

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

## ECONOMIC REPORT: Fall 2008



AFTP3

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## Foreword

*This report is part of a series aimed at monitoring economic developments in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The main objective of the reports is to provide regular updates on key economic developments and reform initiatives. They focus on macroeconomic developments and key structural reforms that have both significant short and medium term impacts. This report presents a broad overview of DRC macroeconomic developments in 2008 (third quarter) compared with 2007.*

*It is our hope that these reports will provide a valuable addition to other economic reporting on the country. Comments on the content of this report series are welcome. In the future, the intention is to publish the reports at least twice a year, ahead of the Spring Meetings and Annual Meetings, with information on mid-year and end-year developments.*

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## Highlights

- The political situation remains fragile and security problems persist, mainly in the Kivus, with the resumption of armed conflicts despite a peace agreement between the Government and the militias, and the involvement of the UN peace keeping mission.
- The economy remains adversely affected by the food crisis and high oil prices since the beginning of the year. The government has enacted some measures to mitigate the impact on consumer prices but implementation is yet to be effective.
- Real GDP growth is projected to rise to 12 percent in 2008 higher than envisaged under the SMP (10 percent), and compared to 6.3 percent in 2007. It has been driven by three sectors, mainly mining, trade & commerce, and construction & public works. On the demand side, growth has been boosted by private investment and exports. Shortages in electricity still hinder economic activity.
- Annualized inflation accelerated, jumping to 32.10 percent at end-August 2008, as well as the year-on-year inflation (23.86 percent), compared to 9.96 percent in 2007. Food and fuel price increases are at the origin of these developments. However, monthly inflation fell to 3.47 percent in July and 1.06 percent in August from 4.62 percent in June due to stabilization in consumer prices. The SMP end-of-year target inflation for 2008 is 23.50 percent.
- On the foreign exchange market, the Congolese franc stabilized against the U.S. dollar. The average rate during the period February - August 2008 was about CDF 555/ 1USD. However compared to December 2007 the Congolese franc depreciated by 10.1 percent at end August reaching CDF 559.65 against 502.99.
- Money supply grew by 35 percent between December 2007 and July 2008, and its composition was dominated by deposits in foreign currencies representing 63 percent of the total. Credit to the private sector increased by 71.96 percent while net credit to the government contracted considerably. The bank rate has been raised from 24.0 to 30.0 percent in June 2008.
- International reserves increased from US\$ 184.04 millions at end December 2007 to 208.6 millions (equivalent to 1.25 weeks of imports) in August 2008.
- Preliminary data on government budget show a surplus for the period January - August 2008 due to budget discipline mainly during the first half-year. However, the two last months recorded a deficit on account of higher defense and security spending mainly. A public finance management action plan is being developed as a result of recommendations from a public expenditure review (PER) adopted by the government and its development partners in March 2008. The 2009 budget will be submitted to Parliament in the coming weeks. It should meet the requirements of the ongoing decentralization process.
- Implementation of reforms to clear the investment climate in DRC and to improve its rank in the Doing Business report is ongoing albeit slowly, and the setting for a permanent dialogue between the government and the private sector is being established to that end.
- Fifteen thematic groups comprising government and development partners have been put in place to ensure the effective implementation of the *Cinq Chantiers de la République* - the government's priority program focusing on education, health, infrastructure, energy and employment - and better coordination of donors' assistance to DRC. In the same vein, the Head of State established a framework for consultations with the donor community in June 2008, to regularly assess its implementation.
- An IMF mission was visiting Kinshasa until September 23, 2008, to review progress in implementing the staff monitored program (SMP), reassess policies for the rest of the year in light of recent developments, and reach understandings on a draft 2009 budget, as well as discuss the China deal with authorities. Findings of this mission should pave the way for discussions on a new arrangement under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF).

## Political Context

Two years after successful general elections, peace and security remain fragile, particularly in Congo's eastern provinces. In Nord-Kivu, armed conflict has resumed and militias remain a threat to populations forced to mass movements leading to food safety issues and diseases.

As a consequence, unplanned high defense and security spending disrupted budget expenditure allocation including for social sectors, and hampered public finance management efforts. Moreover, revenue collection and investment slowed down in provinces due to armed conflicts.

The Government is working with support from the UN permanent mission (MONUC) to bring peace those provinces, namely by the implementation of the Amani program based on recommendations from the Conference on Peace, Security and Development Conference for the Kivus held in Goma in January 2008. Besides, the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reinsertion program is ongoing.

Within the decentralization process, a law stating fundamentals for the administration of provinces and relations between the central government and the provinces has been promulgated in July 2008. Many other decentralization related laws are yet to be elaborated or adopted. DRC's Constitution grants autonomy to provinces and mandates their increase from 11 to 26 by 2010. Local elections are expected to be held early next year.

The government of Prime Minister Gizenga resigned on September 25, 2008. A new government is expected to be announced shortly.

## Real Sector Developments

**Real GDP growth has been robust and is projected to reach 11 to 12 percent in 2008 compared to 6.3 percent in 2007.** It has been driven largely by mining (27.80 percent) followed by trade & commerce (22.02 percent), and construction (21.03 percent). On the demand side, growth has been boosted by private investment and exports.

This sound GDP growth has also had a considerable impact on income per capita, which is projected to climb up by 8.7 percent in 2008, compared to 3.2 percent previously. According to the authorities, much economic activity still occurs in the informal sector, and is not reflected in GDP data.

Table 1. Real GDP and Income per Capita Growth, 2001 – 2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Real GDP growth (in percent)	-2.1	3.5	5.8	6.6	7.8	5.6	6.3	12.0
Income per capita (in USD of 2000)	78.7	79.3	81.7	84.8	88.8	91.0	93.9	102.1
Income per capita growth (in percent)	-4.7	0.7	3.0	3.8	4.7	2.5	3.2	8.7
Population (in millions people)	53.5	55.0	56.4	58.0	59.7	61.5	63.3	65.2

(\*) Projections

Source : DRC authorities

The noticeable recovery of mining activities since the second half of 2007 followed higher investment in the sector, particularly in copper, cobalt, and zinc in Katanga. The increasing construction activities and public works explain the recorded contribution of this sector to GDP growth. Performance of the trade & commerce sector has been supported by growing small business activity all around the country, but with a critical share of informal sector.

Table 2. Sector Contribution to Real GDP Growth, 2000 – 2008\* (in percent)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
- Agriculture, forestry, livestock, hunting and fishing	-35.80	-92.40	6.51	9.92	4.39	15.63	23.58	20.59	9.67
- Extractive industries	-31.88	4.08	30.33	25.65	29.73	22.88	2.12	5.38	27.80
- Manufacturing industries	0.00	-36.86	7.99	-2.43	13.91	3.23	0.70	3.41	1.39
- Electricity and water	0.54	3.24	0.72	1.26	-1.00	0.17	0.57	0.21	-0.04
- Construction and public works	-27.30	13.40	15.23	20.34	19.64	20.61	18.15	7.06	21.03
- Trade and commerce	-32.34	-6.49	9.06	10.96	15.30	22.36	28.84	38.81	22.02
- Transportation and telecomm.	-10.99	12.27	21.23	19.69	8.43	6.69	11.81	9.84	5.61
- Market services	-4.36	-29.25	9.91	6.17	7.10	6.39	7.96	6.70	5.08
- Non market services	7.99	-27.03	1.89	4.66	3.53	-0.95	1.97	1.88	1.03

(\*) Revised for 2006-2007 / Estimated for 2008

Source : DRC authorities

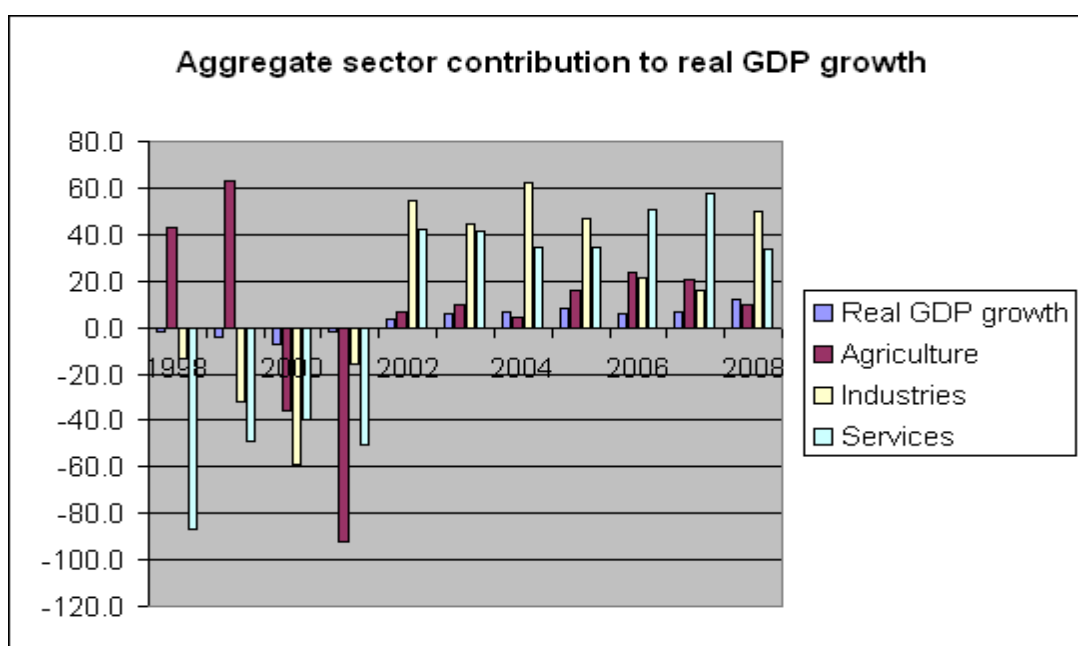
Provisional aggregate situation of sector contribution to GDP growth shows industry well ahead of services and agriculture in 2008.

Table 3. Aggregate Sector Contribution to Real GDP Growth, 1998 – 2008 (in percent)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Real GDP growth	-1.7	-4.3	-6.9	-2.1	3.5	5.8	6.6	7.8	5.6	6.3	12.0
Agriculture	42.7	62.8	-35.8	-92.4	6.5	9.9	4.4	15.6	23.6	20.6	9.7
Industry*	-13.5	-31.6	-58.6	-16.1	54.3	44.8	62.3	46.9	21.5	16.1	50.2
Services	-86.5	-49.3	-39.7	-50.5	42.1	41.5	34.4	34.5	50.6	57.2	33.7

(\*) Including extractive, manufacturing and construction industries

Source : DRC authorities

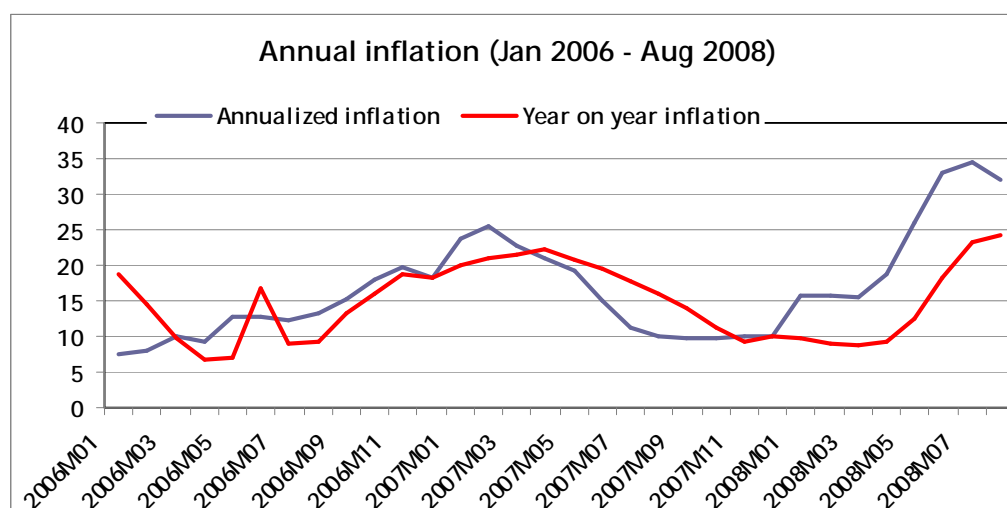


The annualized end-period inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), rose to 32.10 percent against 9.96 percent in 2007. Year-on-year inflation also reached 23.86 percent at the same period. Exogenous factors, namely rising food and oil prices on the international market are at the origin of the consumer price escalation observed on the domestic market since the beginning of 2008. However, monthly inflation slowed down in July and August respectively to 3.47 percent and 1.06 percent compared to 4.62 percent in June, due to some stability in food prices and a slowdown in oil prices.

Table 4. Inflation Rate at end-August 2008 (in percent)

	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08
Monthly	0.75	1.41	1.14	0.98	2.12	4.22	4.62	3.47	1.06
Year-on-year	9.96	9.41	8.91	8.20	9.30	12.49	18.21	23.36	23.86
Annualized	9.96	15.85	15.83	15.12	18.76	25.93	33.04	34.54	32.10

Source : DRC authorities



Slowdown in inflationary pressures could be maintained through the effective implementation and tight supervision of the measures taken recently by the government (see Annex 5) to reduce import tariffs. Prudent monetary and budget policies should also be applied to preserve the overall macroeconomic stability faced with wage increase claims from civil servants.

Analysis of inflation with regard to the main CPI components shows food on the top followed by housing. The share of clothing to inflation was very weak, this spending being less priority in the context of the food crisis. The CPI composition is detailed in Annex 3.

Table 5. Contribution of Main CPI components to Inflation (in percent)

	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08
Food	62.9	58.6	57.2	57.4	54.7	54.6	54.5	55.6
Housing	16.1	16.3	17.0	16.0	15.8	16.6	16.8	16.8
Clothing	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.1
Other	19.4	22.4	23.0	24.9	27.7	26.3	26.6	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : DRC authorities

## Public Finance Developments

**Provisional data show a positive overall fiscal balance at end-September 2008 recorded mainly during the half-year as a result of budget discipline, compared to a deficit in 2007.** Revenue reached CDF 845.3 billions against 788.8 billions in expenditure. However, on a monthly basis the last two months have been in deficit due particularly to higher security spending.

Revenue rose more importantly than forecast, reflecting the government's performance in fiscal revenue mobilization, better controls of imports prior to loading, and an improved identification system of main taxpayers for non fiscal revenue. The share of revenue by origin and administration source on end-September has been as follow: 36 percent from General Tax Administration (DGI), 33 percent from Customs and Excise Administration (OFIDA), 19 percent from oil production, and 11 percent from Non Fiscal Revenue Administration (DGRAD). Grants represent about 5 percent of total revenue.

Table 6. Central Government Financial Operations, 2006-2008 (in billions CDF)

	2006	2007	2008
	Est.	Est.	Est. end-Sept
<u>Revenue</u>	<u>528.7</u>	<u>761.0</u>	<u>845.3</u>
Customs and Excise	195.5	278.1	282
Direct and indirect taxes	157.9	259.9	305
Non fiscal revenue	42.8	63.8	94
Oil revenue	132.5	159.3	164.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.5
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>883.9</u>	<u>965.4</u>	<u>788.8</u>
Current expenditure	578.2	799.2	686.8
Investment expenditure	134.1	121.1	73.9
Other	171.7	45.0	28.1
Overall fiscal balance (payment order basis)	-355.2	-204.4	56.5
Overall consolidated balance (payment order basis)*	-375.3	-224.2	37.1
Overall consolidated balance (cash basis)*	-360.8	-235.5	49.5

(\*) Consolidated situation includes the central bank

Source : DRC authorities

## External Sector Developments

Preliminary data at end-June 2008 show a current account balance in surplus, thanks to high commodity prices mainly in the mining sector, compared to a deficit during the same period of 2007.

**Mining exports prices rose by 10.4 percent for copper and 67.5 percent for cobalt between January and June 2008, following an increase in world demand for these products.** However, gold and zinc prices decreased. Prices of exported Robusta and Arabica coffee, as well as of cocoa also increased by 3.6, 11.0, and 39.7 percent respectively, during the same period. The price of oil barrel fell in July after it had climbed up during the first half of 2008.

**On the foreign exchange market, the Congolese franc has stabilized on the whole since February 2008 with a light depreciation on a monthly basis.** It reached 559.65 CDF for 1USD at end-August 2008, compared to 502.99 CDF on 31 December 2007, showing a depreciation of 10.12 percent. In August, it depreciated by 0.06 compared to July. The gap between the official



and the free exchange rate is still not significant as it remains under 1 percent on average since February 2008.

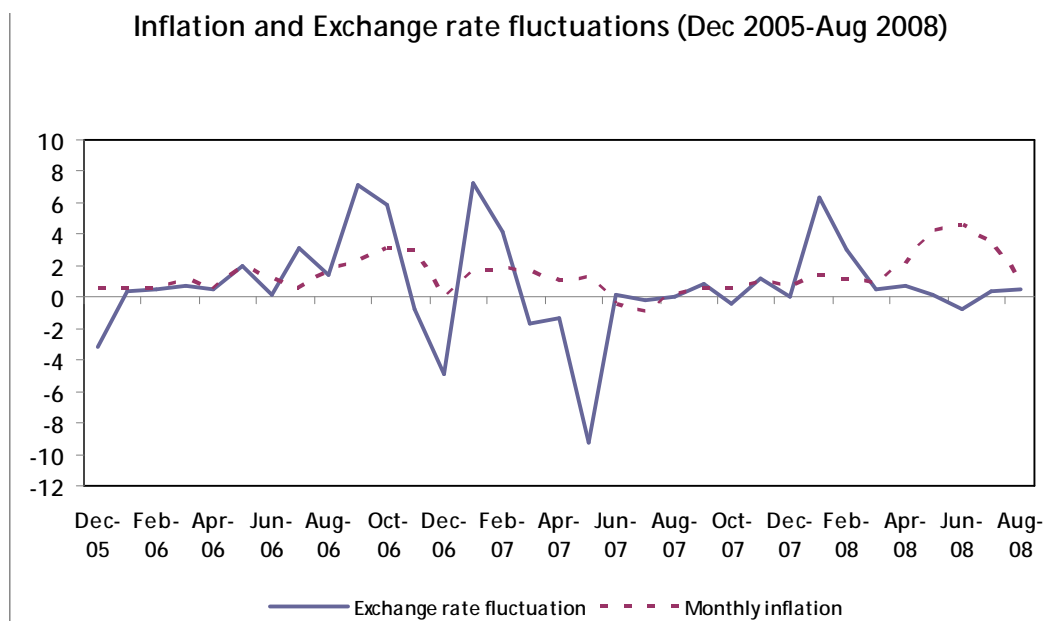
Table 7. Exchange Rate (CDF/ 1USD)

Date/ End of month	Official rate*	Fluctuations (percent)	Free rate	Gap between Official-Free (percent)	Highest rate	Lowest rate
Dec-07	502,99	0,03	504,72	0,34	516,61	495,64
Jan-08	535,02	-6,07	548,87	2,59	554,59	519,20
Feb-08	551,36	-3,05	555,09	0,68	564,14	530,00
Mar-08	553,45	-0,38	557,96	0,81	567,91	564,99
Apr-08	557,98	-0,81	560,23	0,40	569,16	540,00
May-08	558,86	-0,16	559,64	0,14	567,74	545,00
Jun-08	554,57	0,77	561,91	1,32	566,45	549,22
Jul-08	559,29	-0,84	561,16	0,33	565,74	549,00
Aug-08	559,65	-0,06	563,28	0,65	566,56	549,51

(\*) Target at end-December 2008: 535 CDF/ 1USD. It was 508 CDF for 2007.

Source : DRC authorities

There is a longstanding close correlation between exchange rate fluctuations and consumer prices developments (inflation) in DRC due to the monetary origin of the latter caused by increasing money supply to finance public deficit. However, since the beginning of 2008 this correlation no longer seems to hold, as illustrated in the following chart, given that inflation on domestic market is explained by exogenous factors namely rising prices of food and oil on international market recorded during that period.



**Transactions on the foreign exchange market increased.** Total transactions reached USD 1,197.5 millions in the first eight months of 2008, compared to 1,203.1 millions for the entire year 2007. Foreign currencies supply improved and exceeded demand by USD 49.3 millions at end-August 2008, unlike 2007 with needs amounting to 28.9 millions.

Table 8. Transactions on the Foreign Exchange Market at End-August 2008 (in USD millions)

	2007		2008								Total
	Dec.	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	
Purchase/ Demand	58.5	616.0	59.2	42.9	90.5	57.0	68.5	79.6	90.5	86.0	574.1
Sale/ Supply	63.0	587.1	61.3	49.9	81.6	68.1	68.4	94.1	107.5	92.4	623.4
Balance (2-1) *	+4.5	-28.9	+2.1	+7.08	-8.9	+11.1	-0.1	+14.5	17.1	6.4	+49.3
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>1,203.1</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>1,197.5</b>

\*) : Supply surplus if (+) , Demand surplus if (-)

Source: DRC authorities

Gross official reserves increased from USD 180.6 millions at end-December 2007 to 208.60 millions at end-August 2008. However, in terms of weeks of nonaid-related imports of goods and services, they represented 1.25 weeks against 1.5 previously.

Table 9. International Reserves, as of August 25, 2008

Reserves	2007		2008						
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Actual (in millions USD)	180.6	181.2	185.7	249.9	270.7	252.8	181.8	184.7	208.6
Foreseen (in millions USD)	175.0	167.6	169.2	217.7	185.7	193.6	127.2	107.5	116.2
Actual (in weeks of imports)	1,50	1,09	1,11	1,50	1,62	1,51	1,09	1,11	1,25

Source: DRC authorities

**Debt service payments amounted to USD 141.39 millions at end-August 2008**, and are scheduled to reach 291.4 millions at end-December, which will represent 4.6 percent of exports of goods and services, and 11.0 percent of government revenue. In 2007 the debt service was USD 370.5 millions.

**In April 2008, the Congolese authorities concluded a deal with a grouping of Chinese companies aiming at financing vast investments in the mining and infrastructure sectors.** This financial agreement, although has the potential to strengthen the country's prospects for growth, could hamper DRC's chances of reaching the HIPC completion point to alleviate sustainably the debt burden, if the following issues it raises are not quickly addressed: the state guarantee for the loan, the concessionality of the loan, as well as the debt viability with respect to the parameters of the debt sustainability analysis. A recent IMF mission, conducted in September, along with the World Bank discussed with authorities these aspects of the China deal.

## Monetary Sector Developments

**Money supply increased by 35 percent** between December 2007 and July 2008 from CDF 685.8 billions to 889.6 billions against an objective of 8.4 percent. Its composition has been dominated by foreign currency deposits which accounted for 63 percent in the total money supply against 51.4 percent previously.

**Credit to the private sector grew by 71.96 percent** during the same period due to increased economic activity and the positive impact of banking consolidation. It was mainly granted in foreign currencies. In contrast, net credit to government contracted considerably due to the improvement in consolidated government cash balances, in particular during the first half of 2008.

Table 10. Counterparts of Money Supply, 2006- July 2008 (in billions CDF)

	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Variation (in percent)	Jul 2008	Variation (in percent)
<b>1. Net foreign assets</b>	<b>-320.023</b>	<b>-172.601</b>	<b>-46,07</b>	<b>-97.916</b>	<b>-43,27</b>
- Foreign assets	225.141	308.030	36,82	437.314	41,97
- Foreign liabilities	545.164	480.632	-11,84	535.230	11,36
<b>2. Net domestic assets</b>	<b>756.945</b>	<b>831.435</b>	<b>9,84</b>	<b>987.470</b>	<b>18,77</b>
a) Domestic credits	166.316	264.474	59,02	338.099	27,84
- Net credit to government (1)	45.536	67.335	47,87	-903	-101,34
- Credit to the private sector	120.780	197.138	63,22	339.003	71,96
b) Other net values	505.530	458.084	-9,39	521.103	13,76
<b>Money supply (M2)</b>	<b>436.922</b>	<b>658.834</b>	<b>50,79</b>	<b>889.554</b>	<b>35,02</b>

(1) Including central bank deficit

: : DRC authorities

**The bank rate was raised in June 2008 from 24.0 percent to 30.0 percent.** The average borrowing rate applied by commercial banks on operations in Congolese franc rose to 43.5 percent at end-July, compared to 42 percent in the previous month. The bank rate for operations in foreign currencies remained at 17 percent. However, the deposit rate is not fixed in advance; each bank negotiates it with its clients. On the interbank market, the volume of transactions increased reaching CDF 48.9 billions and the rate applied was 10 percent minimum and 25 percent maximum.

## Implementation of Reforms

**The government is carrying out reforms in all sectors aiming at implementing its poverty reduction strategy, as well as the huge program which comes from and the priority *Cinq chantiers de la République*, namely Education, Health, Infrastructure, Energy and Employment.** However, successful reforms in key macroeconomic sectors should allow the DRC to reach the HIPC completion point. Progress status of triggers for reaching this goal is on Annex 4.

Target sectors of this large reform agenda include governance and transparency, administration, public finance management, procurement, statistical capacity building, and the business environment whose reforms should enhance the economy's supply response. Decentralization aspects are also gradually integrated into programs and reforms.

To accelerate implementation and to assure the effectiveness of external public aid for development within the Paris Declaration, the government has established in the course of 2008 fifteen *Thematic Groups* (TG) which meet regularly to that end. Development partners are fully

involved in this framework where they play the role of co-secretaries for the groups while the government chairs them. The composition of the TG is detailed in Annex 6.

**The World Bank is a key actor among donors as it supports not only project implementation, but also advisory and analytical work in almost all the sectors.** It is co-secretary for three groups, namely Economic Governance, Mining & Hydrocarbons, and Industry & Services (IFC co-secretary), and is an active team member in the other ones such Education, Health, Energy and Infrastructure.

However, the momentum in the implementation of reforms has slowed down although there was some progress in enacting measures and establishing task forces. Hence, the government willingness to push them remains essential while donor coordination and clear delineation of responsibilities are critical.

## Outlook

**For the rest of 2008 and for 2009, the Government's top priority will be to preserve macroeconomic stability.** Monetary policy will continue to aim the overriding objective of price stability within the framework of a floating exchange rate, and related measures in particular to address higher food prices will be implemented. End-of-period inflation is projected to increase to 24 percent in 2008, but should slow down to around 11 percent the next year.

**Economic growth is projected to accelerate to around 11 percent over 2008 – 2010,** and will likely continue to benefit from higher mining investments. Outcomes expected from huge infrastructure projects underway are also likely to boost growth substantially in the coming years.

**To correct the expenditure slippages, budget discipline should be observed, and the PFM action plan under preparation should be implemented.** However, the composition of spending should be in line with credit allocation. The 2009 budget should include realistic forecasts and reflect decentralization process needs and requirements.

**Domestic revenue is expected to continue to improve** due to mobilization efforts and continuing reforms in tax and customs administrations. Budget resources are expected to grow but will still not enough to meet the enormous needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and for quality social services delivery. Hence strong support from donor community will still be needed.

**International reserves are projected to rise** in coming years in view of a new PRGF and increase of external financial support.

## Annex 1: Selected Macroeconomic Data, 2006-2011

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators (as revised in September 2008)

	2006	2007		2008		2009	2010	2011
		Rev. SMP	Est	Rev SMP	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
(Annual percentage change, unless otherwise indicated)								
<b>GDP and prices</b>								
Real GDP	5.6	6.1	6.3	10.0	10.7	10.9	10.5	9.4
GDP deflator	14.2	16.1	20.6	17.4	19.5	9.9	7.8	7.8
Consumer prices, period average	13.2	17.3	16.7	17.5	17.8	15.0	11.5	11.5
Consumer prices, end-of-period	18.2	12.0	10.0	23.5	23.8	11.5	11.5	11.0
<b>External sector</b>								
Exports, f.o.b. (U.S. dollar terms)	41.5	8.6	79.0	35.1	50.3	10.1	10.8	-0.6
Imports, f.o.b. (U.S. dollar terms)	10.8	12.7	50.4	29.7	38.1	50.5	11.1	2.6
Export volume	23.0	5.4	33.5	23.1	29.1	14.5	18.6	5.8
Import volume	9.0	1.7	33.7	15.2	18.8	48.1	9.6	1.2
Terms of trade	13.1	-7.1	19.2	-2.6	0.1	-5.3	-7.8	-7.3
Nominal effective exchange rate <sup>1</sup>	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate <sup>1</sup>	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Annual change in percent of beginning-of-period broad money)								
<b>Money and credit</b>								
Broad money	60.4	18.0	49.5	30.2	45.0	34.9	...	...
Net foreign assets	-11.5	10.0	30.8	14.9	20.1	16.9	...	...
Net domestic assets	72.6	9.1	20.2	16.4	25.9	19.1	...	...
<i>Of which:</i>								
Net credit to government	17.8	-3.0	10.3	-7.9	-8.4	-16.4	...	...
Credit to the private sector (annual percent change)	78.4	56.6	73.6	73.0	101.5	41.6	...	...
(Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)								
<b>Central government finance<sup>2</sup></b>								
Total government revenue	12.8	14.0	14.4	16.3	17.3	17.5	18.5	18.9
Grants	7.9	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0
Total government expenditure <sup>3</sup>	21.4	18.2	18.2	19.2	20.1	19.8	21.5	22.4
Underlying fiscal balance (cash basis)	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.3
Overall fiscal balance (payment order basis, incl. grants)	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.4
Overall fiscal balance (cash basis, incl. grants) <sup>4</sup>	-0.8	-1.0	-1.1	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.4
<b>Investment and saving</b>								
Gross national saving	12.9	4.7	25.3	15.2	29.4	21.6	18.9	14.6
Government	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.3
Nongovernment	13.3	5.1	26.2	12.5	27.0	18.6	15.6	11.3
Investment	13.2	14.7	18.2	20.4	22.1	33.3	31.0	28.9
Government <sup>5</sup>	3.2	3.2	2.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.7
Nongovernment	10.0	11.5	15.9	17.0	18.9	30.1	26.9	24.3
<b>Balance of payments</b>								
Exports of goods and services	37.6	30.4	55.5	49.2	64.5	61.2	59.9	53.1
Imports of goods and services	40.7	42.2	50.1	53.4	55.8	71.1	69.5	63.5
Current account balance, incl. transfers	-0.4	-10.0	7.1	-5.2	7.3	-11.7	-12.1	-14.4
Current account balance, excl. transfers	-8.1	-15.6	1.8	-7.7	4.9	-14.5	-14.8	-17.0
Gross official reserves (end-of-period, millions of \$US)	154.5	175.0	180.6	200.0	262.9	360.1	494	662
Gross official reserves (weeks of nonaid-related imports of goods and services)	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.9
(US\$ millions, unless otherwise indicated)								
<b>External public debt</b>								
Total stock, including IMF <sup>6</sup>	10,813	10,524	10,524	10,353	10,353	2,538	2,685	2,964
Net present value (NPV) of debt <sup>7</sup>	7,831	7,986	7,986	7,856	7,856	1,665	1,758	1,958
NPV (percent of exports of goods and services) <sup>7</sup>	339.4	296.3	209.7	166.0	136.2	21.6	19.1	19.9
Scheduled debt service	251.6	370.5	370.5	291.4	291.4	256.2	154.4	207.4
Percent of exports of goods and services	7.6	12.5	6.5	4.6	3.5	2.8	1.5	2.0
Percent of government revenue	13.7	20.3	20.3	11.0	10.5	7.8	4.0	4.8
<b>Exchange rate, Congo franc/U.S. dollar</b>								
Period average	468.3	...	516.0	...	...	...	...	...
End-of-period	503.4	...	503.0	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Memorandum items:</b>								
Nominal GDP (billions of Congo francs)	4,132	4,930	5,295	6,942	7,005	8,535	10,164	11,985

Sources: Congolese authorities and IMF staff estimates and projections.

<sup>1</sup> Change in annual average. Minus sign indicates depreciation.<sup>2</sup> Rev SMP fiscal figures in 2007 are based on GDP of CGF 5.2 billion to maintain consistency with the Central Govt Financial Operations table.<sup>3</sup> Includes interest due before debt relief and expenditure financed by HIPC resources.<sup>4</sup> Cash balance after debt relief on interest payments.<sup>5</sup> From 2003 onward, includes investment financed by resources released under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.<sup>6</sup> End-of-period debt stock excludes most of London Club debt (some

with grants from IDA, but includes accumulated arrears and reflects the arrears clearance arrangements concluded at the HIPC decision point.

<sup>7</sup> Estimates and projections based on end-2002 DSA and after HIPC In interim relief assistance under Cologne terms. Includes assistance beyond

the terms of the enhanced HIPC Initiative granted by some Paris Club creditors. Exports are on a three-year backward moving average.

## Annex 2: Monthly Production For Selected Products

(Jan 2007 – Jun 2008) (p)

Mois	Cuivre en tonnes (*)	Cobalt en tonnes	Diamant en milliers de carats		Ciment en tonnes	Bois grumes en M <sup>3</sup> (1)	Pétrole brut (brl) (2)	Farine de froment en tonnes (**)	Boissons en hectolitres		Electricité en MWH (1)
			Industr(1)	Artisan. (1)					Alcoolisé (**)	Gazeuse (**)	
<b>2007(p)</b>											
Janvier	7.915	1.519	113	3.611	43.434	20.235	747.567	14.889	250.126	126.835	674.640
Février	7.446	1.475	107	2.283	29.019	21.100	676.427	14.976	225.314	101.256	602.159
Mars	8.243	1.508	110	2.334	37.177	20.013	743.978	17.391	241.762	119.257	663.448
Avril	7.801	1.479	43	2.053	49.204	21.890	715.244	13.642	243.456	115.326	656.197
Mai	8.379	1.410	12	2.243	47.094	15.918	738.655	14.474	232.736	100.929	669.637
Juin	7.641	1.501	45	2.268	43.911	23.607	693.393	13.447	234.884	94.759	619.777
Juillet	8.125	1.514	280	2.016	43.770	15.183	731.488	18.968	235.205	89.156	593.837
Août	8.141	1.386	315	2.117	45.063	23.510	750.711	16.091	252.195	101.468	629.663
Septembre	8.146	1.472	7	2.337	46.259	11.050	733.528	19.177	248.108	103.133	614.047
Octobre	8.134	1.503	9	2.468	45.623	11.222	774.737	11.823	255.504	107.891	618.902
Novembre	7.740	1.512	-	2.104	43.957	15.160	752.205	10.620	202.877	101.187	578.351
Décembre	9.674	1.736	-	1.388	55.685	14.420	758.381	13.573	259.633	128.529	622.657
<b>Cumul 2007</b>	<b>97.385</b>	<b>18.017</b>	<b>1.042</b>	<b>27.223</b>	<b>530.196</b>	<b>213.308</b>	<b>8.816.314</b>	<b>179.070</b>	<b>2.881.800</b>	<b>1.289.727</b>	<b>7.543.315</b>
<b>Cumul 2006</b>	<b>97.360</b>	<b>15.395</b>	<b>2.914</b>	<b>26.034</b>	<b>519.233</b>	<b>150.505</b>	<b>9.008.848</b>	<b>185.738</b>	<b>2.617.178</b>	<b>1.244.988</b>	<b>7.628.775</b>
<b>Variation (pour cent)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+17,0</b>	<b>-55,0</b>	<b>+4,6</b>	<b>+2,1</b>	<b>+41,7</b>	<b>-2,1</b>	<b>-3,6</b>	<b>+10,1</b>	<b>+3,6</b>	<b>-1,1</b>
<b>2008 (p)</b>											
Janvier	28.639	5.271	6	2.088	40.571	12.128	708.284	12.626	168.318	91.982	719.076
Février	30.392	2.803	-	1.480	28.935	14.818	631.662	10.217	157.930	79.865	609.551
Mars	17.289	377	390	1.453	44.259	19.268	718.524	16.497	175.979	88.599	660.055
Avril	9.267	2.275	-	-	42.581	-	696.781	12.920	175.354	91.505	-
Mai	3.883	6.434	-	-	46.322	-	711.438	14.980	190.483	92.050	-
Juin	2.719	51	-	-	46.614	-	-	10.934	164.191	71.233	-
<b>Cumul 06/08</b>	<b>92.190</b>	<b>17.211</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>5.022</b>	<b>249.281</b>	<b>46.214</b>	<b>3.466.689</b>	<b>78.173</b>	<b>1.032.256</b>	<b>515.235</b>	<b>1.988.682</b>
<b>Cumul 06/07</b>	<b>47.426</b>	<b>8.893</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>8.228</b>	<b>249.839</b>	<b>61.348</b>	<b>3.621.871</b>	<b>88.818</b>	<b>1.428.278</b>	<b>658.362</b>	<b>1.940.247</b>
<b>Variation (pour cent)</b>	<b>+94,4</b>	<b>+93,5</b>	<b>+20,4</b>	<b>-39,0</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>-24,7</b>	<b>-4,4</b>	<b>-12,0</b>	<b>-27,7</b>	<b>-21,7</b>	<b>+2,5</b>

(p) : provisoire ;

(1) : cumul mars 2008 ; (2) cumul à fin mai

(\*) Juin 2008 : uniquement la production Gécamines

(\*\*) 2008 : uniquement la production de la Bralima

(\*\*\*) à partir de février 2008, uniquement la production de MIDEMA

Source : DRC authorities

## Annex 3: Price Index Composition (Weekly Basis)

Indice hebdomadaire des prix de détail à Kinshasa établi par la Banque Centrale du Congo (base 100 = août 1995)

LIBELLE	Août 2008				Sept. 2008	Variations en %
	DU 04 AU 10	DU 11 AU 17	DU 18 AU 24	DU 25 AU 31	DU 01 AU 07	
<b>A. ALIMENTATION</b>	918,436	921,661	924,258	927,356	933,360	0.65
REPAS PREPARES	953,997	953,997	960,568	960,568	960,568	0.00
CEREALES	808,459	808,416	811,928	809,199	816,040	0.85
FECULENTS	1,221,754	1,227,977	1,230,503	1,256,538	1,273,875	1.38
SUCRE ET SUCRERIES	402,525	404,582	404,779	404,847	405,459	0.15
LEGUMINEUSES	459,078	460,115	460,848	455,546	458,807	0.72
NOIX	197,565	197,761	197,958	199,765	200,929	0.58
LEGUMES FRAIS	392,620	393,699	394,201	402,080	399,085	-0.75
FRUITS	291,130	291,510	291,528	299,460	303,637	1.39
POISSONS FRAIS	1,220,868	1,229,229	1,230,613	1,219,510	1,227,593	0.66
VIANDES	1,123,581	1,134,615	1,138,872	1,149,173	1,156,186	0.61
CONDIMENTS	363,798	365,793	366,536	365,113	372,170	1.93
BOISSONS ALCOOLISEES	1,105,397	1,105,397	1,105,397	1,105,397	1,105,397	0.00
BOISSONS NON ALCOOLISEES	929,000	929,000	929,000	929,000	929,000	0.00
LAIT ET PRODUITS LAITIERS	1,080,496	1,081,505	1,086,424	1,086,424	1,086,424	0.00
HUILE ET CORPS GRAS	1,161,272	1,154,900	1,164,664	1,164,026	1,166,261	0.19
<b>B. LOGEMENT</b>	<b>1,026,372</b>	<b>1,028,968</b>	<b>1,032,805</b>	<b>1,038,038</b>	<b>1,038,038</b>	<b>0.00</b>
MATERIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION	1,576,511	1,580,057	1,581,628	1,581,628	1,581,628	0.00
ENERGIE	1,075,229	1,080,247	1,092,792	1,112,165	1,112,165	0.00
LOYER	959,191	959,191	959,191	957,481	957,481	-0.00
MEUBLES ET ACCESSOIRES	612,409	612,409	612,409	612,409	612,409	0.00
ARTICLES DE MENAGE	733,624	736,168	736,168	736,168	736,168	0.00
APPAREILS ET ACCESSOIRES	600,476	600,476	600,476	600,476	600,476	0.00
VERRERIE, VAISSELLE	809,324	809,324	809,324	809,324	809,324	0.00
ENTRETIEN DE LA MAISON	951,841	955,123	955,123	955,123	955,123	0.00
SERVICE DOMESTIQUE	706,667	706,667	706,667	706,667	706,667	0.00
<b>C. HABILLEMENT</b>	<b>1,207,249</b>	<b>1,207,688</b>	<b>1,207,907</b>	<b>1,207,907</b>	<b>1,207,907</b>	<b>0.00</b>
HABILLEMENT POUR HOMMES	707,353	707,571	707,571	707,571	707,571	0.00
HABILLEMENT POUR DAMES	1,544,450	1,544,825	1,544,945	1,544,945	1,544,945	0.00
HABILLEMENT POUR ENFANTS	1,148,731	1,149,429	1,149,950	1,149,950	1,149,950	0.00
<b>D. AUTRES ART. &amp; SCES DIVERS</b>	<b>1,441,146</b>	<b>1,441,146</b>	<b>1,442,131</b>	<b>1,442,131</b>	<b>1,439,282</b>	<b>-0.20</b>
SOINS MEDICAUX	1,545,873	1,545,873	1,548,987	1,548,987	1,548,987	0.00
INSTRUCTION	1,204,237	1,204,237	1,206,748	1,206,748	1,206,748	0.00
APPAREILS AUDIO-VISUELS	787,058	787,058	787,058	787,058	787,058	0.00
SERVICES ET LOISIRS	1,357,244	1,357,244	1,357,244	1,357,244	1,357,244	0.00
JOURNAUX LOCAUX	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0.00
CIGARETTES	1,357,635	1,357,635	1,357,635	1,357,635	1,357,635	0.00
MATERIEL DE TRANSPORT PERSONNEL	1,399,211	1,399,211	1,399,211	1,399,211	1,372,304	-1.92
USAGE DU MATERIEL DE TRANSPORT	1,892,113	1,892,113	1,892,113	1,892,113	1,892,113	0.00
SOINS ET EFFETS PERSONNELS	969,256	969,256	969,256	969,256	969,256	0.00
MONTRE , JOAILLERIE	592,357	592,357	592,357	592,357	592,357	0.00
AUTRES SERVICES	955,000	955,000	955,000	955,000	955,000	0.00
<b>INDICE GENERAL</b>	<b>1,051,427</b>	<b>1,053,789</b>	<b>1,056,122</b>	<b>1,058,750</b>	<b>1,061,869</b>	<b>0.29</b>

### Annex 4: Status of HIPC Completion Point Triggers

(As of end August 2008)

Triggers	Progress status
<p>1. PRSP Completion of a full PRSP through a participatory process and its implementation for one year, duly documented in the DRC's annual progress report, and confirmed as satisfactory by a joint staff advisory note (JSAN).</p>	<p>Ongoing. The full PRSP was completed through a participatory process, and adopted by the Government in July 2006. The newly elected Government endorsed it in March 2007. The PRSP and the JSAN were presented to the Bank Board in May 2007.</p> <p>The Government made the PRSP its document of reference and used it extensively to elaborate its Program 2007-2011. The PRSP progress report at end-June 2008 is being finalized.</p>
<p>2. Macroeconomic stability Continued maintenance of macroeconomic stability after reaching the decision point, as evidenced by satisfactory performance under a program supported by an arrangement under the IMF's PRGF.</p>	<p>Mixed. Inflation increased considerably at end-August 2008 compared to 2007 due mainly to higher food and oil prices. Annualized inflation reached 32.10 percent against 9.96 percent in 2007 and an end of year objective of 23.50 percent. On a monthly basis, inflation slowed down in July (3.47 percent) and in August (1.06 percent), compared to June (4.62 percent). On the foreign exchange market, the Congolese franc stabilized vis-à-vis the dollar to around CDF 555/ 1USD since February 2008. Compared to December 2007 it depreciated by 10.1percent after reaching CDF 559.65 at end August 2008.</p> <p>Treasury account recorded a surplus at end August 2008, but with a deficit the last two months due overall to weaknesses in public financial management, and to some overspending mainly for security. An IMF mission will be conducted in September 2008 to assess the implementation of the SMP and continue discussions on a new PRGF arrangement. Discussions with authorities should include PFM aspects, the Budget 2009 under preparation, and the China deal</p>
<p>3. Use of budgetary savings resulting from enhanced HIPC Initiative-related debt service relief during the interim period for poverty-related expenditures in accordance with the I-PRSP, with supporting documentation satisfactory to the staffs of IDA and the IMF.</p>	<p>Ongoing. An external audit of the HIPC account to assess the use of budgetary savings from the enhanced HIPC Initiative account has been completed in June 2007. Findings were mixed; however recommendations for improvement have been made.</p>
<p>4. Public expenditure management (a) Implementation of a modernized budget-execution system, providing information from commitment to payment, and allowing for the monitoring of arrears;  (b) adoption and implementation of a double-entry Government accounting system and a new chart of accounts; and</p>	<p>Ongoing. (a) The budget-execution system is improving but very slowly. A reporting mechanism is in place within the public finance management system, the <i>Chaîne de la dépense</i>. General budget execution reports (<i>États de suivi budgétaire - ESB</i>) are produced, but not on a regular basis and their quality is yet to improve. However, delays in producing ESB harmonized with the State financial operations table (<i>Tableau des opérations financières de l'État - TOFE</i>) are considerable. Sectoral budget execution reports are prepared by line ministries and sent to Ministry of Budget but are not exhaustive to be used by the latter. Treasury accounts produced monthly are as well not yet exhaustive and reliable.  (b) The double-entry system is being implemented. The staff have been trained, equipment purchased, and software</p>



Triggers	Progress status
(c) production of quarterly budget execution reports using economic, administrative, and functional classifications.	developed. Additional efforts are needed for the staff to master the new system;  (c) A new classification has been adopted. The budgetary reports are produced using economic, administrative, and functional classifications, but with a lag of 2-3 months.
<p>5. Governance and service delivery in priority sectors</p> <p>(a) Completion of a budget-tracking exercise on health, education, rural development and infrastructure expenditure, consisting of (i) monitoring the execution of poverty-related public expenditure; (ii) evaluation by user groups of the quality of related public services, and (iii) evaluation by service-providers of constraints to effective provision; and</p> <p>(b) Adoption and implementation of a new procurement code and key implementing decrees.</p>	<p>Partially done.</p> <p>(a) (i) The treasury monitors poverty-related public expenditures in all sectors, using the new budget classifications. (ii) Evaluation by user groups of health clinics and schools was conducted through an Institutional and Governance Review (2005). (iii) Evaluation by service providers in education and health was conducted through an Institutional and Governance Review (2005).</p> <p>(b) The draft procurement code was adopted in April 2006. The application laws were validated in October 2006. The final version of the code and the laws need to be adopted by the Council of Ministers, then by Parliament. The consultant tasked with preparing a national procurement strategy and a program of capacity reinforcement has issued a preliminary report. The last step is to put in place institutions compatible with the new code, and to make them operational.</p>
<p>6. Social and rural sectors</p> <p>Adoption of sectoral development strategies and related implementation plans for health, education and rural development, which are satisfactory to IDA.</p>	<p>Partially done. The country health status report was issued in May 2005. Health sector strategy was completed in March 2006 based on the findings of this report. In the field of education, the Government finalized, in September 2004, the Status Report on the National Education System, which assesses the sector's constraints, and adopted a draft action plan for the Education for All (EFA) Initiative. The education sector strategy was drafted in the second quarter of 2006. An agriculture sector review was completed in May 2006, while the rural development strategy is under preparation.</p>
<p>7. Debt management</p> <p>Installation and full activation of a computerized debt-recording system, covering public and publicly-guaranteed debt that can (a) produce monthly debt-service projections, and incorporate actual disbursement and debt-service payment execution data; (b) produce advance monthly debt-service projections that will be published quarterly; and (c) support the centralization of debt information into a single center.</p>	<p>Partially done. A public debt management software (DMFAS / SYGADE) was installed, and the public external debt outstanding was recorded. The implementation program, including the training of the relevant staff on debt management is now complete although OGEDEP is still not producing or publishing the debt service required statistics, in particular projections.</p> <p>A Prime Minister decree strengthening the role of OGEDEP as the single debt information center has been signed on February 2008 and a related action plan validated by the Minister of Finance on May 2008.</p>
<p>Source: World Bank PREM team with information from DRC authorities</p>	

## **Annex 5: Mesures Prises par le Gouvernement de la RDC Contre la Hausse Des Prix des Produits de Première Nécessité**

Réuni en conseil des ministres extraordinaire autour du Président de la République le 5 mai 2008, le gouvernement de la RDC a approuvé le rapport présenté par le Ministre de l'Economie et Commerce, qui préconisait quelques mesures en réponse à la récente crise relative à la hausse des prix des produits de première nécessité, notamment alimentaires.

Ces mesures sont les suivantes :

- a) La réduction des droits d'entrée et de la parafiscalité sur les produits de première nécessité, notamment le riz, le maïs, la farine de froment, le sucre, l'huile végétale, le lait en poudre, le chinchard, le poulet, la viande de bœuf, les intrants agricoles et industriels ainsi que les équipements nécessaires à la production ;
- b) La réglementation des tarifs des agents maritimes et de transport, notamment la grille tarifaire des agents maritimes, des agences en douanes, de l'ONATRA, du transport routier, lacustre, fluvial et ferroviaire;
- c) La création d'un fonds de régulation économique en vue de garantir la stabilité des prix des produits de grande consommation, notamment par la constitution et la régulation des stocks stratégiques et par la stimulation du secteur productif ;
- d) La mise en œuvre d'un programme spécial de relance agricole, de pêche et d'élevage afin d'augmenter la production vivrière et de concourir à l'autosuffisance alimentaire. A cet effet, un comité interministériel de pilotage dudit programme a été mis sur pied sous la supervision du ministère d'Etat chargé de l'Agriculture et du développement rural ;
- e) La réhabilitation des voies de dessertes agricoles et la construction des infrastructures de stockage des produits agricoles de première nécessité ;
- f) Le dragage du bief maritime en vue de permettre le passage des bateaux de grand tonnage ainsi que l'accélération du processus de désengorgement du port de Matadi.

S'agissant de la première mesure relative à la réduction des droits de douane, la Commission Tarifaire du gouvernement, lors de sa session de juin 2008, a proposé des baisses des droits et taxes sur les produits de première nécessité, les intrants agricoles et industriels et les équipements nécessaires à la production.

D'une manière générale, pour la plupart des produits visés, les droits de douane (DD) ont été ramenés de 10 à 5% ou de 20 à 10% pour certains, tandis que leur impôt sur le chiffre d'affaires (ICA) a été maintenu à 15%. Il s'agit entre autres des viandes et poissons congelés, du maïs, du riz et du sucre de canne. Les DD de quelques produits tels que la farine de froment et les huiles de palme n'ont pas été revus à la baisse. Enfin, les DD et l'ICA pour certaines catégories de blé, des semences agricoles et des engrais sont passés à 0%.

Un arrêté du Ministre des Finances, portant application (par l'Office des Douanes et Accises / OFIDA) de ces taux a été signé et devra être effectif à partir de septembre 2008.

*Source : DRC authorities*

## **Annex 6: Composition Des Groupes Thématiques Gouvernement – Bailleurs de Fonds**

### GT 1: GOUVERNANCE JUDICIAIRE ET SECURITAIRE

Président : Ministre de la Défense et des Anciens Combattants  
Vice-Présidents : Ministre de la Justice et Droits Humains  
: Ministre du Genre, Famille et Enfants  
Secrétaire : Ministre de l'Intérieur, Décentralisation et Sécurité  
Co-Secrétaire : EUSEC

### GT 2 : GOUVERNANCE POLITIQUE ET ADMINISTRATIVE

Président : Ministre de l'Intérieur, Décentralisation et Sécurité  
Vice-Président : Ministre de la Fonction Publique  
Secrétaire : Ministre du Plan  
Co-Secrétaire : PNUD

### GT 3 : CULTURE, MEDIA ET INFORMATION

Président : Ministre de l'Information, Presse et Communication  
Vice-Président : Ministre de la Culture et des Arts  
Secrétaire : Ministre du Plan  
Co-Secrétaire : France

### GT 4 : GOUVERNANCE ECONOMIQUE

Président : Ministre des Finances  
Vice-Président : Ministre du Budget  
Secrétaire : Ministre du Plan  
Co-Secrétaire : Banque Mondiale

### GT 5 : INFRASTRUCTURES/TRANSPORTS

Président : Ministre des Infrastructures, Travaux Publics et Reconstruction  
Vice-Président : Ministre des Transports et Voies de Communication.  
Secrétaire : Office des Routes  
Co-Secrétaire : Commission Européenne

### GT 6 : ENERGIE

Président : Ministre de l'Energie  
Vice-Président : Ministre Environnement et Conservation de la Nature  
Secrétaire : Conseil National de l'Energie (CNE)  
Co-Secrétaire : BAD

### GT 7: MINES & HYDROCARBURES

Président : Ministre des Mines  
Vice-Président : Ministre des Hydrocarbures  
Secrétaire : Cellule Technique de Coordination et de Planification Minière (CTCPM)  
Co-Secrétaire : Banque Mondiale

### GT 8 : AGRICULTURE ET DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

Président : Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural  
Secrétaire : Ministre du Plan  
Co-Secrétaire : Belgique

### GT 9 : INDUSTRIE ET SERVICES

Président : Ministre de l'Industrie et des PME  
Vice-Présidents : Ministre du Portefeuille  
: Ministre de l'Economie et Commerce  
Secrétaire : Ministre des PTT  
Co-Secrétaire : Banque Mondiale / IFC

#### GT 10 : EDUCATION

Président : Ministre de l'EPSP  
Vice-Président : Ministre de l'ESU  
Secrétaire : Ministre du Plan  
Co-Secrétaire : Royaume Uni

#### GT 11 : SANTE, NUTRITION, HYGIENE ET POPULATION

Président : Ministre de la Santé Publique  
Vice-Président : Ministre du Plan  
Secrétaire : DEP du Ministère de la Santé  
Co-Secrétaire : CANADA

#### GT 12 : PROTECTION SOCIALE, GENRE ET PAUVRETE URBAINE

Président : Ministre des Affaires Sociales  
Vice-Président : Ministre de l'Urbanisme et Habitat  
Secrétaire : Ministre du Genre, Famille et Enfants  
Co-Secrétaire : USAID et Belgique

#### GT 13 : EAU, ASSAINISSEMENT, POLLUTION, CLIMAT, ENVIRONNEMENT ET FORESTERIE

Président : Ministre de l'Environnement  
Vice-Président : Ministre de l'Energie  
Secrétaire : Comité National Eau, Assainissement (CNAEA)  
Co-Secrétaire : Allemagne

#### GT 14 : VIH/SIDA

Président : Ministre de la Santé Publique  
Vice-Président : CNOS  
Secrétaire : PNMLS  
Co-Secrétaire : UNAIDS

#### GT 15 : DYNAMIQUE COMMUNAUTAIRE

Président : Ministre du Plan  
Vice-Président : Ministre de l'Agriculture et Développement Rural  
Secrétaire : Société Civile : Albert MASHIKA/ Caritas Développement  
Co-Secrétaire : JAPON

Source : DRC authorities