



## PAGE 5: ABOUT YOU

<b>Q1: Respondent</b>	CONGO DR
<b>Q2: About you</b>	
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## PAGE 7: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES - YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

<b>Q3: Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities)</b>	Yes
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## PAGE 8: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q4: If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities :Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below.(1 being the most important)**

Trade facilitation	2
International competitiveness	4
Export diversification	1
Regional integration	3
Industrialization	5
Please provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	- The DRC's trade strategy document. - DRC's report for the presentation of its second trade policy review. - The currently being developed National Strategic Development Plan (2017-2021) - The Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS)

## PAGE 9: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q5: Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2014?**

No

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**PAGE 10: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES**

**Q6: If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q7: Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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**PAGE 11: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES**

**Q8: In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?**

Yes

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**PAGE 12: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES**

**Q9: If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) you think that Aid for Trade may help to achieve?Sustainable Development Goals:**

3. Good health and well-being , 4. Quality education,  
13. Climate action, 17. Partnership for the goals,  
12. Responsible consumption and production ,  
10. Reduce inequalities,  
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,  
8. Decent work and economic growth ,  
7. Affordable and clean energy ,  
6. Clean water and sanitation ,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade can help implement the SDGs.

The availability of trade-related infrastructure creates effects which contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. More Aid for trade contributes to increasing trade which is the basis for increasing economic growth and, in turn, economic growth is the underpinning factor of economic development favouring the reduction of poverty incidence and undernourishment.

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**PAGE 13: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES**

**Q10: In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?**

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment.

Improving trade-related infrastructure and transborder trade as well as taking into account the gender dimension in trade, effectively contributes to women's economic empowerment in the DRC. This is due to the fact that studies have shown that women form the most active group of actors in the country's transborder trade. In addition, support for industrialization or agro-processing can give these women added value to the marketed products, hence increasing their income.

**Q11: Have you participated in any evaluation process that has been undertaken on the Aid-for-Trade support you receive?**

Yes,

Additional information on your participation in Aid for Trade support evaluations. (Please include information on the review's findings and/or a weblink to the evaluation document)

The evaluation has shown that the effectiveness of Aid for Trade in the DRC is still low due to, inter alia, lack of proper coordination. Nevertheless, the results of the evaluation have shown positive results in some countries that have made good use of it through implementation of certain projects.

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**PAGE 15: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

**Q12: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Yes, Regional Development Strategy with a direct link or reference link to the TFA

,

Additional information on whether trade facilitation is reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy.

At the regional level and more precisely within COMESA, the DRC benefits from the trade information systems. Also the Great Lake region trade facilitation project is undergoing implementation in the DRC. The World Bank board of Directors approved the project on 25 September 2015 and the agreement between the WBG & the DRC on 27 October 2015. In addition the DRC participates in various African corridor development initiatives.

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**PAGE 16: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

**Q13: If yes, in which policy document(s) can trade facilitation be found as a priority? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

National development strategy,  
 National trade strategy,  
 Regional trade agreement(s),  
 Regional development strategy,  
 Regional corridor strategy,  
 Regional infrastructure strategy,  
 Additional information on the policy document(s) in which trade facilitation can be found as a priority.  
 - National trade strategy - Trade Policy Review - Diagnostic Trade Integration Study - National Development Strategy: 2017-2027 strategic plan to validate.

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**PAGE 17: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

**Q14: If no, does your government plan to include trade facilitation as a priority in future planning document(s)? (You may tick more than one box)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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**PAGE 18: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

**Q15: Please outline the current status of work related to the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Acceptance of Amendment Protocol ("Trade Facilitation Agreement ratification") awaiting parliamentary or executive approval

**Q16: Are you planning to use the flexibilities set out in section II of the Trade Facilitation Agreement ?**

Yes

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**PAGE 19: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

**Q17: If yes, please specify:(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Category A commitments under preparation ,  
 Category B commitments under preparation ,  
 Category C commitments under preparation

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**PAGE 20: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

**Q18: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement are you seeking Aid-for-Trade support to implement?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Art 1: Publication and Availability of Information ,

Art 2: Opportunity to Comment, Information before Entry into Force and Consultations

,

Art 3. Advance Rulings ,

Art 4: Procedures for Appeal or Review ,

Art 5: Other measures to Enhance Impartiality, Non discrimination and Transparency

,

Art 6: Disciplines on Fees and Charges Imposed on or in Connection with Importation and Exportation and Penalties

,

Art 8: Border Agency Cooperation ,

Art 12: Customs Cooperation ,

Additional information on the disciplines of the TFA you are seeking Aid for Trade support to implement particularly with respect to specific measures within articles (e.g. single window, authorized operator, etc.).

1. Support for the development of regulatory texts in the relevant sectoral ministries concerned with the activities of the single window for external trade. 2. Support for the coordination of the single window to improve work between the different offices across the country. 3. Computerization of ministries involved in the sector in relation to one-stop shop activities. 4. The General Directorate of Customs And Excise needs the equipment and as well as support in order to establish a data bank and also to train of customs staff. 5. The EIF suggests supporting the National Committee on Trade facilitation and assistance for the extension and democratisation of support to trade facilitation at national level.

**Q19: Are you engaged in a dialogue with development partners on your Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation needs?**

Yes

**Q20: If yes, please specify with which development partners you are discussing Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation.**

World Customs Organization, World Bank Group,  
International Trade Centre,

Additional information on the development partners with which you are discussing TFA implementation. The Geneva-based International Trade Centre supported the organization of a workshop on the categorization set out in the TFA. UNCTAD support of the to General Directorate of Customs And Excise in the use of ASYCUDA and ASYCUDA World ++ modules in the computerization of customs procedures.

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**PAGE 22: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

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**Q21: If no, what difficulties, if any, are you facing in securing Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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**PAGE 23: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT**

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**Q22: Is there an Aid-for-Trade facilitation project or programme that you wish to showcase as an example of best practice ?**

No

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**PAGE 25: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

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**Q23: Does your government have a national strategy for e-commerce (or other national digital-related strategy)?**

Yes,

If yes, please provide a weblink to the relevant national e-commerce (or national digital-related strategy).

On 16 October 2002, the Government had adopted framework law no. 013/2002 which voted the separation of regulation, regulatory and operation functions. It introduced the telecommunications and postal services to an environment which better stimulated competitiveness. The framework law had entrusted regulation of the postal and Telecommunication/ICT sector to the Post and Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of Congo. In October 2009, the DRC adopted a sectoral policy document known as "Development of the Telecommunications and ICT Sector Strategy in the DRC". This document was the reference framework for government action in the period 2010-2015, with the overall objective of allowing the DRC to fully integrate the global information society. Today, all these laws are being revised in accordance with the new socio-economic environment of the country pending the adoption of the new law on eTrade in the DRC.

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**PAGE 26: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q24: If yes, please indicate which of the following : (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development

,

E-commerce development, E-government,

Telecommunications strategy

**Q25: If yes, is this national strategy reflected in your national development strategy?**

Yes

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**PAGE 27: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q26: If no, does your government plan to develop or update your national development strategy to include e-commerce (or other digital-related) priorities?**

Yes

**Q27: Does your government plan to develop a separate e-commerce or (other digital-related) strategy ?**

Yes

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**PAGE 28: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q28: Do you have any mechanism(s) to coordinate your national e-commerce (or other digital strategy) across government ?**

Coordination ensured by ministry responsible for Information and Communication Technologies

Additional information on mechanism(s) used to coordinate your national e-commerce (or other digital strategy) across government.  
The framework law no. 013/2002 of 16 October 2002, governing telecommunications and post in the DRC entrusted the regulation of the post and telecommunications/ICT to the Regulatory authority of the Congo telecommunication and post. However, this law is being revised.

**Q29: Does your existing or planned national strategy for e-commerce (or other digital-related) strategy cover issues related to trade in services and/or goods through e-commerce?**

Yes

**PAGE 29: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q30: If yes, please indicate which issues are covered in your national e-commerce (or other digital related) strategy:(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Access to online platforms,  
Business to consumer transactions,  
Business to business transactions,  
Consumer to consumer transactions,  
Payment issues, Infrastructure,  
Point of Sale (POS) systems , Customs automation,  
Additional information on issues covered in your national e-commerce (or other digital related) strategy:  
The operationalization of all this will be done with the adoption of the new law expected on eTrade in the DRC.

**PAGE 30: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q31: For EXPORTS, what challenges do your micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) face in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Additional information on the export challenges faced by your MSMEs in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions.  
At this stage, we cannot point out to trade-related difficulties for MSMEs with regards to electronic trade as it is not well developed in the country and since the law on electronic commerce is not yet created.

**PAGE 31: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**



**Q32: For IMPORTS, what challenges do your micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) face in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Additional information on the import challenges faced by your MSMEs in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions.

At this stage, we cannot point out to trade-related difficulties for MSMEs with regards to electronic trade as it is not well developed in the country and since the law on electronic commerce is not yet created.

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PAGE 32: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

**Q33: Please estimate the percentage of goods and services that your country exports and imports internationally through e-commerce / digital channels and the growth of imports and exports through e-commerce / digital channels over the past 3 years.**

Additional information on the growth of goods and services exports and imports through e-commerce/digital channels over the past 3 years. Please provide a reference or weblink to the document(s) on which your answer is based.  
Statistics not available

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PAGE 33: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

**Q34: For EXPORTS, what challenges does the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce present for your customs and other border management authorities? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Additional information on the export challenges the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce presents to your customs and other border management authorities.

At this stage, e-commerce in the DRC is still at an embryonic stage, so much that it is difficult to identify difficulties both at the level of customs and at borders. With the deployment of the Foreign Trade Window across the national territory, we will soon be able to give more details on this issue.

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PAGE 34: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

**Q35: For IMPORTS, what challenges does the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce present for your customs and other border management authorities? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Additional costs related to processing small parcel trade

,

Dealing with returned goods,

Difficulties applying Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures

,

Additional information on the import challenges the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce presents to your customs and other border management authorities.

At this stage, e-commerce in the DRC is still at an embryonic stage, so much that it is difficult to identify difficulties both at the level of customs and at borders. With the deployment of the Foreign Trade Window across the national territory, we will soon be able to give more details on this issue.

**PAGE 35: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q36: Please indicate how consumers and enterprises connect to the internet.**

Fixed broadband	31-40%
Mobile phone	61-70%
Dial up modem	31-40%

**Q37: Please indicate the main issues that enterprises and consumers in your countries have in accessing and using internet services.(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Access to digital information ,

Access to labour with necessary technical skills ,

Cybercrime laws, Data protection, E-signatures,

On-line fraud,

Private data protection (including safe harbouring of data)

,

Slow internet connection speeds

**PAGE 36: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q38: Are electronic payments solutions available in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Yes, e-banking, Yes, mobile money,

Yes, e-government transactions ,

Yes, credit or debit card transactions

**PAGE 37: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q39: If yes, please estimate the percentage of transactions paid electronically in your country (through e-banking, mobile money or e-government):**

No data available

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**PAGE 38: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q40: If no, please outline what is holding back e-banking, mobile money and e-government transactions. (You may tick more than 1 box)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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**PAGE 39: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q41: Do consumers in your country use mobile phones for domestic and international remittances and fund transfer?**

Yes, only domestic remittances and fund transfer ,  
Additional information on how mobile phones can be used for remittances and fund transfer.  
At this stage, fund transfers by mobile phone users is restricted to domestic operations.

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**PAGE 40: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q42: Please indicate which e-government services your country provides:(You may tick more than 1 box)**

E-government forms and application downloads ,  
On-line submission of forms and applications ,  
Electronic payments

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**PAGE 41: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q43: Are Information and Communication Technology support programmes available to support students, workers and Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (MSMEs)?**

Yes,  
Additional information on whether ICT support programmes are available for students, workers and MSMEs.  
A digital campus called "French-speaking University Agency of Kinshasa " supported by French cooperation and the WTO Reference Centre of the WTO sitting at the Ministry of Trade delivers online courses. Many other initiatives operate in the same way through different institutes of higher education and universities.

**Q44: Is there an Aid-for-E-commerce project or programme that you wish to showcase as an example of best practice?**

Yes,

If yes, please provide further details and a link to the project or programme website.  
The WTO Reference Centre at the Ministry of Trade which is open to the public for online courses on the various WTO Agreements. In spite of limited resources, this centre aims to reach out to remote areas of Congo thanks to the support of the EIF in the DRC, some antennas have been opened since 2014 in at least 5 provinces of the country.

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**PAGE 42: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q45: Do you anticipate a need for future assistance in order to meet your e-commerce strategic objectives?**

Yes

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**PAGE 43: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q46: If yes, please indicate who you would like to work with to provide this support:(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Bilateral donors, Multilateral and regional donors ,  
South-South partners, Private sector,

Corporate foundations / corporate social responsibility schemes

,

Additional information on who you would like to work with to provide future assistance to meet your e-commerce strategic objectives.

We need the support of everyone.

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**PAGE 44: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE**

**Q47: In your view, can growth in e-commerce make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?**

Yes,

Additional information on how growth in e-commerce can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment.

The use of new information technology enables women to save time in their business transactions and earn income which promotes their empowerment.

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**PAGE 46: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

**Q48: Does your national development strategy include trade-related infrastructure development priorities?**

Yes

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**PAGE 47: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

**Q49: If yes, please indicate which trade-related infrastructure sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy.(You may tick more than 1 box)**

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE,

Maritime transport infrastructure,

Internal waterways transport infrastructure,

Air transport infrastructure,

Rail transport infrastructure,

Road transport infrastructure,

Maritime transport infrastructure,

Infrastructure related to all modes of transport: cargo handling, storage and/or warehousing

COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE,

Telecommunications infrastructure,

Infrastructure related to audio visual services (radio, television, motion pictures)

ENERGY-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE,

Energy distribution infrastructure,

Energy transport infrastructure (pipelines for transportation of petroleum, natural gas, etc.)

Other (please specify),

Additional information on trade-related infrastructure sectors that feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy.

In addition to what has been mentioned above, there is the digital economy, the Post and the tourism industry which are included in the national development plan.

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**PAGE 48: SECTION 3 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q50: Does your national development strategy link trade-related infrastructure to the development of related services sectors?**

Yes

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**PAGE 49: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q51: If yes, please indicate which services trade sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy. (You may tick more than 1 box)**

COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES (e.g., services related to installation of computer hardware, data processing and database services)

,

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

,

Additional information about service sectors that feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy.  
eTrade and the Post.

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**PAGE 50: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q52: Does your national development strategy (or other national economic policy documents) link growth in services capacity and trade to growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing exports?**

Yes

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**PAGE 51: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q53: If yes, please specify which services sectors are identified for growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing. (You may tick more than 1 box)**

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES,  
 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES,  
 OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES,  
 Market research and public opinion polling services  
 ,  
 Technical testing and analysis services ,  
 Services incidental to mining ,  
 Services incidental to energy distribution ,  
 CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES  
 ,  
 DISTRIBUTION SERVICES (including wholesale and retail trade services)  
 ,  
 TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)  
 ,  
 Maritime transport services,  
 Internal waterways transport services,  
 Air transport services, Space transport services,  
 Rail transport services, Road transport services ,  
 Pipeline transport services,  
 Services auxiliary to all modes of transport (cargo handling, storage and warehouse, freight transport agency services, etc.)

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**PAGE 52: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q54: Which services sectors are growing fastest in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

COMMUNICATION SERVICES,  
 Telecommunication services,  
 CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES  
 ,  
 FINANCIAL SERVICES,  
 Insurance and insurance-related services ,  
 Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

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**PAGE 53: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

**Q55: What are the main issues constraining growth in national services capacity? Issues constraining growth : (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Access to finance,  
 Competition from suppliers in informal sector,  
 Education and vocational training,  
 Lack of recognition internationally of professional or vocational qualifications  
 ,  
 Limited access to export markets,  
 Poor information and communication technology network infrastructure  
 ,  
 Poor transport infrastructure (maritime, inland waterway, air, rail, road)  
 ,  
 Qualification requirements,  
 Quality of services offered, Regulatory restrictions,  
 Additional information about the main issues constraining growth in national services capacity.  
 As for all LDCs, the DRC is engaged in the progressive liberalization of services sectors.

**PAGE 54: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**



**Q56: What are the main issues constraining growth in your services trade? Issues constraining growth : (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Absence of national services policy framework ,  
 Access to finance ,  
 Competition from suppliers in informal sector ,  
 Lack of recognition internationally of professional or vocational qualifications  
 ,  
 Limited access to export markets ,  
 Low levels of domestic investment ,  
 Low levels of foreign direct investment ,  
 Poor information and communication technology network infrastructure  
 ,  
 Poor transport infrastructure (maritime, inland waterway, air, rail, road)  
 ,  
 Qualification requirements,  
 Quality of services offered,  
 Quotas and numerical limits on service suppliers ,  
 Regulatory restrictions,  
 Additional information about the main issues constraining growth in services trade.  
 In general, the main factors that constrain trade in services in the DRC are mainly due to the absence of a service code regrouping all sectoral regulations, to the lack of capital and adequate infrastructure.

**Q57: Which services sectors do you expect will support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and will help realize associated economic benefits? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES (e.g., services related to installation of computer hardware, data processing and database services)

,  
Services incidental to energy distribution ,

COMMUNICATION SERVICES, Postal services ,

Courier and express delivery services ,

Telecommunication services,

Audio visual services ,

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

,  
DISTRIBUTION SERVICES (including wholesale and retail trade services)

,  
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES,

Primary education services,

Higher education services ,

Adult education services, FINANCIAL SERVICES,

TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)

,  
Maritime transport services ,

Internal waterways transport services ,

Air transport services, Space transport services ,

Rail transport services, Road transport services ,

Pipeline transport services ,

Additional information about how services will support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and help realise associated economic benefits.

The energy service sector has to play a leading role.

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**PAGE 56: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q58: Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme that you wish to highlight as an example of best practice?**

Yes,

If yes, please provide further details and a link to the project website or other documentation:  
One-stop shop project being run by COMESA in East and Southern Africa.

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## PAGE 57: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

**Q59: Does your national development strategy include actions to improve the investment climate?** Yes

## PAGE 58: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

**Q60: If yes, please specify how: (You may tick more than 1 box)** Other (please specify),

By updating investment policy, regulations and/or strategy

,

By training officials, By reducing risk for investors,

By establishing an investment authority, investment promotion agency (IPA) and/or investment development agency

,

Additional information about actions to improve the investment climate foreseen in your national development strategy.

By merging the Business and Investment Climate Steering Committee and the National Agency for the Promotion of Investments.

## PAGE 59: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

**Q61: What actions have you taken to improve the investment climate in the past 5 years ? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Embedding investment policy in overall development strategy  
,

Facilitating entry and operations of foreign investors ,

Focusing on public governance and institutions ,

Reforming an existing investment authority, investment promotion agency (IPA) and/or investment development agency  
,

Reviewing tax policy,

Signing a bilateral investment treaty(ies) or other investment agreements  
,

Signing investment agreements focused on investment promotion and facilitation  
,

Signing investment agreements focusing on investor/investment treatment and protection  
,

Training officials,

Additional information on actions taken to improve the investment climate in the past 5 years.  
The DRC is engaged a reform process aimed at improving the investment climate with the objective of facilitating business practices, maintaining the DRC among the top 10 best reformers in the World and improving the Doing Business ranking.

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**PAGE 60: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q62: Are development partners supporting investment climate reforms ?**

Yes

**Q63: If yes, is there a project or programme that you wish to highlight as an example of best practice?**

Yes,

Please provide further details and a link to the project website or other documentation:  
DFID: Implementation of OHADA and flexible facility for the reform of the business climate.

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**PAGE 61: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q64: Does your national development strategy seek to attract investment in particular services sectors? If so, please identify which ones. (You may tick more than 1 box)**

COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES (e.g., services related to installation of computer hardware, data processing and database services)

,

Services incidental to energy distribution ,

COMMUNICATION SERVICES,

Telecommunication services ,

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

,

FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

,

TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)

,

Maritime transport services ,

Air transport services , Space transport services ,

Rail transport services , Road transport services ,

Pipeline transport services ,

Services auxiliary to all modes of transport (cargo handling, storage and warehouse, freight transport agency services, etc.)

,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on how your national development strategy seeks to attract investment in particular services sector.

The energy sector remains at the centre of the development of transformation activities. In addition, the transport sector aims to streamline the regulatory framework for Sustainable investments in infrastructure and transport efficiency with a view to ensure the internal and external unlocking of the country, accelerated economic growth and improvement of population's standard of living.

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**PAGE 62: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

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**Q65: Can the development of services capacity and trade contribute to women's economic empowerment ?**

Yes

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**PAGE 63: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

**Q66: If yes, please specify which services sectors in your country may have particular impact on women's economic empowerment? Services sectors: (You may tick more than 1 box)**

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, Legal services,  
Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services,  
Architectural services, Engineering services,  
Medical and dental services,  
Veterinary services,

COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES (e.g., services related to installation of computer hardware, data processing and database services)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES,

OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES,

Advertising services,  
Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry

Services incidental to fishing,

Services incidental to mining,

COMMUNICATION SERVICES,

Telecommunication services,  
Audio visual services,

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES (including wholesale and retail trade services)

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES,

Primary education services,  
Secondary education services,  
Higher education services,  
Adult education services, FINANCIAL SERVICES,

HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES,

Hospital services, Other human health services,  
Hotels and restaurants (including catering),  
Travel agencies and tour operators services,  
Tourist guides services,

RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES (other than audio visual services)

TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)

Additional information on how the development of services capacity and trade can contribute to women's economic empowerment.  
In general, with regards to trade and particularly cross-border trade various services (including agriculture, hunting and fishing; forestry; construction; distribution; education) promote the empowerment of women and play a major role in the development of DRC. This is because women figure among the most active social actors in cross-border trade in the DRC.

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**PAGE 64: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

**Q67: In your view, can services trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?**

Yes

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**PAGE 65: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT**

**Q68: If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) you think that growth in services trade may help. Sustainable Development Goals: (You may tick more than 1 box)**

- 3. Good health and well-being ,
- 4. Quality education,
- 6. Clean water and sanitation ,
- 7. Affordable and clean energy ,
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
- 10. Reduce inequalities,
- 11. Sustainable cities and communities ,
- 12. Responsible consumption and production ,
- 13. Climate action

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**PAGE 66: END OF SURVEY**

**Q69: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):**

EIF in the DRC, Customs & Excise Directorate ANAP, single window of Foreign Trade, Planning Ministry, Post & Telecommunications Ministry, University of Kinshasa.