

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
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Democratic Republic of the Congo

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: The World Factbook - Democratic Republic of the Congo

Government type

Republic

Independence

30 June 1960 (from Belgium)

Constitution

18 February 2006

Legal system

Based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; accepts International Court of Justice jurisdiction, with reservations

Administrative divisions

10 provinces and the capital city, Kinshasa

Source: The World Factbook – Democratic Republic of the Congo; Answers.com - DRC

Located in Central Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) borders Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Sudan, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The DRC is a vast country in terms of size, covering an area totaling 2,345,410 square kilometers. The country lies on the equator, with one-third of the country to the north and two-thirds to the south. The climate is hot and humid in the Congo River basin and cool and dry in the country's southern highlands. The DRC's only point of access to the Atlantic Ocean is a narrow strip of land on the north bank of the Congo River.

The population of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is estimated to be around 66 Million. This population is comprised of a wide variety of ethnic groups, of which 250 have been identified. Approximately 700 local languages and dialects are spoken in the DRC, but French remains the local language. Lingala is frequently used when conducting trade, and Kingwana, Kikongo and Tshiluba are also widely spoken throughout the country.

Half of the DRC's population classifies itself as Roman Catholic, while another 20 percent practice Protestantism. Another 10 percent are Muslim, and a further 10 percent adhere to indigenous beliefs and syncretic sects. The remaining 10 percent are Kimbanguist, the most popular of the syncretic sects flourishing in the DRC today. Kimbanguism, like many other syncretic sects, merges Christianity with traditional beliefs and rituals.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo was officially colonized in 1885 as a personal possession of Leopold II, King of Belgium. In 1907, administration of the DRC was taken over by the Belgian Government. In 1960, after years of riots and unrest, the country was granted its independence. Elections in that same years resulted in Patrice Lumumba being declared prime minister and Joseph Kasavubu being declared president.

During the DRC's first year of independence, the country quickly destabilized. The army mutinied, the governor of Katanga province attempted secession, and a UN peacekeeping force intervened to restore order. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Lumumba died under unclear, questionable circumstances; the government was taken over by Colonel Joseph Mobutu. Mobutu briefly allowed President Kasavubu to lead the government, but in 1965, as commander in chief of the national army, Mobutu again seized control of the government and declared himself president. For decades to follow, Mobutu ensured that he remained in power by holding unopposed elections, enforcing his one-party system of rule, and so forth.

In the later 1980s Mobutu's reign was weakened as a result of domestic protest and international criticism. In an attempt to pacify his critics, Mobutu agreed to the principle of a multi-party system incorporating elections and a constitution. Many long delays took place that put off transforming this principle into a reality.

By 1996 the war and genocide taking place in Rwanda spilled into the Democratic Republic of the Congo (known as Zaire under Mobutu). In October of that year, Rwandan troops helped the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire (AFDL), led by Laurent Kabila, launch a military campaign towards the capital city, Kinshasa. Mobutu and Kabila failed to reach an agreement, Mobutu left the country, and in May 1997 Kabila declared himself president. Many of Kabila's top officials were Rwandan, and the Rwandan army maintained its connections with that of the DRC.

In July 1998 Kabila ordered all foreign troops to leave the DRC; most refused. The following month fighting erupted throughout the country as in-country Rwandan troops rebelled and additional Rwandan and Ugandan troops entered the DRC to come to their defense. Their aim was to overthrow Kabila, but they failed due to the strength of the Angolan, Zimbabwean and Namibian troops that had intervened on Kabila's behalf. The Rwandan troops retreated to the eastern part of the DRC, where they established de facto control over portions of the eastern part of the country and continued to fight the Congolese Army. In February 1999, Uganda backed the formation of the Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC). Uganda and the MLC soon established control over the northern third of the DRC.

On January 16, 2001, Laurent Kabila was assassinated. The presidency was taken over by his son, Joseph Kabila. Unlike his father, Joseph allowed MONUC, a UN

peacekeeping operation, to be deployed throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Dialogues across different regions of the country, divided de facto into 3 segments, were enabled to proceed. By the end of 2002, all Angolan, Namibian and Zimbabwean troops had withdrawn from the DRC. Rwandan troops officially withdrew in October of 2002, and Ugandan troops left the country in May 2003.

In December 2002 the Pretoria Accord was signed by all remaining warring parties in the DRC; the agreement was to end all fighting and establish a government of national unity. A transitional government was set up in July 2003 with Joseph Kabila as president. Since then successful presidential elections have been held, and a National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies have been created.

Despite these positive movements towards stability, the DRC's economy is slowly recovering from two decades of decline. Although the country is endowed with vast potential wealth, its internal conflict largely devastated its economy. Economic reforms implemented following the inauguration of the transitional government have proved helpful, and the country's state of economic growth has begun to improve in recent years.

Source: The World Factbook - Democratic Republic of the Congo; U.S. Department of State - Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Background Info (June 2007)

Since the elections, which were relatively free and fair, the Congolese people have expectantly awaited Joseph Kabila to make good on the promise he made during his inauguration speech to ensure good governance, democracy and respect for human rights. To this end, many good initiatives have been launched. The government successfully persuaded some opposition politicians who boycotted political institutions after the post-election fighting to return to the political arena. Legislators have promised to keep spending in check by reviewing it every three months. Those who want to run state bodies will now be tested by officials on some basic skills, not just their political connections. Logging and mining contracts worth billions of dollars are scheduled to be reviewed. Still, economic issues urgently need to be addressed, as do conflicts related to land and ethnicity.

Source: The Economist

1. General Information

1.1 People	DRC	Angola	Tanzania	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2005	62,635.7	17,024.1	40,453.5	
Female estimated population (,000), 2005	31,613.4	8,629.6	20,330.1	
Male estimated population (,000), 2005	31,022.4	8,394.5	20,123.4	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2005	98	97	99	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2005-2010	3.22	2.78	2.47	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2005	47	46	43	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2005	5	4	6	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2005	4	4	5	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2005	32.1	53.3	24.2	
Rural population (%), 2005	67.9	46.7	75.8	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	4.3	4.1	3.6	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	2.1	1.5	1.5	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 1999/2000	4	4	5	1
Female school life expectancy, 1999/2000	---	3	5	1
Male school life expectancy, 1999/2000	---	4	5	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	48.1	46.2 ⁱⁱ	30.8 ⁱⁱⁱ	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	20.2	17.9 ⁱⁱ	14.8 ⁱⁱⁱ	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2001	---	---	5 ^{iv}	1
Female adult (14+) economic activity rate (%), 1995/2002	62	73	83	2
Male adult (14+) economic activity rate (%), 1995/2002	85	90	89	2

Notes: ⁱUNESCO estimation; ⁱⁱ2000; ⁱⁱⁱ2000-2004 ^{iv}Age group 10+.

1.2 Economy	DRC	Angola	Tanzania	2
GDP				a
GDP total (billions US\$), 2005	7.1	32.8	12.1	
GNI per capita (US\$), 2005	120	1,410	340	
PPP GDP total (millions, international dollars), 2005	40,099	37,221	28,530	
PPP GDP per capita (international dollars), 2005	714	2,335	744	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2002	46.0	7.2	44.5	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2002	25.3	74.0	17.8	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2002	28.7	18.7	37.6	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual %), 2005	21.5	43.5	3.7	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2005	86.9	39.3 ⁱ	76.8	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2005	6.8	32.4 ⁱ	13.6	

Notes: ⁱ1985.

¹ United Nations Statistics Division:

^a Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; ^b Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; ^c Population Division of the UN Secretariat; ^{d1} UNESCO; ^{d2} UNESCO; ^{e1} ILO; ^{e2} ILO/OECD

² World Bank - Data and Statistics:

^a Quick Reference Tables; ^b Data Profile Tables; ^c Country at a Glance

1.3 Public Spending	DRC	Angola	Tanzania	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GDP), 1991	---	---	2.8	a
Education (% of GDP), 2002-2004	---	---	---	a
Health (% of GDP), 2003-2004	0.7	2.4	2.4	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	---	2.7	---	b
Military (% of GDP), 2004	3.0	4.2	1.1	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	3.7	3.2	4.2	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2004	1.8	10.5	1.1	

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		DRC 1991-1995	DRC 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Francophone Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Low income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	---	---			
	(% pop.)	---	---	0.3	0.1	0.5
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	---	---			
	(% pop.)	---	---	0.3	0.1	0.5
Education employees	(,000)	200	---			
	(% pop.)	0.5	---	0.6	0.3	0.9
Health employees	(,000)	---	---			
	(% pop.)	---	---	0.3	0.4	0.6
Police	(,000)	---	---			
	(% pop.)	---	---	0.07	0.05	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	28	50			
	(% pop.)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
SOE Employees	(,000)	99	---			
	(% pop.)	0.2	---	---	---	13.1
Total Public Employment	(,000)	---	---			
	(% pop.)	---	---	---	---	---
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	---	---	6.1	5.3	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	57.8	48.6	28.9	31.8	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	---	---			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	---	---			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		---	---	4.8	6.2	4.4

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2006

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI.

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The DRC's existing constitution was revoked when Laurent Kabila rose to power in May 1997. In October 1997, President Kabila appointed a Constitutional Commission to draft a new constitution by March 1998. However, no progress was made on reviewing the constitution by the time Laurent Kabila was assassinated in January 2001.

On 6 March 2003 the transition draft Constitution was approved in Pretoria, South Africa.⁶ The new transitional constitution was officially promulgated on 5 April 2003.⁷

Source: Immigration and Nationality Directorate (UK) - Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Report

The period of transition came into effect with the investiture of the transitional government on 30 June 2003. During this time Joseph Kabila served as president and four vice presidents represented the former government, former rebel groups, and the political opposition. The transitional government held a successful constitutional referendum on 18-19 December 2005, and official results indicated that 84 percent of the population approved the constitution. Elections for the presidency, National Assembly, and provincial legislatures were held in 2006. Joseph Kabila was inaugurated president in December 2006, and the National Assembly was installed three months earlier in September 2006. The Assembly's president, Vital Kamerhe, was chosen in December. Provincial assemblies were constituted in early 2007, and the election of governors and national senators occurred in January 2007.

Source: The World Factbook - Democratic Republic of the Congo; U.S. Department of State - Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Background Info (June 2007)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral legislature consisting of a National Assembly (500 seats) and a Senate (108 seats).⁸

Women in Parliament: 42 out of 500 seats: (8.4%) in National Assembly and 5 out of 108 seats (4.6%) in Senate.⁹

Of the 500 seats that compose the National Assembly, 61 members are elected by majority vote in single-member constituencies, and 41 members are elected by open list proportional-representation in multi-member constituencies. Members of the National Assembly serve 5-year terms.

Fact box:

Elections: National Assembly - last held 30 July 2006 (next to be held NA 2011); Senate – last held 19 January 2007 (next to be held by 2012).

Election Results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party – PPRD 111, MLC 64, PALU 34, MSR 27, FR 26, RCD 15, independents 63, others 160;¹⁰ Senate – percent of vote by party – NA; seats by party – PPRD 22, MLC 14, FR 7, RCD 7, PDC 6, CDC 3, MSR 3, PALU 2, independents 26, others 18.¹¹

⁶ [IRINnews](#) – “Kabila sworn in as head of transitional government” (8 April 2003)

⁷ [IRINnews](#) – “Parliament launched” (25 August 2003)

⁸ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook](#) – DR Congo

⁹ [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) - [Women in National Parliaments](#)

¹⁰ Includes 63 political parties that won 10 or fewer seats.

¹¹ Political parties that won a single seat.

Members of the Senate are elected by provincial assemblies, and serve 5-year terms like their counterparts in the National Assembly.

Source: The World Factbook - Democratic Republic of the Congo

2.2 Executive Branch

Cabinet: Ministers of State appointed by the president

Elections: under the new constitution the president is elected by popular vote for a 5-year term, and is eligible for a second term; elections last held 30 July 2006 with a second round held on 29 October 2006 (next to be held NA 2011).

The president appoints the prime minister.

Since the July 2006 elections, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been led by a semi-presidential, strongly decentralized state. The executive powers are divided between the president and the prime minister. The prime minister is appointed by the president, and is a member of whatever party gains the majority of seats in Parliament. If there is no clear majority, the president can appoint someone on the condition that this person gains the confidence of the National Assembly.

The president appoints ministers based on proposals from the prime minister. The president and the prime minister report to the National Assembly.

Under the new constitution, presidential terms limits have been imposed (5-year terms, renewable once). The minimum presidential age requirement was lowered from 35 to 33, an adjustment widely seen as an accommodation for 33-year-old Joseph Kabila. The new constitution also limited presidential powers in exchange for providing individual regions of the country more autonomy.

Fact box:

Chief of State: President Joseph Kabila (since 17 January 2001); note – following the assassination of his father, Joseph Kabila succeeded to the presidency which he retained through the 2003-2006 transition; he was subsequently elected president in October 2006.
Head of Government: Prime Minister Antoine Gizenga (since 30 December 2006).

U.S. Department of State - Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Background Info (June 2007); Freedom House - Country Report (2007)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Under the transition constitution, a relatively independent judiciary was established. This judiciary was headed by a Supreme Court (or Cour Supreme) that possessed constitutional interpretation powers. According to the Constitution of the Transition, judicial power is independent of legislative and executive power.

Under the new constitution, the Supreme Court was dissolved and replaced by three new institutions. The power of constitutional interpretation, once in the hands of the Supreme Court, is now held by the Constitutional Court. This court is the highest constitutional authority in the DRC.

In addition to the Constitutional Court there exists the Appeals Court or Cour de Cassation, the Council of State, the High Military Court, civil and military courts and tribunals, as well as the Public prosecutor's office. Civil and military courts and tribunals, as well as the Public prosecutor's offices within their jurisdictions, may only be established in accordance with the law. The nature, competence, structure, operation and seats of these courts and tribunals and the Public prosecutor's offices, as well as the procedures to be followed, are dictated by law.

Source: The World Factbook - Democratic Republic of the Congo; U.S. Department of State - Democratic Republic of the Congo Country Background Info (June 2007); Draft Constitution of the Transition

2.4 Local Government

The DRC is divided into 10 provinces and 1 city. The provinces are as follows: Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Equateur, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental, Katanga, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Orientale, and Sud-Kivu. The city is Kinshasa, the country's capital. According to the new constitution, the current administrative divisions will be subdivided into 26 new provinces by 2009.

Source: The World Factbook - Democratic Republic of the Congo

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The Constitution as it currently stands does not make any mention of an Ombudsperson. However, ombudspersons from international organizations have played a mediating role in the DRC's political and social spheres in recent years.

Source: U.S. Department of State – Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (2003)

3.2 NGO participation

As of 2000, the legal framework of NGOs was the executive enactment no. 195 regulating non-profit associations and establishments in the public interest of 29 January 1999.

Source: International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) - Profiles of National Public Administrations¹²

3.3 Civil Society

Despite years of instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo, civil society representatives have maintained a strong voice in the country. Activists conduct public awareness activities both at the grassroots level and through the broadcast media, and they provide practical support to victims of abuses and give legal assistance. Although generally urban-based, many human rights groups have won support and members in rural areas and poor sections of towns through grassroots activities.

Source: Freedom House

The transitional and new constitutions of the DRC guarantee freedom of speech and expression. As testament to the existence and respect of these rights, the press has been able to criticize the government, and some publications function as mouthpieces for opposition parties. There are several daily newspapers and many more publications available on a less frequent basis. In addition, there are dozens of private TV stations and more than 100 private radio stations, some of which broadcast news. Radio is the dominant medium in the DRC; a handful of stations, including the state-run RTNC, broadcast across the country. Three TV channels have near-national coverage.

Source: BBC News

In addition to standard forms of media including newspapers, television and radio, several forums exist in which members of civil society groups can discuss their thoughts and perspectives on their country's current democratic transition process. One of the most popular of these forums is DRC's Civil Society Portal (Le Portail de la Société Civile en RDC), a virtual meeting place for Congolese civil society. This portal, in addition to being frequently updated, introduces civil society organizations, their actions and ideas to the greater public and highlights the extent of civil society's involvement in the DRC's development. Moreover, the portal advocates a

¹² Not available online.

philosophy of independent publishing by Congolese civil society organizations (<http://www.societecivile.cd/>)

Source: Alternatives, Action and Communication Network for International Development

In addition to voicing opinions through virtual and public forums, civil society in the DRC plays an active role at the governmental level. In March 2007, for example, DRC government officials, donors, and members of civil society organizations met to discuss the future of the country's rainforests. In April 2007, civil society groups collaborated with MONUC and other development partners in a workshop setting, where they constructively criticized the government and highlighted the need for strong political leadership. In July 2007, DRC deputies and senators met with civil society representatives to discuss the role that members of parliament must play in the control of DRC's mining resources. Although these examples only represent a small sample of the various ways in which civil society takes on a significant role, they nonetheless display that civil society is allowed to flourish in the DRC.

Source: Bank Information Center; MONUC; AIIAfrica.com

4. Civil Service

4.1 Legal basis¹³

The legal basis of the Congolese civil service was established by Law no. 81-003 dated 17 July 1981 on the Staff Regulations for career civil servants. Law no. 81- 003 repealed the ordinance-law No 73-023 of July 4, 1973. Law no. 81-003 contains the following provisions:

Title 1: General Provisions. Title II: Recruitment. Title III: Career. Title IV: Final suspension of services and rehabilitation. Title V: Benefits granted after final suspension of services. Title VI: Transitional and final provisions. Title III deals in particular with positions of the civil service, remuneration, welfare benefits, and the rights, duties and obligations of civil servants regarding disciplinary measures.

Source: UNPAN - DR Congo: Public and Civil Servants; International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) - Profiles of National Public Administrations

4.2 Recruitment

Recruitment is subject to passing a competition, and, in some cases, is based on qualifications.

Source: International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) - Profiles of National Public Administrations

4.3 Promotion

Advancement in the grade is awarded on the basis of the following categories of grades:

- The first grade which covers leadership positions (Director General, Director, Head of Division, Head of Offices);
- The second grade which covers executive posts (Office Attaché 1st class, Office Attaché 2nd class, Office Employee 1st class)
- The thirds grade which covers the clerical posts (Office Employee 2nd class, Office Employee 1st class, Auxiliary Employee 2nd class, Messenger)

The period of employment is 30 years, however, at the age of 55 years retirement is compulsory.

Source: International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) - Profiles of National Public Administrations

4.4 Remuneration

Salary advancement consists of an annual increment in salary.

Source: International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) - Profiles of National Public Administrations

¹³ It is not know whether the staff regulations mentioned henceforth is still in place.

4.5 Training

The government has few resources for training, although it does permit training of officials by foreign governments and NGOs.

Source: U.S. Department of State - Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (2006)

4.6 Gender

In 2000, the number of women in the civil service was estimated at less than 10% of all officials.

Additionally, the law requires that a married woman receive her husband's permission before accepting employment.

Source: International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) - Profiles of National Public Administrations; Freedom House

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

The 2006 Corruption Perceptions Index indicates a strong correlation between corruption and poverty. The 2006 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). Impoverished states tend to be concentrated at the bottom of the ranking.

Corruption Perceptions Index				
		2006 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Confidence Range
Rank	Country			
1	Highly clean	9.6	7	9.4 - 9.7
156	DRC	2.0	4	1.8 - 2.2
163	Highly corrupt	1.8	3	1.7 - 1.8

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 12 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Confidence Range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90 percent.

Source: Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2006

Before the Kabilas came to power, the DRC, under the Mobutu regime, was a country crippled by dictatorship and corruption. Joseph Kabila is now the lead person responsible for ensuring that his country is rebuilt and run in a fair, transparent manner at all levels of society. While this is not an insurmountable task, it has quickly proven difficult. The Congolese government is aware of the problems posed by corruption, and is working with the World Bank to streamline government procedures and reduce both red tape and the size of the bureaucracy. Additionally, the Parliament passed an anticorruption law in 2004.

Source: U.S. Department of State 2005 Investment Climate - Congo-Kinshasa

In August 2007, the DRC sent representatives to attend the General Meeting of the Southern African Forum against Corruption. The theme of the meeting was "Regional Cooperation for the effective implementation of the SADC Protocol Against Corruption."

Source: SAHRIT: Human Rights Trust of South Africa

5.2 Ethics

Efforts are still being made to ensure that a code of ethics is properly integrated into the country's government and society. A 2002 UN report criticized governments businesses for deteriorating the DRC and bringing it to its current dismal state. The report urged the Government of the DRC to adhere to an international code of ethics in order to bring peace to their country.

Source: Institute for Global Ethics

6. e-Government

The UN e-Government Readiness Knowledge Base provides extensive data and information on e-Government Readiness and e-Participation and is frequently updated. The country profile for the DRC on this database can be found at the following website: <http://www.unpan.org/egovkb/profilecountry.aspx?ID=47>

7. Links

7.1 National sites

Authority	Topic
Embassy of Democratic Republic of the Congo in the U.S.	http://www.embassy.org/embassies/zr.html
CIA World Factbook – DRC	https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cg.html
U.S. Dept. of State – DRC Report	http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2823.htm

7.2 Miscellaneous sites

Institution	Topic
African Development Bank	http://www.afdb.org
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org
Institute for Global Ethics	http://www.globalethics.org
Women in National Parliaments	http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
African Union	http://www.africa-union.org
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org
UNDP	http://www.undp.org
World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org
Transparency International	http://www.transparency.org