

PARTNER
COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY	CONGO DPR
Q2: ABOUT YOU	
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Q3: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply) :	Trade, Finance, Planning , Budget, Agriculture , Mining , Energy, Telecommunications , Environment, Conservationde nature and Tourism , Industry, Transportation (* autotranslation)

PAGE 6: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q4: Do you have Aid-for-Trade priorities?	Yes
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PAGE 7: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5: Please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the 12 listed .(1 being the most important)

Trade facilitation	1
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	3
Competitiveness	4
Export diversification	2
Regional integration	5

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Q6: Additional information.

The DRC has great need of aid for trade to integrate the domestic market , developing communication channels , improve the processing industry and promote the development of value chains . (*)

PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID FOR TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7: Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2012? No

PAGE 9: C.2) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID FOR TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8: What are the top 3 drivers of these changes? (Please choose no more than 3 options) *Respondent skipped this question*

Q9: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

Q10: Have these changes been reflected in your national development strategy? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q12: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy? *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 10: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q13: In which existing policy document(s) can trade facilitation be found as a priority? (You may tick more than one box) Other (please specify)
Diagnostic study on trade integration (*)

Q14: Additional information.

In the government's vision of making the DRC an emerging country , efforts are being made to implement reforms that would make the Congolese market very attractive. (*)

PAGE 11: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q15: Is trade facilitation included in new draft policy documents currently being updated and formulated? Yes

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PAGE 12: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q16: Please indicate in which new draft policy documents, currently being updated or formulated, trade facilitation is included:

National trade strategy

Q17: Additional information.

A revision of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study that takes into account aspects of trade facilitation is planned. (*)

PAGE 14: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q18: How important are trade costs for the competitiveness of your exports?

Other issues are more important

Q19: Additional information.

Issues related to standardisation and metrology are more important than the cost of trade for the competitiveness of exports from the DRC. (*)

Q20: Do your national policies address the issue of trade costs for exports?

Yes

PAGE 15: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q21: Which document(s) address(es) the issue of trade costs for exports ?

National development strategy,

National trade strategy,

Sector specific strategies (e.g. agriculture, etc.)

Q22: Additional information.

The National Development Document (DSCR2) is in the phase of the review, the national trade strategy in a validation phase while sectoral strategies are considered (*)

PAGE 16: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q23: How important are trade costs for access to imports?

Very important

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Q24: Additional information.

The cost of trade remains decisive in the structure of prices of imported products and significantly affects the purchasing power of the Congolese population (*)

PAGE 17: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q25: Do national policies address the issue of trade costs for imports? Yes

PAGE 18: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q26: Which document(s) address(es) the issue of trade costs for imports? National trade strategy

Q27: Additional information.

The trade strategy of the DRC is still in a validation phase . At the end of it will be other sectoral strategies (agriculture, quality, etc.) (*)

PAGE 19: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q28: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of merchandise goods? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Transport infrastructure,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Access to trade finance

Q29: Additional information.

Much remains to be done from the government to sanction customs staff hostile change. (*)

PAGE 20: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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Q30: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of services? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Non-recognition of professional qualifications,
Restrictions on commercial presence,
Poor regulatory environment for services

Q31: Additional information.

Regulations sometimes incomplete (*)

PAGE 21: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q32: In which regional markets to which you export merchandise goods and services do you face the highest trade costs? (Please select no more than 5 regions)

Western Europe, Developed Asia, East Asia,
Southern Africa

Q33: Indicate your home region.

Central Africa

PAGE 22: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q34: FOR MERCHANDISE GOODS: For the markets which you have identified as the highest cost, why are trade costs high? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Transport infrastructure, Access to trade finance

Q35: Additional information.

We must implement the single window for external trade (*)

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Q36: FOR SERVICES: For the markets which you have identified as the highest costs, why are trade costs high? (You may choose more than 1 options)

Poor network infrastructure (ICT, telecoms),
Poor transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Recognition of professional qualifications,
Restrictions on commercial presence,
Restrictions on movement of natural persons,
Inefficient government regulations,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

Q37: Additional information.

Weak development of the service sector in the DRC (*)

PAGE 23: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q38: How have your trade costs evolved over the past 5 years ?

Between 0-10% reduction

Q39: Additional information.

The DRC has made many reforms in terms of trade facilitation , but much remains to be deployed for their implementation; (*)

PAGE 24: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q40: Does your Government use any of the following sources to address the issue of trade costs? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Research with private sector,
World Bank Doing Business Index,
World Bank Logistic Performance Index,
World Customs Organizations Time Release Study
,
World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report

Q41: Additional information.

Forthcoming adoption by Parliament of the law on public- private partnership (*)

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Q42: Do you validate the results? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Yes, dialogue with private sector,

Yes, dialogue with government

Q43: Additional information.

Forthcoming adoption by Parliament of the law on public- private partnership (*)

PAGE 26: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q44: Is your government taking national action to reduce trade costs?

Yes

PAGE 27: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q45: What national action is your government is taking ?(You may tick more than 1 box)

National government initiatives,

Private sector initiatives,

Initiatives supported by development partners,

Initiatives supported by non-governmental organizations

Q46: Additional information.

Prices are based on particular inérentes loads among the charges come charging economic operators. (*)

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Q47: In which areas have national actions been undertaken or are on-going? (You may tick more than one box)

- Border procedures (trade facilitation),
- Tariffs, fees and other charges,
- Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
- Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
- Transport infrastructure,
- Access to trade finance,
- Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
- Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
- Reforms of national regulatory frameworks for services
- ,
- Negotiations with trading partners on access for service suppliers
- ,
- Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

PAGE 28: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q48: Is your government engaged in regional actions to reduce trade costs?

Yes

PAGE 29: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q49: Please specify (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Regional economic community,
- Free trade agreements, Corridor initiatives,
- Joint public-private sector initiatives,
- Initiatives supported by development partners

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Q50: In which areas have regional actions been undertaken or are on-going? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure,
Access to trade finance,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Reforms of national regulatory frameworks for services
,
Negotiations with trading partners on access for service suppliers
,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

Q51: Additional information.

The DRC is committed through the process of participation in free trade areas including COMESA tripartite SADC - COMESA-EAC), AU. (*)

PAGE 30: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q52: Is external support aligned with your national and regional needs to reduce trade costs ? No

Q53: Additional information.

La RDC, en sa qualité de PMA bénéficie de beaucoup d'exception et de flexibilité en ce qui concerne de soutien extérieur et le commerce. (*)

PAGE 31: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q54: How is external support aligned with your needs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q55: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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PAGE 32: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q56: Why is external support not aligned with your needs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Trade costs have not been included in the dialogue with donors

,

Trade costs have not been included in the dialogue with South-South partners

,

Trade costs have not emerged as a priority for the private sector

,

Trade costs have not been identified as an issue in the national development strategy

Q57: Additional information.

As an LDC, the DRC needs external support to support domestic industries to better integrate into the multilateral trading system. (*)

PAGE 34: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q58: What impact would implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, have on the evolution of your trade costs?

More than 10% increase

Q59: Additional information.

The DRC has a new Customs Code in line with the agreement on trade facilitation that share a base : the Revised Kyoto Convention (*)

PAGE 35: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q60: In which regions would the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, have the biggest impact on the trade costs you face ? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

North America, Western Europe,
Developed Asia, East Asia, South Asia,
Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa

Q61: Additional information.

The DRC is in a dynamic export diversification and partners pouront expand his business to other parts of the world. (*)

PAGE 36: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

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Q62: Do you plan to seek Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted ?

Yes, after TFA adoption

Q63: Have you undertaken a Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment?

No

PAGE 37: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q64: Please specify the organization(s) involved in and year(s) of each needs assessment.

WTO 2008

UNCTAD 2008

Other 2008

(please specify)
Organisation Mondiale des douanes

PAGE 38: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q65: Do you plan to request a new Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment or an update of an existing assessment?

Yes

Q66: Please specify why.

With the conclusion of the Bali Agreement , the implementation of the new Customs Code , the application of new reforms on improving the business climate made by the DRC government , the assessment of needs of trade facilitation becomes an emergency. (*)

PAGE 39: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

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Q67: Where might you need support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted? (You may tick more than 1 box)

To prepare category A, B, C notifications,
To develop national implementation plans,
To support scheduling of commitments,
To support implementation of specific TFA provisions
,
To align support with on-going national reform programmes
,
To align commitments with on-going regional programmes

PAGE 40: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q68: What difficulties do you face, or do you expect to face, in securing Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted ? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Lack of information on funding opportunities,
Differing priorities of in-country donors,
Problems accessing external funds,
National coordination and demonstration of political will for TFA reform
,
Problems in formulating requests,
Problems to quantify TFA implementation needs,
Accessing regional programmes

PAGE 41: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q69: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, will prove the hardest to implement and where Aid-for-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Publication and availability of information,
Comment before entry into force,
Advance rulings, Appeal and review procedures,
Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency
,
Border agency cooperation

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Q70: Additional information.

Support the extension of the agreement to the attention of international trade actors throughout the country (*)

PAGE 43: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q71: What have been the key factors in achieving successful reductions in trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Private sector engagement and commitment,
Alignment of projects with private sector priorities
,
Alignment of donor support with national priorities
,
Sustained engagement of development partners,
Use of regional approach

Q72: Additional information.

DRC remains engaged in the dynamics of participation in different areas of economic free trade , namely COMESA Tripartite (COMESA -EAC- AU) (*)

PAGE 44: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q73: What outputs have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Updated customs legislation, Tariff reform,
Creation of one-stop border posts,
Creation of trade facilitation committees,
Creation of dialogue with private sector

Q74: Additional information.

The DRC is in the national committee of the restructuring phase but also trade facilitation , it is engaged in the development of the single window counter. (*)

PAGE 45: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

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Q75: What outcomes have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Reduction in border clearance times,
Increase in customs revenue,
Reduction in informal payments,
Increase in traffic flows through border posts,
Increase in import volumes

Q76: Additional information.

Much remains to be done to reduce informal payments (*)

PAGE 46: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q77: What impacts have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Higher revenues for exporters,
Consumer welfare effects,
Rise in female employment,
Increase in foreign direct investment,
Fall in poverty

Q78: Additional information.

This reduction in the cost of trade benefits Congolese consumers (*)

PAGE 47: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q79: Which types of actions have achieved the most positive results in reducing trade costs for goods and services? (Please choose no more than 7 options)

Customs reform, Other border agency reforms,
Tariff reforms,
Support for compliance with Non-Tariff Measures
,
Working with trade partners to recognize professional qualifications
,
Working with trade partners to remove restrictions on movement of natural persons
,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

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Q80: Additional information.

The government of the DRC continues to operate a series of reforms affecting cross-border trade in the context of improving the business climate and investment on national territory . (*)

PAGE 48: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q81: What contribution can reducing trade costs make to the target of inclusive, sustainable growth? (Please choose no more than 7 options)

Rise in employment,
Rise in female employment,
Diversification in export markets,
Diversification in export products,
Domestic private sector investment,
Reduction in poverty

Q82: Additional information.

La RDC du fait de sa situation géographique est dépendante du commerce extérieur. Plus précisément: le partage de ses frontières naturelles avec plusieurs voisins met en avant plan l'impact du commerce extérieur sur l'augmentation de la croissance économique; et par conséquent sur la portion du développement socio-économique. (*)

PAGE 50: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q83: Has the alignment of Aid-for-Trade support to your national needs and priorities changed since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative in 2005?

Improved

PAGE 51: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q84: If it has improved, please specify why.(You may tick more than one box)

Better dialogue with donors,
Better dialogue with South-South partners,
Better dialogue with the private sector,
Better dialogue with regional partners,
Other (please specify) Government. (*)

PAGE 52: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

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Q85: Why has the alignment declined?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q86: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 53: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q87: What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since it was launched in 2005?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Increase in resources available for trade development
,
More attention to trade issues in development ,
More priority given by regional authorities to trade issues in development planning
,
More priority given by donors to trade issues in national development planning
,
More priority given by NGOs to trade issues

Q88: Additional information.

Prioritization of aid for trade is becoming a pillar of socio-economic development of the DRC. (*)

PAGE 54: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q89: What potential future contribution could the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs make to the post-2015 development agenda? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Mainstreaming of trade issues in national policy ,
Engaging the private sector in national trade and development policy planning
,
Coherence in trade and development policy,
Catalyst for Aid-for-Trade flows ,
Contribution to inclusive, sustainable growth

Q90: Additional information.

The CIR allows stakeholders , including especially the agro-processors to add value to their production to participate in the development of value chains. (*)

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Q91: What potential future contribution could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (Please choose a maximum of 5 options)

Contribution of financing for development,

Contribution to improving the business and regulatory environment

,

Ensuring continued attention to trade issues in development

,

Engaging the private sector in development issues

,

Making a contribution to economic growth and poverty eradication through inclusive, sustainable development

Q92: Additional information.

Aid for Trade will allow the DRC, thanks to the improvement of the regulatory framework for the trade in the years to become the capital convergence center par excellence (*)

Q93: How in your view could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?

It takes a good cooperation both between donors and the other donor , government and beneficiaries (private sector and civil society) (*)

PAGE 55: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q94: Additional information on "Reducing trade costs and inclusive, sustainable growth". If there is anything you would like to add on the topic of "Reducing trade costs for inclusive, sustainable growth", which you feel has not been covered in this questionnaire, please use this box.

The DRC is a country considered a subcontinent in the heart of Africa, it is our responsibility to see that the components of the aid for trade are still unknown to the Congolese layman. This is why we believe that the national large-scale extension will get more involvement of different social strata in the implementation of the Aid for Trade so that the latter can have an increasingly significant impact on the socio-economic development of the DRC