

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
MINISTRY OF MINES



GUIDE OF MINING INVESTOR

JUIN 2003

FOREWORD

Democratic Republic of Congo is a vast country with innumerable natural resources, specially in mining field.

Unfortunately, these resources are still insufficiently known and exploited. Originally, the mining industry used to play a major role in the national economy growth, that is why, His Excellency, the President Laurent Desiré KABILA consented to endow the country with a promotional tool for this important sector. That was the motivation of setting up this Guide of Mining Investor.

His successor, the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, His Excellency Major-General Joseph KABILA, took the idea upon by including the new vision of the mining policy in the management of this sector, following the new Mining Code.

That is why, we make a point of duty, to pay a tribute to these illustrious personalities for their prosperous initiative which complete the function of the “Agence Nationale pour la Promotion des Investissements” (ANAPI) to promote investments in the Democratic Republic of Congo .

The design and preparation of this handbook have been given there after by the Minister of Mines to the CTCPM which required also expertise from the Mining Administration.

The Guide of Mining Investor is aimed to fill the lack of appropriate information in the Sector; which is a prior condition for its harmonious development and competitiveness.

This tool contribute somehow to efforts enhancing the best knowledge of Democratic Republic of Congo’s economic realities and to give useful mining information to everyone who need to invest in our Country.

II

In publishing this handbook, the Ministry of Mines intends to provide information to a great number of people who may be interested to invest in the mining sector by both foreigners and national businessmen.

Hoping that this handbook will reach the objective by bringing out answers to investors questions.

Jean Louis NKULU KITSHUNKU

Minister of Mining and Hydrocarbons

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I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Democratic Republic of Congo is a wide Country located in the heart of the Central African region. It is bounded on the north by the Central Africa Republic and Sudan, on the south by Angola and Zambia, on the East by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania, and on the west by the Republic of the Congo, Angolese Enclave of Cabinda and the Atlantic Ocean. (Fig.a)

It has an area of 2,345,000 square kilometres and is having an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean through the River Congo.

1.1. Geography

1.1.1. RELIEF and HYDROGRAPHY

a. Relief

The relief of Democratic Republic of Congo comprises the Central downfold, South and South-East plate-lands, hills and massive of Bas-Congo, a littoral zone and a flange of mountain on its Eastern part.

a.1. The Central Downfold

It is a wide depression of about 750,000 sq km whose altitude varies between 340 metres (Tumba and Maindombe lakes) and 700 metres (Uélé hills).

It is bounded on the north by the contact line of waters from Ubangi and Chari Rivers, on the East by a ridge of mountains bordering the African Rift, on the south and South-East by the Kasai and Katanga plate-lands, on the west by the River Congo and the Kuango plate-land.⁽¹⁾

The landscapes are magnificent and are endowed with a dense hydrography network, whose flooded zones create swamps. Some tributaries, such as the Kasai and, the Tshikapa Rivers are bearing in their course downstream, brown water impregnated with organic matters, especially ferruginous.

⁽¹⁾ Atlas de la RDC, Paris, Sallez 1998, P6

a.2. South and South-East plate-lands

They are dull and comprise :

- Kwango and Kasai plate-lands
- Katanga high plate-lands.

a.3. Hills and massive of Bas-Congo

There are hills, granitic and quartzitic massive known as “Monts de Cristal”. These massive belong to the Congolian west chain.

a.4. Littoral zone

Banana, a relatively small coastal zone presents either wide sandy beaches or steep cliffs. The landscape of this zone is predominantly having mangroves.

a.5. Mountain flange on the East of the Central Downfold

This includes high mountains and rift valleys

- Mountains: Virunga and Ruwenzori volcanic massive which separate Nile and Congo basins.
- Rift valleys whose bottoms are filled by lakes: such as Tanganika, Kivu, and Mobutu (ex Albert), Idi Amin (ex Edouard.)

b. Hydrography

Laid over the wide River Congo basin whom it covers more than 2,300,000 sqkm which represent 2/3 of the whole area, Democratic Republic of Congo is endowed with a dense hydrography network and well scattered. Only two regions are not concerned : the North-west of Mayumbe , drained by the Shiloango River a small coastal River one and the surrounding area of IDI AMIN (ex Edouard) and MOBUTU (ex. Albert) lakes which belong to Nile basin.

Congo basin covers an area about 3,684,000 sqkm straddling the Equator, 1/3 in the northern hemisphere and 2/3 in the southern part.

River Congo is the 5th throughout the world by its length (4373 km), but 2nd.

Concerning its mean flow rate (39,600 Cubic meters per second) and its hydrographic basin area places it behind that of AMAZONA in America.

1.1.2. CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND SOIL

A. Climate

Temperature of Democratic Republic of Congo is that for hot countries. The annual mean lies between 24 to 25° C on the northern part, in the central down land, north Katanga, Kasai, Kinshasa and Bas-Congo.

It is moderated by altitude in the the East highlands: Goma (1550 m above sea level) reaching 19°C and around 20°C on the high plate-lands of Katanga.

The climat pattern is scalled as follows :

- Equatorial on both side of the equator line.
- Subtropical (Soudano-Guinean and Senegalian type) as long as you are going away from the Equator.

B. Vegetation

presents a very wide diversity upon to climate conditions, relief and soils which differ from one region to another.

Thick landscapes and homogenous massif taking up to 1,000,000 km² in the Central Downfold . That is;

- ✓ Dense forests which lies on both sides of Equator;
- ✓ Clear forests on East, where big tree's height is decreasing with altitude.
- ✓ Savannas, steppes toward South and extreme North with drifft forests along streams.

C. Soil

Soil in Democratic Republic of Congo belong to the category of tropical and equatorial highly weathered soils, rich in Iron and alumina, due to hot and wet climate.

1.1.3. POPULATION

Congolese population is rising up to 50 millions of people according to the last administrative census. The mean density of population is 25 people/sqkm, but is inequally scattered throughout the Country.

There are:

- a zone of high density with more than 20 people/sqkm located in East mountains.
- A zone of normal density with 10 to 15 people/sqkm which lies from Atlantic ocean to the Kasai province, following the 5th south parallel.
- a zone of mean density with 5 to 10 people/sqkm which lies on high plate-lands of UELE, following the North 3th parallel.
- a zone of weak density with 2 to 5 people/sqkm, which covers the remaining part like the Central Downfold and the Katanga province.

Congolese population is very dynamic, its annual mean rate of growth is around 2.5 to 3 % . In Big cities like Kinshasa, this rate can rise up to 4 % and more. This population is heterogenous on ethnic, linguistic and cultural point of view. There are 4 (four) major groups:

- ❖ **Bantu group** : the most important with 30 to 40 millions of people and cover 2/3 of the national territory.
- ❖ **Sudanian group** : on the northern part of the country
- ❖ **Pygmoid group** : Scattered almost everywhere in the Country and can rise up to 200,000 people.
- ❖ **Nilotic group** : comprises very few tribes of the Nilotic in the north-East part of Congo, especially in ITURI.

I.1.4. TOURIST INDUSTRY.

a. The fauna

The fauna of the Democratic Republic of Congo is very diversified concerning species living in different conditions. Some of them can be found almost anywhere in the country ⁽¹⁾. (figure b)

b. The flora

With its exuberant vegetation, the Congolese flora represents 40 percent of the equatorial forest of the African continent.

c. Tourist Sites

Congolese has a great number of tourist centres, especially National Parks (natural reserves), volcanoes in the eastern part of the country, lakes, rivers and maritime reach, historic buildings, monuments and a composite culture (arts and folklore). (figure c)

Concerning the National Parks, there is a considerable number of them which lodge unique animal species as shown in the chart below :

⁽¹⁾ ATLAS DE LA RDC, p-p 13-15

TABLE 1 : NATIONAL PARKS AND THEIR PARTICULAR ECOLOGY

| N° | NAMES | ECOLOGY |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Virunga National Park : 8,000 sqkm. | Abundant and humid forest, mountain forest (Alt. 5.100 m) active volcanoes, grassy and wooded savanna, lakes, mountain gorillas. (North Kivu Province) |
| 2 | Kahuzi-Biega National Park 6,000 sqkm | Abundant and humid forest, mountain forest, gorillas of Eastern plains, forested fauna. (South Kivu Province) |
| 3 | Garamba National Park. 5,000 sqkm | Grassy savanna, northern white rhinoceros, elephants, buffalos, giraffes and domesticated elephants. (Eastern Province) |
| 4 | Salonga National Park : 36,000 sqkm | Abundant and humid forest of the central Downfold, flooded forest, dwarf chimpanzees, forest elephants. (Equator province) |
| 5 | Upemba National Park 10,000 sqkm | Important swampy zones, wooded savanna on high platelands, grassy savannas, fauna typically « zambezean » destroyed by poacher. (Katanga Province) |
| 6 | Kundelungu National Park 2,200 sqkm | Splendid landscape of high platelands, boggy zones, fauna typically « zambezean » decimated by poacher. (Katanga Province) |
| 7 | Maïko National Park. 10,000 sqkm | Abundant, humid and half-mountainous forest, okapis, gorillas of eastern plains and Congolese peacock. (Eastern Province) |
| 8 | Okapi's Natural Reserve 13,000 sqkm. | Abundant and humid forest (ITURI), rich forest fauna with okapis and a breeding station of this specie at EPULU. (Eastern Province) |
| 9 | Marine Park (Mangroves Natural reserve) 760 sqkm | Coastal ecosystems, mangroves and seacows (Moanda, Bas-Congo Province) |

All these allow the development of the Congolese tourist industry which is based on the artistic production and a various folklore.

An effort is made by the government to organize and modernize the road network and the hostelery trade all over the country more particularly in Kinshasa, Bas-Congo, Kivu and Katanga.

I.2. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTRY

Democratic Republic of Congo is divided into eleven (11) Provinces. Kinshasa included. The ten others are : Bas-Congo, Equator, Eastern Province, Maniema, North-Kivu, South-Kivu, Katanga, Bandundu, Western Kasai and the Eastern-Kasai. Then, provinces are subdivided into districts which are divided there after into territories. However, the city is organized upwards by locality, collectivity and commune. Each province is managed upwards by the burgomaster, the Administrator of the territory, the Chief of the district and the Governor of the province.

Congolese main cities are respectively : Kinshasa (the capital city), Lubumbashi (Katanga), Kisangani (Eastern Province), Matadi (Bas-Congo), Mbandaka (Equator province), Mbuji-Mayi (Eastern Kasai), Kananga (Western Kasai), Goma (North-Kivu), Bukavu (South-Kivu), Kindu (Maniema).

I.3. TRANSPORTS, COMMUNICATIONS AND ENERGY

1.3.1. TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

a. Railways

The congolese railways network has a total of 5.118 Km within 858 Km are electrified. The centre line of communication connects Katanga to Matadi Harbour via Ilebo and Kinshasa.

This centre line is called « voie nationale » and constitute the only national one outlet to the sea. This way has a first breaking load at Ilebo river port, and the railway terminal of the “Société Nationale de Chemin de Fer” (SNCC), the national railways company. The second riverport is located in Kinshasa.

Since the closing of the Bengwela’s railways in 1975 connecting Dilolo City (Katanga) to Atlantic Ocean via the Lobito deep water harbour in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo has lost the shortest and fast exit way of mining products from Katanga (1.348 km).

Mining products from this region, take four (4) directions for their exportations, mainly :

- SOUTH WAY : Which connects this region to Durban, Port Elisabeth and East London in South Africa, using Zambian, Zimbabwean and South African railways.
- MOZAMBIQUE WAY: It connects DRC to Beira Port through Zambia and Zimbabwe via Sakania.
- TANZANIAN WAYS : connecting the country to Dar-es-Salaam Port, either by Tanganyika lake and the Tanzanian railway network (1,225 km from Kigoma), or through the Zambian network and even the Tanzanian-Zambian one with 2,000 km from Sakania.

b. Fluvial ways

The “Office National de Transport “ (ONATRA), a public company exploits the congolese fluvial ways. All the network comprizes 12,174 km. There exist many ports on the Congo River and the Kasai one, even on their respective tributaries.

The country has some five important ports, namely : Matadi, Kinshasa, Ilebo, Mbandaka and Kisangani.

c. Road network

The use of roads is very important and the national network is about 145,000 Km throughout the country.

d. Airways

During the last ten (10) years, many airways private companies have been created including the national airlines company called “Lignes Aeriennes Congolaise” « LAC » which exist long before. Main cities are daily connected by a lot of flights and the country has some 49 airports and aerodromes within 5 international airports which are located in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Kisangani, Goma and Gbadolit .

But, there exist among the airports and aerodromes, some seven (7) well equipped, located in Kananga, Mbuji-Mayi, Kindu, Buta, Isiro, Mbandaka and Gemena.

e. The Seaway

This concern a maritime reach of 150 Km long from Matadi to Atlantic Ocean via Boma Harbour.

Matadi Harbour is about 366 km from Kinshasa and constitutes the Southern Railway terminal.

f. Telecommunications

Many companies of cellular phones are operating in Democratic Republic of Congo. It is the same as those of Internet and Fax which developed remarkably during these last years.

I.3.2. ENERGY

Democratic Republic of Congo has a hydroelectric potential estimated at some 100,000 Mw within 40% (40,000 Mw) located on the Inga Site⁽¹⁾.

Inga hydroelectric dam is located in Bas-Congo nearby Matadi. Its maximal capacity is about 36,670 Mw.

Nowadays, two (2) Power Stations Inga I and Inga II work, and providing some 2407 Mw instead of four (4) power stations as planned. The second two, meaning INGA III and INGA IV will provide at the final stage 3,500 Mw and 39,000 Mw respectively (fig.d).

- it is important to notice that the use rate of the Installed power capacity is about 30 % currently.
- the power has been brought on a high voltage line of 1700 Km long from Inga in Bas-Congo to Kolwezi in Katanga.
- This power is already exported to some African countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the Republic of Congo. In the same way, the Democratic Republic of Congo government is in negociation with others countries expecting to be connected to Inga. Those countries are : Egypt, Morocco and the Central African Republic. Beyond Inga, the country has a considerable number of power stations throughout the provinces. Apart Inga, the country has also other hydroelectric power stations scattered throughout as shown in the chart below :

⁽¹⁾ GUIDE DE L'INVESTISSEUR MINIER, Op cit

Tableau n°2: The main hydroelectric power stations

| N° | MAIN HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS | POWER IN Kw |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Inga 1 hydroelectric power station on Congo River | 350,000 |
| 2. | Inga II hydroelectric power station on Congo River | 1,424,000 |
| 3. | Power station of Koni on Lufira River | 42,120 |
| 4. | Power station of N'zilo on Haut-Lualaba (N'zilo I) | 108,000 |
| 5. | Power station of Mwadingusha on Lufira River | 69,000 |
| 6. | Power station of Seke on Lualaba River (N'zilo II) | 248,400 |
| 7. | Power station of Sanga on Inkisi river | 11,500 |
| 8. | Power station of Zongo on Inkisi | 75,000 |
| 9. | Power station of Bendera (Kalemie on Kiyimbi River) | 17,200 |
| 10 | Power station of Ruzizi (Bukavu) on Ruzizi River | 28,200 |
| 11 | Power station of Tshopo (kisangani) on Tshopo River | 18,800 |
| 12 | Power station of Budana (Kilo-Moto) | 12,600 |
| 13 | Power station of Soleniama (Kilo-Moto) | 2,200 |
| 14 | Power station of N'zoro (Kilo-Moto) | 1,000 |
| 15 | Power station of Kalima (Sominki) | 6,900 |
| 16 | Power station of Punia (sominki) | 2,000 |
| 17 | Power station of Mungombe (sominki) | 1,040 |
| 18 | Power station of Piana Mwanga (Congo-Etain) | 29,000 |
| 19 | Power station of Lubudi (CimKat) | 5,760 |
| 20 | Power station of Moga and Kampene (sominki) | 2,000 |
| 21 | Power station of Ambwe (sominki) | 2,400 |
| 22 | Power station of Magembe(sominki) | 2,400 |
| 23 | Power station of Matadi (Regideso) | 2,000 |
| 24 | Power station of Tshiala I (Miba) | 1,375 |
| 25 | Power station of Tshiala II (Miba) | - |
| 26 | Power station of Young (Miba) | 7,000 |
| 27 | Power station of Kamina (Kilubi-FAC) | 9,900 |
| 28 | Power station of Mobaye on Ubangui River | 11,000 |
| 29 | Power station of Tshikapa | 1,560 |
| | Total | 2,492,355 |

The remaining hydroelectric potential in DRC is shown as follows:

Table 3 : Hydroelectric potential in Provinces

| N° | PROVINCES | KW at 30 june 1985 |
|----|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Eastern Province | 28,000 |
| 2. | North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema | 46,100 |
| 3. | Katanga | 528,700 |
| 4. | Eastern Kasai | 12,800 |
| 5. | Western Kasai | 10,760.78 |
| 6. | Others | 7,895 |
| | TOTAL | 644,255.78 |

II. FUNCTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES

Generally speaking, the Ministry of Mines has to manage the mining sector relating to the government policy based on the national mining code.

This means that the Ministry grants mining and quarry rights and monitor the achievement of different mining activities.

The Ministry of Mines comprises :

- The Minister's Cabinet Staff
- The Mining Authority
- The Technical Services and Specialized Bodies

II.1. The Minister's Cabinet Staff

Coordinating tasks, the Minister's Staff is carried out by a Cabinet Director assisted by a college of advisers.

The college of advisers prepares for all dossiers to be submitted to the Minister .

An Extra Staff Service is appended to the Minister's College of advisers in order to ensure the implementation of various administrative tasks.

The Minister's Cabinet is located in Kinshasa/Gombe on Boulevard du 30 Juin , 3rd floor Building Gécamines (fig. e)

II.2. THE MINING AUTHORITY

The Mining Authority is the service that carries out daily work as following up or monitoring mining activities.

The Mining Authority assists the Minister in managing the mining sector. This authority is held by the General Secretary.

The Mining Authority includes central and provincial services.

The central services are:

- a. General Secretariate
 - General Secretary
 - Technical Agency
- b. Directorates
 - Administration and General Service Directorate ;
 - Directorate of Mines ;
 - Geology Directorate ;
 - Research and projets Directorate ;
 - Mining Environment protection Directorate ;
 - Investigations Directorate ;

The provincial services comprise eleven (11) provincial Divisions of Mines and Geology with branches and sub-branches.

II.3. TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SPECIALIZED BODIES

Up to date, two (2) Technical Services are running within the Ministry of Mines and two (2) other Specialized Bodies are working under the technical authority of the Minister of Mines.

II.3.1 TECHNICAL SERVICES

- a. The « Cellule Technique de Coordination et de Planification Minière » (C.T.C.P.M.)

It was created by a presidential decree n°78-153 dated 11 April, 1978. The CTCPM is an adviser organization for research and coordination of mining policy and activities.

CTCPM concern is:

- set up policies and strategies to develop the mining sector;
- seek ways and means in order to achieve optimal exploitation of mineral resources ;
- centralize and organize circulation of mining information ;
- carry out, by itself or by others, researches related to mining sector development ;
- harmonize and coordinate Ministries and Organizations interested to mining problems and solutions;
- seek and find solutions to problems brought up by the mining industry in Congo ;
- framing the artisanal mining exploitation ⁽¹⁾

CTCPM works under the authority of the Minister of Mines but it is financially autonomous.

b. Service d'Assistance et d'encadrement du Small Scale Mining (SAESSCAM)

II.3.2.SPECIALIZED BODIES

a. The « Centre d'Evaluation, d'Expertise et de Certification des substances minérales précieuses et semi-précieuses. » (C.E.E.C.)

CEEC was created by a presidential decree n°036/2003 dated 24 march 2003, it is a technical public compagny having administrative and financial autonomy and is working under the supervision of the Ministries of Portfolio and Mines.

So, its concern is:

- to evaluate and appraise Diamond, Gold, Coltan and others precious and semi-precious mineral substances in the Democratic Republic of Congo ;
- to officer Trading Houses, traders and founders by following up and monitoring materials and monetaries fluxes;
- to ensure the training of national evaluators experts.
- to certificate/authenticate, follow up, and monitor all the process in order to eradicate smuggling.

⁽¹⁾ The mining sector Congolais, CTCPM, 1998

- to promote industry of Diamond, Gold, Coltan and that of precious and semi-precious mineral substances.

The “Centre d’Evaluation, d’Expertise et de Certification des substances minérales précieuses et semi-précieuses” (CEEC) works under the authority of the Minister of Mines in spite of its autonomy as said previously. The CEEC is managed by a board comprising a General Manager, a Deputy General Manager and two Executive Directors.

As the case may be, they are called and dismissed by the President of the Republic.

b. **Mining Register**

laid down by the article 12 of the law N° 007/2002 dated 11 July 2002 of the Mining Code, the Mining Registry is a public entity with legal status and having administrative and financial autonomy. Its concern is:

- registering of deeds provided for in the mining Code and /or registry survey map in a registry book;
- processing of application for the granting, the extension, the renewal , the transformation or lease of mining and /or quarry rights, the coordination of the technical and environmental evaluation of applications and notifying the applicants concerning the notifications relating to the processing of their filings;
- certification of the minimum financial capacity of the applicants for mining and quarry exploration rights;
- notification of decisions related to mining and /or quarry rights to applicants;
- to issue the exploration certificate;
- to issue and guard the mining and quarry titles;
- registering or cancelling the registration of mining or quarry perimeters on the registry map;
- to issue its opinions in the event of classification, declassification or reclassification of a prohibited area;
- authentication of mortgage, lease deeds or transformation of mining and quarry rights;
- collecting, managing and sharing out the filing cost and the annual surface right fees par square.

III. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONGOLESE GEOLOGY

The geology of Congo is characterized by two major structural blocks, mainly bedrocks and cover rocks. ⁽¹⁾

1. Bedrocks

The bedrocks is constituted of Precambrian fold and metamorphic rock forming a collar around the Congo river basin.

The geology of this bedrocks concerns five parts corresponding to administrative entities and is distributed as follow :

- a. the meridional part which includes the greatest part of Katanga and a portion of Eastern Kasai ;
- b. the Eastern part comprises South Kivu, Maniema and the farthest North of Katanga. Mainly characterized by urundean and the Ruzizean ;
- c. the Northern part comprising North-Kivu, Rwenzori and the region along Congo river-Nile watershed at East till the catchment of Ubangi at west. The geological formations are cristallophylllean mainly formed by micaschists, quartzite, graphitic schists, and gneiss.
- d. the western part which is composed of Bas-Congo and the meridional Kwango. It is primarily formed of metamorphic schists, quartzites and gneiss.
- e. the central part comprises Western Kasai and a large part of Eastern Kasai.

The geological formations of these regions are constituted of Schisto-calcareous rocks, quartzites and phyllads.

2. Cover Grounds

We find in this ensemble all the deposits which are in discrepancy on the basement.

The cover is constituted mainly by grounds of Palaeozoic and Mesozoic ages.

The Palaeozoic shows outcrop the surface in Eastern Province, North-Kivu, South-Kivu, Maniema and in the Northern Katanga.

The Mesozoic is represented by :

- the series of Kwango (upper cretaceous) ;

⁽¹⁾ Opportunités d'investissement dans le secteur minier, CTCPM, Mars 1999 pp 1-5

- the series of Lualaba (lower cretaceous) ;
- the floor of Kisangani (Jurassic).

These series are in correlation with :

- that of Kamina (probably cretaceous) ;
- that of sublittoral sand stone in Bas-Congo ;
- that of southern Congo basin (Tshikapa, Mbuji-Mayi and Western Katanga).

IV. THE MINING POTENTIALITIES OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.

Democratic Republic of Congo abounds in a very diversified mining potential resources and scattered throughout the country as shown in the following table 3 :

TABLE 3 : MINING POTENTIALITIES

| PROVINCES | MINERAL INDICES |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BANDUNDU | Diamond, kaolin, clays. |
| BAS-CONGO | Bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, vanadium, phosphates, asphaltic sands, gold, diamond, manganese, marble, granite, rock salt, iron, clays, gypsum, pyrite, talk, silica, kaolin, barytine, calcareous. |
| EQUATOR | Diamond, gold, iron, calcareous, kaolin, clays, copper, granite, niobium, ochre. |
| EASTERN KASAI | Diamond, clays, chrome, cobalt, copper, nickel, gold, iron, kaolin, talk. |
| WESTERN KASAI | Diamond, clays, gold, chrome, nickel, cobalt, platinum, copper, iron, kaolin, lead, saline. |
| KATANGA | Copper, cobalt, uranium, niobium, gold, platinum, lithium, talk, tantalum, wolfram, zinc, clays, bismuth, cadmium, tin stone, coal, iron, granite, gypsum, kaolin, manganese, monazite, saline, emerald, Sapphire, Diamond, Silver and calcareous. |
| KINSHASA | Clays, silica, kaolin. |

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MANIEMA | Gold, tin stone, amblygonite, lithium, clays, copper, diamond, iron, kaolin, manganese, niobium, lead, talk, tantalum, wolfram, |
| NORTH-KIVU | Clays, tin stone, basnaesite, emerald, coal, granite, monazite, niobium, gold, wolfram, Tantalum, calcareous. |
| EASTERN PROVINCE | Gold, diamond, clays, copper, iron, kaolin, niobium, ochre, phosphates, saline, bituminous schists, talc. |
| SOUTH-KIVU | Gold, tinstone, amblygonite, sylvite, basnaesite, emerald, bismuth, diamond, diatomite, monazite, niobium, wolfram, zinc, tantalum, calcareous. |

The most of the deposits known today had been discovered about one century ago, using rudimentary methods and technics.

So, the probability to discover others deposits, by modern technics of investigation is very high. (figures 6, 7 and 8)

The following table gives indications about reserves for some substances known today.

Table 4 : Reserves of some substances

| N° | Mineral Substances | Quantities |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Copper | 75,000,000 tons |
| 2. | Lithium | 31,000,000 tons |
| 3. | Niobium | 30,000,000 tons |
| 4. | Manganese | 7,000,000 tons |
| 5. | Zinc | 7,000,000 tons |
| 6. | Cobalt | 4,500,000 tons |
| 7. | Iron | 1,000,000,000 tons |
| 8. | Tin stone | 450,000 tons |
| 9. | Gold | 600 tons |
| 10. | Diamond | 206,000,000 carats |

The exploitation of the ores is achieved by some public or parastatal mining companies for industrial production and by artisanal mining operators.

Although several difficulties, mining exploitation is the pear-head of the economy with 28 % as its contribution to the Gross National Product (G.N.P.).

Mining exports represent about 70 % of all the export value of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

V. MINING EXPLOITATION IN DRC

V.1. INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION

Some of the mineral resources in the table 3 as above are industrially exploited since several decades in different provinces throughout in the country.

Public and parastatal and private companies operating in the sector are discribed geographically as below :

A. Katanga Province.

1. « LA GENERALE DES CARRIERES ET DES MINES » (GECAMINES)

Public company, specialized in basic metals exploitation, such as copper, cobalt, zinc and other associated metals (fig. h, I, j, k and l).

- Head office : Lubumbashi, Blvd Kamanyola
Po Box 450 , Tel. 225130
E-mail: gecamines.adga@starnet.cd
Telex : 41034 ; Fax: +(243) 2341041
- Ores reserves until 1995 :
 - copper : 55,512,000 tons
 - cobalt : 3,664,000 tons
 - zinc : 6,357 tons
- Production capacity :
 - copper : 470,000 tons/year
 - cobalt : 16,000 tons/year
 - cadmium : 300 tons/year
- Exploitation centre : Kolwezi, Likasi, Kipushi, Kambove, Kakanda.
- Representative office :
 - Kinshasa : Bldg Gecamines, 9th floor, Boulevard du 30 juin.
 - Brussels : Boulevard du Souverain 30-32
B-1070 Bxls
Tel. 2300077, Telex 23575

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- Cumulative Production statistics 1985-2002 :
 - copper : 3,291,986 tons
 - cobalt : 114,964.6 tons
 - zinc : 404,881 tons
 - cadmium : 1,646 tons
 - sylvèr : 158.700 tons
 - Gold : 120.1 Kg
- Investment needs : US \$ 1,400,000,000

2. « **SOCIETE DE DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL ET MINIER AU CONGO** » (SODIMICO)

Public company, specialized in copper exploitation.

- Head office : 549, Avenue Adoula, Lubumbashi, Katanga Province
P.O.Box :3853 Lubumbashi, Telefax: +(243)2345556
Tel: +(243)345404
- Exploitation centre : Musoshi and Kinsenda
- Representative office : Kinshasa; Bldg GECAMINES 4th floor, Blvd du 30 juin.
- Ores reserves : 2,038,000 tons of copper ores
 - MUSOSHI : 1,914,000 tons of copper 3%
 - KINSEDA : 124,000 tons of copper 5%
- Production capacity : 1989-1994 :
 - : 2,071,045 tons of ore
 - : 123,235 tons of concentrated copper.

3. « **ENTREPRISE MINIERE KISENGE MANGANESE** » (EMK –Mn)

Public company specialized in manganese exploitation.

- Head office : Lubumbashi P.O. Box 3522 , LUBUMBASHI
- Exploitation centre : Kisenge
- Representative office : Kinshasa, 1th floor, Bldg Gecamines, Bvd du 30 juin.
- Ores reserves :
 - Pyrolusite : 6,985,291 damp tons with 50% of manganese.
 - Carbonate : 6,000,000 damp tons with 35% of manganese.
 - Materials in stock: 2,960,000 tons
- Production capacity : 360,000 tons/year
- Cumulative Production statistics 1985-1992 : 79,550 tons.
- Investment needs : US \$ 15,094,550 to produce Bioxide of electrolytic

4. « CONGO ETAIN »

Parastatal company, specialized in the exploitation of tinstone and associated ores. Its Capital sharing : 50% Congolese State, 50% Géomines but Géomines as a sharing partner of the State was adjudicated bankrupt and broke up. So activities are currently in stand by waiting for new investments.

- Head office and Exploitation centre: Manono
- Representatiive office : Kinshasa, Av. Bangala n° 10/GOMBE
P.O. Box 7120 Kinshasa I.
- Ores reserves until 1996 : 200,000 tons of tin stone.
- Production capacity : 9,000 tons of Tin/year
- Cumulative Production statistics 1985-1995 :
 - 782,789 tons of tinstone
 - 1,578,375 tons of tin
 - 47,752 tons of colombo-tantalum
 - 351,130 tons of tantaliferous slags

5. COMPANIE MINIERE DE SAKANIA “COMISA Sprl”

COMISA Sprl is a private company exploiting Copper

- Capital sharing : 1,000,000 FC (year 2000)
- Head office : 88, Avenue Kabalo, Lubumbashi
- Production statistics 2002: 264,000 tons of ores with 4.5 % of Copper
- Ores reserves : 1,500,000 tons of Copper at Lonshi, Exploration works on the site of Sakania are running out.
- Investment needs : 140,000,000 US \$ (phase I and II / Lonshi)
- Starting : - exploration : November 2000
- exploitation : August 2001

6. MINE D'OR DE KISENGE “MDDK”

MDDK is a joint-venture between “Entreprise Minière de Kisenge Manganese (20 %) and Cluff Mining (80 %) for exploration and exploitation of Gold.

- Capital sharing : 150,000 FC
- Head office : Kinshasa

Ores reserves : exploration works are running
Investment needs: 17,000,000 US \$

7. **SOCIETE DE TRAITEMENT DE TERRIL DE LUBUMBASHI “STL”**

STL is a joint-venture between OMG (55%), Forrest (25%) and Gécamines(20%). The objective is to exploit Copper, Cobalt (white alloy) and Zinc.

Head office : Lubumbashi
Production (white alloy 2002)
- Copper : 1,289 tons
- Cobalt : 1,930 tons
Investment needs: 130,000,000 US \$
Starting activities: November 2000

8. **SOCIETE MINIERE DE LUISWISHI “SML”**

SML is a joint-venture between Gécamines (50%) and Forrest (50%) for the Exploitation of Copper and Cobalt.

Capital sharing:
Head office : Lubumbashi
Production of concentrates (2002)
Copper : 5,597 tons of Copper
Cobalt : 5,499 tons of Cobalt
Investment needs: 50,000,000 US \$
Starting activities: 1997

9. **KABABANKOLA MINING COMPANY “KMC”**

KMC is a joint-venture between Gécamines (20%) and Tremalt (80%). The Objective is to exploit Copper and cobalt.

Capital sharing :
Head office : Lubumbashi
Production statistics:
Ores reserves :
Investment needs : 130,000,000 US \$
Starting activities : January 2001

10. TENKE FUNGURUME MINING “TFM”

TFM is a joint-venture between Gécamines (45%) and Lundin (55 %) whose objective is to exploit Copper and Cobalt.

Capital sharing :
 Head office : Lubumbashi
 Production statistics:
 Ores reserves :
 Investment needs : 1,680,000,000 US \$

11. ANVIL MINING-CONGO Sarl

ANVIL MINING-CONGO Sarl is a private company. Its objective is to exploit Copper and associated metals (silver).

Capital sharing : 1,500,000 FC (year 2001)
 Head office : Avenue Nyota , Quartier Golf, Lubumbashi
 Representative in Kinshasa : Avenue des Aviateurs, Building UBC, 7th floor
 Kinshasa/Gombe
 Tel: +(243)8804993
 E-mail: anvilkin@jobantec.cd
 Production statistics : 3,345 tons of concentrates with 37,56% of Cu
 And 886 gr/ton of Silver (may 2003)
 Ores reserves :
 Investment needs : 5,700,000 US \$
 Starting activities : 2002

B. Eastern Kasai

1. LA MINIERE DE BAKWANGA (MIBA)

Parastatal company, specialized in alluvionnary and kimberlitic diamond exploitation (fig. m, n and o).

- Capital sharing : 80% Congolese State
20% SIBEKA.
- Head office : 04, Place de la Coopération, Mbuji-Mayi
P.o. Box 377 et 378,
Telex 21063 Fax : 873762019451
DRC

- Ores reserves until 1997 : 70,959,934 carats/year.
- Production capacity : 10,000,000 carats/year.
- Exploitation centre : Mbuji-Mayi
- Representative office : Kinshasa : Boulevard du 30 juin,
P.O. Box 8633/Kin
Telex 21063 London
- Production statistics 1986-1997 : 150,123,000 carats.
- Investment needs 1996-1999 : USD 85,422,467.

2. LA MINIERE DE SENGASENGA « SENGAMINES »

The « Minière de Sengasenga » is a private company whose objective is to exploit diamond.

- Capital sharing : 11,250,000 FC
- Share holders
 - Oryx : 80%
 - Miba : 20%
- Head office : 20, Avenue Katalayi, Mbuji-Mayi
Tel : +(243)97310230
Fax : 871763089661
- Production statistics 2002 : 504,100.02 carats.
- Investment needs : US\$ 40,000,000
 - New plant. : US\$ 30,000,000
 - Equipments : US\$ 10,000,000

C. Eastern Province.**1. « OFFICE DES MINES D'OR DE KILO-MOTO » (OKIMO)**

Public company, specialized in alluvionnary and filonian gold exploitation.

- Head office : Bambu/Mines B.P. 219-220, Bunia
- Production capacity : 6 tons of gold/year (years 1970)
- Exploitation centre : Mongbwalu and Watsa.
- Representative office : 15, Avenue des Sénégalais Kinshasa/GOMBE
P.O. Box 8498 Kinshasa 1
E-mail: wicosma@yahoo.fr
- Investment needs : Important. To cover that need, the company signed in 1996 a Mining Convention with BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION for a total amount of USD 300,000,000 \$ in order to produce 10 tons of fine gold per year.

In the case of successful investigations, BARRICK GOLD, CORPORATION will consent an additional investment of US\$ 2606,000,000. Because of these troubles (war) Barrick Gold Corporation decided to resign (quit) and that convention felt down.

The OKIMO's perspectives consist on setting up an agreement with other partners such as ANGLO GOLD.

2. ASHANTI GOLD FIELD KILO "AGK"

Ashanti gold Fields Kilo is a private company (Okimo and others 14%, Ashanti Goldfields Company Limited 86%). The object is the exploitation of Gold. Its mining activities are concentrated on the C40 concession belonging to Okimo according to a contract of lease signed between Okimo and Kimin from which Ashanti Gold Field bought shares.

The exploration and exploitation program is on stand by because of insecurity in the region.

Capital share : US\$ 18,000,000

Head Office : Mongbwalu (ITURI)

Representative Office: Building Sofide, Kinshasa/ Gombe

D. WESTERN KASAI PROVINCE

1. KABONGO DEVELOPMENT COMPANY "KDC"

Kabongo Development Company is a private company whose object is to exploit diamond.

Head Office : 917, Avenue Bas-Congo, Kinshasa/Gombe

Tel : +(243) 8973097/8964331

2. OTHERS MINING OPERATORS IN SMALL SCALE MINES

Many other mining operators are dealing with artisanal mining activities in the Province and particularly in Tshikapa District.

V.2 ARTISANAL EXPLOITATION

Beside the classical industrial production, the Government developed and promoted since two decades the artisanal exploitation activities centred only on gold and diamond in the first time and then it has been spreadout to precious and semi-precious stones (emerald, sapphire, ruby, heterogenite, coltan).

The major intervening in this sector are the artisanal operators, the traders and the authorized trading houses.

In this predicament period of the classical mining industry the mining cottage industry became the only mining provider activity with a turn-over of US\$ 360,000,000 or 400,000,000 yearly.

Diamonds from artisanal production are provided mainly by the following major centres :

Tshikapa in Western Kasai Province, Mbuji-Mayi in Eastern Kasai, Kisangani in Eastern Province, Kahemba and Tembo Centres in Bandundu Province.

Gold from this sector is exploited everywhere in the country along streams, rivers and terraces.

About the coltan and the heterogenite which are actually mined artisanally in Maniema, North Kivu, Eastern and Katanga Province for the first one and especially in Katanga Province for the second one.

VI. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

VI.1. Identified Projects

Many other mineral indices noticed in table 4 have been already evaluated on their technical and economical aspects. So they are expecting a financing for their exploitation. That is the case of Bas-Congo province where there exist deposits as listed below :

- Polymetallic deposit containing copper, zinc, lead and vanadium of Bamba-Kilenda site, in the Lukaya's district ;
- Sumbi bauxite deposit in the district of Bas-Fleuve, near Inga Power Station ;
- Mayumbe lime phosphates deposit, in the district of Bas-Fleuve.
- The deposit of sand and that of lime asphalt in Mavuma in the district of Bas-Fleuve.

It is important to notice that Bas-Congo Province offers some socio-economic factors which are advantageous for a mining exploitation. We have notably outlined in particular :

- The neighbourhood of the Atlantic Ocean ;
- The opportunity of the two harbours (Matadi and Boma) all seanear;
- The availability of the cheaper hydroelectrical energy provided by Inga PowerStation ;
- The presence of the two sections of railways between Kinshasa-Matadi (360Km) on one side and Boma-Tshela on the other side ;
- A relatively reliable road network.;
- A main power qualified and cheap.

Like Bas-Congo Province, there are in other Provinces some projects which have been selected for the possible mining investments as listed below :

1. KATANGA PROVINCE

- Dikulushi copper and silver deposit ;
- The Gecamines staniferous zone ;
- Lukuga coal deposit.

2. EASTERN PROVINCE

- Adumbi-Kitenge gold deposit
- Mbomo iron deposit
- The bituminous shales

3. EASTERN KASAI PROVINCE

- The primary deposit and the diamond deposit in the river beds.

4. WESTERN KASAI PROVINCE

- Musefu gold platinous deposit
- Lutshatsha nickel, chromium and cobalt deposit.

5. NORTH KIVU PROVINCE

- Lubero platinum deposit.
- Bingo pyrochlore deposit.

6. SOUTH-KIVU AND MANIEMA PROVINCES

- Twangiza and Namoya gold deposits.

In order to valorize these mineral resources we should note that Congolese Government has granted to the foreign partners some 38 exploration exclusive

zones representing about 412,275 sqkm which require a global investment of 513,393,849 USD.

VI.2 Projects outstanding financing

The projects here under have already be financed but the start up will be effective after been granted with mining rights in accordance to the provision of the new Mining Code.

There are:

1. **ANMERCOSA EXPLORATION (affiliated to Anglo American)**
 prospecting exploration and exploitation of basic metals and precious minerals in the Katanga Province.
2. **EMET PTY LTD**
 prospecting, exploration and exploitation of diamond in the Equator Province
3. **ASSOCIATION ENGEOCOM**
 prospecting, exploration and exploitation of diamond in Western Kasai Province.
4. **KGHM (Kimpe) :**
 A Poland company in joint-venture with Sodimico to produce Copper and cobalt. This project has been stoped for technical difficulties.

VI.3. Projects outstanding negotiation

These projects here under have been negotiated between partners but their fulfilment are waiting for the approval of their joint-venture agreement in accordance to the provisions of the new Mining Code and they are listed as follows:

KINGAMIAMBO MUSONOI TAILINGS “KMT”

- Partnership : in negotiation
- Materials concerned : copper, Cobalt
- Reserves
 - * Copper : 326,000 tons
 - * Cobalt : 69,000 tons

- Investments needs : US\$ 330,000,000 to 550,000,000

RUASHI-ETOILE DEPOSIT

-Partnership
* Gécamines : 49%
* Forrest : 51%
-Materials concerned : copper, Cobalt
-Reserves
* Copper : 1,700,000 tons
* Cobalt : 200,000 tons
- Investments needs : Around US\$ 400,000,000

TAILINGS OF SHITURU

-Partnership
* Gécamines : 49%
* First Quantum : 51%
-Materials concerned : copper, Cobalt
-Reserves
* Copper : 215,000 tons
* Cobalt : 25,000 tons
- Investments needs :

REHABILITATION OF THE CONCENTRATOR AND MINE OF KIPUSHI AND IMPEMENTATION OF A NEW PROCESSING PLANT

-Partnership : joint-venture Gécamines and AMFI
-Materials concerned : Zinc, copper and Sulfuric acid production
-Reserves
* Copper : 285,537 tons
* Zinc : 2,443,746 tons
- Investments needs : To be defined after the feasibility study

TAILINGS OF KAKANDA

-Partnership
* Gécamines : 49%
* IPR (Panorama) : 51%

-Materials concerned : copper, Cobalt

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| -Reserves | |
| * Copper | : 219,000 tons |
| * Cobalt | : 3,600 tons |
| - Investments needs | : US\$ 262,000,000 |

REHABILITATION OF KAMOTO MINE

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| -Partnership | : joint-venture gécamines and KUMBA Resources |
| -Materials concerned | : copper, Cobalt |
| -Reserves | |
| * Copper | : 5,900,000 tons |
| * Cobalt | : 553,000 tons |
| - Investments needs | : US\$ 141,300,000 |

VI.4 Other bankable projects

The table 5 and 6 here under include projects already evaluated and from which the mining operators are seeking for financing.

All these mining development projects contribute to the boosting of the mining activities whom the Governmental strategies are on the following economical targets :

- The rehabilitation of the existing plants ;
- The diversification of the mining production ;
- The implementation of new mining production centres ;
- The industrial integration ;
- A best framing of the artisanal mining activities.

TABLEAU N°5: OTHER BANKABLE PROJECTS IN THE DEMOCRATIQUE REPUBLIQUE OF CONGO

| N° | PROJECT | LOCATION | INVESTMENT COSTS | PROMOTOR | RESULTS EXPECTED | PARTNERSHIP |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Production of Colombo-tantal | Luena, North Katanga | US\$ 650,000 | Gécamines | Production of 30 to 50 tons of Columbo-tantalum per year | Joint-venture |
| 2 | Exploitation of Kananga Deposit: Cu-Co metal | Kolwezi (Katanga) | Exploitation is running 1ère Phase 2ème Phase:± 9 M us\$ | Gécamines | Exploitation of a deposit not very deep of Cu-Co et next to Kolwezi Concentrators | Business association |
| 3 | Rehabilitaion of the underground mine, concentrator and implementation of a Zinc plant | Kipushi | To be defined after the feasibility study | Gécamines | ----- | Joint –venture |
| 4 | Production of white alloys | Kolwezi,Likasi, Lubumbashi (Katanga) | US\$ 4,500,000 | EMAK/Gecamines | Production of: - 140,000 tons/year from 25% to 45% Co at Kolwezi - 45,000 tons/year from 25% to 45% Co | |
| 5 | Exploitation of Kabolela and Kipese deposit (SMKK) | Kabolela and Kipese (Katanga) | Financing and technical support required for feasibility studies | Gécamines and Melkior | Production of Copper, Cobalt and other valorisable substances | Business association |
| 6 | Small scale Exploitation of the Surperficial zone of Kasonta and Kabu | Kasonta and Kabu | Financing and technical support required for feasibility studies | Gécamines and COMIKAT | Small scale Exploitation of copper and cobalt at ±30 meter of depth | Business association |
| 7 | Small scale Exploitation of the Kinsevere deposits | Kinsevere (Katanga) | Financing and technical support required for feasibility studies | DRC and Zimbabwe | Production of concentrates of Cu and Co to supply the mining exploitation . | Joint-venture |

| N° | PROJECT | LOCATION | INVESTMENT COSTS | PROMOTOR | RESULTS EXPECTED | PARTNERSHIP |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 8 | Modernization and rehabilitation of the cement, lime and limestone plant (CCC) | Kakontwe(Likasi) | ± US\$ 4,000,000 | Gécamines | Increasing The production capacity and improvement of product quality | Joint-venture |
| 9 | Processing of old tailings of Kakanda | Likasi (Katanga) | To be set after The feasibility study | Gécamines-PTMM | Production of copper and cobalt | ----- |
| 10 | Prospecting in the Research zones | Diferent Gecamines concessions | Financing and technical support required for feasibility studies | Gécamines | Reconstitition of geological deposit of Gécamines | Business association |
| 11 | Exploitation of Ruashi and Etoile deposit | Lubumbashi (Katanga) | ± US\$ 400,000,000 | Gécamines | Production of copper and cobalt | Business association |
| 12 | Rehabilitation of the Kinsenda mine | Kinsenda (Katanga) | ± US\$ 2,000,000 | Sodimico | Pumping equipments of Kisenda mine and rehabilitation of the pumping stations | Joint-venture |
| 13 | Rehabilitation of the Musoshi mine | Musoshi (Katanga) | US\$ 3,000,000 | Sodimico | Production of 300 tons of copper ores/ day | Joint-venture |
| 14 | Rehabilitation of the Musoshi Concentrator | Musoshi (Katanga) | US\$ 2,000,000 | Sodimico | Production of copper concentrates with 25-40% | Joint-venture |
| 15 | Production of rock salt | Province du Katanga | US\$ 200,000 | Gécamines | Production of 7,100 tons of salt/year | Joint-venture |
| 16 | Processing of Ruashi- Etoile embankment | Lubumbashi (Katanga) | US\$ 50,000,000 | Gécamines-SNCC | Production of copper and cobalt | Joint-venture |
| 17 | Exploitation of tinstone deposit | Luena (Katanga) | Financing and technical support required for feasibility studies | Gécamines | Production of tin | ----- |
| 18 | Production of bioxide of manganese Rehabilitation of AFRIPILE | Kisenge | US\$ 55,000,000 | Entreprise Minière de Kisenge-Manganèse | Production of 10,000,000 batteries and 10,000 tons of ferro-manganese | Joint-venture |

| N° | PROJECT | LOCATION | INVESTMENT COSTS | PROMOTOR | RESULTS EXPECTED | PARTNERSHIP |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 19 | Exploitation of a primary stanniferous deposit of Manono | Katanga | US\$ 65,000,000 | DRC Government and Congo-Etain | Production of 2,800 tons of tinstone | Joint-venture |
| 20 | Exploitation of Lumyamy and Lueta river beds and terasses | Kazumba territory (Western Kasai) | US\$ 53,838,785 | Miba | Production of 240,000 carats of diamond/ year | Joint-venture |
| 21 | Project of Miba development for kimberlite and river beds deposits exploitation | Estern Kasai | US\$ 110,000,000 | Miba | Production of 9,600,000 carats of diamond/ year | Joint-venture |
| 22 | Dredge sand plant of Mbuji-Mayi river | Mining polygon of Miba | US\$ 1,555,000 | Miba | Removal of 1,500,000 tons/year of tailings and possibly recuperation of diamond | Seeking a short term loan |
| 23 | Exploration of Makumbi deposit in Kasai river | Along Kasai river (North-East of Tshikapa) | US\$ 9,000,000 | Miba | Production of 13,724,489 carats of diamond/ year | loan or Joint-venture |
| 24 | Exploration and exploitation of Mbuji-Mayi river | Mbuji-Mayi river | US\$ 3,000,000 | Miba | Production of 300,000 carats of diamond/ year | loan or Joint-venture |
| 25 | Exploration and exploitation of Sankuru river | Sankuru river | US\$ 2,000,000 | Miba | Production of 200,000 carats of diamond/ year | Loan |
| 26 | Mobile washing machine | Mining polygon of Miba | US\$ 1,500,000 | Miba | Production of 15,000,000 carats of diamond/ year | Loan |
| 27 | Rehabilitation of the diamond sorting Unity | Mining polygon of Miba | US\$ 3,000,000 | Miba | Sorting capacity of 5 tons /hour | Loan |
| 28 | Modernization of the security of the processing unit plants and reinforcement of the Miba mining polygon security | Sorting's quarters and production'unities | US\$ 3,600,000 | Miba | Production of 6 to 9,000,000 carats of diamond in 3 years | Loan |
| 29 | Rehabilitation of the Lubilanji hydroelectric station | Lubilanji River Mbuji-Mayi | US\$ 7,500,000 | Miba | Increase the power | Loan |
| 30 | Rehabilitation of the Tshala hydroelectric stations | Tshala site at 25 Km at N-E of Mbuji-Mayi | US\$ 2,500,000 | Miba | Increase the power | Loan |
| 31 | Exploration of gold, silver and platinum (Western Kasai) | Dikunguya, Kayembe and Samwanda (Luisa territory) | US\$ 3,500,000 | Miba | Production of 1,208,615 gram of gold | loan or Joint-venture |

| N° | PROJECT | LOCATION | INVESTMENT COSTS | PROMOTOR | RESULTS EXPECTED | PARTNERSHIP |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 32 | Exploration of nickel-cobalt And chromium deposit | Nkonko village at 45 km at south-east of Kananga (Western Kasai) | US\$ 3,000,000 | Miba | Production of : 8,000,000 t of ores (Nkonko) 13,000,000 t of ores (Lutshatsha) | loan or Joint-venture |
| 33 | Cement plant at Lubilanji | Kafumbu territory, Gandajika (Western-Kasai) | US\$ 60,000,000 | CODECOR & Compagnie d'Engineering-Negoce | Production of 150,000 t of cement/year | loan |
| 34 | Processing of lateritic gold ores in Moto (sector Of Watsa) | Watsa (Eastern Province) | US\$ 60,000,000 to be confirmed after the feasibility studies | Okimo | Production of 10 tons of gold/year | Joint-venture |
| 35 | Valorization of phosphate deposits | Bas-Congo | US\$ 52,500,000 | Okimo-Gécamines-Mines | Production of 100,000 tons of fertilizers/ year | Joint-venture |
| 36 | Implementation of a slaked lime unit | Bas-Congo | US\$ 5,300,000 | Okimo | Production of 35,000 tons of slaked lime/year | Joint-venture |
| 37 | Implementation of a unit of sulfuric acid production from Pyrite | Bamba-kilenda and Kussu (Bas-Congo) | US\$ 60,000,000 | Gécamines | Production of sulfuric acid | Joint-venture |
| 38 | Development project of Mayumbe deposit in Bas-Congo | Bas-Congo | To be set after the feasibility studies | ----- | ----- | Joint-venture |
| 39 | Gold exploration Bas-Congo | Bas-Congo at Tshela and Luozi | US\$ 500,000 | Okimo | | Joint-venture |
| 40 | Manufacturing of pane of glasses and other stained products | Kinshasa and Bas-Congo | US\$ 500,000 | Okimo | Manufacturing of pane of glasses | ----- |

TABLE N°6 : PROJECT OF SMALL SCALE MINING IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

| N° | PROJECT | LOCATION | INVESTMENT COSTS | PROMOTOR | RESULTS EXPECTED | PARTNERSHIP |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Exploration of river beds (Lubembe, Longatshimo, Tshikapa) flats and terrases | Tshikapa (Western-Kasai) | US\$ 6 50,000 | Miba | Production of 37,044 carats of diamond/ year | Joint-venture |
| 2 | Production of gold at Luiza | Western-Kasai Province | US\$ 500,000 | Miba | Production of 10 Kg of gold/year | Joint-venture |
| 3 | Recovery of the Kitenge-Adumbi abandoned gold mine | Eastern Province | US\$ 10,000,000 | DRC | Certification of reserves (20 tons of probable reserves) | Joint-venture |
| 4 | Tilwizembe | Lualaba sector (Katanga) | To be set after the feasibility studies | Gécamines | Production of : 16,400 tons of cobalt 71,700 tons of copper | Joint-venture |
| 5 | Luiswishi | Lubumbashi sector (Katanga) | To be set after the feasibility studies | Gécamines | Production of : 32,200 tons of cobalt 266,500 tons of copper | Joint-venture |

VII. OTHER MINISTRIES INTERESTED TO MINING PROBLEMS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

VII.1 Ministry of Finance

The Congolese Ministry of Mines is closely collaborating with the Ministry of Finance concerning taxes and custom duties set by the Mining Code and its implementation regulations. In addition, the two ministries have the authority upon the Mining Register.

VII.2. Ministry of Home Affairs

As set in the Mining Code, the Congolese Ministry of Home affairs intervenes in the management of the mining sector in concerning the granting of :

- resident permits in mining (areas) zones;
- authorization of quarries opening for public utility works on domainails properties;
- trader' cards for mineral substances of artisanal production

With the collaboration of the Mines Authority, the Govenor of province lay down protection perimeters within which exploration works or mining exploitation are prohibited and even subjected to conditions for the protection of agglomerations, communication lines and public utility works.

In addition, The Govenor of the Province and others competent administrative authorities halle the ability to set up restrictions areas (zones) In the frame of mining activities.

VII.3. Miinistry of planning and Reconstruction

This Ministry co-ordonates all the sectorial development plans of the national economy and centralize all informations to evaluate the macro-economic indexes of the country.

VII.4. Ministry of Environment and Nature Conservation

This Ministry is involved in the safekeeping and the rehabilitation of the mining exploitation sites.

He collaborates with the Ministry of Mines through the Permanent Committee of Evaluation (PCE) in the protection and rehabilitation of sites affected by mining and quarries activities.

VIII. THE CONGOLESE MINING LEGISLATION

VIII.1 THE MINING CODE

The congolese mining sector is governed by the law n° 007/2002 of july 11, 2002 relating to the Mining Code, which expresses the new mining policy of the Democratic Republic of Congo. This law protects and reassures the interests of both the mining operators and the Congolese state.

Thus it is really profitable by providing a sustainable development to populations neighbouring the mining zones.

The practical rules of this law are contained in a regulation text called the Mining Rules and in departmental and interdepartmental orders.

The above mentioned law deals essentially with :

- Mining rights ;
- Quarry rights ;
- Securities;
- Artisanal exploitation ;
- Protection of Mining Environment;
- Tax, custom and the foreign exchange regimes.

VIII.1.1. THE MINING RIGHTS

Following the new mining policy, mining rights for exploration and exploitation are granted to individual and legal entity eligible in accordance to the Mining Code.

VIII.1.1.1 THE EXPLORATION LICENSE

This license is granted to every individual and legal entity. It entitles its holder the exclusive right within the perimeter on which it is granted and for the term of its validity, to carry out mineral exploration work for mineral substances classified as mines, substances for which the license has been granted, and associated substances if the holders applied for the license to be extended to include these substances.

The Mineral exploration License also entitles its holders the right to obtain an Exploitation License for all or part of the mineral substances indicated in the mineral Exploration License, and the associated substances within the area covered by the Mineral Exploration License if he discovers a deposit which can be economically exploited.

The Exploration License is a real, property and exclusive right, cessible and transferable property. Its maximum surface area is 400 sqkm. Its holder and affiliates can not hold more than fifty licences, equivalent to 20,000 sqkm.

a.1. Term of validity of the Exploration License.

The validity period of the Exploration License is :

- a. Four years renewable twice for a period of two years at each renewal, for precious stones ;
- b. Five years renewable twice for a period of five years at each renewal, for other mineral substances.

a.2. Application for the Exploration License.

The application for the Exploration Licence is filled on a form and is submitted to the Mining Registry. The applicant must be eligible to the common rights regime and give the proof of his financial capacity which is ten (10) times the total amount of the annual surface rights fees per square, payable for the last year for the first term of validity of this right, to carry out safely his exploration works . He must also prepare and get the approbation of his Mitigation and Rehabilitation Plan (MRP) within six (6) months following the delivery of the Exploration Certificate before starting exploration works .

a.3. Expiry of the Exploration License.

The Exploration License expires on the last day of its term of validity or when it has not been renewed by the end of the first term of validity or in the case that it has not been transformed into an Exploitation Licence or a small scale Mine Exploitation License.

a.4. Renewal of the Exploration License.

The Exploration License is renewed if the holder has not failed in one's duties as set forth in the Mining Code , that is the payment of the annual surface rights fees per square and the starting of exploration works within the timing scheduled and if he submitted the report of the exploration works carried out in the former term of validity of the title.

VIII.1.1.2 . THE EXPLOITATION LICENSE.

The Exploitation License is a real property, exclusive, conveyable and transferable right which can be leased in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Code.

The exploitation License entitles its holder to the exclusive right to carry out, within the perimeter over which it has been granted, and during its term of validity, exploration, development, construction and exploitation works in connection with the mineral substances for which the license been granted, and associated substances if he has applied for an extension.

Granted by the Minister of the Mines, this right is evidenced by a mining title called “Exploitation Certificate”, delivered by the Mining Registry.

b.1. The Term of the Exploitation License

The term of the validity of the Exploitation License is thirty years renewable several times for a duration of fifteen years.

b2. Application for the Exploitation License.

The applicant drafts his application for the Exploitation License and submit it to the Mining Register. The following documents should be attached :

- a) A copy of the valid Exploration Certificate ;
- b) The report on the outcome of exploration work with regard to the nature, the quality, the volume and the geographical situation of the mineral resources identified ;
- c) The feasibility study for the exploitation of the deposit ;
- d)The technical framework planning for the development, construction and exploitation for the mine ;
- e)The Environment Impact Statement (EIS) and Environment Management and Mitigating plan Project (EMPP) for the project ;
- f)The report on the consultations with the authorities of the local administrative entities and with the representatives of the neighbouring communities ;

g)The planning's as to how the project will contribute to the development of the neighbouring communities ;

h)The financing plan identifying the planned sources of financing ;

i)The proof of payment of the filling costs.

b.3. The Conditions for granting the Exploitation License

a) Demonstration of the existence of an economically profitable deposit, by presenting a feasibility study, attached with a technical framework plan for the development, construction and exploitation work for the mine.

b)Demonstration of the financial resources required for the carrying out of this project, according to a financing plan for the development, construction and exploitation work for the mine, as well as the environmental rehabilitation plan for the site when the mine is closed.

c) Obtain in advance the approval of the project's EIS and the EMMP.

d) Transfer to the Government 5% of the shares in the registered capital of the company applying for the license. These shares are free of all charges and cannot be diluted.

b.4. Renewal of the Exploitation License

The exploitation License is renewed for a running of fifteen (15) years if the holder :

- has not failed in one's duties as set forth in the Mining Code in maintaining the title;
- demonstrate the no exhausting of the deposit and the existence of financial resources required for the carrying out of this project ;
- obtain the approval of the up date of the EIS and the EMMP ;
- subscribe in good faith the engagement to actively continue with exploitation activities.

b.5. The Expiry of the Exploitation License

The Exploitation Licence expires at the end of the term of validity in the case of renewal or when the deposit is exhausted (depleted).

VIII.1.1.3. LICENSE FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF TAILINGS.

The License for the Exploitation of Tailings is a real property, exclusive, conveyable and transferable right which can be leased.

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This right is granted by the Minister of Mines in accordance with the License for the tailings exploitation granted by the Mining Register. It can be also issued by the Mining Register to the holder of a license for Tailings Exploitation who can transform partially this one to a certificate of Tailings Exploitation . (Article 86 of the Mining Code).

c.1 The validity of the License for Tailings Exploitation

The term of validity is for 5 years renewable many times for the same duration.

As long as an artificial deposit is not depleted and is having a valid tailing exploitation License, this right can be renewed in accordance with the provision of the present Code.

c.2 The request for the License for Tailings exploitation.

The application of this License is forwarded to the Mining Register who, after instruction required by the law, forwarded it to the Minister for decision.

c.3 Conditions for the granting of the License for Tailings exploitation

The conditions for the granting of this License are the same as those necessary for obtaining the Exploitation License (Art.71 of the Mining Code).

c.4 Expiry of the License for Tailings exploitation

This License expires under the same conditions as the Exploitation License.

d. THE SMALL – SCALE MINING EXPLOITATION LICENSE

The Small Scale Mining Exploitation License is a real property , exclusive, transferable right which can be leased and transmissible. This right is noted by a mining title called " **Exploitation Certificate of Small Scale Mining**" issued by the Mining register, according to the Ministerial order bearing the granting of a Small Scale Mining Exploitation License. It confers to its holder the right to exploit the mineral substances for which it is especially issued.

d.1 The validity of the Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License

The term of validity of the Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License is variable, but cannot exceed ten years, including the renewals.

d.2 The request of the Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License

The applicant must draft his request for the Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License and forward it to the Mining Register.

d.3 The conditions for the granting of the Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License

The granting of the Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License is subordinated to the conditions hereafter:

- a. to prove the financial resources necessary to carry out the project, according to the plan of financing framework and that of the Environmental rehabilitation of the site on its closing.
- b. to obtain the prior approbation of Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the Mitigation and Rehabilitation Plan (MRP).
- c. to prove by a feasibility study the existence of a deposit which can not be industrially exploited on a large scale.
- d. to create a company of Congolese right in partnership with one or more people of Congolese citizenship, whose participation cannot be less than 25% of the authorized capital.

d.4 Expiry of the Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License

The Small-Scale Mining Exploitation License expires under the same conditions as the Exploitation License (Art.78 of the Mining Code).

VII.1.2. ARTISANAL EXPLOITATION

It is done:

- on the zones of golden, diamondous or any other mineral substance deposits for which the technical and economical factors do not allow an industrial or semi-industrial exploitation;
- in a zone instituted for this purpose by Order of the Minister in charge of Mines;
- by the operators holding artisanal miner's card valid for the zone concerned;
- in the respect of standards relevant to safety, hygiene, of use of water and protection of environment.

a.1. ARTISANAL MINER'S CARD.

The Artisanal Miner's Card is granted by the Head of Provincial Division of Mines to the only major eligible physical people of Congolese citizenship and who are penalised by the article 27 of the Mining Code , nor incapacitated by the article 215 of the Family Code. The Artisanal Miner's Card does not confer to its holder the right to process without prior authorization the minerals from the artisanal exploitation.

a.1.1 Validity of the Artisanal Miner's Card.

The term of validity of the Artisanal Miner's Card is one year, renewable for the same duration without limitation. This card can be withdrawn for violation of the standards by its holder (Art.112 of the Mining Code).

a.1.2 The request for the Artisanal Miner's Card. The request for the Artisanal Miner's Card is forwarded by the applicant to the Head of the Provincial Division of Mines.

a.1.3 The expiry of the Artisanal Miner's Card. The Artisanal Miner's Card expires at the end of the term of its validity and followed by renewal.

a.2. THE TRADER'S CARD .

This card confers to its holder the right to purchase Gold, diamonds or any other precious mineral substance of artisanal production from the artisanal operators. The Trader's card is granted by the Governor of the province to major people of Congolese citizenship who provide the proof of their enrolment in the new register of trade.

a.2.1 The request for the Trader's card.

The application is forwarded to the governor of the province concerned.

a.2.2 The validity of the Trader's card

The term of validity of the Trader's card is of one year, renewable for the same duration without limitation. However, this trader's card can be withdrawn in the case of no respect with the provision of the Mining Code (article 119 of the Mining Code).

a.2.3 The expiry of the Trader's card

The Trader's card expires at the end of the term of its validity and not followed by renewal.

b. Authorization as a trading house.

The authorization as a trading House for the purchase and sale of mineral substances from artisanal exploitation is granted by the Minister of Mines, under the conditions and accordingly to the law (Art.26 al.2, 123 to 125 of the Mining Code).

b.1. The Validity of the authorization as a Trading House.

This Authorization is valid for one year which can be renewable without restriction. However, it can be withdrawn by the Minister if the authorized trading house does not comply with the obligations set forth in article 126 of the Mining Code.

b.2. The application for the authorization as a trading house

The application for the authorisation as a trading house for the purchase and sale of Gold, Diamonds and other mineral substances is forwarded to the Directorate of Mines and must include the following items :

- a. The proof of the enrolment in the New Commercial Registry ;
- b. The Status authenticated by a notary for legal entities ;
- c. The Extract of Police record for the first residence, valid within three months, and the certificate of good behaviour.

For the individuals :

- a. The National Identification Number;
- b. The proof of an account in the name of the applicant close to an authorized bank;
- c. The enrolment letter closed to the Central Bank of Congo.

b.3. The expiry of the Authorization as a trading house.

The Authorization as a trading house expires at the end of the term of its validity no followed by a renewal.

VIII.1.3. THE QUARRY RIGHTS

The exploration and exploitation activities for quarry products are authorized by the state under the conditions set forth in the Mining Code. Any individual or legal entity meeting all the conditions can be authorized for the exploration or the exploitation of quarry products.

Quarries can be permanent or temporary.

The permanent quarry can be opened either on a public land or on a perimeter covered by a land title which is held by a third party for commercial purposes by a private individual .

Temporary Quarry can be opened :

- on a public land or on a perimeter whose land title is held by a third party for commercial purposes by a private individual ;

- On a public land for public works ;
- By an occupant who is properly authorized for his own personal use.

The exploitation of each type of quarry is subject to different form of authorization.

However, the exploitation of temporary quarry by the owner of the land property for personal use does not require either an authorization or an advance declaration. It is however subject to the regulation with regard to safety and environmental protection rules.

a. THE EXPLORATION AUTHORIZATION FOR QUARRY PRODUCTS

It is granted by the Head of the Provincial Division of Mines in accordance with the provisions of the articles 140 through 143 of the Mining Code for one year renewable once for the same duration.

The Exploration authorization of quarry products is a real, property, exclusive, non transferable, non transmissible right and cannot be leased. It gives to its holder the right to be granted with an Authorization of quarry exploitation. This right is evidenced by a quarry title called a “ Certificate of Exploration of quarry products “ issued by the Mining land Register. It is noted by a title called "Certificate of Research of the Quarry Materials" issued by the Mining Land register.

a.1. The conditions to granting of the Exploitation License of quarry products.

Without prejudice to the provision of articles 23 through 25 and 27, the granting of the exploration License of quarry products is subject to the applicant’s ability to prove his minimum financial capacity, which is equal to five times the total amount of the annual surface area fees per square, payable for the term of validity of this right.

a.2. The expiry of the Exploration license of Quarry product.

Expiry of the exploration license of quarry products expires on the last day of its last term of validity or when it has not authorization for quarry exploitation at the en of the first term of validity, or when an exploitation license is granted with the perimeter which it covers.

b. The authorization for permanent quarries exploitation

It is granted by the head of the provincial mining Division or by the Minister of Mines depending on whether the current construction materials in use or other quarry substances.

The authorization of permanent quarry's exploitation is a real right, property, exclusive, conveyable, transferable which can be leased. This right is evidenced by a quarry title called "Certificate of Permanent Quarry Exploitation" issued by the Mining Register. It has the same scope as the Exploitation License.

b.1. The validity of the authorization for permanent quarries exploitation

The term of validity of the authorization for permanent quarries exploitation is five years, renewable several times for the same duration.

b.2. The application for the authorisation for permanent quarries exploitation

The application of the authorization for permanent quarries exploitation is submitted to the Mining Register with the following documents attached:

- a. A copy of the valid exploration certificate;
- b. The report on the outcome of exploration works regarding nature, quantity, quality and the geographical location of the mineral resources identified;
- c. The feasibility study for the exploitation of the deposit;
- d. The financing plan with identified sources of financing targeted;
- e. The proof of payment of the filing costs;
- f. The technical framework planning for the development, construction and exploitation works for the quarry;
- g. The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Environmental Management Plan for the project (EMP);
- h. The report on the consultation with the authorities of local administrative entities and with the representative of the surrounding communities.

This application is received and processed in accordance with the conditions and procedures set forth in the provision of the articles 38 to 42 and 156 to 158 of the Mining Code.

b.3. The conditions for granting the authorization for permanent quarries exploitation

The granting of this authorization is subjected to the following

Conditions:

- a. To demonstrate the existence of a deposit by submitting a feasibility study, together with a technical plan for the development, construction and exploitation works of the quarry;
- b. To proof the existence of the financial resources required for carrying out the project;
- c. To provide the proof of the consent of the surface right holder, if the surface area which is the subject of the application is located within the perimeter of his property;
- d. To obtain the prior approval of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Environmental Management Plan of the project (EMP);
- e. If the perimeter applied for is located within the perimeter of a valid exploitation mining right, provide the proof of the consent of the holder of said right or demonstrate that his consent was refused in bad faith.

b.4. The expiry of the authorization for permanent quarries

This authorization expires at the end of the term of validity if no renewal is applied for or when the deposit is exhausted.

N.B.: Picking up materials on a domanical property for other use than that of housekeeping is classed in the category of permanent quarry exploitation.

c. The authorization for temporary quarries exploitation

The authorization for temporary quarries exploitation is a real right, property, exclusive, conveyable, transferable and transmissible right which can be leased. This right is evidenced by a quarry title called "Certificate of Temporary Quarry Exploitation" issued by the Mining Register. So, it is granted by the head of the Provincial Mining Division or by the Minister of Mines depending on whether the current construction materials in use or on other quarry substances.

c.1. The validity of the authorization for temporary quarries exploitation

The term of validity of the authorization for temporary quarries exploitation is one year and can not be renewed.

c.2. The application for the authorisation of the temporary quarries exploitation

The application of the authorization for permanent quarries exploitation is submitted to the Mining Register authority. It is received and processed in accordance with the conditions set forth in the provision of articles 160 and 161 of the Mining Code.

c.3. The conditions for granting the authorization for temporary quarries exploitation

The Authorization for temporary quarries exploitation is granted to the first eligible person who submits and who complies with the following conditions:

- a. To demonstrate the existence of a deposit which can be economically exploited ;
- b. If the quarry is located on a perimeter which is covered by a land title held by a third party, submission of the written consent of the letter to the opening of the quarry ;
- c. . If the quarry is located on a perimeter which is covered by an exploitation license held by a third party, submission of the written consent of the letter to the opening of the quarry, or proof that the consent was refused in bad faith.

c.4. The expiry of the authorization for temporary quarries exploitation

This authorization expires at the end of the term of validity. However the holder has the right to apply for it in accordance with the Mining Code.

VIII.1.4. SECURITIES

In order to secure financial backers facing insolvent mortgage from the holder of mining or quarry right, the new Mining Code has innovated by introducing mortgage and pledge.

a. mortgage

The following can be mortgaged:

- Any exploitation mining rights and the Authorization for Permanent Quarry exploitation;
- Any movables by incorporation which are located within the mining or quarry exploitation perimeter;
- The fixture used in the exploitation.

Any mortgage contract must be approved by the Minister of Mines upon request of the holder or mortgagee. In order to be enforced against third parties, any

mortgage approved by the Minster is compulsory registered at the back of the concerned mining or quarry title before been entered in a registry book set up and kept for this purpose by the Mining Register.

In case of default by the holder of this obligations vis-à-vis the mortgagee, on the due date agreed to specified in the mortgage deed, the latter may proceed with the procedure of forced execution of common right or take the place of the insolvent debtor (defaulting) and in this capacity require the partial or total transfer of the mining or quarry onto his own name if he complies with the conditions of eligibility in accordance with the law.

b. pledge

Pledge may concern extract merchant products under mining or quarry rights. It complies with the rules of common right on the matter on the provision of articles 322 to 336 of title IV of the law N° 73-021 dated 20 July 1973 related to the general regime of properties, real estate regime and securities regime as modified and completed up to date.

VIII.1.5. TAX AND CUSTOMS LEGAL REGIME FOR MINES AND QUARRIES

All mining activities and all activities of concentration, processing and/ or transformation activities carried out in Democratic Republic of Congo by the holder of a mining right and/or by its affiliated companies and sub-contractors are governed by the tax and customs legal regime provided for in title IX of the Mining Code.

This legal regime can only be modified if, and only if it is subject of a legislative Amendment adopted by the parliament.

However, if substantive law legislation adopted or enacted in the national territory after the date that the Mining Code enters into force, provides for more favourable tax or customs provisions than those contained in the Code, these new provisions are immediately applicable to mining activities.

According to the Mining Code, tax and customs legal regime applicable to mining activities include:

- Tax on vehicles;
- Tax on the surface area of mining and hydrocarbons concessions;
- Tax on land;
- Tax on movable (property);
- Income tax ;
- Tax on rental income;
- Tax on salaries;
- Exceptional taxes on salaries expatriates;
- Tax on the internal turn over ;

- Tax upon entry, consumption and excise duties;
- Special tax on road traffic;
- Mining Royalties;
- Surface area fees.

All these taxes and fees are those of common right. The perception rates and conditions applied are those of common right in force since 11 July 2003, except the tax upon entry which is specified in the Article 232 of the mining Code.

The artisan miners, traders and trading Houses are subjected to tax and customs regime set by an interministerial decision signed by the Minister of Mines and that of Finances.

But, the Small-Scale mining exploitation is subjected to the customs regime applied for mining activities and to the unique tax regime which is 10% of the turnover from the value of merchants product sale.

However, the holder of a Small-Scale Mining license may opt irrevocably for tax legal regime applied to mining activities.

The exploration and exploitation activities of quarry products are subjected to tax and customs legal regime specified by the tax Code and the customs Code of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

VIII.1.6. THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGIME

The holders of the mining rights benefits from the freedom to convert capital contributions and funds in the Democratic Republic of Congo at the best rate of exchange offered by the authorized banks on the day of the exchange operation. However, the holder of mining rights may resort, for the exchange of paper currency, to approved non-banking intermediaries other than financial services companies. Thus, he is authorized to make in favour of non-residents, after paying for the taxes and changes owing, the transfer of revenue, the current transfers and the transfers on account of movement of capital in connection with the mining right activities.

In addition, the foreign personnel residing in the national territory, employed by the holder of a mining title, are guaranteed the free conversion and free transfer of all or part of the amounts owed to them, provided that the interested parties have paid for their taxes and various changes in accordance with the legislation in force in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The transfers of the funds required for the transactions listed above must be made solely through an approved bank, provided an exchange document is signed.

The holder who exports commercial mining products is authorized to keep and manage in his main account and accounts for the servicing of the foreign debt, the receipt from his export sale up to a limit of 60%. He must repatriate into his main national account held in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 40% of the receipts from exports within fifteen (15) days of receipt of same in the main account held abroad.

People working in the quarry sector are subjected to common right concerning exchange operations.

The holder must pay the Congo Central Bank exchange control duties of 2/1000 on any payment abroad made by the approved banks accounts from in banks in the Democratic Republic of Congo both for revenue and for expenses, with the exception of repatriations receipts originating from the main account, and any debit or credit transactions made from his main account, with the exception of transfers in favour of accounts for the servicing of the foreign debt.

VIII.2 IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS

In accordance with article 334 of the Mining Code , the implementation conditions of that Code are set by the Mining regulation texts enacted by Decree N° 038/2003 of 26th march 2003 which fall within the competence either of the president of the Republic by decree or by the Minister of mines (ministerial decisions) or else together with his colleague, the Minister of Finances (interministerial decisions)

IX. SOME USEFUL ADDRESSES

It is very important for readers of this guide to have an idea on welcoming infrastructure such as Banks, Transport companies, Telecommunication companies, Hotels and restaurants make your stay in DRC more pleasant.

IX.1. BANKS AND FINANCING INSTITUTIONS

IX.1.1 BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Beyond the National Bank, the Banque Centrale du Congo “ BCC”, the Democratic Republic of Congo has significant network of Banks, comprising of head offices, agencies, and branches all over the country. Here under, are some of them:

a. **Banque Commerciale du Congo « BCDC »**

- Head office: KINSHASA
Boulevard du 30 Juin
Kinshasa - Gombe.
P.O. Box 2798 Kinshasa 1

Tel.: (243) 12 21773 à 21776 – 26405 à 26423
(243) 88 44850-44851-44854
Fax : 00243 1221770- 00243 8844852
Email: bcdc@raga.net

With Agencies and branches at: MATADI, BOMA, MOANDA, LUBUMBASHI, LIKASI, KISANGANI, BUNIA, BUTEMBO, GOMA, BUKAVU, KANANGA, MBUJI-MAYI, ISIRO, MBANDAKA, GBADOLITE, GEMENA, KINDU and KIKWIT.

Corresponding Banks: Belgolaise, European American Bank, Banque Belge pour l'étranger, Union des Banques Suisses.

b. Union des Banques Congolaises "UBC"

Head office : 6, Avenue des aviateurs, Kinshasa /Gombe
P o Box : 197 Kinshasa1

With branches and agencies at : MATADI, BOMA, LUBUMBASHI, KOLWEZI, KISANGANI, GOMA, BUKAVU, KANANGA, MBUJI-MAYI and ISIRO.

Corresponding Banks : Banque Bruxelles-Lambert, Banque Nationale de Paris

c. Banque du Commerce et de Développement "BCD"

Head office : 87,Boulevard du 30 Juin , Building of the Hellenic Community

Tel.: +(243)12 20106 /20176 /21872
+(243) 8801768

Fax : 00243 8801927/ 8801925

P.O Box. 2997 Kinshasa1

E-mail: bcd-kin@bcd.cd

With branches and Agencies at : MATADI, LUBUMBASHI, BOMA, LIKASI, GOMA, BUKAVU, KISANGANI, ISIRO, MBUJI-MAYI, KANANGA.

d. Stanbic Bank Congo sarl

- Head office : 12, Avenue de la Mongala Kinshasa/Gombe

P.O Box. 16297 Kinshasa-Gombe

Fax : 00243 88446216

E-mail : sbicongo@raga.net

Corresponding Bank : Standard Bank

e. Banque Internationale de Crédit (B.I.C)

-Head office : 191, Avenue de l'Equateur, Kinshasa-Gombe
 Po Box: 1299 Kinshasa1
 Tel: +(243)8841940/8843790/8845631/8801487/8843159
 Fax : 002438801125
 E-mail : bic@ic.cd

f. City Bank

- Head office : Croisement des Avenues Ngongo-Lutete
 et Colonel Lukusa.
 Immeuble City Bank, Kinshasa/Gombe
 P.O Box. 9999 Kinshasa1
 Tel.: +(243)1220555 /88040015
 Corresponding Bank : City Bank throughout the world

g. Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Congo (BIAC)

- Head office : 04, Avenue du port, Building FORESCOM
 Kinshasa-Gombe

h. RAWBANK

- Head office : **3487**, Bldg. Du 30 Juin , Kinshasa/Gombe.
 P.O Box. 2499 Kinshasa1
 Tel.:+24398124900/9902884/8953201/
 E-mail: rawbank@raga.net

IX.1.2. OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The other Congolese financial institutions are numerous and scattered through out of the country, the most significant are:

a. Société de Financement du Développement "SOFIDE"

Head office : 9-11 avenue Marinel, Kinshasa/Gombe
 P.O Box. : 1148 Kinshasa-1
 Tel.: +(243)12 33760.

b. Société Nationale d'Assurance "SONAS"

Head office : Boulevard du 30 juin , Kinshasa/Gombe.
 P.O Box : 3443 Kinshasa-Gombe ,Tel.:+(243)12 25051

With branches and agencies at: MATADI, BOMA, MOANDA, KIKWIT, LUBUMBASHI, LIKASI, KOLWEZI, KISANGANI, ISIRO, BUNIA, MBUJI-MAYI, KANANGA, GOMA, BUKAVU and MBANDAKA.

c. Caisse d'Épargne du Congo "CADECO"

Head office : 38, avenue de l'épargne, Kinshasa/Gombe
P.O.Box: 81447 Kinshasa-1

With branches and agencies at : MATADI, LUBUMBASHI, KISANGANI, MBADAKA, MBUJI-MAYI, KANANGA, KIKWIT, GOMA and BUKAVU.

d. Office Congolaise des Postes & Télécommunications "O.C.P.T."

Head office : 95, Blvd du 30 Juin, Kinshasa-Gombe

With branches and agencies at : MATADI, KIKWIT, LUBUMBASHI, KISANGANI, BUKAVU, GOMA, MBANDAKA, MBUJI-MAYI, KANANGA and KINDU.

IX.2. AIR LINES COMPANIES

Democratic Republic of Congo is one of African countries which possesses an important air line network.

Despite the national air line company, the "Lignes Aériennes Congolaises" (LAC), it has a wide range of private and other international Companies.

IX.2.1. NATIONAL COMPANIES

a. Lignes Aériennes Congolaises "LAC"

Head office : 04, Avenue du Port, Kinshasa-Gombe
Tel : + 243 (12) 20874

b. Hewa Bora Airways "H.B.A."

Head office : Kinshasa, Avenue Kabambare n° 1928,
Kinshasa - Barumbu.
Tel : + (243) 88 46947.

c. MALILA AIRLIFT

Head office : Avenue Basoko,
Kinshasa-Gombe.
Tel : + (243) 88 46428.
Fax : +12123727643

d. MALU AVIATION

Head office : Aéroport de Ndolo, Kinshasa - Ndolo.
Tel : + (243) 88 46801

e. BUSINESS AVIATION

Head office : Avenue de la plaine n° 1345,
Kinshasa-Limete
Tel : + 243 (88) 45588

f. Compagnie Aérienne Africaine d'Aviation « CAA »

Head office : Building GAP/INTERFINA, Blvd du 30 juin,
Kinshasa-Gombe.

g. Air Kasai

Head office : Aerodrome de Ndolo, Kinshasa/Barumbu
PoBox: 541 Kinshasa1
Tel : +243 88 41518

IX.2.2.. INTERNATIONAL AIR LINES COMPANIES

a. SN BRUSSELS AIRLINES

Office : 33, Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa- Gombe
Tel: +243 8975001/ 8975002/8975003/8975004.
Fax : 00 (243) 8843544.

b. AIR FRANCE

Office: Hotel Memling
Tel: +243 8807903/8844473

c. ETHIOPIAN AIRWAYS

Office : 09, Avenue du port , Kinshasa/Gombe

d. CAMEROUN AIRLINES

Office : Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa – Gombe
Tel: +(243)8840258
+(243) 12 21268

e. KENYA AIRWAYS

Office : Boulevard du 30 juin n°10, Kinshasa - Gombe.
Tel : + 243 (12) 20 920/921 ; + 243 (88) 40 754

f. T.A.A.G.

Office : Immeuble du 30 juin, Boulevard du 30 juin
Kinshasa/Gombe
Telephone : + (243) 12 21.409.

g. SOUTH AFRICAIN AIRWAYS “SAA”

Office : Galerie du Centenaire, Boulevard du 30 juin
Kinshasa – Gombe
Tel : + (243) 895945.
Tele Fax : +243 12 20670

IX.2.3. TRAVEL AGENCIES

For more information, any investor or tourist expecting to visit the country may freely contact one of the following travel agencies:

a. ICARE TRAVELS

Office : Boulevard du 30 juin, Building la Rwindi
P.O. Box : Kinshasa-Gombe,
Telephone : + 243 (12) 21566 - 21979, + 243 (88) 46767
With branch in Lubumbashi

b. JEFFERY - TRAVELS

Office : Boulevard du 30 juin n° 60
Immeuble Mayumbe, Kinshasa – Gombe.
Telephone : + 243 (12) 21680 ; + 243 (88) 41883/41722.

c. AGENCE AMAZONE

Office : Hôtel Memling
 P.O. Box : 13535, Kinshasa - Gombe.
 Telephone : + 243 (12) 20741, +243 (88) 46398

d.Congo Travel Service (C.T.S.)

Office : Boulevard du 30 juin n° 11
 Kinshasa-Gombe.
 Telephone : +243 (12) 20216, +243 (88) 44 582/525
 Welcome service : + 243 (88) 41934
 Fax : 1 530 687 6637
 E-mail : congotravelser@raga.net

IX.3 TELE COMMUNICATION AND EXPRESS MAIL COMPAGNIES

Despite the “Office Congolais de Poste et Telecommunication” (O.C.P.T.), which is a national company for postal and phone communication, there are other cellular phone and express mail companies as listed below:

Office Congolais des Postes et Télécommunications « OCPT »,

Head Office : 95, Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa-Gombe.
 With branches and agencies throughout the country.
 Telephone : + (243) 12.20 115/ 21885/ 20 225

IX.3.1. Sociétés de telecommunications1. STARCEL CONGO

Head Office : 25, Avenue de la justice , Kinshasa/Gombe
 Telephone : + 243 (88) 41011.

2. COMCELL

Head Office : 06, avenue du Port , Kinshasa/Gombe
 B.P: 614, Kinshasa 1
 Tel : +(243)12 20239/20241/53500
 Fax: 37797990026
 E-mail: comcell@raga.net

3. AFRITEL

Head Office :1517, avenue Colonel Ebeya, Kinshasa/Gombe
Telephone : + (243) 7802000

4. VODACOM.

Head Office : Immeuble GULF, Boulevard du 30 juin
Kinshasa/Gombe.
Telephone : + (243) 81444000/8100030
Fax : +243813131350

5. SOGETEL

Head Office : 743, avenue Mama YEMO, Lubumbashi /Katanga.
Tel: +243 88961123/8841900/8841510
Fax : 002432342206
E-mail : dg@sogetel.cd

6. CELTEL CONGO (R.D.C.)

Head Office : Avenue du Tchad, face Hotel Memling, Kin/Gombe.
Telephone : + (243) 9900100.

7. CONGO - CHINE TELECOM

Head Office : 8, Av. du Port, Kinshasa- Gombe.
B.P.:8402 Kinshasa 1
Tel : + (243) 8400085/8400086.
E-mail : cct01@ic.cd
Site Web : www.zte.com.c/cct

8. CONGO-KOREA TELECOM.

Head Office : Boulevard du 30 juin à côté de la Sonas, Kinshasa-Gombe.
Tel: + (243) 98208695/ 98842929
+ (243) 818103977/818138749

IX.3.2. Société de courriers express

D.H.L.

Office : 80, avenue du Marché, face Hotel de ville, Kinshasa-Gombe.
With branches in main cities.

IX.4. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Democratic Republic of Congo has an important hotel industry to sustain the national tourism service.

I.X.4.1. KINSHASA

- a. GRAND HOTEL DE KINSHASA (5 stars).
Address : avenue Batetela P.O. Box 9535/Kinshasa-Gombe
Tel : +(243) 33.111/33024/8801111
Fax: +(243) 8841500- 12123769564
E-mail: Kinshasa@interconti.com
- b. MEMLING (5 stars)
Address : 05, Avenue du Tchad, Kinshasa-Gombe
- c. CHRISTMAS (4 stars)
Address : 302, avenue Nyembo, Kinshasa-Gombe
Tel : +(243)8801157/ 8803939
- d. ESTORIL (3 stars)
Address : 95, avenue du Flambeau, Kinshasa-Gombe
- e. GUEST HOUSE (3 stars)
Address : 1991, avenue du Flambeau, Kinshasa-Barumbu
- f. DIPLOMATE (3 stars)
Address : 01, Masamba, Kinshasa-Gombe
- g. INVEST (3 stars)
Address : Cité de la Voix du Peuple, Kinshasa-Lingwala
- h. UNIVERS (3 stars)
Address : 43, Kilombwe, Kinshasa-Lemba
- i. INVEST DE LA GOMBE (2 stars)
Address : Avenue du Haut Commandement , Kinshasa-Gombe

j. PHOENIX (2 stars)

Address : 4259, avenue du Flambeau, Kin-Barumbu

k. TROPICAL (2 stars)

Address : 1523, avenue de l'aviation, Kin-Barumbu

IX.4.2. IN THE PROVINCES**a BANDUNDU PROVINCE**◆ **HOTEL SALONGO (2 stars)**

Avenue Kasai n° 24

Bandundu

◆ **HOTEL LENKO (2 stars)**

Avenue de l'aviation n°404

Bandundu

◆ **HOTEL DU KWILU (3 stars)**

Boulevard Mobutu n° 01

Kikwit

b. BAS-CONGO PROVINCE◆ **HOTEL METROPOLE (3 stars)**

Avenue Kissanda n° 02

Matadi

◆ **HOTEL AUBERGE DU VIEUX PORT (3 stars)**

Avenue Nzadi

Boma

◆ **HOTEL ATLANTIC BEACH (3 stars)**

Place Tonde

Moanda

◆ **HOTEL CHEZ TONTON (2 stars)**

Avenue Lukeni n° 560

Matadi

◆ **HOTEL LEDYA (3 stars)**

Avenue Sita, Kikanda , Matadi

Tel: +(243)9851054/98510223/9922537

E-mail : flathôtel@caramail.com

c. EQUATOR PROVINCE

- ◆ AFRIQUE HOTEL (3 stars)
Bonsomi, 109
Mbandaka
- ◆ MOTEL NZEKELE (4 stars)
Gbadolite
- ◆ BENGHAZI (2 stars)
Bonsomi n°86/Wangata
Mbandaka

d. EASTERN PROVINCE

- ◆ PALM BEACH (3 stars)
Makiso/Kisangani
- ◆ HOTEL CONGO PALACE (3 stars)
Avenue de l'église n°11
Makiso/Kisangani

e. WESTERN KASAI PROVINCE

- ◆ HOTEL PALACE (2 stars)
Avenue Tshimayi n° 309, Kananga
Kananga

f. EASTERN KASAI PROVINCE

- ◆ HOTEL KANKA (2 stars)
Avenue du 24 novembre n° 87
Mbuji-Mayi
- ◆ HOTEL TANKO (3 stars)
Avenue de la Cathédrale n° 58
Mbuji-Mayi
- ◆ HOTEL KUMBI-KUMBI
Avenue Mama Yemo, Commune de la Muya
Mbuji-Mayi.

g. NORTH - KIVU PROVINCE

- ◆ HOTEL MASQUE (3 stars)
Avenue Rond point n° 06
Goma
- ◆ HOTEL LA FRONTIERE (3 stars)
Avenue Katindo, RVA/Goma
- ◆ HOTEL KARIBU (4stars)
Avenue Karibu-Kashero/Goma
- ◆ HOTEL DES GRANDS LACS (3 stars)
Avenue Mobutu n° 08/Goma
- ◆ HOTEL LA RWINDI (3 stars)
Rwindi/Rutshuru

h. SOUTH-KIVU PROVINCE

- ◆ HOTEL RESIDENCE (3 stars)
Avenue Mobutu, 39
Bukavu
- ◆ HOTEL FREGATE (2 stars)
Avenue Mobutu, 79
Bukavu

i. KATANGA PROVINCE

- ◆ HOTEL KARAVIA (5 stars)
Golf Area
Lubumbashi
- ◆ PARK HOTEL (4 stars)
Avenue Kasai n° 50
Lubumbashi
- ◆ HOTEL DU LAC (3 stars)
Avenue Lumumba n° 13
Kalemie

IX.5. THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Democratic Republic of Congo is a member of United Nations Organisation (UNO) and African Union (AU). He has signed membership agreements with these two international organisations. Here under addresses of some diplomatic representatives in Kinshasa :

| N° | COUNTRY | ADDRESSES |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 01 | SOUTH AFRICA | 54,Av. Ngongo-Lutete, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel:+(243)8803262/8801369 |
| 02 | ALGERIA | 5052,Avenue Colonel Ebeya, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel:+(243)8844166 |
| 03 | ANGOLA | 4413,Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8803657/8804168/9911919 |
| 04 | GERMANY | Avenue de Lemera, Kinshasa/ Gombe Tel :+(243)8948202/8948201 |
| 5 | BENIN | Avenue des cliniques, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)9916958/98128659/9941281 |
| 06 | BELGIUM | Place du Cinquantenaire, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8928260/8928272/8924233 |
| 07 | CANADA | Avenue Pumbu, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)9903009/9929359 |
| 08 | CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC | 11,Avenue Pumbu, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8804613/8844555 |
| 09 | CHINA | Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8804109/8805893 |
| 10 | THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO | 176,Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8805029/1234029/1234738 |
| 11 | IVORY COAST | 67,Avenue de la justice, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)12 34746/12 33590 |

| N° | COUNTRY | ADDRESSES |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 | CUBA | Avenue Kolwezi, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8805971/12 21402/12 20498 |
| 13 | NORTH KOREA | 168,Avenue de l'Ouganda, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8801443/9923367/12 33354 |
| 14 | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 310,Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8804792/8803273/8801297/ 8844607 |
| 15 | SPAIN | Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)88431956/8843167/8834212 8821881 |
| 16 | EGYPT | Avenue de l'Ouganda, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8801580/8805580 |
| 17 | France | Avenue du Tchad, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8848363/8821506/7802242 |
| 18 | UNITED KINGDOM | Avenue de Lemera, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8801738/8833103/98169200 |
| 19 | GABON | 165, Avenue Colonel Monjiba, Kinshasa/Ngaliema Tel :+(243)7802148/8845227/8850207 |
| 20 | GUINEA | 7-9,Avenue de la Libération, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)9860610/8920206 |
| 21 | GHANA | Avenue de la Libération , Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8804739/8803140/8804140 |
| 22 | GREECE | Boulevard du 30 juin , Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8844862/8805031/12 21561 |
| 23 | ITALY | 8,Avenue de la Mongala, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8804302/88044225 |
| 24 | IRAN | 76,Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)12 33210/8846751/12 33832 |
| 25 | ISRAEL | 141, Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)9987218 |
| 26 | JAPAN | Avenue Lukusa, Kinshasa/Gombe Immeuble City Bank Tel :+(243)8805582/8801670/8801243 |
| 27 | KENYA | 5002,Avenue de l'Ouganda, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8806224/8804393 |
| 28 | LIBERIA | Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Immeuble Royal, Tel :+(243)7804463/7804499/8104057 |

| N° | COUNTRY | ADDRESSES |
|----|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 | LIBAN | Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)9945577/8845279/8844844 |
| 30 | LYBIA | Avenue du Fleuve , Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8803875/8805060 |
| 31 | MOROCCO | Avenue Coteau, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8801163/12 33367 |
| 32 | NAMIBIA | Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8804803/9970297 |
| 33 | NIGERIA | 141,Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8801553/8801552/9908971 |
| 34 | THE NETHERLANDS | 11, Avenue Zongo Ntolo Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8801963/880694/8845621 |
| 35 | POLAND | 63,Avenue de la justice, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8803606/8803607 |
| 36 | Portugal | 270, Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8844470/12 21335 |
| 37 | RUSSIA | 80,Avenue de la justice Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243 |
| 38 | ROMANIA | 5,Avenue de l'Ouganda, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8800771/12 33128 |
| 39 | THE VATICAN | 81,Avenue Goma, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8808810/8843497/12 33128 |
| 40 | SUDAN | Avenue de l'Ouganda, Kinshasa/Gombe P.O.Box 7374 Kinshasa1, Tel :+(243)9970123/8840893 |
| 41 | SWEDEN | Avenue de Lemera, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8803374/8804183/8843943 |
| 42 | SWITZERLAND | 654,Avenue de Lemera Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)9972004/8946800/9936334 |
| 43 | TANZANIA | 142, Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa/Gombe P.O.Box 1612 Kinshasa 1,Tel :+(243)8805950/8804846 |
| 44 | CHAD | Tel :+(243)8804734/8951010/9919113/9919112 |
| 45 | TCHEC REPUBLIC | 54, Avenue de Lemera, Kinshasa/Gombe P.O.Box 8242 Kinshasa1, Tel :+(243)8845843 |
| 46 | TURKEY | 18, Avenue Pumbu, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8843761/12 34610 |
| 47 | TUNISIA | 6769,Avenue Golf, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8803901/8805163 |
| 48 | TOGO | Avenue Coteau, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8806033 |

| N° | COUNTRY | ADDRESSES |
|----|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 49 | ZAMBIA | 5458, Avenue de l'Ecole, Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8806432/7804470/9999437/8845196 |
| 50 | ZIMBABWE | Avenue de la Justice, Immeuble OGEDEP Kinshasa/Gombe Tel :+(243)8803324/8803557/8803610 |
| 51 | EUROPEAN UNION | Avenue de Lemera, Gombe. P.O.Box 2000 Kinshasa 1 Tel :+(243)8841878/8843203/12 33292 |

The following countries and organisations have also their diplomatic representatives in Kinshasa:

| <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>ORGANIZATIONS</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AUSTRIA | 1. WORLD BANK |
| 2. BULGARIA | 2. OMS |
| 3. BURUNDI | 3. UNICEF |
| 4. PAKISTAN | 4. FAO |
| 5. KOWEIT | 5. WFP |
| 6. HAITI | 6. IWO |
| 7. SAUDI ARABIA | 7. ICCR |
| 8. SENEGAL | 8. ORDRE SOUVERAIN DE MALTE |
| 9. MALI | 9. BASE |
| 10. RWANDA | 10. HANS SEIDEL FOUNDATION |
| 11. FINLAND | 11. UNDP |
| 12. UGANDA | 12. MONUC |
| | 13. PEACE CORPS |
| | 14. USAID |
| | 15. MSF |

VIII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. OUVRAGES

- Atlas de la République Démocratique du Congo.
- Le Secteur minier Congolais

2. REVUES

- Recensement scientifique de la population Congolaise
- Guide de l'investisseur (INEDIT)
- Spécial Sommet FRANCE-AFRIQUE

3. CONVENTION MINIERE

- Convention Minière TENKE - FUNGURUME