its sixtieth anniversary of national sovereignty, after more than fifty years of colonization, the second largest country on the African continent became independent in 1960.

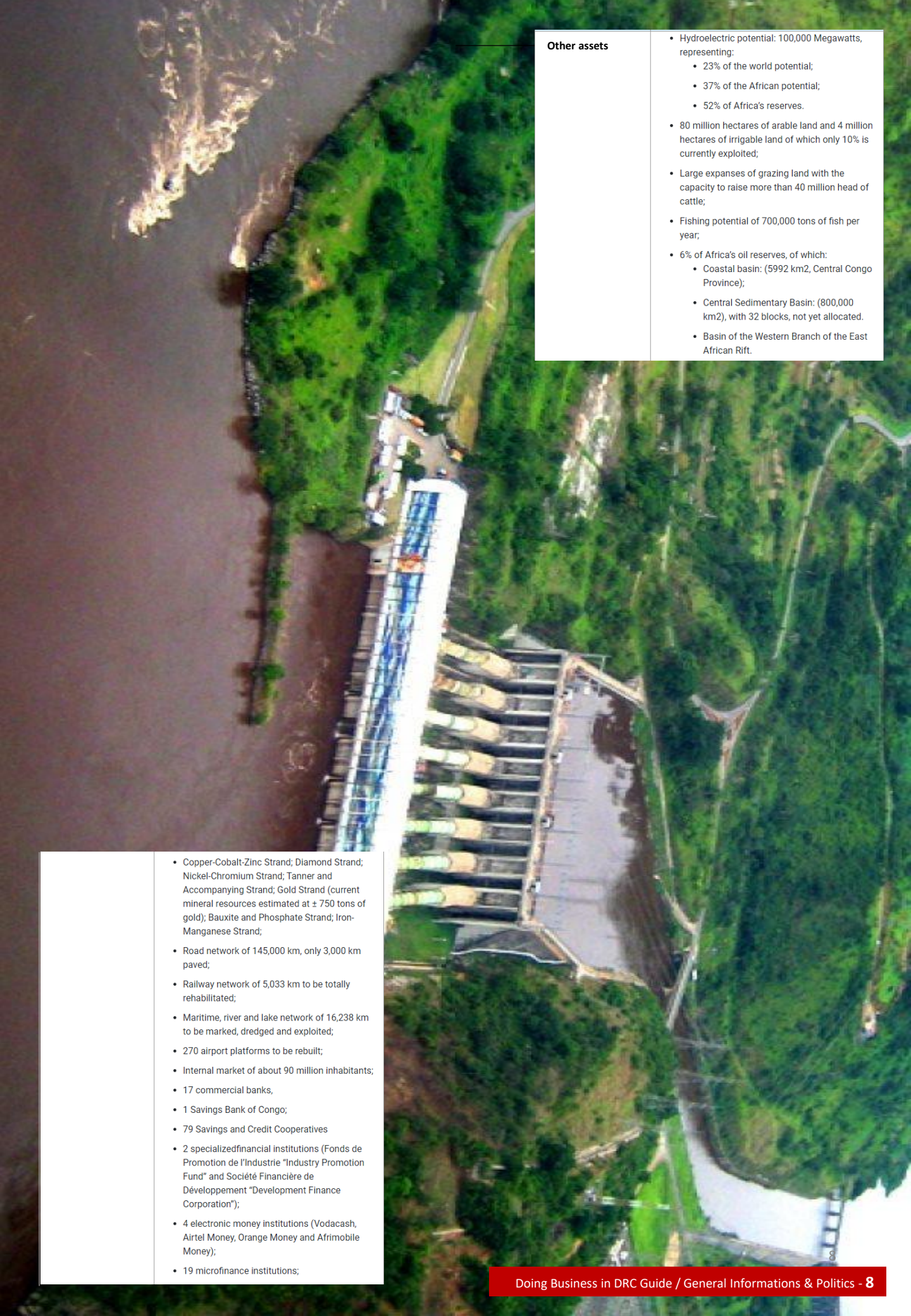
Since then, foreign investors have never ceased to return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo thanks to the efforts made by its leaders in terms of improving the business climate, the immensity of its potential and its various investment opportunities.

The DR Congo attracts entrepreneurs from the four corners of the world.

Official Name	Democratic Republic of the Congo, DRC in initials
Political system	Semi-presidential
Form of State	Unitary and highly decentralized
Geographical position	2 345 410 km² (2nd largest country in Africa) including 37 km 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, Enclave of Cabinda, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania (the DRC market is expandable to several countries).

Capital	Kinshasa (City-Province)
Provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bas-Uele • Équateur • Haut-Katanga • Haut-Lomami • Haut-Uele • Ituri • Kasai • Kasai-Oriental • Kinshasa • Kongo-Central • Kwango • Kwilu • Lomami • Lualaba • Lulua • Mai-Ndombe • Maniema • Mongala • Nord-Kivu • Nord-Ubangi • Sankuru • Sud-Kivu • Sud-Ubangi • Tanganyika • Tshopo • Tshuapa
Population (2017)	91,994 million (National Institute of Statistics, Yearbook Statistics, DRC 2017)
Time Zone	GMT +1, Kinshasa and Mbandaka time GMT +2, time of Lubumbashi, Kisangani and Goma
Official Languages	French (business official), Lingala, Tshiluba, Swahili and Kikongo

Belonging to regional markets	Belonging to several sub-regional markets: SADC, COMESA, ECCAS and CEPGL, UN, ICGLR, ...
Membership in international organizations	MIGA, CIRD, OHADA, ACA...



Other assets

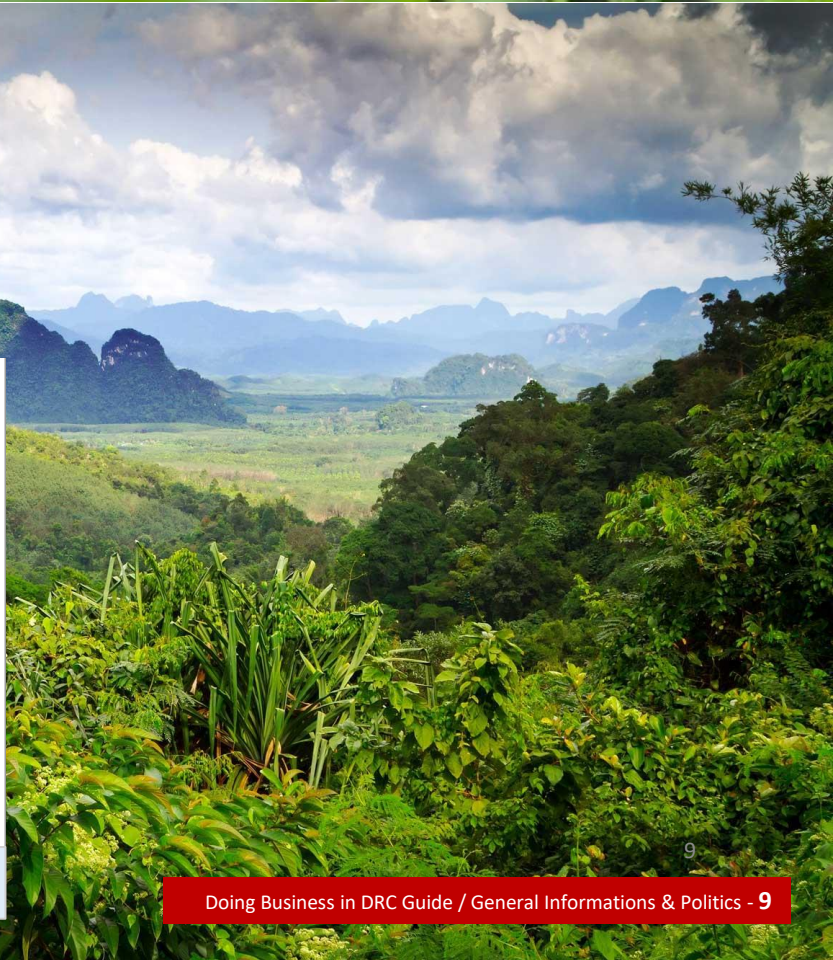
- Hydroelectric potential: 100,000 Megawatts, representing:
 - 23% of the world potential;
 - 37% of the African potential;
 - 52% of Africa's reserves.
- 80 million hectares of arable land and 4 million hectares of irrigable land of which only 10% is currently exploited;
- Large expanses of grazing land with the capacity to raise more than 40 million head of cattle;
- Fishing potential of 700,000 tons of fish per year;
- 6% of Africa's oil reserves, of which:
 - Coastal basin: (5992 km2, Central Congo Province);
 - Central Sedimentary Basin: (800,000 km2), with 32 blocks, not yet allocated.
 - Basin of the Western Branch of the East African Rift.

- Copper-Cobalt-Zinc Strand; Diamond Strand; Nickel-Chromium Strand; Tanner and Accompanying Strand; Gold Strand (current mineral resources estimated at \pm 750 tons of gold); Bauxite and Phosphate Strand; Iron-Manganese Strand;
- Road network of 145,000 km, only 3,000 km paved;
- Railway network of 5,033 km to be totally rehabilitated;
- Maritime, river and lake network of 16,238 km to be marked, dredged and exploited;
- 270 airport platforms to be rebuilt;
- Internal market of about 90 million inhabitants;
- 17 commercial banks,
- 1 Savings Bank of Congo;
- 79 Savings and Credit Cooperatives
- 2 specialized financial institutions (Fonds de Promotion de l'Industrie "Industry Promotion Fund" and Société Financière de Développement "Development Finance Corporation");
- 4 electronic money institutions (Vodacash, Airtel Money, Orange Money and Afrimobile Money);
- 19 microfinance institutions;

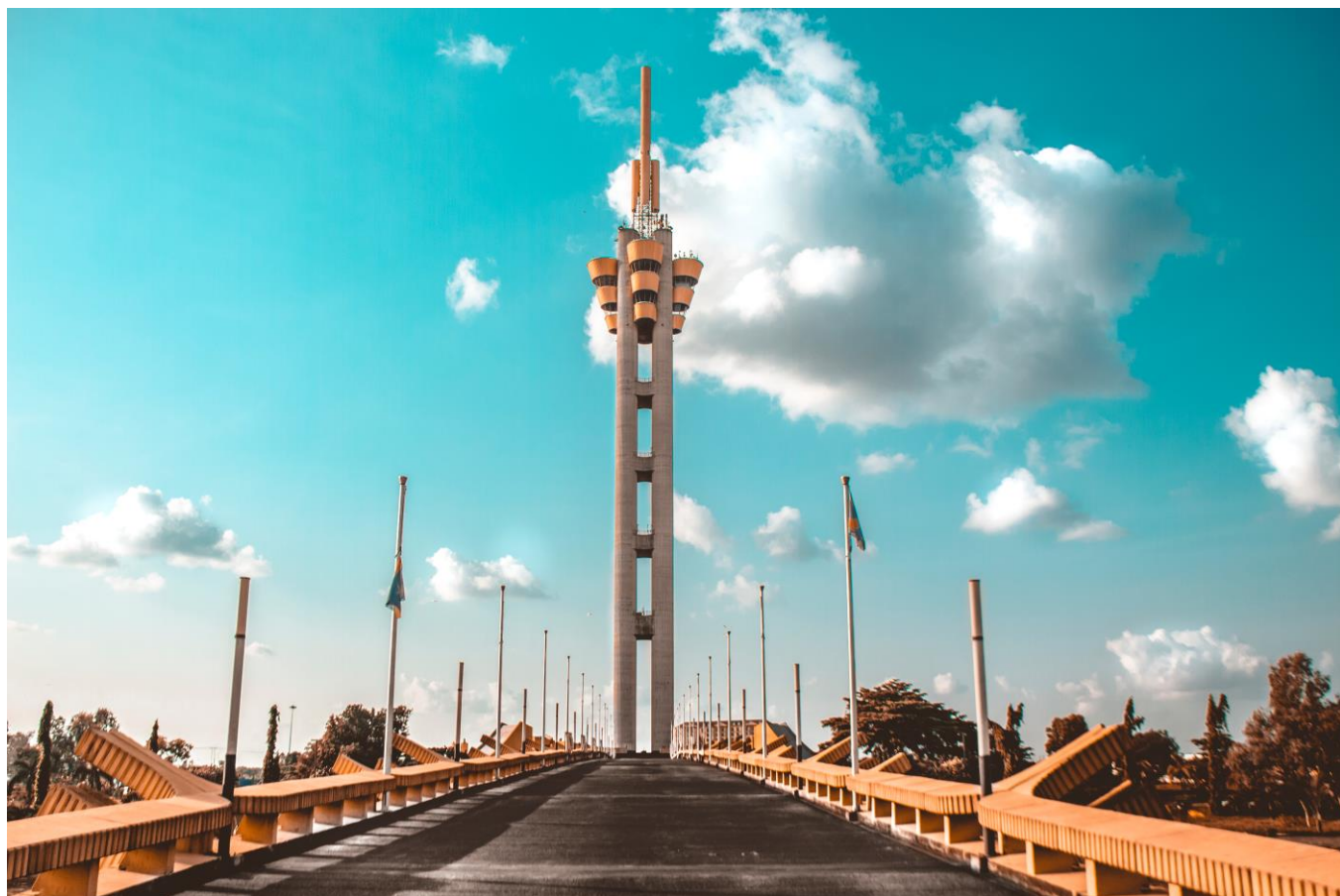
- 9 national parks (Mangrove Marine Park in Central Kongo, Maïko National Park in the province of Ituri and the provinces of North Kivu and Maniema, Salonga National Park in the southern part of TSHUAPA province, GARAMBA National Park in the province of Haut-UELE, KAHUZI BIEGA National Park in South Kivu Province, VIRUNGA National Park in North Kivu, LOMAMI National Park, UPEMBA National Park in LUALABA Province and KUNDELUNGU National Park in Haut-Katanga Province;
- Numerous paradisiacal tourist sites available;
- Presence of 4 endemic species: Mountain Gorillas, Okapi, Bonobo and Congolese Peacock;



- Ecosystem varieties covering nearly 145 million hectares.
- Connection of the DRC to the high-speed fiber optic cable;
- 150 million ha, representing 47% of Africa's tropical forests and 6% of the world's tropical reserves;
- More than 1,000 forest species identified;
- Production potential: 10,000,000 m3 of wood per year;
- Forest area: 150 million ha...



2. Historical background



There is no doubt that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been ushering in a new era on the political front in recent years, thanks to which the economic climate took off and so gradually improved the social situation of the population.

Indeed, since its independence on 30 June 1960, the DR Congo has been confronted with recurrent political crises, one of the fundamental causes of which was the contestation of the legitimacy of the institutions and their leaders.

This contestation took on particular prominence with the wars that tore the country apart from 1996 to 2003.

With a view to finding appropriate solutions to this chronic crisis, the Constitution of 18 February 2006 was promulgated after the global and inclusive agreement signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002.

After the promulgation of the above-mentioned Constitution, the DRC went through 3 electoral cycles in 2006, 2011 and 2018.

On Dec. 30, 2019, the Congolese people voted in long-awaited presidential, parliamentary, and provincial elections. While the elections achieved the first relatively peaceful transition since the country's independence in the 1960s.

The 2018 elections have a particularity in that they resulted in the alternation at the top of the State with the victory of His Excellency Mr. Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, elected President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the end of the democratic and transparent elections of 30 December 2018.



This victory was consecrated by the peaceful and civilized handover of power on 24 January 2019 between outgoing President Joseph KABILA and incoming President Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO.

This democratic change is a first in the Central African sub-region.

This is a strong signal for the establishment of the rule of law in the DR Congo, a guarantee for the attraction of international investment and the encouragement of domestic investment.

In his inauguration speech, Tshisekedi offered hope for change in the DRC, a resource-rich country

“We want to build a strong Congo in its cultural diversity,” **Tshisekedi declared.** “We will promote its development in peace and security. A Congo for each and everyone, where everybody has his or her own place.”

3. Natural Resources and Geographic Profile



The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a vast state territory located in the heart of Africa. With a surface area of 2,345,410 Km² extending from 5°30' north latitude to 13°50' south latitude and from 12°15' to 31°15' longitude, it is counted among the giants of Africa. In this respect, it is sometimes described, to truly reflect the vastness of its territory, as "a subcontinent" or "a continent inside of a continent"

After the break-up of Sudan into two countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is now the second largest African country in terms of territorial area, just after Algeria. A small comparison to get a better idea of the size of the Congolese territory: the surface area of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is four times that of France, eighty times that of Belgium and a quarter of that of the entire European Union.

If it were in Latin America, it would be in third place after Brazil and Argentina. It would be in the same position if it were in Asia, behind China and India (Russia aside).

Because of the vastness of this national territory, it takes at least two hours by plane flight to cross from North to South or from East to West the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ranked 12th in the world in terms of surface area.



The country is crossed by two time zones, with a difference of one hour between the eastern and western parts. The capital, Kinshasa, located on the banks of the majestic Congo River, is sometimes in the same time zone as Brussels and Paris.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo shares 9,165 km of common border with 9 neighboring countries, which constitutes a considerable asset on several levels, including investment. It is indeed bordered:

- in the North, by the Central African Republic and Sudan
- in the South, by Zambia and Angola
- in the East, by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania
- to the West, by the Republic of Congo

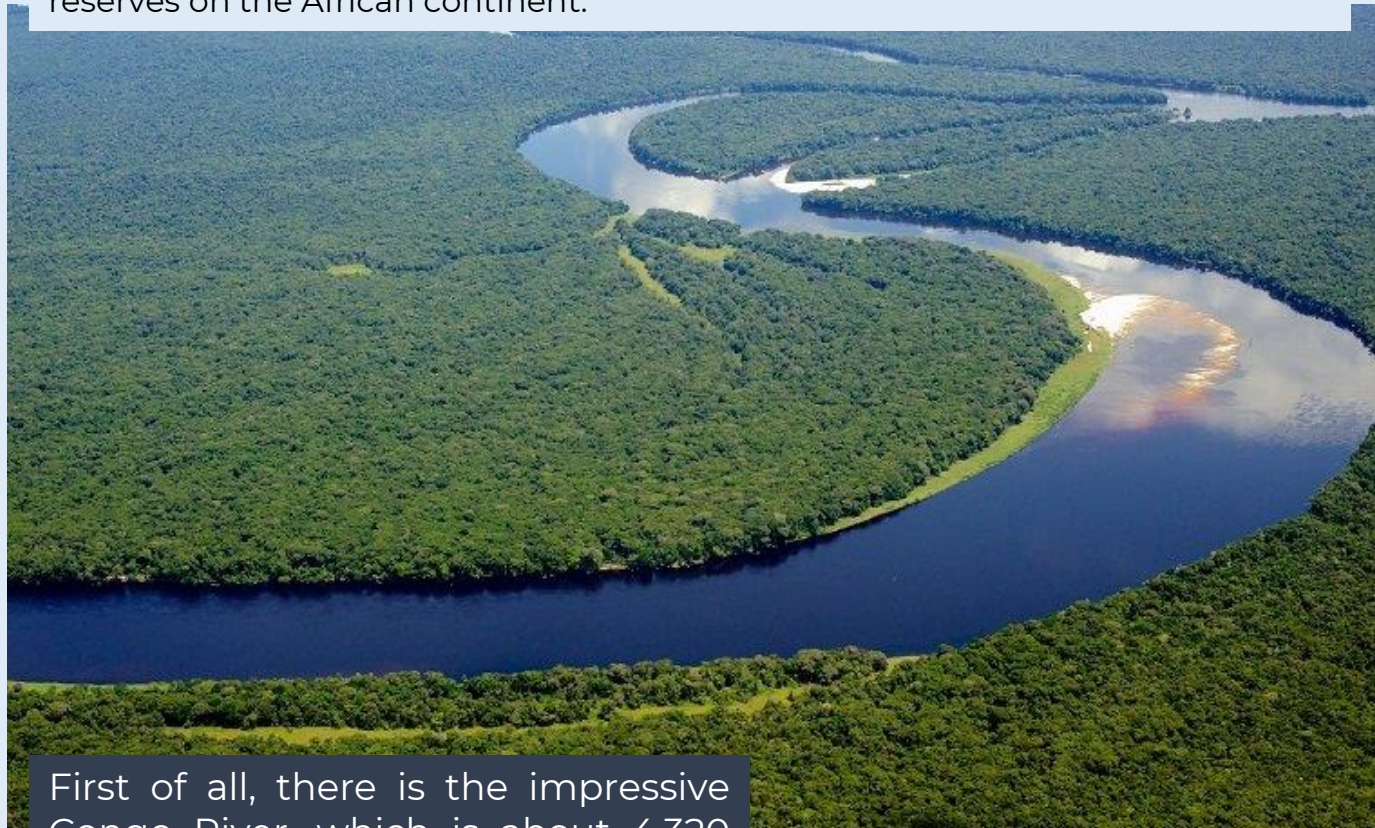
The country has a narrow maritime opening: the Atlantic coastline, a coastal strip no more than 50 km from where the mouth of the Congo River stretches.

a. Geology

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is extremely rich in precious minerals, with an estimated US\$24 trillion in untapped deposits of raw minerals in the country, including the world's largest reserves of cobalt (51% of known reserves) and significant quantities of diamonds, gold and copper. In 2009, the country's share of world cobalt ore production was 40%. The world share associated with other minerals in 2009 was as follows: industrial diamonds, 31%; tantalum, 9%; gem-quality diamonds, 6%; tin, 4%; and copper, 2%. More detailed information is provided by the industry sector.

b. Hydrography

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has an important hydrographic network covering about 77,810 Km² and consisting of the river (the Congo River) as well as lakes and other rivers, and has about 52% of the total surface area of water reserves on the African continent.



First of all, there is the impressive Congo River, which is about 4,320 km long, and its tributaries, the most important of which are the Ubangi and Kasai.

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 Yang-Tse). It undoubtedly owes its regular and powerful flow (40,000 m³/d) to its proximity to the Equator. Because of this impressive flow, the Congo River is the first in Africa and the second in the world, after the Amazon River in Brazil.

The availability of renewable water resources is estimated at more than 300 billion m³ per year. In terms of groundwater resources, static reserves are estimated at 3,000.

It has its source in the South of Katanga, more precisely in the Musofi village under the name of Lualaba, crosses Kisangani (in the North-East) from where it forms a curve to the mouth, bathing the Equateur and Kwilu provinces, the city of Kinshasa and the Province of Kongo-Central.

The economic and commercial role played by the Congo River is important: this river produces electricity with unprecedented potential, provides fish with immense potential and is used for navigation within the country (a navigable network of more than 14,166 km).

Then there are great lakes, including:

Lake Tanganyika.



Lake Tanganyika is one of the African Great Lakes. With a depth of 1,470 meters (4,820 feet), it is the **second deepest lake in the world**, after Lake Baikal. It's also the world's second largest freshwater lake by volume. Lake Tanganyika is 673 kilometers (418 miles) long, which makes it the world's longest lake.

Geography

The lake is located in 4 countries: Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Zambia, between 3 and 9 degrees South. Tanzania (46%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (40%) have the biggest shares of the lake. Zambia and Burundi each have 7% of the lake.

Flora and Fauna

Lake Tanganyika and its shores boast an exceptional diversity of plants and animals. It's estimated that the lake is home to more than 2,000 animal and plant species, out of which 600 are endemic.

Economy

The 1 million people living around the lake are greatly dependent on the lake fish for protein. Fisheries operate from around 800 sites, with an estimated 100,000 people involved in their activities.

Fish

The lake is home to 250 cichlid fish species, out of which 98% are endemic to the lake. It's also home to 75 non-cichlid fish species, out of which approximately 60% are endemic. Most fish live along the lake's shoreline, to a maximum depth of about 180 meters (590 feet).

However, the lake's largest biomass of fish lives in the open waters, and it's comprised out of 6 important species: 4 species of predatory Lates and 2 species of sardines. The incredible diversity of fish in the lake makes it important resources for the study of speciation in evolution.

The bright colors of the cichlids in Lake Tanganyika make them very popular among aquarium owners.

Lake Kivu.



Lake Kivu is one of the African Great Lakes, situated on the border between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Its name originates from a Bantu language and means “lake”.

Geography

The lake is located in the Albertine Rift, on the Western part of the East African Rift. 58% of its waters are lying in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the rest are situated in Rwanda. Its irregular shores form a number of inlets and peninsulas, and plenty of waterfalls. It's mainly surrounded by mountains, mainly on the Northern and Western parts, with several peaks of 2800 meters or even higher. The Western shore of the lake is home to the Kahuzi Biega National Park.

Flora and Fauna

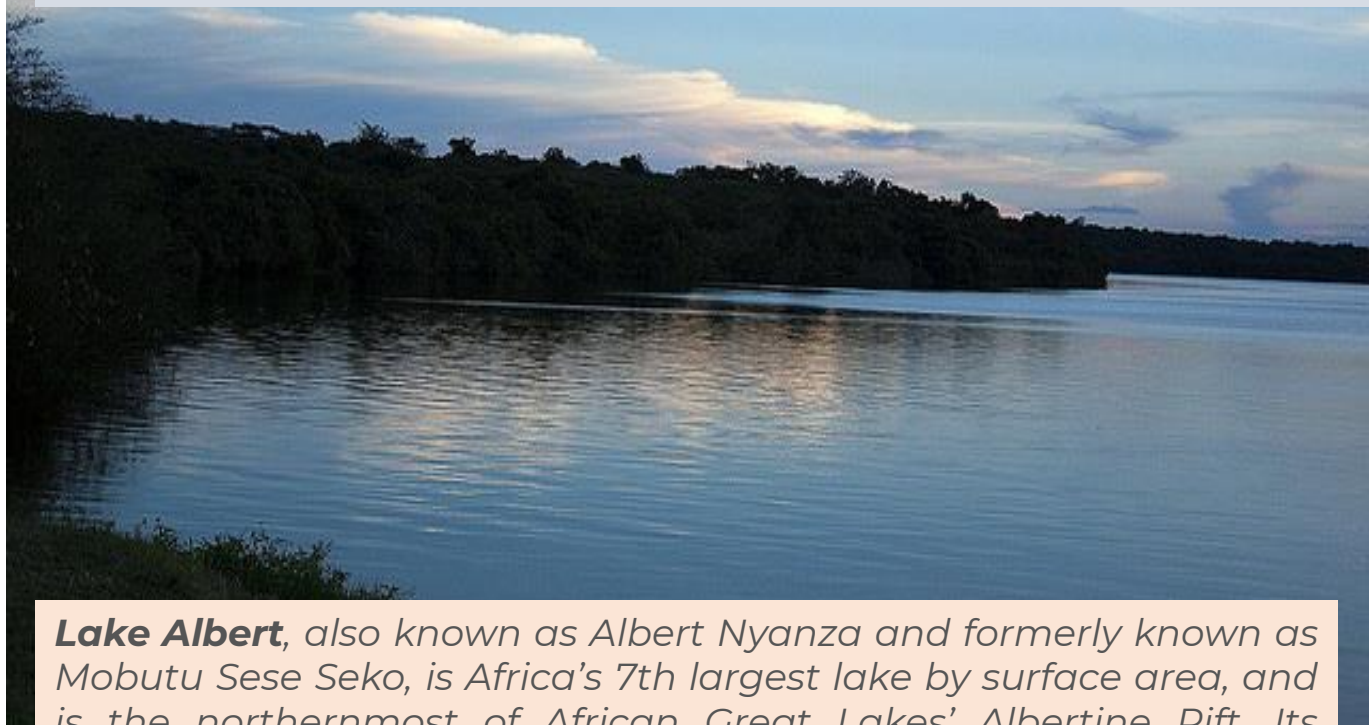
The oligotrophic lake is dominated by diatoms. Since it has more methane than any other lake, there are only 28 species of fish living in its waters. Some fish are native (Lake Rukwa minnow, *Amphilius* catfish, Nile tilapia, *Clarias* catfish), whilst a few were introduced, such as the Lake Tanganyika sardine and the longfin tilapia. Lake Kivu is the only natural lake to have the Lake Miodon sardine living in its waters. It was introduced to the lake in the 20th century and has adapted to its strange conditions perfectly.

Tourism and Leisure Activities

The lake is the perfect place for swimming, because of its warm temperature and since it doesn't have any crocodiles in its waters. People also practice a number of water sports such as waterskiing, kayaking, and windsurfing.

There are organized boat tours on which tourists can learn the techniques of traditional fishermen. Because of the proximity of the Congo-Nile Trail, hiking and cycling are also preferred. Volcanoes National Park is one of the best places for gorilla tracking, since more than half of the World's last mountain gorillas live on the precinct. Nyungwe Forest National Park is a popular spot for chimpanzee tracking.

Lake Albert.



Lake Albert, also known as Albert Nyanza and formerly known as Mobutu Sese Seko, is Africa's 7th largest lake by surface area, and is the northernmost of African Great Lakes' Albertine Rift. Its elongated body is 160 kilometers in length and has a maximum width of 30 kilometers.

Hydrology

The lake, situated at an altitude of 615 meters, is the 27th largest lake in the world by water volume and is guarded to the West by the Blue Mountains, which reach a maximum height of 2,444 meters. The maximum depth of 56 meters is about 7 km off the mid-western shore. Transparency is 2-6 meters.

Its main sources are **Semliki River** and the **Victoria Nile**. Even though Rwenzori Mountains (also known as the Mountains of the Moon) stand between lake Albert and lake Edward to the South, the waters of the latter still drain into lake Albert through Semliki river. Several kilometers of rapids act as a faunal barrier between the two lakes. Other lateral inflows into the lake are small, seasonal, and contribute very little.

Flora

Phytoplankton, *Stephanodiscus astraea*, *Nitzschia bacata*, *Anabaena flos-aquae*, *Melosira nyassensis*.

Fish Species

*Alestes baremose**, *Lates niloticus*, *Hydrocynus forskalli*, *Clarias lazera**, *Mormyrus kanume*, *Polypterus sp.*, *Tillapia spp**, *Citharinus citharus**, *Barbus spp.*, *Distichodus niloticus*.

*Economically important.

Utilization

The lake is mainly used as a source of water and for fisheries.

History

Lake Albert was discovered in 1864 by Samuel White Baker, who was looking for the source of the White Nile. He called it Albert Nyanza, after the recently deceased at the time, Prince Albert. The Italian explorer Romolo Gessi circumnavigated it in 1876. Sir Henry Morton Stanley and Mehmed Emin (Eduard Schnitzer) established forts on its shores. During the 20th century, the Congolese president Mobutu Sese Seko temporarily named the lake after himself.

Lake Mweru.



Lake Mweru is a natural freshwater lake, part of the rift valley lakes, located between Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is the second largest lake in the Congo valley (after the world-renowned Tanganyika), situated on the longest arm of the Congo River. The lake is especially inviting for adventurous souls searching for off-the-beaten-path destinations during their travels. The area shows what tropical Africa could be, if left to itself, having a dynamic population, rich in culture and colorful in nature.

Geography and Hydrography

The name “Mweru” originates from the Bantu term of “lake”, so locals only refer to it as “Mweru”. David Livingstone, who is credited with discovering the lake in 1867-1868, called it “Moero”.

The lake is located at a higher altitude compared to Lake Tanganyika, situated at 763 meters. The lake’s temperature varies between 21-29 degrees Celsius, while the average temperature is between 27,5 and 35 degrees Celsius, making it pleasant all-year round.

Mweru Lake was considered the center of a transcontinental trade route.

The importance of Lake Mweru

Lake Mweru is in a beautiful remote area which offers a window to the colorful village life in Africa. But the people originally came here because of the very fertile lake (from a chemical point of view), which has a huge role in Zambia’s fishing industry and an enormous significance to the local economy.

Among the types of fish that can be found here we can enumerate the bream, catfish, tilapia, tiger fish, and elephant fish.

Lake Edward.



Geography

Lake Edward, located on the Albertine Rift, the Western Branch of the East African Rift, is the fifteenth largest lake on the continent. It is bordered by the high Rwenzori Mountains on the West, less steep grounds with rolling hills on the East, flanked by lowland valley savannahs and swamps on the South, in the valleys of the Rwindi, Rutshuru and Ishasha rivers. The Rwenzori Mountain range rises to 5119 meters at Margherita Peak.

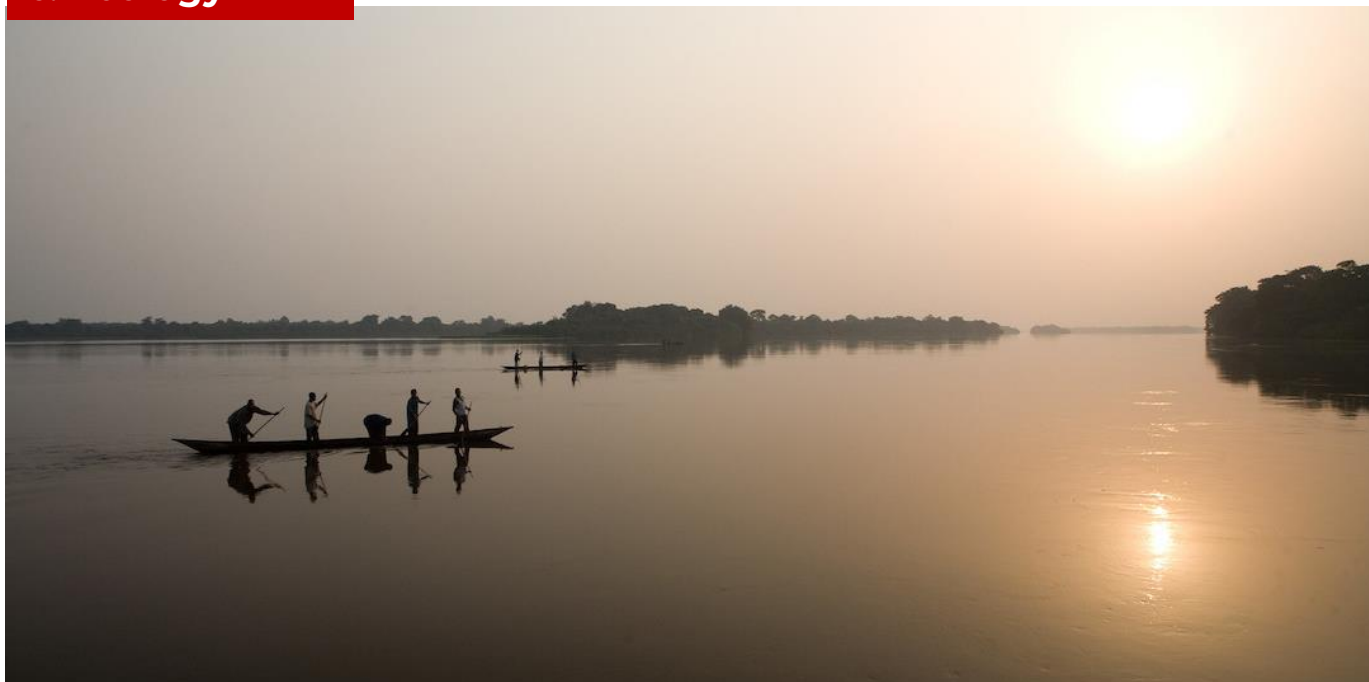
The lake is located between two ecoregions. On the north-western part one can encounter rich montane forests of the Albertine Rift. This area is renowned for many endemic species including the mountain gorillas. The eastern precinct is mostly characterized by rolling hills, forests and savannahs. Some of the main plateaus of the Victoria Basin can also be found here.

Ecology and Human Settlements

The lake is home to many fish, and because of this fishing is an important activity for locals. The shoreline has a diverse fauna, where chimpanzees, elephants, crocodiles, lions and hippopotamuses can be spotted. Lake Edward and its surroundings are also home to many perennial and migratory bird species.

There are no large settlements along the lake's shores except for Ishango in the North, part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Vitshumbi in the Congo part and Mweya and Katwe of Uganda are smaller towns on the coastline. The nearest cities are Kasese on the Ugandan side, located North-East at a distance of 50 kilometers, and Butembo in the Congo, lying 150 kilometers North-West of the lake.

Lake Edward has numerous tributaries such as the Nyamugasani, Ishashar, Rutshuru, Ntungwe and Rwindi rivers. Out of these,



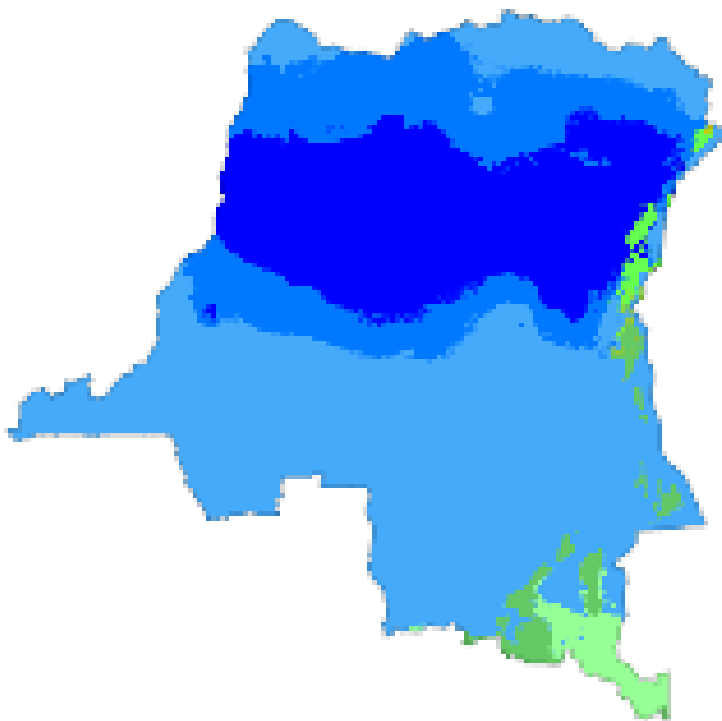
The Congo River is the second largest river in the world in terms of water volume and the surrounding basin is home to the second largest tropical rainforest in the world. The Congo Basin itself contains 70% of the plant cover on the African continent and is home to much of Africa's biodiversity, with more than 600 species of trees and 10,000 species of animals. Many rare and endemic species live in Congo's tropical forests, including the western lowland gorilla, the common chimpanzee and the bonobo.



Five of the country's national parks are inscribed on the World Heritage List. The ecoregion includes permanently flooded swamp forests, temporarily flooded swamp forests, and flooded grasslands. The swamp forest in western Congo is an ecoregion of the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is one of the largest areas of freshwater swamp forest in the world. The country is home to about 6,000 plant species. Major forest species include bromeliads (bromeliaceae), Venus flycatcher, ferns, orchids, twisted roots, and kapok trees.

d. Climate

Located on the equator, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is characterized by a particular climatic diversity conditioned by water precipitation, temperature, humidity, winds and attitude. One third of the country occupies the northern part of the Equator and 2/3 the southern part. The consequence of this situation is that the dry season in the north of the country corresponds to the rainy season in the south and vice versa. It rains all year round in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with this intermittent rainfall reported.



Two seasons are therefore observed in the country:

- The dry or winter season in the tropics. It is characterized by the absence of rain. North of the Equator, this season lasts from December to May, and in the southern hemisphere, from May to September. During this season, the lowest temperatures are recorded.
- The rainy season or the summer season in the tropics. Heavy rainfall is between 1,000 and 1,500 mm and can reach 2,000 mm per year. They extend from May to November and from September to May on both sides of the Equator.

In Kinshasa, the capital (a cosmopolitan city of about 15 million inhabitants according to the latest INS statistics), the climate is hot and rainy from October to May, and cool from June to September.

Average annual temperature

25 °C on the coast
24 to 25 °C in the north
10 °C in the eastern mountainous provinces
20 °C on the high plateau of Katanga

Daily seasonal average:

9° and 11°C in lower latitude provinces
16 °C at the northeast end
18 to 19 °C in the south of Katanga.

There are two kinds of climate: - equatorial, hot and humid all year round with no dry season, in the central area crossed by the Equator and occupied by a vast rain forest (the second in the world after the Amazon);

e. Relief and vegetation



- Arable land : 2.96% (1998 estimates), 3% (1993 estimates)
- Permanent crops : 0.52% (1998 estimates), 0% (1993 estimates)
- Permanent grasslands : 7% (1993 estimates)
- Forests and wooded areas : 77% (1993 estimates)
- Other : 96.52 (1998 estimates), 13% (1993 estimates)
- Irrigated land : 110 km² (1998 estimates), 100 km² (1993 estimates)

The Congolese relief is dominated by the central basin in the center of the country, at an altitude of 300 to 700 meters from where the Congo River forms its sharpest curve.

Mountain ranges and high plateaus in the east, reaching a maximum altitude of 5,119 m in the Ruwenzori massif, while the minimum altitude is 400 m in the western zones of Lakes Tumba and Mai-Ndombe, surround the central basin. To the west, the Mayumbe (Ex-Crystal) Mountains, parallel to the Atlantic Ocean, separate the inland plain from the coastal plain, with a peak at 1,050m.

Also in the south-eastern part of the country, there are massifs such as Mount Mitumba and the Collapse Ditch such as Lake Upemba. In the East, the Virunga mountain range with seven volcanoes: Nyiragongo, Nyamuligira, Yamuragira, Karisimbi, Muhabura, Sabinyo, Visoke and Mikano.



f. Fishing potential



DR Congo has a rich fishing potential which is estimated at 700,000 tons of fish per year. The opportunities are considerable given that current annual production is around 100,000 tons, which are mainly harvested using traditional fishing methods.

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..

The fisheries sector includes marine fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture. Marine production comes from a small coastline 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 fishery resources populate the country's many lakes, swamps and floodplains fed by the rich hydrographic system of the Congo Basin.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has a significant fishing potential, estimated at more than 707,000 tons of annual production.

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

Current annual production, essentially small-scale and continental, is about 240 000 tons, i.e. about 30% of the potential. Because of the short length of the coast, catches of marine origin are modest and estimated at around 2% of total production since the 1980s, with only 6 000 tons.

This total production corresponds to an average annual consumption of 5.5 kg per inhabitant. All of this production comes from artisanal fishing using pirogues and beach seines..

4. Provinces

1) Central Kasai Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Soy, Taro, Corn, Palm nuts, Pineapple Cows, goats	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, biscuit factories, palm oil production units, soybean oil production units, mineral water production units, cold meats, juice production units pineapple, margarine production unit, soap factories, paddy rice hullers (rice mills), broiler and egg production units.
Materials building	Limestones, rubble stones, clay, wood	Cement works, Aggregate units, modern joinery
Mining and metallurgical recovery	To be exploited: Gold, Cobalt, Iron Already used: Diamond	Iron ore, cobalt and gold mining units. Diamond recovery units
Packaging	Plastic waste, used cardboard	Recycling unit for plastic waste and used cardboard



County town: Kananga
Area: 59,500 km2
Population: 3,317,000

Other opportunities

- A hydroelectric power plant under construction: KATENDE power plant with a power of 64 MW
- Existence of hydroelectric sites already identified: KATENDE / BOMBO, TUBI TUBIDI

Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Savannah interspersed with shreds of forest
- Meadow

Ground

- Areonoferralsol on sand
- Ferrallitic soils
- Ferrisols

2) Kasai Oriental Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Cassava, Rice, Peanuts, Pistachio, Yam, Palm nuts Broilers and laying chickens	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, palm oil production units, mineral water production units, margarine manufacturing unit, soap factories, paddy rice hullers (rice mills), broiler production units and eggs.
Materials building	Limestones, rubble stones, clay, wood	Cement works, Aggregate production units, modern mills
Valuation mining and metallurgical cal	Industrial diamond, To be exploited: Copper, Co-balt, Iron, etc.	Copper, cobalt and iron ore mining unit. Diamond recovery units
Packaging	Used boxes	Waste cardboard recycling units



County town: Mbuji-Mayi
Area: 9,545 km2
Population: 3,145,000

Other opportunities

- Existence of TSHALA hydroelectric dams, a small dam in BIBONGA and another in MIABI
- Several sites identified: TSHALA 2, TSHILOMBA

3) Haut-katanga Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types ' industries to develop or implement
Agro - industry	Corn, Cassava, Peanuts, Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Soybeans, Pineapples, Sugar Cane Cows (at KUNDELUNGU), fish in Lake MOERO and LUFIRA river	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, sweet potato chips production units, Pineapple juice manufacturing units, sugar refinery, soybean oil production units, biscuit factory, mineral water production units, fish smoking, peanut paste production units
Construction materials	Rubble, clay, imported cement, wood, plastic waste	Baked brick manufacturing units, Aggregate production units, brickyards, paver production units, modern carpentry
Mining and metallurgical recovery	Copper, cobalt, Zinc	Copper, cobalt and zinc ores recovery unit Units for metallurgical recovery of sulphide concentrates and copper oxides; Units for metallurgical recovery of sulphide concentrates and copper oxides; Recovery units for the white copper-cobalt alloy; Units for industrial copper applications Units for the enhancement of artisanal production and cupro-cobalt ores
Packaging	Used boxes	Cardboard and paper packaging recycling units



County town: Lubumbashi
Area: 132,425 km2
Population: 4,617,000

Other opportunities

- MWANDINGUSHA hydroelectric plant,
- Its geographical position: province linked to many provinces by road, rail (Haut-Lomami, Tanganika, Lualaba, Kasai),
- Abundant and qualified workforce,
- Possibility of setting up: brickyards, plastic packaging factory, light industries (vehicle assembly, household appliances, electronic devices).

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Arenoferrals
- Hydrokaolisols
- Ferrisols
- Tropical-recent soils
- Tropical black earth on alluvium

Vegetation

- Clear Forest (Miombo)
- Savannah woodland
- Grassy savannah
- Swamp meadows

4) Haut-lomami Province

County town: KAMINA
Area: 108,204 km2
Population: 2,957,000



Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Beans, Rice, Palm nuts, Plantain, Peanut, Pistachio, Sugar cane Cows, fishes in BUKAMA in the Congo river and in Lake Upemba	Unit for the conservation of agricultural and fish products, Product processing unit: flour mills, sweets, breweries, soap factories, cold meats, tanneries, shoemakers; Mineral water production unit, biscuit factory; Fish smoking unit, crisps production unit, flour mills, huskers, palm oil production unit, soap factories, peanut paw production unit,...
Materials building	Limestone, Rubble, clay,	Cement works, aggregate unit, quicklime and slaked lime unit
Valuation mining and metallurgical	Resources to be exploited: cassiterite, silver, manganese, wolframite, diamond	Mining industries for all these minerals

Other opportunities

- Existence of the KILUBI hydroelectric plant,
- Possibility of creating other hydroelectric power stations on the sites already identified: KALENGE, FUGWE, NYEMBO, BUWE, Kilumbe falls and on the Lufira and Lwembe rivers;
- Its geographical position: province linked by roads and railways to other provinces (Haut-KATANGA, TANGANIKA, LUALABA,...),
- Possibility of producing cardboard and paper packaging.

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Arenoferrals
- Hydro-kaolisols
- Ferrisols
 - Tropical-recent soils
 - Tropical black earth on alluvium

Vegetation

- Dense forest
- Clear Forest (Miombo)
- Savannah
- Swamp meadows

5) Haut-Uélé Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	1. Oil palm 2. Purpose 3. Cassava 4. Fruits (mangoes, oranges, pineapples) 5. Sugar cane 6. Coffee 7. Breeding of Beef, Pork and Chicken 8. Cola nuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palm oil production plant • Palm kernel oil production plant • Plant for the production of palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives (soap factories, margareries, etc.) • Flour mill • Flour mill and starch production plant • Juice production plant • Candy • Factory for the production of derivative products • Alcohol, liqueurs,) • Coffee processing plant • Delicatessen • Cola nut processing plant



County town: ISIRO
Area: 89,683 km²
Population: 1,864,000

Construction materials	1. Wood 2. Clay	• Sawmill • Carpentry • Brickyard
Mining and metallurgical recovery	1. Gold 2. Diamond 3. Iron 4. Coltan 5. Scrap steel, aluminum and copper	• Extractive industry • Mineral processing industry • Foundry • Steel industry
Coking and manufacturing of petroleum products		

Other Sol Opportunities

- Ferralsols (yellow, red and ocher latosols)

Vegetation

- Dense dense forest
- Secondary Savannah
- Forest galleries
- Wooded savannah
- Meadow

6) Ituri Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Beans, Palm oil, Coffee, Cassava, Peanuts, Tomatoes, Sugar cane, Mangoes, Avocados, Cinchona, Cocoa.	Dehydrators (drying unit), flour mills, sugar refinery, tomato conservation unit (concentrated tomato) palm oil production unit, soap factories, biofuels production unit, margarine production unit, fiber processing unit cinchona, chocolate factories, mineral water production unit, fish smoking units, modern slaughterhouses, cold meats
	Cows, fish in Lake ALBERT	
Materials building	Rubble	Aggregate production unit
Valuation mining and metallurgical	Gold	Gold valuation unit
Coking and manufacturing of petroleum products	Oil	Petroleum extraction and refining unit



County town: BUNIA
Area: 65,658 km2
Population: 3,650,000

Other opportunities

- Existence of the hydroelectric power stations of BUDANA and FOLENYMA I and II and of a mini hydroelectric power station of KODA in RETHY (DJUGU);
- The RN4 and RN27 roads cross the province;
- Possibility of setting up a plastic packaging production plant.

Ground

- Ferralsols (yellow, red and ocher latasols)

Vegetation

- Dense forest
- Secondary forest
- Forest galleries
- Wooded savannah
- Meadow

7) Kasai Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Millet, Cassava, Soybeans, Beans, Squash, Chili, Plantain, Pineapple	Dehydrators (Drying unit), flour mills, soybean oil production unit, palm oil production unit, biscuit factories, crisps production unit, soap factories, margarine production unit, juice production unit pineapple, mineral water production unit, fish smoking units, cold meats, modern slaughterhouses, etc.
	Cows, fish in the KASAI, TSHIKAPA rivers	
Materials building	Rubble	Aggregate unit
Valuation mining and metallurgical	Already exploited: Jewelry diamond	Valorization unit for jewelry diamonds, jewelry stores, etc.
Coking and manufacturing of petroleum products	To be exploited: Oil at NDEKESE	Oil exploitation and refining unit



County town: Tshikapa
Area: 95,631 km²
Population: 2,801,000

Other opportunities

- Hydroelectric sites identified: at ILEBO and TSHIKAPA;
- Existence of a private hydroelectric power station: HEDC;
- Possibility of producing packaging in

Ground

- Areonoferralsol on sand
- Ferrallitic soils
- Ferrisols

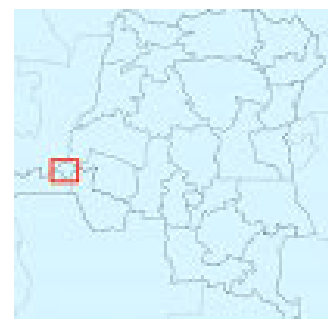
Vegetation

- Dense forest
- Savannah woodland
- Grassy savannah

8) Kinshasa Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Market garden products, cassava, mangosteen Broiler, laying chickens	Vegetable products conservation industries, flour mills, Mangosteen juice manufacturing units, broiler and egg production units, mayonnaise production units, starch plants, biofuel production units
Materials building	Rubble, silica, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, plastic waste	Aggregate production units, ferrous metal foundries, non-ferrous scrap foundries, glass production units, tiles and pavers production units,
Packaging	Plastic waste, silica, used cardboard	Recycling units for plastic waste and used cardboard in packaging, manufacturing units for glass bottles and jars



County town: Kinshasa
Area: 9,965 km²
Population: 11,575,000

Other opportunities

Presence of electric current from Central Congo;
 existence of several communication channels for the supply of raw materials and disposal of finished products;
 existence of a potential market;
 abundant and skilled labor;
 possibilities to establish several types of industries:

- **Agro-industry** : textile factories, paper production factories, palm oil refineries, soap factories, cold cuts, slaughterhouses, chocolate factories, tire production plant, biscuit factories, margarine production plants;
- **Construction materials** : creation of a city of carpentry-cabinet making, brick factories, asphalt production plants
- **Light engineering** : vehicle assembly plants, household appliances, electronic devices (Televisions, Radio, computers, Telephones, etc.)
- **Pharmaceutical** : factories for manufacturing pharmaceutical products from medicinal plants and various chemicals,
- **Mining recovery**: factories producing electronic components (capacitors for telephones, computers, television), jewelry stores, tooth plumbing factories and other orthodontic applications, etc.

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Sandy clay
- Sandy

Vegetation

- Secondary forests
- Savannah woodland
- Meadow

9) Kongo Central Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	corn, cassava, banana, plantains, potatoes, vegetables, tomatoes, orange, pineapple, mangosteen, palm nuts, cocoa, coffee, sugar cane Cows, fish in the coast, the river, the maritime triangle and the rivers Bois, Hévéa	Dehydrators (Drying units), flour mills, canneries, Fruit juice manufacturing units (pineapple, mangosteen, orange), concentrated tomato production units, mineral water production units, oil production units palm, Brewery, margarine manufacturing unit, biofuel production unit, Sugar refinery , Banana and potato crisps production units, Fish smoking units, modern slaughterhouses, delicatessens, production units Cellulose, Latex extraction unit
Consumables truction	Limestones, Rubble, clay, Silica, wood (Black, red, white, and others)	Cement works, lime production units, aggregates production units, glass manufacturing unit, joinery, modern carpentry, tiles and pavers production units,
Valori- tion mining and mix That tallurgi	To be exploited: Bauxite, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Vanadium, Phosphate, Gold, Diamond, Manganese, Marble, Black granite, Iron ore, Rock salt Already exploited: Oil and natural gas	Petroleum and refining units Other mineral exploitation units
pack- lage	Plastic waste, cellulose, silica	Plastic waste recycling units, paper packaging production units, glass bottle and jar manufacturing units

Other opportunities

Existence of several hydroelectric dams: INGA I, INGA II, ZONGO I, SANGA; a hydroelectric plant under construction ZONGO II;

identified hydroelectric sites: INGA III, GRAND INGA, NSUDI LUTETE, KITONA: its geographic position: near Kinshasa,

only entry route to the Ocean,

province bordering two countries: ANGOLA and CONGO BRAZZA



County town: Matadi
Area: 53,920 km2
Population: 5,575,000

Ground

- Sandy soils
- Sandy clay soils
- Clay sandy soils with clay stains

Vegetation

- Mangroves
- Steps
- Forest
- Forest galleries

10) Kwango Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Cassava, Corn, Peanut, Beans, Cowpeas, Plantains, coffee Cows, fish in the KWANGO, WAMBA and INDIA rivers	Dehydrators (drying unit), flour mills, peanut paste production, mineral water production unit, fish smoking units, modern slaughterhouses, cold cuts, chips production unit, peanut oil production unit ...
Materials building	Rubble, wood, lime, sand	Cement works, lime production unit, modern mills
Valuation mining and metallurgical	To be exploited: Jewelry diamond, iron ore, copper, gold	Semi-industrial mining unit of the province

Other opportunities

- Proximity to Kinshasa
- National No. 1 crosses the province,
- Long border with Angola
- The current of Inga which goes to the former province of KATANGA passes through there
- Existence of waterways (Kwango and Wamba rivers),
- Existence of large falls on the Kwango River (Guillaume Falls to Tembo)

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Sandy clay
- Sandy

Vegetation

- Dense forest
- Savannah woodland
- Meadow

11) Kwilu Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Millet, cassava, peanuts, pineapple, mango, plantain, pepper, palm nuts Cows, goats and several fish in the KWILU, KWANGO and KASAÏ rivers	Dehydrators (drying unit), palm oil and peanut refinery, chips production unit, juice production unit, biofuel production unit, mineral water production unit, modern slaughterhouses, delicatessens, fish smoking units, flour mill, etc.
Materials building	Rubble, wood, limestone	Cement works, aggregate production unit, modern mills, quicklime and slaked lime production unit



County town: Kenge
Area: 89,974 km²
Population: 2,152,000



County town: Bandundu
Area: 78,533 km²
Population: 5,490,000

Other opportunities

- A hydroelectric power station under construction: KAKOBOLA power station
- National No. 1 passes through the province,
- Waterway (KWILU river),
- The current of Inga crosses the province

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Sandy clay
- Sandy

Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Dense forest
- Savannah woodland
- Meadow
- Forest gallery

12) Lualaba Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Maize, Cassava, Rice, Peanut, Aie, Potato Cows, fish at SAN-DOA in the rivers LU- LUA, LUBILANJI, as well as in the Congo river at Kol- wezi, broiler and laying chicken Wood in Sandoa	Dehydrators (drying units), rice mill, potato chips production units, biofuel production unit, modern slaughterhouses, delicatessens, mineral water production units, fish smoking units, chicken production units flesh and eggs
Materials building	Gravel, sand, marble, rubble stone, wood	Aggregate units, modern carpentry, tile production unit
Valuation mining and metallurgical cal	Already exploited: Copper, Co-balt, Gold, Manganese, To be exploited: Gold, Uranium	Gold and uranium mining units. Copper, cobalt and manganese ore recovery units; Units for metallurgical recovery of materials copper sulfides and oxides; Units for the enhancement of artisanal production and of cupro-cobalt ores Recovery units for white copper alloy - co-balt; Units for industrial copper applications.



County town: Kolwezi
Area: 121,308 km2
Population: 2,570,000

Other opportunities

- Existence of NZILO 1 and 2 and NSEKE hydroelectric plants:
- A hydroelectric power station is under construction: BUSANGA power station
- Hydroelectric sites identified at KAFWANKUMBA, KAYEMBE MUKULU and on the LUEU river;
- ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION: Province neighboring with Angola and Zambia;
- Possibility of producing packaging in

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Areno-ferrals
- Hydro-koalisols
- Recent tropical soils
- Tropical black earth on alluvium

Vegetation

- Dense forest
- Clear Forest (Miombo)
- Savannah woodland
- Meadow

13) Mai-ndombe Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types ' Industries to develop or implement
Agro industry	Plantain, palm nuts, ma-nioc, sweet potato, sugar cane (Mushi), coffee Cows and several fish in the BOKOLI, LOYA, LOKORO, MFIMI, KASAÍ, LUKENI and BOTI rivers. MA, Lac mai-ndombe, river MOLI-BAMPE	Conservation industry, dehydrators (drying unit); processing industry: flour mills, mineral water production unit, crisps production unit, soap factories, palm oil production unit, biscuit factories, starch manufacture, biofuels production unit, sugar refinery, production unit of cellulose, fish smoking units, modern slaughterhouses, cold meats , etc.
Construction materials	Rubble stone, wood (green, black, red, white and wenge)	Aggregate unit, modern joinery
Coking and manufacturing of petroleum products	To exploit: petroleum	Petroleum extraction and refining unit



County town: Inongo
Area: 127,243 km2
Population: 1,852,000

Other opportunities

Hydroelectric site: MFIMI river at NIOKI

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Sandy clay
- Sandy

Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Savannah woodland
- Forest Galleries
- Meadow

14) Maniema Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Paddy rice, Corn, Cassava, Plantain Bananas, Coffee, Peanut Cotton, fruits (pineapple, guava, mango, strawberry, gin-gemblers, papaya, ...), Cows, goats, broiler and laying chicken	rice mill, breweries, dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, banana crisps production units, biscuit factories, spinning and textile manufacturing units, meats, juice manufacturing units, chicken and egg production units, mineral water production units, chocolate factory, etc.
Construction materials	Rubble stone, lime clay	Aggregate production units, quicklime and slaked lime production units
Mining and metallurgical recovery	GOLD, Cassiterite, Coltan, Wolfram	Valorization units for the various minerals in the province, foundry for the production of tin, jewelry



County town: Kindu
Area: 132,250 km2
Population: 2,333,000

Other opportunities

Existence of a LOZELOKOLO hydroelectric power station in KAILO;

Possibility of installing other hydroelectric power stations at the sites already identified: ELILA (1.2 MW), KAMIMBI (14MW), KIBOMA (13 MW), KITEKE (21 MW), MWA- NA NGOYE (46MW), KIBOMBO (13 MW);

Strategic geographic position in the center of the country;

Existence of evacuation routes (land, air, river and rail).

Ground

- Ferralsols

Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Savannah woodland
- Forest galleries along waterways

15) Mongala Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop
Agro industry	Rice, Coffee, Corn, Peanut, Plantain, Avocado, Mango, ... Lots of fish in the NGONZI river	Dehydrators (drying unit), flour mills, unit for the production of sweet potato chips, pineapple juice production unit, sugar refinery, soybean oil production unit, biscuit factories, mineral water production unit, fish smoking unit, production unit peanut paste production, cellulose production unit
Construction materials	Limestone, rubble stone, clay, wood	Cement works, aggregates unit, brick factories, quicklime and slaked lime production unit, modern carpentry
Packaging	Wood	Unrolled wood packaging production unit



County town: Lisala
Area: 58,141 km²
Population: 1,740,000

Other opportunities

Its geographical position: border province with the following provinces: South Ubangi, Ecuador, Tshuapa, Tshopo, Bas-Uele, North Ubangi.

Ground

- Clay to sandy limono
- Sandy clay

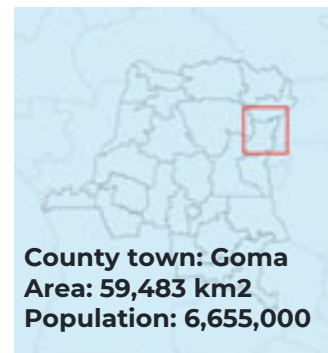
Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Secondary forests
- Edaphic forest
- Savannah

16) North Kivu Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to be developed or established
Agro industry	Beans, Potatoes, Coffee, Tea, Palm nuts, Onions, Orange, Bananas, Pineapples, Sugar cane, Rice, etc. Fishes in Lake Kivu and Lake Edouard Cows, goats, broiler and laying chicken	Industries for processing and preserving agricultural products, meat, fish, fruit and vegetables, rice mills, coffee drying units, juice manufacturing units, oil mills, margarine production unit, chicken and egg production units, sugar refinery, mineral water production units, mayonnaise production units, fish smoking units, potato and banana chips production units, potato mash production unit etc.



County town: Goma
Area: 59,483 km²
Population: 6,655,000

Construction materials	Volcanic lava, rough or black sand, limestone, wood	Cement works, aggregate production unit, quicklime and slaked lime production units, modern carpentry, cellulose production unit.
Valuation mining and metallurgical	Gold, Cassiterite, wolfram, Colombo tantalite To be exploited: niobium, sapphire, monazite, Beryl	Semi-industrial mineral exploitation units in the province Gold recovery unit, Cassiterite (foundry) of Coltan and wolfram
Packaging	Plastic waste, used cardboard, wood	Recycling units for plastic waste and used cardboard
Hydrocarbores	Methane gas	Thermal power plant, gas exploitation plant

Other opportunities

Existence of hydroelectric power stations of: RUZIZI, MATEBE, BUTEMBO;

Possibility of installing other hydroelectric dams at the sites of: KISALA, RU-WENZORI 1, RUWENZORI 2, MUHUMA, MUNGOMA, NGINGWE, BINZA, OSSO;

Possibility of establishing factories for the production of plastic packaging from imported materials;

Geographic position: border with Rwanda and Uganda which constitute potential markets;

Possibility of establishing chemical fertilizer production plants.

Ground

- Recent volcanic soils
- Soils of the alluvial plains
- Soils of ancient rocks

Vegetation

- Savannah
- Clear tree forest with tree layer
- Mountain rain forests
- Dense forest
- Equatorial forest in Gilbertiod- nedro

17) North Ubangi Province

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Rice, Peanuts, Palm nuts, Coffee, Plantains, Mangoes, Pineapples, Orange ... Cows, fish in the river UBANGI	Dehydrators (drying unit), flour mills, paddy rice hullers, brewery, juice production unit, sugar refinery, palm oil production unit, palm oil refinery unit, mineral water production unit, margarine production unit, modern slaughterhouses, delicatessen meats, fish smoking unit , etc.
Materials building	Rubble, wood	Aggregate unit, modern joinery
Valuation mining and metallurgical	To be exploited: Iron, Copper, Gold, Diamond, Mercury	Semi-industrial operating unit for iron, copper, gold, diamonds and mercury
Packaging	Wood	Unrolled wood packaging production unit

Other opportunities

- Presence of a hydroelectric power station at MOBAI BONGO with a power of 28 MW of which only 11 are used,
- Its geographical position: neighboring province with the Central African Republic



County town: Gbadolite
Area: 56,644 km2
Population: 1,269,000

Ground

- Clay to sandy limono
- Sandy clay

Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Secondary forests
- Savannah woodland
- Meadow

18) Province of Equateur

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Rubber, Coffee, Palm nuts, Corn, Cassava, Plantain, Pineapple, Mangoes, Avocado, Red apple, Sugar cane fish in the Congo river and in the BOMONGO river wood (in BOLOMBA, BA-SANKUSU, INGENDE, BOMONGO), Hévéa	Oil mill, soap factories, margarine production unit, biofuel production unit, flour mills, crisps production unit, sugar mill, fish smoking unit, cellulose production unit, extraction unit - tex, drying unit, mineral water and juice production unit, etc.
Materials building	Rubble, wood	Aggregate unit, modern joinery
Packaging	Used boxes	Cardboard packaging production unit



County town: Mbandaka
Area: 103,902 km2
Population: 1,528,000

Other opportunities

- Hydroelectric site already identified: at the mouth of RUKI on the Congo river,
- Its geographical position: province linked to others by river (Tshopo, Maïnnombe, Kinshasa, Tshuapa)

Ground

- Clay to sandy limono
- Clay sand

Vegetation

- Rain forest
- Secondary savanna with imperata
- Deciduous forest

19) Province of Tanganyika

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Cassava, Peanut, Hari- cot, Sweet potato, Soybean, Cotton, Onion, Squash, Papaya, Pineapple, Palm nuts, Plantain, Sugar cane, Potato, Garlic Fish from Lake TANGANYIKA and the LUKUGA River (144 fish species) Cow, pork, goat, bees	Storage units for agricultural products and fish: Dehydrators (drying units) and canneries; Processing units for agricultural products: flour mills, starch mills, brewery, spinning and weaving unit, sugar factories, production units for banana and potato chips, soap factories, cold cuts, tanning unit, oil refineries, biofuel production unit, honey production unit, margarine production unit, Soybean oil mills, fish smoking units, ...



County town: Kalemie
Area: 134,940 km2
Population: 3,062,000

Construction materials	Limestones, Rubble, clay, Silica, wood (Black, red, white, and others)	Cement works, Aggregate production units, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal foundries, glass manufacturing unit, modern carpentry, modern carpentry, quicklime, slaked lime and school chalk production units
Valuation mining and metallurgical cal	To be mined: Gold, Cassiterite, Coal, Colombo tantalite Already mined: Silver, Oil, Copper, Nickel, Platinum	petroleum exploitation and refining unit Other minerals exploitation unit
Packaging	Silica, Tin	unit for manufacturing glasses, bottles and glass jars tin can production unit tin leaf production unit

Other opportunities

- Existence of three hydroelectric dams: from Kiyimbi Bendera to Kalemie, Mpiana-Mwanga to Manono, and from Ngandwe Fwambe to Moba;
- Possibility of installing other hydroelectric dams on the identified sites: in Kongolo at the gates of Hell, in Kalemie at the level of Kiyimbi II;
- Its geographical position: neighboring province with Tanzania, Zambia and Burundi across the Lake

Ground

- Ferralsols
- Arero-ferrals Hydro-kaolisols Ferrisols
- Recent tropical soils
- Tropical black earth on alluvium

Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Clear forest (Miliomo)
- Bamboo forest
- Savannah
- Meadow

20) Province of Tshopo

Opportunities related to valuable resources

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Paddy Rice, Cassava, Plantain Banana, Sweet Potato, Coffee, Beans, Soybeans, Palm Nuts; Cocoa; Cows, broiler and laying chicken, fish in the Congo river, in the TSHOPO, LINDI, ARUINI, LOMAMI, LOBARIE rivers, LONDJA and in Lakes LANDJA and LOBILO Wood, cotton	Dehydrators (Drying units), rice mills, flour mills, breweries, nut oil palm, margarine production units, biofuel production units, banana and sweet potato chips production units, biscuit factories, soybean oil mills, modern slaughterhouses, delicatessens, fish smoking units, water production units mineral, broiler and egg production units, cellulose production units, spinning and textile manufacturing units
Materials building	Rubble stone, wood, limestone, clay	Aggregate production units, lime production units, cement works, modern joinery
Mining and metallurgical recovery	Already mined in an artisanal way: Gold, Diamond, Coltan, To be mined: Iron ore, Copper	Gold, Diamond and Coltan recovery units, Iron and copper ores exploitation unit Semi-industrial operating unit for Gold, Diamonds and Coltan
Packaging	cellulose	paper packaging production unit



County town: Kisangani
Area: 199,567 km2
Population: 2,352,000

Other opportunities

- Existence of the TSHOPO Hydroelectric power station;
- Identified hydroelectric sites: WANIE, RUKULA, LOBILO, LINDI, LOMAMI;
- Possibility of setting up plastic packaging production plants from imported raw materials;
- Existence of escape routes

Ground

Ferralsol (yellow, red and ocher latasols)

Vegetation

- Dense humid forest
- Secondary forests
- Edaphic forest

21) Province of Tshuapa

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types ' industries to develop or implement
Agro - industry	Coffee, Palm nuts, Corn, Cassava, Pineapple, Orange, Red apple, Avocado, Plantain Cows, fish in the TSHUPA, LOMELA, MOMBOYO, LOKELA, LWA, MOKOBE, SALON- GO, LOMOMI, BUSIRA, LOFOME and MAMBENGA rivers	Dehydrators (drying unit), flour mills, crisps production unit, fruit juice manufacturing unit, soap factory, mineral water production unit, fish smoking unit, latex production unit, unit of cellulose production, palm oil production unit,...
Construction materials	Rubble, clay, wood	Aggregate unit, lime extraction unit, modern joinery
Mining and metallurgical recovery	Diamond, Gold, Red mercury, Coltan, Cobalt, Iron, Cassiterite	Semi-industrial mining unit of the province



County town: Boende
Area: 132.957 km2
Population: 1,600,000

Other opportunities

Hydroelectric sites already identified: BOONDO site on the TSHUAPA river and BAMENGA site on the BAMENGA river

Ground

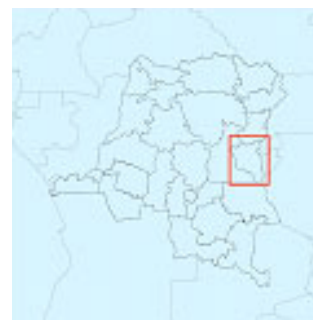
- Clay to sandy limono
- Sandy clay

Vegetation

- Dense dense forest
- Secondary forest
- Edaphic forest

22) South Kivu Province

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Cassava, Plantains, Beans, potatoes, Paddy rice (RUZIZI plain, MWENGE), tomato, mango, rice, plums, onions, cocoa, coffee, sugar cane, pineapple, walnuts palm, cotton, wheat, maracuja, quinine, Cows, fish in Lakes Tanganika and KIVU, broiler and laying chicken	Dehydrators (drying unit), flour mills, chips production unit (potato, banana), concentrated tomato production unit, apple puree production unit, Pineapple juice manufacturing unit, sugar refinery, palm oil production unit, margarine production unit, biscuit palm oil refinery unit , soap factories, cinchona processing unit, mineral water production unit, fish smoking unit, modern slaughterhouses, cold meats



County town: Bukavu
Area: 64,791 km2
Population: 5,772,000

Materials building	Rubble, clay, wood, limestone, silica	Cement works, quicklime and slaked lime production unit, aggregates unit, window production unit, modern joinery
Mining and metallurgical recovery	Gold, cassiterite, coltan, To be exploited: mobilgorite, silver, diamond,	Gold, cassiterite and coltan recovery unit Diamond, silver exploitation unit
Coking and manufacturing of petroleum products	Methane gas from Lake Kivu	Methane gas extraction unit
Packaging	Silica, used cardboard, plastic waste	Recycling unit for used cartons and plastic waste in packaging Glass bottles and jars production unit

Other opportunities

- Existence of the RUZIZI I and RUZIZI II hydroelectric power stations;
- Hydroelectric sites: from MWENGA, KAMANYOLA, BARAKA, RUZIZI III, KILIZA, KILIBA, SISI and PANZI;
- Possibility of installing a thermal power station operating on methane gas

Ground

- Recent volcanic soils / raw mineral soils
- Ancient volcanic soils
- Soils of the alluvial plains or black tropical lands
- Soils derived from ancient rocks

Vegetation

- Lowland dense forest
- Dense mountain forest
- Savannah
- Steps
- Bamboo forest at high altitude

23) South Ubangi Province

Pathways	Valuable resources	Types of industries to develop or establish
Agro industry	Corn, Coffee, Palm nuts, Cowpeas, Squash, Soybeans, Avocado, Safu, Orange, Mango, Plantains Bananas Cows Wood	Dehydrators (drying units), flour mills, soybean oil mills, palm oil production units, palm oil refinery units, soap factories, margarine manufacturing unit, water production units mineral, Fruit juice production units (orange, mango, safu, etc.), production units for banana chips, biscuits, modern slaughterhouses, cold meats, cellulose production units
Materials building	Limestones, rubble stone, clay, wood (Black, red, white, and others)	Cement works, quicklime and slaked lime production unit, Aggregate production units, modern joinery
Mining and metallurgical recovery	To exploit: Gold, Diamond, Mercury	Semi-industrial gold, diamond and mercury mining units
Packaging	Plastic waste, wood	Plastic waste recycling units, unrolled wood packaging production plant



County town: Gemena
Area: 51,644 km2
Population: 2,458,000

Other opportunities

- Several sites identified: MOMBANGA rivers and the LUA river
- Its geographical position: neighboring province with the Central African Republic and Congo Brazza

Ground

- Clay to sandy limono
- Sandy clay

Vegetation

- Edaphic forest
- Dense humid forest
- Secondary forests
- Savannah woodland
- Meadow

5. Government policies

Vision and strategies

According to the vision of His Excellency the President of the Republic, Head of State, the political vision of DRC is based on the following four strategic axes:

- Human beings;
- Good Governance;
- Sustainable Economic Growth and
- Solidarity Society.
- Priority pillars of the President of the Republic



The vision of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is based on the following 20 priority pillars::

1. The pacification of the country, i.e. peace and security;
2. National reconciliation;
3. The consolidation of democracy;
4. The restoration of the rule of law and its authority, i.e. the National Army, the National Police, the Intelligence Services, Justice, Human Rights, Public Administration, Territorial Administration and Decentralization;
5. The rehabilitation of the image of diplomacy;
6. The fight against corruption and economic crimes;
7. The consolidation of macroeconomic stability and the consolidation of public finances as well as the reform of the financial system;
8. Education as the key to change and the main social lift;
9. The implementation of universal health coverage;
10. The promotion of employment and continuing vocational training;
11. The empowerment of women and the promotion of youth;
12. Improving the business climate and promoting entrepreneurship;
13. Combating climate change;
14. Access to electricity and water;
15. Spatial planning, development and modernization of enterprises;
16. Development of agriculture and agro-industry;
17. Diversification of the national economy and development of trade, industry and SMEs;
18. The revitalization of the mining and hydrocarbon sector by making them attractive and efficient;
19. The development of tourism, culture and the arts;
20. The fight against poverty, exclusion and vulnerability.

These various pillars are set out in the National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD) for the period 2019-2023. Indeed, this plan was validated by the Council of Ministers at its 16th meeting on Friday, December 27, 2019. It is the unifying framework for all sectoral development policies and strategies, aligned with all international and regional commitments made by the country, namely the Sustainable Development Goals (SDOs), the African Union Agenda 2063, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Addis Ababa Framework Agreement for Peace...

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

- **Enable DR Congo to achieve middle-income country status by 2030 with a per capita gross domestic product of US\$ 1050;**
- **Reach the status of an emerging country in 2040, corresponding to a GDP per capita of USD 4,000;**
- **Join the club of developed countries in 2050.**

Political system

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has a semi-presidential regime in which the Head of State is elected by universal suffrage and has his or her own prerogatives. Moreover, the Government is accountable to Parliament. It's governed by the rule of law and is currently governed by the Constitution of 18 February 2006, as amended by Act No. 11/002 of 20 January 2002....

With several dozen articles devoted to fundamental rights and public freedoms, this Constitution makes the Republic an independent, sovereign, united and indivisible, social, democratic and secular State governed by the rule of law. It establishes a semi-presidential regime. Under article 68, the institutions of the Republic are as follows:

- The President of the Republic;
- The Parliament;
- The Government;
- The Courts and Tribunals.

The institutional organization of the country responds to major concerns drawn from the political experience of the Congolese people. These are as follows:

- Ensuring harmonious functioning of State institutions;
- Avoiding conflicts;
- Establishing the rule of law;
- Countering any attempt at dictatorial drift;
- Guarantee good governance;
- Fight against impunity;
- Ensure democratic alternation.

The President of the Republic is the Head of State. He represents the Nation and is the symbol of National Unity. He shall ensure respect for the Constitution and shall ensure, through his arbitration, the regular functioning of public authorities and institutions as well as the continuity of the State. He is the guarantor of national independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty and respect for international treaties and agreements.

The President of the Republic shall be elected by direct universal suffrage for a term of five years, renewable once only.

He appoints the Prime Minister from within the parliamentary majority. The regulatory acts that he signs in matters falling within the purview of the Government are covered by the countersignature of the Prime Minister, who assumes responsibility for them before the National Assembly.

Foreign affairs, defense and security, which were formerly the exclusive domain of the Head of State, have now become areas of collaboration between him and the Government.

The Government is composed of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers of State, Ministers, Ministers Delegate and Deputy Ministers.

At the instigation of the Prime Minister, he remains the Master of the conduct of the Nation's policy, which he defines in consultation with the President of the Republic. The Government is responsible for its action before the National Assembly, which may collectively sanction it by adopting a motion of censure.

The Prime Minister shall ensure the execution of laws and shall have regulatory power subject to the prerogatives devolved upon the President of the Republic.



The Parliament is composed of two chambers, namely the National Assembly and the Senate. It passes laws, controls the Government, portfolio companies, public institutions and services.

The members of the Senate bear the title of Senator. The Senator represents his or her province but his or her mandate is national. The provincial assemblies elect senators at the second level for a five-year term. Like deputies, they are eligible for re-election.

The Constitution of 18 February 2006 proclaims the independence of the judiciary, whose members are managed by the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, composed exclusively of magistrates. For greater efficiency, specialization and speed in the performance of their respective missions, the courts and tribunals are divided into three jurisdictional orders:

- Courts of law under the control of the Court of Cassation;
- The courts of the administrative order headed by the Council of State;
- The Constitutional Court.

It should be stressed that in terms of administrative organization, the DRC is a decentralized State. The provinces and other decentralized entities, namely the city, the commune, the sector and the chiefdom, enjoy free administration and autonomy in the management of their economic, human, financial and technical resources.

The Provincial Institutions are the Provincial Assembly and the Provincial Government. The Provincial Assembly is the deliberative organ of the Province. It deliberates in the area of competence reserved to the Province and controls the Provincial Government, which is the executive organ

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