

# Foreign Agricultural Investment Country Profile

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## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)



REGION	sub-Saharan Africa
INCOME GROUP	Low
POPULATION	68 million
TOTAL AREA	2 344 858 km <sup>2</sup>
CAPITAL	Kinshasa
LARGEST CITY	Kinshasa
GNI PER CAPITA	US\$160
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	French
MAJOR EXPORTS	crude oil, diamonds, cobalt, copper, gold, coffee, tobacco, sugar, wood products.
MAJOR IMPORTS	maize, wheat, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels.



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## Acronyms

ADS	Agricultural Development Strategy
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ANAPI	National Agency for Investment Promotion
ATIA	African Trade Insurance Agency
BCC	Banque Centrale du Congo
BIT	bilateral investment treaties
CDF	monetary unit, the Congolese franc
CDI	DRC network of Tax Centres to manage taxation of enterprises
CIF	Costs and Insurance Freight
CIS	Synthetic Tax Centres targeting small- and medium-sized enterprises
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DGI	DRC's General Tax Department
DGRAD	DRC's Department for Administrative and Estate Tax
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTT	double taxation treaties
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECGLC	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GNI	gross national income
HDI	Human Development Index
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IER	Exceptional Tax on salaries of expatriates
IPR	DRC Income Tax
IRP	DRC Corporate Tax
NIF	national tax identification number
OFIDA	DRC's Office for Customs Duties
OHADA	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SNCC	the state railway company
VAT	Value Added Tax

# 1 General information

## 1.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Democratic Republic of the Congo

FDI inflow into the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) was very low or negative during the 1990s. Only in 1998 did rates go beyond the US\$50 million level. Increasing inflows since the mid-2000s, from US\$409 million in 2004, peaked at US\$1.8 billion in 2007. The financial crisis caused a reduced flow in 2009 at US\$951 million from US\$1.7 billion the previous year.

### FDI inflows and stock annual data (Total US\$ millions)

	Year									
	1990	1993	1995	1998	2000	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FDI inflows</b>	-14	7	-22	61	72	409	256	1 808	1 727	951
<b>FDI stock</b>	546	565	541	583	617	984	801	1 521	2 521	3 058

Source: UNCTAD Stat

Obtaining reliable statistics on FDI in the DRC is challenging. Data from the Banque Centrale du Congo (BCC) and the National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANAPI) are based on funds reported to the bank from investment projects in progress.<sup>1</sup> The DRC's mining sector dominates the formal economy, accounts for the majority of export value and historically represents, along with oil, the largest source of FDI.<sup>2</sup>

From 2003 to 2006, ANAPI reported to have had 426 local and foreign investment projects for a total value of about US\$7.3 billion, expecting over 54 000 job generation.<sup>3</sup> Based on pledged investments not including the mining sector, ANAPI claims FDI sectoral distribution in 2009 as such: services (US\$1 495 million), infrastructure (US\$209.96 million), manufacturing (US\$87.13 million), food (US\$50.75 million), agriculture/forestry (US\$33.36 million) and pharmaceuticals (US\$3 million)<sup>4</sup> The DRC is expected to receive US\$9 billion from China's Export/Import Bank, Exim, for funding infrastructure projects and to rehabilitate the mining sector. The agreement signed in 2008 is to date the single biggest Chinese deal in Africa and comes in exchange for mining concessions.<sup>5</sup>

The main investing countries are the United States, Germany, Belgium, France and South Africa while some major foreign investors are Chevron Oil, Mobil, Tullow Oil and Heritage Oil (oil); Citibank (banking); Telecel (telecommunications); Tabacongo/Rothman Corporation, BAT Congo and Zabou Holdings (manufacturing); and PLC (palm oil refining).<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> US Dept. of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement, DRC: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138056.htm>

<sup>2</sup> US Dept of State, Background Note, DRC: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2823.htm>

<sup>3</sup> National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANAPI), Reasons to Invest in DRC: [http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=article\\_en&id\\_article=302](http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=article_en&id_article=302)

<sup>4</sup> US Dept. of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement, DRC: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138056.htm>

<sup>5</sup> BBC News: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/newsnight/7343060.stm>

<sup>6</sup> African Resources, Investment Guide D.R. Congo: <http://www.african-resources.co.za/drc.pdf>

The Congolese Government recently created the inter-ministerial Steering Committee for Investment and Business Climate Improvement to initiate reforms of the business environment. A new investment code, customs code, mining code, forest code and commercial court were also recently established to attract further investment. The setting up of ANAPI as a One-stop Shop for investors has paralleled important economic measures such as the continued liberalization of the economy, the adoption of a floating exchange rate, and efforts to curtail corruption and mismanagement.<sup>7</sup> In the Doing Business 2011 summary data for the DRC, the overall Ease of Doing Business status ranks the country 175th out of 183 economies. The table below lists the rankings by each topic and the following displays the enterprise surveys results for perceived constraints to firm investment in the DRC.

### Doing business (DB) rankings by topic

Topic rankings	DB 2010 rank	DB 2011 rank	Change in rank
Starting a business	155	146	↑ 9
Dealing with construction permits	139	81	↑ 58
Registering property	125	118	↑ 7
Getting credit	167	168	↓ -1
Protecting investors	153	154	↓ -1
Paying taxes	158	163	↓ -5
Trading across borders	165	172	↓ -7
Enforcing contracts	173	172	↑ 1
Closing a business	152	155	↓ -3

Source: World Bank, Doing Business: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/congo,-dem--rep>

### Top 10 business environment constraints for firms

Business environment constraints	Percentage of firms
Access to finance	54.00
Electricity	9.30
Practices informal sector	8.50
Political instability	8.10
Tax administration	6.00
Tax rates	4.00
Customs and trade regulations	3.00
Corruption	2.30
Transportation	1.50
Crime, theft and disorder	1.20

Source: Enterprise Surveys: <http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/Graphing-Tool>

<sup>7</sup> US Dept of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement, DRC: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138056.htm>

## 1.2 Agriculture sector and FDI

Agriculture is the foundation of the DRC economy and currently the leading sector accounting for 43 percent of GDP in 2009<sup>8</sup> and employing 70 percent of the total work force.<sup>9</sup> Rampant cases of nationalization during the 1970s and two wars fought in the country since 1990 caused a sharp decline in economic – particularly agricultural – activities. Despite recent political and economic progress, many rural communities live in poverty with little access to markets. The DRC is one of the poorest countries in the world, with a 2009 GDP per capita of US\$160,<sup>10</sup> Sixty-nine percent of the population is undernourished, and an average life expectancy of 48 years.<sup>11</sup> Main food crops are cassava, plantains, maize, groundnuts and rice. Commercial agriculture is limited; most producers are small-scale or subsistence food producers because of the deterioration of market infrastructure caused by war.

Agriculture grew 18.6 percent in 2010 because of the high production of logs (+89.8 percent) and coffee (+12.2 percent) with better world prices.<sup>12</sup> Agriculture value added in 2009 was US\$4 549 million, an increase from the 2006 value of US\$3 702 million. The average growth rate for 2006–2009 was 3 percent.<sup>13</sup> Main agricultural products in terms of value are: cassava, plantains, game meat, maize and mangoes/mangosteens.

The value of agricultural exports in 2008 was US\$56.55 million, increasing from US\$33.92 million value of 2005. The average growth rate of exports from 2005 to 2008 was 19.1 percent. The main agricultural exports in terms of value are unmanufactured tobacco, green coffee, sugar raw centrifugal, bran of wheat and natural dry rubber.<sup>14</sup>

The value of agricultural imports in 2008 was US\$959 million, an increase from the 2005 value of US\$453 million. The average growth rate of imports from 2005 to 2008 was 30.7 percent. The main agricultural imports in terms of value are wheat, maize, flour of wheat, palm oil and chicken meat.

The DRC is the third largest country in Africa and is endowed with considerable natural resources, vast hydropower potential and an annual rainfall of 1 000 mm ideal for cultivation. According to ANAPI, the country has over 120 million ha of land suitable for farming or breeding but only an estimated 10 percent is currently used (3 percent for agriculture; 7 percent for breeding). The flora and fauna are among the richest on the continent and the Congolese Forest comprises 45 percent of Africa's total forest area: the largest reserves in the world of tropical timber.<sup>15</sup>

Most of the available agricultural land is found in the plateaus of the Katanga region in the south-eastern part of the country. The DRC's main crops vary by region, but maize and cassava are major staples, and most areas support livestock production. Wheat, beans, potatoes and cash crops (coffee, tea and quinine) are grown in the eastern regions (Ituri and North Kivu provinces). Rice, grain legumes, cereals and cotton are cultivated in Maniema and other central provinces. Shifting cultivation is practised in the northern provinces with gold and coffee additionally found in Oriental and

<sup>8</sup> World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS>

<sup>9</sup> FAO, *Gender and Land Rights Database, DRC Country Report*: <http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/report/>

<sup>10</sup> World Bank, *World Development Indicators*: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

<sup>11</sup> FAO Country Brief: <http://www.fao.org/countries/55528/en/cod/>

<sup>12</sup> *African Economic Outlook, DRC*: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/central-africa/congo-democratic-republic/>

<sup>13</sup> World Bank, *World Development Indicators*: <http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/>

<sup>14</sup> FAOSTAT: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/535/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=535#ancor>

<sup>15</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DRC (2009)*: [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

Nord-Kivu. The mountainous areas in the east and northeast of the country, which benefit from a temperate climate, lend themselves to livestock production and the cultivation of sugar cane, potatoes, tea and coffee. In the north-central forest-savannah region (Tshopo, Bas-Uele, and Haut-Uele), farmers grow rice, bananas and groundnuts. Instead, the south-western provinces of Kinshasa, Kongo Central, and Kwango, each serving the capital markets, produce fruits, vegetables and beef.<sup>16</sup>

The DRC is one of Africa's resource-richest countries and considered one of its potential key engines for growth. Nonetheless, food production does not meet the country's own needs. The government's Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS), detailed for 2004 to 2013, focuses on six priorities: i) financing for the rural sector; ii) rehabilitating and maintaining infrastructure, including rural roads and water access; iii) improving the fiscal environment for agricultural development; iv) technical advisory service for producers; v) re-launching agricultural scientific research; and vi) guaranteed access to land.<sup>17</sup>

## Infrastructure

**Electricity:** Total electricity generation: 8.217 billion kWh (2007).<sup>18</sup> Hydroelectricity provides almost all (99.9 percent) of electricity generated in the DRC.<sup>19</sup> The DRC's rate of electrification is the lowest on the African continent: 6 percent compared to the African average of 20 percent despite the country's incredible hydroelectric power potential.<sup>20</sup> The potential capacity at the Inga dam on the Congo River alone is sufficient to supply all of Southern Africa's electricity needs but only a fraction of this has been developed.<sup>21</sup> The government plans to revitalize and modernize the sector by rehabilitating existing installations, building new power and hydroelectric stations and investing in renewable energy.<sup>22</sup>

**Roads:** Of the 153 497 km roadways, the country has just over 2 700 km of paved roads and only one of the provincial capitals is accessible by road from Kinshasa. The government is planning on increasing road infrastructure, especially for connecting the North (Ituri) to the South (Kalemie) and for agricultural purposes.

**Railways:** The Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Congolais (SNCC), the state railway company, has recently been the focus of reform with plans to revitalize and expand the existing railway network of approximately 3 600 km of tracks.

**Waterways/Ports:** 15 000 km of waterways include the Congo River, its tributaries and unconnected lakes.<sup>23</sup> Main ports and terminals are: Matadi, Banana, Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Goma, Kalemie, Kindu, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Mbandaka.<sup>24</sup>

**Air:** Main international airports: Kinshasa/N'djili, Lubumbashi/Luano, Goma and Kisangani/Bangoka.

<sup>16</sup> USAID, *Land Tenure and Property Rights Portal, DRC*: <http://usaidlandtenure.net/usaidltp/products/country-profiles/democratic-republic-of-congo>

<sup>17</sup> IFAD, *DRC Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (2009)*: <http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/98/e/EB-2009-98-R-20.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> CIA Factbook, *DR Congo*: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cg.html>

<sup>19</sup> Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), *Policy DB Details, DRC (2010)*:

<http://www.reeep.org/index.php?id=9353&special=viewitem&cid=132>

<sup>20</sup> AfDB/*DRC Results-Based Country Strategy Paper 2008-2012 (2008)*:

[http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/ADB\\_BD\\_WP\\_2008\\_142\\_EN\\_DRC%20-%20Results-Based%20CSP%202008-2012.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/ADB_BD_WP_2008_142_EN_DRC%20-%20Results-Based%20CSP%202008-2012.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> UNCTAD *Country Profile (2006)*: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_fdistat/docs/wid\\_cp\\_cd\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_fdistat/docs/wid_cp_cd_en.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in DR Congo (2009)*: [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> CIA Factbook, *DR Congo*: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cg.html>

<sup>24</sup> CIA Factbook, *DR Congo*: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cg.html>



**For additional information on FDI in general and in the DRC's agriculture sector:**

UNCTAD Stat <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>

UNCTAD World Investment Report 2010 <http://www.unctad.org/wir>

UNCTAD Country Factsheet [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir10\\_fs\\_cd\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir10_fs_cd_en.pdf)

UNCTAD Country Profile [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_fdistat/docs/wid\\_cp\\_cd\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_fdistat/docs/wid_cp_cd_en.pdf)

National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANAPI), Invest in the DR Congo (2009)

[http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

U.S. Dept. of State 2010 Investment Climate Statement – DRC

<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138056.htm>

World Bank Private Sector at a Glance [http://devdata.worldbank.org/PSD/zar\\_psd.pdf](http://devdata.worldbank.org/PSD/zar_psd.pdf)

World Bank Business Environment Snapshot

<http://rru.worldbank.org/BESnapshots/Congo%2C%20Dem.%20Rep/default.aspx>

Enterprise Surveys Snapshot Report (2010)

<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/ExploreEconomies/?economyid=48&year=2010>

## 2 Information on specific areas

### 2.1 Legal and regulatory framework<sup>25</sup>

In 2002, the DRC initiated a legal reform meant to improve the business climate. The new Investment Code was drafted in response to gaps identified in previous legislation and provides for a more liberalized, enabling framework and increased incentives. The ANAPI was simultaneously created to facilitate and regulate both domestic and international investment projects. Moreover, in December 2009, Parliament approved a law authorizing the DRC's accession to the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA).

#### 2.1.1 Major laws and regulations affecting foreign investment<sup>26</sup>

##### **Investment Code Law No. 004, 2002**

[http://www.anapi.org/IMG/pdf/investment\\_code.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/IMG/pdf/investment_code.pdf)

The Investment Code regulates the conditions and general rules applicable to local and foreign investors in areas that are not expressly reserved to the state and outlines incentives.<sup>27</sup> It encourages foreign investments in priority sectors and delineates particular provisions for small and medium enterprises and small and medium industries (SMEs / SMIs).<sup>28</sup>

Investors must comply with the specifications below:

- Companies must be an economic entity of Congolese rights;
- Have a minimum capital equivalent to US\$200 000;
- To qualify for additional incentives specific to SMEs and SMIs, the minimum investment capital must be of at least US\$10 000 and of a maximum of US\$200 000;
- Undertake to respect the law when the protection of the environment and nature is concerned;
- Undertake to train local personnel in specialized technical posts and management posts;
- Guarantee a value-added rate equal to or more than 35 percent.

Target sectors as specified by the Code are: agriculture and agribusiness; breeding; fishing; manufacturing; hotel trade and catering; building and civil engineering; timber and forestry; infrastructure; telecommunications; information technologies; energy; textile; services and other.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> This section provides information on laws and regulations whose information has been identified at the preparation of this report and do not provide a comprehensive list of laws and regulations related to investment.

<sup>26</sup> Most law documents are only available in its original language (French).

<sup>27</sup> With the exception of mining, banking, insurance, arms and explosive production, trade and military activities, all business sectors are implicated in the Code.

<sup>28</sup> FDI is defined as any investment with foreign participation in the capital of a company in which the investment is at least equal to 10%.

<sup>29</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DR Congo (2009)*: [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

**Decree No. 065/2002, 2002 Regarding Statutes, Organization and Operating of the National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANAPI)**

[http://www.anapi.org/IMG/pdf/Decree\\_no065\\_2002\\_of\\_june.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/IMG/pdf/Decree_no065_2002_of_june.pdf)

ANAPI was set up according to the provisions of Article 4 of the Investment Code while its statutes, mission, organization and functioning mode are set by Decree No. 065/2002. As a One-stop Shop, ANAPI's mission is to receive and approve projects within the framework of the Investment Code and those governed by specific laws, and to ensure smooth and varied assistance to investors throughout the investment process. Its services are free of charge.

The duties of ANAPI include:

- Developing pro-active marketing activities in order to attract investments;
- Granting various assistance to investors;
- Developing activities that aim at improving the investment climate and public policies, and at advocacy;
- Granting customs and tax exemptions to investments through approval;
- Providing necessary information of economic nature, opportunities and other.<sup>30</sup>

**Labour Code Law No. 015, 2002**

[http://www.anapi.org/code\\_travail-2.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/code_travail-2.pdf)

This Code establishes labour norms, occupational health and safety norms, and extends its scope of application to SMEs and SMIs operating in the informal sector. It reinforces measures against employment discrimination and institutional capacity in the area of training and professional development.<sup>31</sup>

**Commerce Code Law No. 73/009, 1973**

<http://www.leganet.cd/Legislation/Droit%20economique/loi73.009.5.01.73.commerce.htm>

This Code regulates commercial and trade activities: import/export, transit trade, wholesale trade, retail and other. A new Customs Code is scheduled to come into effect in 2011.

**Ministerial Decree No. 013/CAB/MIN.URB-HAB/2005, 2005**

<http://www.glin.gov/view.action?glinID=173799>

This regulates issuing of building licences and fixes the conditions needed for obtaining the documents required for construction projects.

**General Property Law No. 73/021, 1973**

[http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file\\_id=194221](http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=194221) (amended by Law No. 80/008, 1980)

This Law nationalizes all land and details information on land use rights and the granting of land concessions. Although the law turns indigenous lands into state land, it permits prevailing customary law to govern use-rights on unallocated land in rural areas.<sup>32</sup> Law 80/008 modifies some articles of the General Property Law, namely articles 227, 239, 369, 373, 379, 390 and 391, and repeals articles 232 and 394.

<sup>30</sup> ANAPI: [http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=sommaire\\_en](http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=sommaire_en)

<sup>31</sup> *ibid*

<sup>32</sup> USAID, Land Tenure and Property Rights Portal, DRC: <http://usaidlandtenure.net/usaidltp/products/country-profiles/democratic-republic-of-congo>

## 2.1.2 Agriculture and related laws / regulations

### **Agricultural Code**

The Ministry of Agriculture has prepared an “Agricultural Code” emphasizing a public-private partnership approach. A comprehensive package of reforms is contained in a draft of the Code currently under discussion in the DRC Parliament. Measures will aim to attract private investment in agriculture, in particular, by introducing fiscal reforms, streamlining business procedures and establishing additional single window systems for facilitating investors. The new Code’s main contribution would be the security of land tenure.<sup>33</sup>

### **Forest Code Law No. 011, 2002**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/cng34383.pdf>

The 2002 Forest Code provides that the state owns all forest land and is responsible for managing forest resources. The Code creates categories of forest land for exploitation, conservation, and community use, and allows for different types of timber harvesting concessions. It includes a list of forest management objectives, including industrial timber production, environmental conservation, and protection of traditional rights and use. Forest Decree 08/09 establishes procedures for the allocation of forest concessions. Harvesting permits are required and the maximum concession size is 400 000 ha.<sup>34</sup> In support, Ministerial Order No. 011/CAB/MIN/ECN-EF/2007 governs the authorization of industrial harvesting of wood and authorizations to purchase, sell and export lumber.

### **Ministerial Order on Conditions for Surface and Ground Water Use No. 070, 2006**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/cng74713.pdf>

This provides conditions on water use for industrial, commercial, domestic, hydroelectric and mixed purposes that require permits from the Ministry of Energy.

#### **For more information and additional laws:**

FAO FAOLEX <http://faolex.fao.org/>

Journal Officiel de la RDC <http://www.leganet.cd/JO.htm>

World Bank Doing Business Law Library <http://www.doingbusiness.org/law-library/congo,-dem--rep~>

Lexadin Law Guide <http://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/legis/nofr/oeur/lxwerdc.htm>

<sup>33</sup> WTO, *Trade Policy Review DRC (2010)*: [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tp340\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp340_e.htm)

<sup>34</sup> *ibid*

## 2.2 Registration and approval procedures

Local and foreign investors who wish to set up business and enjoy incentives specified under the Investment Code must go through ANAPI. Contacting a local law firm or trust company is advised if investors choose not to apply through ANAPI or fall under the provisions of the Investment Code.<sup>35</sup>

### 2.2.1 Investment application

Investors who file with ANAPI must submit one copy of an investment application for authorization. The application must be submitted in a predetermined format delineated by ANAPI. The application is examined by ANAPI, which in turn submits application files to the Ministries of Planning and Finance for a final decision within 30 working days.<sup>36</sup> After which, an inter-ministerial decree granting approval (or rejection) is issued.

The inter-ministerial decree specifies: the purpose, place of investment and date for the commencement of activities; the identification of the investor and his mandate/capacity; and the investment programme, duration and realization plan.<sup>37</sup>

The absence of a response within the given time limit is interpreted as approval. Any decision not to grant approval is accompanied by the reasons indicating why the application failed to satisfy the criteria laid down in the Investment Code.

### 2.2.2 Licensing and registration requirements

Following investment approval, the required formalities for setting up a company, with location and cost of the relevant licensing/registration procedure, are displayed in the table below.

#### Required formalities for setting up a company

	Formality	Relevant	Cost
1.	Trade License <sup>38</sup>	General Secretariat of Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade	US\$1 000 for companies US\$500 for establishments
2.	Authentication of Statutes	Notarial office	US\$50
3.	Registration in the New Trade Register	County Court Clerk's office	US\$800 in the event that foreigners are in the majority in the contribution to the capital. US\$200 where Congolese are in the majority.
4.	National Identification Number	General Secretariat of Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade	US\$200 for companies US\$100 for establishments
5.	Tax Number	Government Tax Authority	Free of charge

<sup>35</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DR Congo (2009)*: [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> Calculated from the date of submission of the application.

<sup>37</sup> Investment Code Law No. 004/2002: [http://www.anapi.org/IMG/pdf/investment\\_code.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/IMG/pdf/investment_code.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> This formality is valid only for foreigners.

6.	Import-Export Number	General Secretariat of Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade	US\$250 for companies US\$125 for establishments
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Source: ANAPI [http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=article\\_en&id\\_article=522](http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=article_en&id_article=522)

## 2.3 Tax schemes

The DRC's tax system is based on direct taxes (land, vehicles, road, mining and oil concessions); income taxes (rents, property and professional); turnover taxes and other.<sup>39</sup> Collection is by three agencies: the General Tax Department (Direction Générale des Impôts – DGI) for direct and indirect taxes; DGRAD (Direction Générale des Recettes Administratives, Judiciaires, de Participation et Domaniales) for Administrative and Estate Tax; and OFIDA (Office des Douanes et Accises) for Customs Duties.

### 2.3.1 Tax identification number

A new company must register for tax with the Direction Générale des Impôts (DGI), free of charge, and obtain a national tax identification number (NIF).

The government intends to expand the network of Tax Centres (CDI) to manage the taxation of enterprises throughout the country, and Synthetic Tax Centres (CIS) targeting mainly small- and medium-sized enterprises. It also plans to develop a comprehensive taxpayer database, combined with the expansion of the new tax identification system, NIF, for businesses.<sup>40</sup>

### 2.3.2 Major taxes relevant to FD

#### **Income Tax (L'Impôt Professionnel sur les Rémunérations – IPR)**

DRC Income Tax rates are levied at incremental scales between 3 percent (bottom threshold of Congolese franc CDF 72 000) and 50 percent (above CDF 2 331 600). Residents and non-residents in the DRC are taxed on income earned from a DRC source. Income earned outside of the DRC is exempted.<sup>41</sup>

#### **Corporate Tax (L'impôt sur les Revenus Professionnels – IRP)**

Companies incorporated in the DRC and foreign companies are liable to Corporate Tax. Corporate Tax applies to net profits of any industrial, commercial, craft farm or estate in the DRC. The standard rate is 40 percent.

#### **Exceptional Tax on the salaries of expatriates (Impôt Exceptionnel sur les Rémunérations – IER)**

A 25 percent tax paid on expatriate income. The tax is only to the burden of the company and not to the recipient.

#### **Capital Gains Tax**

Standard rate of 40 percent.

#### **Turnover Tax**

*Tax on turnover on import:*

<sup>39</sup> Loi No. 69/009: <http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/RDC/RDC%20-%20Contributions%20cedulaires%20sur%20les%20revenus.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> WTO, DRC Trade Policy Review (2010): [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tpr\\_e/g240\\_e.doc](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g240_e.doc)

<sup>41</sup> Deloitte, DRC Tax Highlight 2010: [https://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-SouthAfrica/Local%20Assets/Documents/za\\_tax\\_Congo\(DRC\)\\_280907.pdf](https://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-SouthAfrica/Local%20Assets/Documents/za_tax_Congo(DRC)_280907.pdf)

- 3 percent for capital goods, agricultural, veterinary and cattle breeding inputs, and specifically named products in the tariff of duties and taxes on import.
- 13 percent for other.

*Tax on turnover inside the country:*

- 3 percent for the sale of capital goods and agricultural, veterinary and locally made cattle-breeding inputs.
- 6 percent for conveyance operations within the country and 15 percent for conveyance operations outside the country.
- 9 percent for provisions of services by banks and financial institutions as loans.
- 18 percent for provisions of services by natural persons or legal entities established in the country, and for property work.
- 30 percent for provisions of technical assistance by natural persons or legal entities not established in the country.<sup>42</sup>

### Customs Duties

Customs Duties apply to certain products for both import and export.<sup>43</sup> Most tariffs are *ad valorem* and on a CIF (Costs and Insurance Freight) basis.

*Import duties are at three rates:*

5 percent for agricultural and breeding inputs, raw materials and pharmaceutical inputs; 8 percent applies to equipment, machinery, plant, tools and heavy vehicles; 10 percent for spare parts, other inputs and intermediate products.<sup>44</sup>

*Export duty rates are applied to the following products:*

1 percent for coffee; 1 percent for electricity; 1.5 percent for artisanal mining of diamonds and gold; 3 percent for exploitation of diamonds and gold for industrial use; 5 percent for ores (copper, nickel, lead, etc.); 6 percent for raw wood; and 10 percent for silver and platinum.

### Other

- Tax on rental income is 22 percent and on property 20 percent.<sup>45</sup>
- Social security contributions are calculated on the basis of the amount of compensation. Contribution rates are fixed at 3.5 percent for the employee and 5 percent for the employer (except in the province of Katanga for which the rate is set at 9 percent).
- The DRC Government is in the process of introducing the Value Added Tax (VAT).<sup>46</sup> For more information consult the following Ministry of Finance webpage:  
<http://www.minfinrdc.cd/tva1.htm>

## 2.4 Land procedures<sup>47</sup>

Under Constitutional Law and Land Law No. 52/83, the state owns all the DRC's natural resources (land, water, forests and minerals). Individuals or companies can obtain various types of use and exploitation rights from the state. However, Land Law does not recognize private land ownership but

<sup>42</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DR Congo* (2009): [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> Loi No. 0009/03: <http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/RDC/RDC%20-%20Evaluation%20douane.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DR Congo* (2009): [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> *ibid*

<sup>46</sup> The VAT ordinance was signed on 20 August 2010 and its entry into force is planned before 2012.

<sup>47</sup> USAID, Land Tenure And Property Rights Regional Portal, DRC Country Profile:  
<http://usaidlandtenure.net/usaidltp/products/country-profiles/democratic-republic-of-congo>

only concessions granted by the government, and the legal status of the rights obtained through concession is ambiguous.

Individuals and enterprises desiring use-rights to land can apply for two types of concessions: in perpetuity or standard. Concessions in Perpetuity (Concessions Perpétuelles) are available only to Congolese nationals and are transferable or inheritable by nationals. Standard concessions (Concessions Ordinaires) are granted by the government to any person or legal entity, whether of Congolese or foreign origin. Standard concessions are granted for specific time periods, usually up to 25 years with the possibility of renewal, normally guaranteed as long as the land is developed and used in accordance with the terms of the concession. Although these regulations legally apply to all land in the DRC, in practice, application of rules on concessions tends to be restricted to urban and peri-urban areas and large holdings of productive land in rural areas.

The Ministry of Land Affairs has overall responsibility for the DRC's rural and urban land administration, registration, surveying and management/allocation of land concessions. Real estate property is registered at the Office of the Mortgage Registrar. Procedures for obtaining concessions are quite extensive and begin with an application to the provincial governor. The governor authorizes the district commissioner to arrange for a land survey that involves visual inspection, local interviews and determination of existing use. Once the survey is complete, the application is sent to the governor who forwards it to the Ministry of Land Affairs. Final approval is granted by officials at district, provincial and central levels based on the amount of land involved. It is unclear how often the process is followed and whether concessions are freely transferable.

In rural areas, large commercial operations are usually concessions. Small holdings, village and communal lands, and natural resource rights are still normally governed by customary law. To note, property rights in the DRC are often ambiguous, usually undocumented and weak. The current tenure system provides little security to landholders and does not foster productive and sustainable use of land. Yet, as infrastructure development increases and new emphasis is placed on investment, new lands may be opened or reopened for commercial agriculture. Also to note, under the Constitution and the DRC's 1977 Expropriation Law No. 77/001, the state can expropriate land under concession or held by local communities as it deems necessary for public use or public interest (although compensation is expected).

## 2.5 Investment benefits and incentives

The DRC offers a number of investment incentives designed to attract foreign capital, mainly in the form of tax and customs exemptions, approved under the Investment Code system. Eligibility is based on: location and type of enterprise; number of jobs created; extent of training and promotion of local staff; export-producing nature of the operation; and value added to local resources.<sup>48</sup>

### 2.5.1 Economic regions

Tax exemptions in the DRC vary depending on location, categorized by economic region and applied during the first years following the establishment of a business as such:

- 3 years for Economic Region A (Kinshasa);
- 4 years for Economic Region B (Bas Congo; cities of Lubumbashi, Likasi and Kolwezi);

<sup>48</sup> US Dept. of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement, DRC: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138056.htm>



- 5 years for Economic Region C (Bandundu, Equateur, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu, Province Orientale and Katanga).<sup>49</sup>

## 2.5.2 General incentives

### Tax exemptions

- Full exemption from professional tax on income for profits made by approved investments;
- Full exemption from duties and taxes on export of all or part of finished products, carved or semi-carved in good conditions for the balance of payments;
- Exemption from land tax (on land concessions and developed properties);
- Exemption from *ad valorem* duty on the constitution or increase of the share capital of limited liability companies (SARL);
- Exemption from tax on turnover inside the country for products and services bought from local producers.

### Customs exemptions

- With the exception of the administrative tax (5 percent), full exemption from duties and taxes on import for machinery, new tools and equipment, new spare parts not exceeding 10 percent of CIF value of the said equipment for public utility investments;
- Exoneration from duties and taxes on export for all or part of finished products, carved or semi-carved, in good conditions for the balance of payment.

### Benefits to SMEs / SMIs

SMEs / SMIs benefit, in addition to the above, from:

- The possibility of calculating their provision for depreciation according to a degressive mode;
- Deduction of taxable profit from expenses made for the training or improvement of staff, or protection and conservation of the environment;
- Exemption from duties on corporate or cooperative charters and on registration fees in the Trade Register.<sup>50</sup>

## 2.5.3 Investment guarantees and settlement of disputes

Investments in the DRC are protected by the Constitution and the 2002 Investment Code. Guarantees provided by the Investment Code are:

- Equal treatment for all investors regardless of nationality;
- Exclusion from nationalization and expropriation;
- Free transfer abroad of dividends and other income generated by investments;
- Settlement of disputes;
- Established commercial and labour courts, in which sit business representatives.<sup>51</sup>

The DRC's Constitution (Chapter 2, Articles 34–40) protects private ownership without discrimination between foreigners and locals. However, the government is granted authority to expropriate property

<sup>49</sup> IOM, *Guide des Investissements pour la Diaspora des Grands Lacs Republique Democratique Du Congo (2008)*: [http://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/ctb\\_oim\\_guide\\_investissements\\_congo\\_rdc.pdf](http://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/ctb_oim_guide_investissements_congo_rdc.pdf)

<sup>50</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DRC (2009)*: [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> ANAPI, *Reasons to Invest*: [http://www.anapi.org/8\\_raisons.html](http://www.anapi.org/8_raisons.html)

deemed for public interest or use. In case of expropriation, legal provisions for equitable and fair compensation are in place.<sup>52</sup>

The DRC is party to both bilateral and multilateral investment guarantee agreements, including the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) specialized in insurance against political and other non-commercial risks; the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards; the OHADA Treaty; and the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATIA).

ANAPI also assures equitable treatment and procedures for all approved foreign investments. In the case of a dispute between an investor and a government agency, the investor is subject to the Congolese civil code and legal system. If the parties cannot reach agreement, the dispute is taken to the Convention of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), ratified by the DRC in 1970, or to the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

## 2.6 Restrictions and requirements

There are no burdensome performance requirements for foreign investors although efforts are made to monitor investment through the approval process. Some eligibility conditions must be met by investors. As specified by ANAPI, these are: be or be converted into a corporation subject to Congolese law; share capital should amount to US\$200 000 minimum; guarantee a value added rate equal to or exceeding 35 percent; a time frame for the investment; implementation of the approved programme; the use of Congolese accounting procedures; provision of staff training; protection of the environment; periodic progress reports provided to ANAPI (every 6 months); observation of employment regulations; and compliance with international and local standards for the provision of goods and services. Investors must also agree that all imported equipment and capital remain in place for at least 5 years.<sup>53</sup> The DRC Government may require compliance with an investment agreement within thirty (30) days of approval notification.

There is no requirement that investors purchase from local sources or export a certain percentage of output. Moreover, there are no discriminatory or excessively difficult visa, residence or work permit requirements. However, all investors in the DRC must submit to multiple audits by various government agencies seeking evidence of violations of tax laws or price controls.<sup>54</sup> ANAPI monitors investment projects in cooperation with the competent authorities. Continued violations of an agreement may result in sanctions, including loss of benefits received (such as tax exemptions) and/or eventual termination of the agreement. Withdrawal of approval results in the investor becoming subject to the ordinary law regime, thereby removing the benefits conferred under the Investment Code.<sup>55</sup>

## 2.7 Investment opportunities

The DRC has a vast agricultural potential with an abundance of natural resources and a climate that favours a range of activities. Over 120 million ha of land are available conducive to cultivation or pasture, of which only about 10 percent is currently exploited. It also has 55 million ha of exploitable dense forest. The DRC is one of the most populated countries in Africa with almost 70 million consumers, constituting an important market for producers.<sup>56</sup> Climatic conditions favour the operation

<sup>52</sup> US Dept. of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement, DRC: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138056.htm>

<sup>53</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DR Congo* (2009): [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> US Dept. of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement, DRC: <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138056.htm>

<sup>55</sup> WTO, *DRC Trade Policy Review* (2010): [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tpr\\_e/g240\\_e.doc](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/g240_e.doc)

<sup>56</sup> ANAPI, *Investment Opportunities*: [http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=article\\_en&id\\_article=305](http://www.anapi.org/spip.php?page=article_en&id_article=305)

of larger scale agricultural activities throughout the year, with rainfall alternating year-round between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Select investment opportunities identified for agriculture, forestry and fisheries are:

- Relaunch of food crops, especially maize, rice, tomatoes, groundnuts and bananas;
- Resumption of palm-tree exploitation, especially in the Bandundu and Equateur provinces;
- Relaunch of income-generating farming: cotton, coffee, hevea, tea and cocoa;
- Sugar-cane farming;
- Production and transportation of rough lumber (in Equateur, Eastern Province, both Kasai (Occidental and Oriental), Bandundu, Mayumbe). The DRC represents 45 percent of the African tropical forest with a possibility of exploiting 6 million m<sup>3</sup> of rough timber and of local processing before export;
- Biofuel production from palm oil, jatropha, seaweed of the river and lakes, etc;
- Industrial timber processing (Kinshasa, Kisangani, Kananga);
- Wood pulp production (Kinshasa);
- Cattle breeding (Katanga, Kivu, Eastern Province, Bas-Congo);
- Pig breeding and poultry farming all over DRC;
- Milk production (Katanga, Kivu, Eastern Province, Bas-Congo);
- Rehabilitation of the Agro-industrial Domain of N'sele (Kinshasa);
- Fluvial, sea and lake fishing.

Target manufacturing industries are: agribusiness; tobacco industry; textile and leather industry; timber industry and paper mill; chemical industry and of chemicals production; oil and coal by-product industry; rubber and plastic manufacture; manufacture of building materials; and cement factory.<sup>57</sup>

## 2.8 Investment and trade agreements

The DRC is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Africa Free Trade Zone, Trade & Investment Framework Agreement, and World Federation of Trade Unions. It participates in several regional trade schemes, namely the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC). The DRC is also an eligible member of the partnership agreement for the renegotiated Lomé Convention offering preferential trade and aid links with the European Union, and the United States market access initiative for African countries: the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).<sup>58</sup>

Thanks to its membership in OHADA, the DRC has access to arbitral mechanisms based on international instruments, such as the 1985 Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the 1998 Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce.<sup>59</sup>

The DRC has signed a number of bilateral treaties for the promotion and protection of investment, and select double taxation treaties.

<sup>57</sup> ANAPI, *Invest in the DR Congo* (2009): [http://www.anapi.org/Invest\\_in\\_drc/Invest\\_in\\_DRC.pdf](http://www.anapi.org/Invest_in_drc/Invest_in_DRC.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> UNCTAD *Country Profile* (2006): [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_fdistat/docs/wid\\_cp\\_cd\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_fdistat/docs/wid_cp_cd_en.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> WTO, *DRC Trade Policy Review* (2010): [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/tp\\_r\\_e/g240\\_e.doc](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp_r_e/g240_e.doc)

**Bilateral investment treaties (BIT)**

Belgium and Luxembourg 2005; China 1997; Egypt 1998; France 1972; Germany 1969; Greece 1991; India 2010; Israel 1985; Italy 2006; Jordan 2004; Republic of Korea 2005; South Africa 2004; Switzerland 1972; United States 1984.<sup>60</sup>

**Double taxation treaties (DTT)**

Belgium 2007; South Africa 2005; Spain 1969.<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> UNCTAD BIT database: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_pccb/docs/bits\\_congo\\_dr.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_pccb/docs/bits_congo_dr.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> UNCTAD DTT database: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_pccb/docs/dtt\\_Congo\\_DR.PDF](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_pccb/docs/dtt_Congo_DR.PDF)

## 2.9 Authorities and contact points

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<p><i>Ministère de l'Energie</i> Kinshasa/Gombe Website: <a href="http://energie.gov.cd/">http://energie.gov.cd/</a></p>	<p><i>Ministère de la Santé Publique</i> Boulevard du 30 Juin, BP 3088 Kinshasa/Gombe Tel: +243 990 4294 Website: <a href="http://www.minisanterdc.cd/fr/">http://www.minisanterdc.cd/fr/</a></p>
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## Appendices

### Key social and economic indicators

<b>Population</b>	
Total population (millions) (2010)	67.8
Population growth (annual %) (2009)	2.7
Life expectancy at birth (years) (2009)	47.8
Rural population (%) (2010)	65
Rural population growth rate (annual %) (2009)	1.8
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	n.a
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a
Proportion of undernourished in total population (%) (2005–2007)	69
Dietary energy consumption (cal/person/day) (2005–2007)	1 585
Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1 000) (2009)	198.6
Mortality rate, infant (per 1 000 live births) (2009)	125.8
Adult literacy rate ages 15 and above (%) (2009)	67.0
HDI value (2010)	0.239
HDI rank (out of 169) (2010)	168
<b>Land and input</b>	
Total area (1 000 ha) (2009)	234 486
Land area (1 000 ha) (2008)	226 705
Agricultural area (1 000 ha) (2008)	22 450
Arable land (1 000 ha) (2007)	6 700
Permanent crops (1 000 ha) (2008)	750
Pastures (1 000 ha) (2008)	15 000
Forest area (1 000 ha) (2010)	154 135
Agricultural area, irrigated (1 000 ha) (2008)	11
Share in total water (%) use by:	
- Agricultural (2000)	17.7
- Industrial (2000)	19.8
- Domestic (2000)	62.6
Fertilizer consumption (tonnes) (2008)	6 347
Tractors (number)	-
<b>Economic</b>	
GDP (current US\$ billions) (2009)	10.6
GDP per capita (current US\$) (2009)	160.2
GDP growth (annual %) (2009)	2.7
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$) (2009)	160
Inflation, consumer prices (%) (2008)	17.3
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) (2009)	42.9
Value of agricultural exports (US\$ millions) (2008)	57
Share of agricultural exports (% of total exports) (2008)	1.5
Value of agricultural imports (US\$ millions) (2008)	959
Share of agricultural imports (% of total imports) (2008)	21.8
Crop production index (1999–2001=100) (2009)	97

Sources: FAO, World Bank, UNDP

## Key agricultural production and trade data

<b>Production of major agricultural commodities</b>		
	Major crops (2008)	Value (international US\$1 000)
	Cassava	1 552 672
	Plantains	249 131
	Groundnuts, with shell	147 840
	Major crops (2008)	Quantity (tonnes)
	Cassava	15 013 500
	Sugar cane	1 550 000
	Plantains	1 206 690
	Yield (2008)	Yield (hg/ha)
	Cassava	81 108
	Maize	7 790
	Rice paddy	7 550
	Sugar cane	387 500
	Wheat	12 849
	Livestock (2008)	Number of live animals
	Chickens	19 800 000
	Goats	4 046 100
	Pigs	965 130
	Sheep	902 270
	Cattle	752 630
	Meat production (2008)	Quantity (tonnes)
	Game meat	89 055
	Pig meat	24 010
	Goat meat	17 753
	Cattle meat	12 340
	Chicken meat	10 737
<b>Imports of major agricultural commodities (2008)</b>		
	Commodity	Value (current US\$1 000)
	Wheat	100 000
	Maize	100 000
	Palm oil	69 039
	Commodity	Quantity (tonnes)
	Maize	406 999
	Wheat	292 317
	Flour of wheat	115 297
<b>Exports of major agricultural commodities (2008)</b>		
	Commodity	Value (current US\$1 000)
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	19 363
	Coffee, green	16 018
	Sugar, raw centrifugal	4 530
	Commodity	Quantity (tonnes)
	Bran of wheat	13 697
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	9 044
	Coffee, green	7 053

Source: FAOSTAT

**For overviews of the DRC:**

FAO Country Profile <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&ISO3=COD>  
FAO Country Brief <http://www.fao.org/countries/55528/en/cod/>  
DRC Official Presidential Website <http://www.presidentrdc.cd/>  
African Economic Outlook Country Profile  
<http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/central-africa/congo-democratic-republic/>  
World Bank Country Brief <http://go.worldbank.org/VU4KGZ3JX0>  
CIA World Factbook <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cg.html>  
US Dept. of State Background Note <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2823.htm>

**For additional development data for the DRC:**

UNDP Human Development Indicators <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/COD.html>  
World Bank World Development Indicators <http://data.worldbank.org/country/CD>  
UN Millennium Development Goals Indicators <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>  
World Bank DRC at a Glance [http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/zar\\_aag.pdf](http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/zar_aag.pdf)

**For additional statistics on agriculture and production:**

FAOSTAT for statistics on agricultural production, trade, food supply, prices, agricultural resources and other <http://faostat.fao.org/>  
World Bank Agriculture & Rural Development Statistics  
<http://data.worldbank.org/topic/agriculture-and-rural-development>  
USDA Agricultural Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) database  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdQuery.aspx>

**For information on food security in the DRC:**

FAO Food Security Statistics  
[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/food\\_security\\_statistics/country\\_profiles/eng/CongoDPR\\_E.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/food_security_statistics/country_profiles/eng/CongoDPR_E.pdf)  
IFPRI Food Security Portal for the DRC <http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/dr-congo>  
FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on food and agriculture Country Brief  
<http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=COD>