

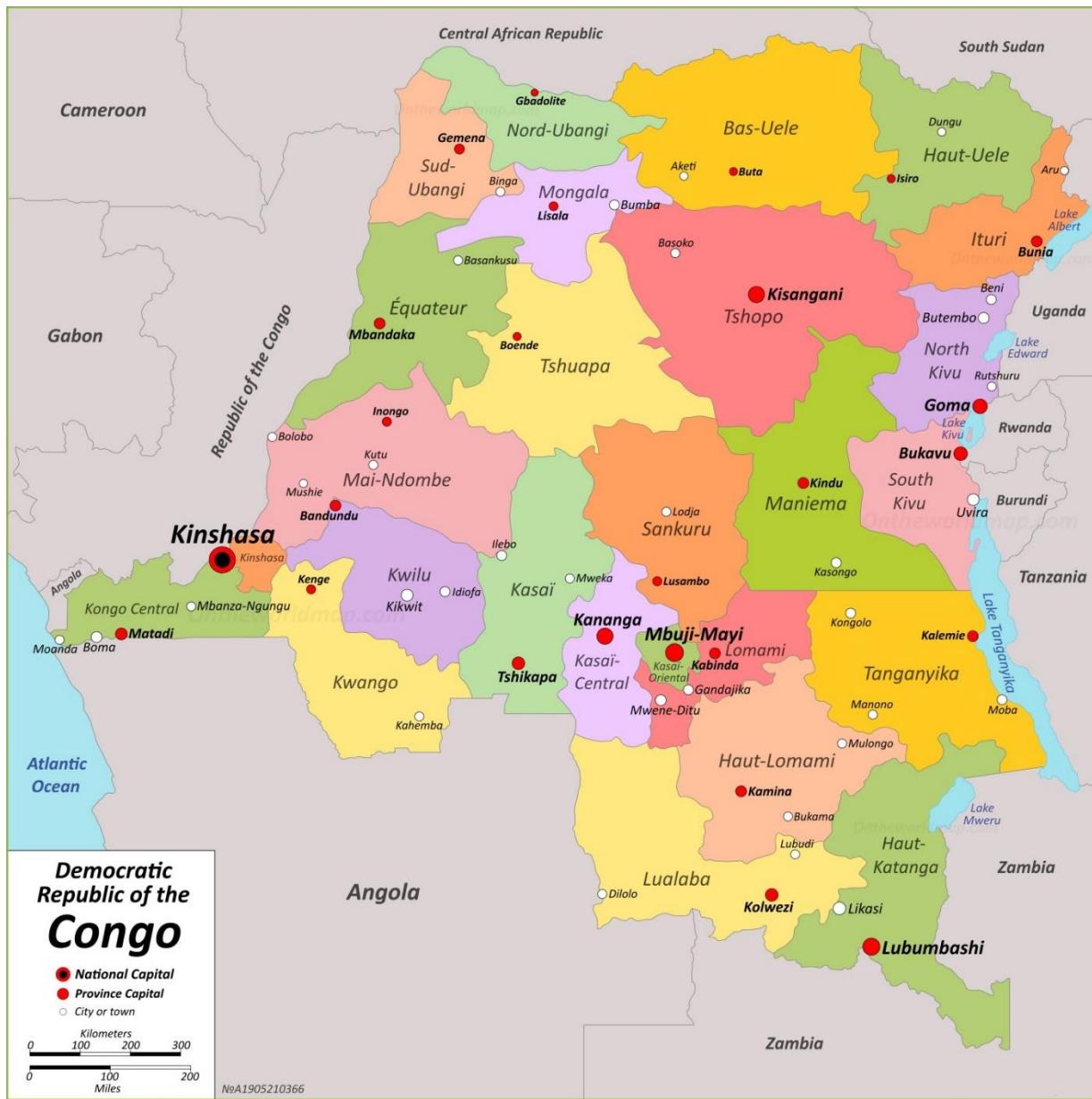


GEFCE FEDERATION THE SENIORS ALLIANCE
GLOBAL ECONOMIC FEDERATION OF THE COMMONWEALTHS OF THE EARTH for GLOBAL SOUTH NATIONS AND COMMUNITIES

GRED EON Global Investments Holding Corporation **Gouvernails** The Science of Societies & Global Future Investments



STRATEGIC INVESTMENT MATRIX FOR THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



Beyond the traditional investment matrix concept: This is the next-generation strategic compass, a true guiding tool connecting you directly with new pioneers, strategic sectors, and catalytic institutions for your DRC-anchored transformative investment projects

**| ACSIA | UNCASTIIRE | INTERTRAIDE AFRICA | AFRISIED BANK | AFRIGUARANTOR |
| GECA | HOPELAND IN | ECOGREENCORE | AGREFORCES | AFRILANDER | SANITIA |**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

0. ACRONYMS AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE STRATEGIC INVESTMENT MATRIX	3
0.1. Acronyms.....	3
0.2. Executive summary of the strategic investments matrix.....	5
I. AGRICULTURE	6
1. ONGOING MACRO-STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS	7
1.1.1. AN USD 9,941 Billion FIP DRC	7
1.1.2. Deployment of Unconventional Endeavors for the Strengthening of Inclusive Farming Investments and Resilient Food Systems in the DRC	8
II. ENERGY SECTOR	9
2.1. Hydropower.....	9
2.2. Oil and Gas Sector.....	10
2.3. Some of the Bold Envisioned Industrial and Manufacturing Investments in Green Energy Transition.....	14
III. SAFE WATER INTAKE AND DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	
15	
IV. RARE EARTHS AND CRITICAL MINERAL WEALTH FOR GREEN ECONOMIC TRANSITION, ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING, AND MODERN GENERATION OF CUTTING-EDGE TECH ENGINEERING	17
4.1. Comprehensive overview of the critical mineral resources and DRC's rare earths, their respective localization in the Country, and envisioned investments for their efficient beneficiation	18
4.1.1. Cobalt.....	18
4.1.2. Copper.....	19
4.1.3. Coltan.....	20
4.1.4. Lithium	21
4.1.5. Tin, Nickel, Iron, Zinc, Phosphate	22
4.1.6. Niobium (Pyrochlore), Neodymium, Praseodymium, Dysprosium, Terbium, Yttrium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Samarium, and Gadolinium.	23
4.1.7. Uranium and Strategic Nuclear Regions	24
4.1.8. Precious, Gem and Colored Minerals	24
4.2. Strategic Investments: A Frontier Vision and A Unique Mission Forward	27
V. INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, AND C4RED INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DRC	29
5.1. Roads and Rails	29
5.2. Ports, Lakes, Rivers, and Bridges	31
5.3. Air Transportation.....	33
5.4. Modern Integrated Infrastructure Ecosystems of Community Markets, Smart Warehouses, Luxury Supermarkets, Green Malls and Stunning Business Complexes	
35	
VI. ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT.....	37
VII. REAL ESTATE AND URBAN EXPANSION INVESTMENTS	38
7.1. Current Situation	38
7.2. Future endeavors, strategic institutions, and neo-pioneering investment opportunities	38
7.3. Strategic Impact	39
VIII. MICROFINANCIAL AND BANKING INVESTMENTS	40
8.1. Current Situation	40
8.2. Future endeavors and prospects	41

IX. RESI (RESEARCH, EDUCATION, SCIENCES, AND INNOVATION) INVESTMENTS SECTOR.....	43
9.1. Current Situation	43
9.2. Future endeavors and neo-pioneering investments	44
X. HEALTH AND WELLFARE INDUSTRY	46
10.1. Some of the complex and persisting challenges in the DRC's health and welfare sector	46
10.2. Health and Medical Migration	47
10.3. Why investing in the DRC's Health and Welfare Sector?	48
10.4. Opportunities for Reforms, Excellence and Cutting-edge Investments	48
10.5. Available enabler projects and institutional recipients of potential investments	49
XI. TEXTILE SECTOR	51
11.1. Investing in a Modern, Luxurious, and Integrated Advanced Textile Manufacturing Industry.....	51
11.2. Why investing in a modern, luxurious, and integrated advanced textile manufacturing industry is among the most promising & prominent investments in the DRC	51
XII. MODERN SHOE MAKING SECTOR	54
12.1. Why would this industry be prone as a game-changer for the DRC?	55
XIII. INTEGRATED WOODEN TECH & ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING SECTOR	56
13.1. Strategic Natural Resource Advantages	56
13.2. DRC as home to the world's most expensive woods	56
13.3. Industrial Diversification and Import Substitution	57
13.4. Strategic Value for DRC's Future Luxury Wooden Tech Industry	57
13.5. Environmental and Sustainable Impact	57
13.6. Luxury Wooden Infrastructure, Green Economies & Millennial Investments	57
XIV. INTEGRATED ADVANCED METAL TECH, MODERN ENGINEERING, AND PREMIUM CERAMIC MANUFACTURING SECTOR.....	59
14.1. Structuring Investments and Key Areas of Investments	59
14.2. Why this sector is among the most promising areas in which one must purposefully invest in the DRC.....	60
XV. INTEGRATED RUBBER TRANSFORMATION INDUSTRY	61
15.1. A High-Potential Investment for the DRC	61
15.2. Strategic and Statistical Insights	62
15.3. Neo-Pioneering Investments Outlook	62
15.4. Multiplier and Catalytic Impacts	62

0. ACRONYMS AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE STRATEGIC INVESTMENT MATRIX

0.1. Acronyms

FIP DRC: Farming Investment Plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo

WNVD: World New Vision for Development

UNCACED: The United Nations and Communities of Africa for Continental Economy and Development

ACSIA: African International Cooperation and Sovereign Investment Agency

GEFCE: Global Economic Federation of the Commonwealths of the Earth

C4RED: Cross-community, Cross-country and Cross-regional Economic Development Corridors

NPEASD: National Partnership for Environment, Agriculture, and Sustainable Development

GNH: Gross National Happiness

GROSOLVER PLAN: Investing in young solving and builders' generations of welfare communities for children

AFRINUTRIENTIA: The Pan African Nutrition and Food Health Agency

GREENLI: The Congolese Green Wealth and Luxury Investment Corporation

UNCASTIIRE: The United Nations and Communities of Africa Agency for Science, Tech Innovation and Industrial Revolution

Les Gouvernails: A sovereign expertise and consulting firm, and a pan African world scope company, positioning itself as a strategic expert in future foresight, dedicated to predicting, projecting, and shaping transformative trajectories across societies, governments and economies. The firm invests in pioneering researches, sciences, knowledge and transformative skills, as well as in diplomacy, cooperation, governance, audit, accountability, while supporting its stakeholders in mobilizing future-focused societal investments.

The SENIORS ALLIANCE: The Global Northern Partnership for the Reconstruction of Global Southern Nations.

GFGI (Global Fund for the Grand Inga)

ENERGENEON 2080: The UNCACED's Bold Energy Transition Agenda for Africa. ENERGENEON symbolizes a generational movement, and an Africa's leap into a transformative energy future, where innovation, sovereignty & sustainability converge to power a new civilization. It embodies the fusion of **“Energy”**, **“Generation”**, and **“Neon”** (symbolizing light, progress, and futurism), giving rise to a new continental paradigm for post-carbon economic civilization by 2080 through sovereign energy innovation, industrial transformation, and sustainable cooperative prosperity.

IP³Hs: Industrial Hubs of Public-Private Partnerships

SCIIECOs: The corporate models of companies structured into **Scientific Innovation, Intellectual Entrepreneurship, and Cooperative Ownership** Industries

NPOEs: National Public Ownership Entities

PPPs: Public-Private Partnerships

REEs: Rare Earths Elements

PAIRA: The Pan African Infrastructure, Innovation and Investment Revolution Accord

AFRILANDER: A pan African specialized governing institution, projected as the future custodian, steward, and guarantor of African lands

CEAGREATH-S: The Continental Engagement Act for Green Revolution and Earth Sustainability

AGREFORCES: African Green Revolution Forces

INTERTRAIDE AFRICA: The Pan African Business and International Trade Agency

AFRIGUARANTOR: The Pan African Sovereign Guarantees & Credit Rating Agency

CVCRA: The Continental Value Chain Repatriation Authority

ECOGREENCORE: Pan African International Ecotourism and Green Transformation Agency

INTERCOTRANS: African Intercontinental Transportation Agency

CREDI: Congolese Real Estate Development Industry

CSIUs: Special Urban Investment Corridors

AFRISIED BANK: African Sovereign Investment and Economic Development Bank

MFI: Micro-Financial Institution

RESI: Research, Education, Science, and Innovation

MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

CT Scans: Computed Tomography Scans.

HISMESU: Hopeland International School of Engineering and Medical Science

AfCFTA: African Continental Free Trade Area

0.2. Executive summary of the strategic investments matrix

In essence, this matrix is set out as a sovereign tool to shift the DRC from a resource-rich but structurally poor nation, to a modern integrated economic powerhouse capable of fueling sustainable development, stability, and common prosperity in across African and global socio-economic spheres.

Conceived to serve as both an attractive showcase and strategic mirror, as well as a major guiding tool for global investors seeking the ways to deploy Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), transformative financings, and sovereign capital in the country's most promising strategic sectors. It whereby reflects the real investment landscape, showcasing the sectoral and strategic priorities of the country, the readiness of each sector for capital absorption, as well as the critical gaps and untapped opportunities across agriculture, farming (and food systems), mining, green energy, health, microfinance and banking, textile and fashion, infrastructure, industry, manufacturing and digital techs, real estate and hospitality, logistics, transport, as well as trade and business.

The strategic matrix is designed in the ways that transform the strengths and the above listed sectoral potential into new industries of sovereign jobs and modern economies of the future, while giving investors a clear picture of where their capital is most needed and can be most impactful. It functions as a roadmap and executive filter, helping potential investors to identify bankable and high-return projects, understanding their fiscal potential, and operational frameworks, and align their investments with strategic development goals, ESG and C4RED Principles, and global integration and economic prosperity agendas.

This tool stands beyond the traditional matrix concept anchored in the country, it's a next-generation strategic compass that transcends historical static frameworks to become a powerful guidance tool, designed to unlock:

Real-time access to high-impact sectors and vetted investment pipelines across the DRC

Direct alignment with catalytic institutions, sovereign partners, and visionary pioneers shaping the country's transformation;

A gateway to industrial coalitions, public-private alliances, and transformative financing structures.

This framework bridges the mobilization of capital with the duty of credibility, visionary grandeur with humanist spirit, and investors with dignity, prosperity and sovereignty. For those seeking not just investment opportunity but rather where building cross-generational legacy and commonsense-driven wealths, institutional and corporate enablers underscored in this matrix are their entry point into co-shaping and co-re-authoring the DRC's economic renaissance.

In summary, this strategic investment matrix is more than a recap, a curated gateway, and a cornerstone tool that implies moving beyond static planning models to a comprehensive strategic architecture, invested in guiding, catalyzing, and marshalliong DRC-oriented transformative Investments, while supporting in making the country more credible, more attractive, and more investable on the global stage.

I. AGRICULTURE



The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) owns immense natural endowments that position it as a pivotal player in both African and global agriculture. In overview, with **80 million hectares of arable land**, out of **approximately 1,87 billion hectares of global arable lands** available, the country shares itself about **4.3% of the world's total arable land**. On the regional scale, out of **roughly 870 million hectares** representing the Africa's natural agricultural power, the DRC alone accounts for nearly **10% of this potential—specifically about 9.2% of the continent's total arable land** available today.

In addition to the fact that DRC boasts the most available farmlands, thus representing the largest substantial portion of agricultural potential on the continent and global scale, the country holds about **7–8% of the world's exploitable freshwater**, essential for irrigation and diverse agricultural investments. its **diverse and varied climates allow for year-round safe agriculture**, supporting a wide range of crops and farming.

With its vast land resources, the Democratic Republic of Congo holds a strategically asserted agro-feeding potential capable of **feeding and sustaining more than two (2) billion people**, thereby underscoring its significance and its pivotal role in the modern revolution of global Afrocentric food systems as well as in the restructuring of food security and future-oriented agro-economic sovereignty.

Despite these major rarest assets, primarily due to historic limits and bottlenecks in the revolution of promising infrastructure, strategic investment, and appropriate policy support, only **10% of arable land is currently in use**—critically remaining insufficient, and failing to cover even **20%** of the nation's domestic food demand. This stark highlights an urgent need for structural investments, modern agro-industrial systems, and governance reforms to unlock the power and the full potential of the country's Agriculture, and re-authoring it as the most privileged destination of the modern global agricultural investment.

1. ONGOING MACRO-STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

1.1.1. AN USD 9,941 Billion FIP DRC



The **FIP DRC** (Farming Investment Plan for the Democratic Republic of Congo) is established by **WNVD CORPORATION**, in closer collaboration with **ACSIA, GRED EON, and GEFCE** (under the UNCACED's Visionary Direction for Africa) as a major detonator and ambitious catalyst of agro-industrial paramount investments—embarking the DRC onto the new frontiers of strategic takeoff and transformative command of an ingeniously modern industry aligned with the world's most futuristic 21st-century economies.

The plan is projected to only **covering 5,4 million of arable land** (either **4,5%** of arable area in the country) for investment and agro-economics transition purposes under AIMHs and IP³Hs Structures as outlined in UNCACED's Structural Liberation Agenda, and Agricultural & Food Revolution Agenda. It mobilizes and strengthens the response to food demand for **more than 120 million people** (in the DRC), more than **1.5 billion people** (in Continental Africa), **more than 8 (eight) billion people** (2050 World Population); creating and relocating millions of African and foreign international skilled and well paid jobs in DRC, generating multi-billion-dollar streams in financial capital for the future, catalyzing societal, economic, public and cultural solutions, whilst controlling significant carbon emissions by and after 2035.

Over the first decade of its investment trajectory, the projected capital infusion of **USD 9,941 Billion** in the FIP implementation will be serving as a critical enabler, growing and navigating the highest frontiers of an investment with multiplier impact : it'll unlock **USD13,8 Billion of Sovereign Fund for Road and Rail Infrastructure** aligned with the UNCACED's **C4RED** vision for Africa, **USD 7,3 Billion Sovereign Fund for Scientific Innovation & Integrated Education**, **USD7,3Billion Sovereign Fund for Health Resilience and Public Welfare**, **USD 8,026 Billion of NPESD Sovereign Fund**, **USD9,018 Billion Sovereign Fund for Sustainable Energy Transformation**, **US D18,25 Billion Sovereign Funding for the development of Financial and Bank Institutions**, **USD 69,671 Billion of Sovereign Funding for Urban Transition and Scalable Expansion of Modern Net-Zero Carbon Cities and Communities**, **USD 4,473 Billion of Sovereign Funding for Trade and Entrepreneurship**, **USD 14,867 Billion of Sovereign Fund for Cooperation and International Development**, **USD 6.273 Billion in Sovereign Funding for the rehabilitation and Construction of Strategic Public Infrastructure and Congolese State's Modern Administrative**

Offices etc. In addition to its power to generate over **USD43 billion in the future DRC Sovereign Fiscal Revenue Inflows**, this investment will contribute **± 9,99 billion in the government's budget**, while massively growing the DRC's agricultural GDP and scalably accelerating the **GNH** (Gross National Happiness) for every citizen and every member of the Congolese people.

With a **300% return on investment** proposed to potential investors over a structured **10-year disbursement cycle**, this blueprint is positioned among the most competitive and high-yield secure opportunities within todays' global investment landscape. This exceptional return rate underscores and reflects not only the strategic viability and scalability of the initiative, but also its master alignment with long-term socio-economic value creation, impact-driven capital regeneration, and resilient sectoral growth across key transformative agricultural and food industries. It stands as a benchmark model for next-generation investment portfolios that merge profitability with purpose.

This investment aligns itself as a modern-day Superb Marshall Plan, a pivotal, future-defining framework that ignites a fantastic & bold shared prosperity's vision. It embodies a new paradigm of strategic, humanity-centered investment that not only accelerates the country's rise but also addresses the pressing 21st-century societal challenges. As an ingenious socio-economic ecosystem, the investment offers predictive long-term solutions tailored to the needs of future generations, anchoring sustainable prosperity in both purpose and performance.

1.1.2. Deployment of Unconventional Endeavors for the Strengthening of Inclusive Farming Investments and Resilient Food Systems in the DRC



Apart from FIP, under **NPEASD, COMMONLANDS, GROSOLVER, EMERGE DRC, LIMA RESILIENCE, AFRINUTRIENTIA, AND PAFRA frameworks....**, global DRC-oriented investors are encouraged to inject unconventional regenerative investments in: Organic Poultry Farming, Modern Industrialized Fish Farming, Integrated Livestock Farming, Modern Integrated Pig Farming, Integrated Horticulture, and Integrated Food and Nutrition Manufacturing Industries.

II. ENERGY SECTOR

The Power and the DRC's Potential at the Modern Energy Transition Era

With vast, underexploited energy reserves and unmatched ecological endowments, the DRC stands at the crossroads of a transformative era, uniquely positioned to power not only its national development but contribute meaningfully to continental and global energy security. Highly rich in natural endowments, the country is regarded and considered as a pivotal force in Africa's energy transition and global decarbonization agenda—holding an unwavering power to lead Africa's green industrial revolution and redefining its global economic standing.

Through a dynamic fusion of a blended structured architecture of natural wealth, energy transition, and industrial modernization, **ACSIA, GRED EON, INTERTECHS+, GEFCE, GREENLI, and UNCASTIIRE**, and their peers and institutional allies are endowed with an unwavering power to sufficiently supporting in liberating the DRC potential and emerging the country as a global powerhouse of the future.

Potential and Strategic Power

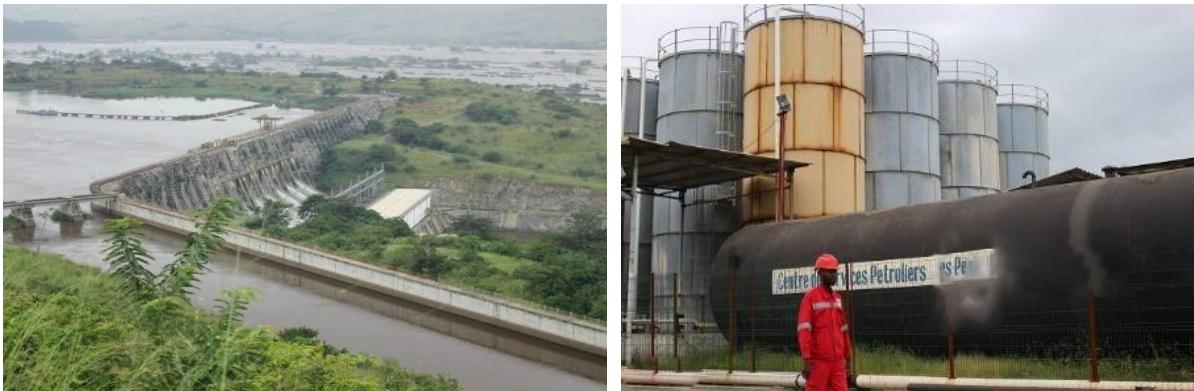
2.1. Hydropower

With an untapped hydro potential estimated over **100,000 MW**, the **Inga River Complex** alone holds an estimated over **42,000 MW**, representing one of the largest in the world, & holding **40% of Africa's hydro potential** (whose yet **less than 3% is currently harnessed**). Highlighted by the **Inga Dams (I, II, III, and Grand Inga)**, the DRC has the capacity to produce very low-cost efficient power, not only for domestic use but for export across Africa and the world. Coupled with other major rivers such as **Lualaba, Lomami, Aruwimi, Uele, Itimbiri, Tshopo, Kwilu** (in West-Central DRC), **Kasai & Tributaries** (Sankuru, Kwango)—both endowed and combining high-generation potential for micro, mini, and mid-scale hydro systems, positioning the DRC as a great catalytic powerhouse for an inclusive electrification and powerful cross-border industrialization of Africa.



Alongside **WNVD, GEFCE, les Gouvernails, and the Seniors Alliance, UNCACED** is committed to supporting the fundraising and a detonating cooperation for the **GFGI** (Global Fund for the Grand Inga) to unlock the power of an **Ambitious USD 80 Billion Grand Inga Investment** for the DRC's, Africa's and Global Good, while continuously inviting global strategic investors to invest in **ACSIA, GRED EON, INTERTECHS+, and, UNCASTIIRE**—bridging micro, mini and mid-scale hydropower dams systems in across Lualaba, Lomami, Aruwimi, Uele, Itimbiri, Tshopo, Kwilu, and Kasai Rivers with the DRC's domestic energy sovereignty and industrial revolution.

Through masterful investment, proper governance and strong environmental foresight, **ACSIA, GRED EON, UNCASTIIRE & INTERTECHS+** will (under the **ENERGENEON 2080, CEAGREATH-S, SGEM⁴ECONOMICS**, and **PAIRA** provisions frameworks for Africa) convert the untapped DRC's high hydroelectric potential into certified green power to offer a modern game-changing opportunity for both national electrification, green industrial future, and Africa's climate leadership.



In addition, along these shifts, UNCACED and its institutional partner members for the DRC will work closely to ensure investors unlock substantial and transformative portfolios that meet [international green energy standards](#), including [IFC Performance Standards](#), [Equator Principles](#) and [Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol \(HSAP\)](#).

On this way, our **green hydropower investments** will:

Apply **modern, eco-friendly designs**—by establishing **dams, infrastructure and hydropower manufacturing integrated with socio-ecological functions**.

Ensure **hydropower investments** qualify for **green bonds, climate funds, carbon credits**, and **green energy markets**, under conditions in which **social safeguards** and **strong net-zero carbon policies** are proven.

Ensuring **investment structures and opportunities** will include:

- Pan African models of **IP³Hs** and **SCIIECOs** expanded on **medium and large-scale NPOEs Sites**
- **Mini-hydro dams for mining, off-grid communities, and agro-processing**
- **And the development of smart water-energy-nature integrated solutions.**

2.2. Oil and Gas Sector

The Democratic Republic of the Congo possesses significant hydrocarbon resources, encompassing both oil and gas reserves across various regions. The maximum of the country's hydrocarbon potential remains largely and mostly untapped, offering massive opportunities for transformative investment and structuring development in an oil and gas sector.

1.1. Key Sedimentary Basins and Oil Blocks

Below is an overview of the country's key reserves, offshore areas, and oil blocks:

1. Coastal Basin (Kongo Central Province)

With an area of approximately 5,992 km², the basin extends its offshore to the Congo River estuary. Its current production matches around 25,000 barrels per day (primarily offshore), with Perenco and Chevron as the current notable operators. Lotshi (475 km²) is the current key onshore bloc, operated by EnerGulf Africa Ltd.

2. Central Basin (Cuvette Centrale)

Extended on approximately 800,000 km², this area counts 32 blocs, which are (at this day) fully unallocated, therefore sharing significant untapped reserves.

3. Albertine Graben (Bordering Uganda)

Located in Eastern DRC, an ecologically rich segment of the East African Rift System, extending along the eastern border of the DRC adjacent to Uganda, the region is a focal for hydrocarbon exploration due to its substantial oil deposit.

The DRC's portion of the Albertine Graben is divided into several oil blocks, each with distinct characteristics, including:

- ❖ Block I: Extended on 3.880 km² in the northern part of Lake Albert, the block's features comprise onshore and offshore sections, previously held by Caprikat and Foxwhelp, as of April 2025, reassigned to the state-owned oil company.
- ❖ Block II: Located on 3.090 km² area in the southern part of Lake Albert, its features include both onshore and offshore areas. Similar to Block I, reassigned to the state-owned oil company in April 2025.
- ❖ Block III: Situated on an adjacent position to Lake Albert, current major operators bring together TotalEnergies (66.66%), Semliki Energy (18.34%), La Congolaise Des Hydrocarbures (15%). Environmentally, approximately 32% overlaps with Virunga National Park, TotalEnergies has pledged not to operate within the park boundaries.
- ❖ Block IV: Located near Lake Edward on 3.880 km², the Block is operated by Albatroz Oil DRC (American-Canadian joint venture)
- ❖ Block V: Expended on 6.5841 km², the block encompasses parts of Lake Edward and adjacent lowland savannah, currently operated by SOCO International (85%), and La Congolaise des Hydrocarbures (15%). Over 50% lies within Virunga National Park, SOCO has committed to refraining from operations within the park.

Blocks I and II include offshore components within Lake Albert, with water depths reaching up to approximately 55 meters. These areas are considered promising for hydrocarbon exploration, drawing parallels to successful developments on the Ugandan side of the lake.

4. Tanganyika Graben

The Tanganyika Graben in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a noteworthy geological formation within the western branch of the East African Rift System. It spans approximately 35,000 km², with about 16,500 km² situated within the DRC, predominantly offshore in Lake Tanganyika. This region has garnered attention for its hydrocarbon potential, leading to the delineation of several oil blocks for exploration.

As part of the DRC's 2022 licensing round, eleven oil blocks have been identified within the Tanganyika Graben:

- ❖ Uvira Block: Located on 1,600 km² area in the Territories of Uvira and Fizi, South Kivu Province
- ❖ Baraka Block: Expended on 1,600 km² area in the Territory of Fizi, South Kivu Province
- ❖ Kibanga Kisoshi (Block 03): Located on 1,694 km² area in the Territory of Fizi, South Kivu Province, backed by an exploration themed under Miocene | Karoo
- ❖ Kakelwa-Babobo Block: Located on 1,400 km² area between territories of Fizi and Kalemie, Tanganyika Province
- ❖ Kabimba Block: Expended on 1,800 km² Territory of Kalemie, Tanganyika Province

- ❖ Kalemie (Block 06): Located in the Territory of Kalemie, Tanganyika Province, on 2,600 km² area, by an exploration themed under Miocene I Karoo
- ❖ Kibi-Fatuma Block: Located between territories of Moba and Kalemie, Tanganyika Province, with 1,600 km² area
- ❖ Mpala Block: Located on 2,550 km² in the Territory of Moba, Tanganyika Province
- ❖ Moba Block: Located on 2,100 km² in the Territory of Moba, Tanganyika Province
- ❖ Kituku Moliro (Block 10): Expanded on 2,600 km² South of Moba territory, Tanganyika Province. Exploration themed under Miocene I Karoo
- ❖ Mulula Lugamba (Block 11): Located in the territory of Kalemie, Tanganyika province, 4,631 km² area. Exploration themed under Permian-Carboniferous

The Tanganyika Graben's oil blocks encompass both offshore and onshore areas: Offshore covers approximately 15,500 km² within Lake Tanganyika, while Onshore covers around 1,000 km², primarily in the Ruzizi Plain in the north. This distribution reflects the region's geological complexity and potential for hydrocarbon accumulation.

The Tanganyika Graben's geological and structural context is characterized by a syn-rift sedimentary sequence of at least 6,000 meters thickness, comprising: Miocene Fill: Lacustrine clays, turbiditic sands, and conglomeratic fans (with approximately 5,000 m thick), Fluvio-Lacustrine Formations, with sands and silts (500–2,000 m thick), and Deltaic Sediments with coal and lacustrine clays from the Permian period (300–2,000 m thick).

Structurally, the graben comprises seven asymmetrical sub-basins with a "piano key" geometry, oriented NNE-SSW to NW-SE. These sub-basins are grouped into two main sections including Northern Section (Bujumbura, Rumonge, Kigoma, and Ruzizi sub-basins, separated by the Ubwari Shoal), and Southern Section, comprises Kalemie, East-Marungu, and Moba sub-basins, separated by the Kalemie Shoal.

Estimates of the Tanganyika Graben's petroleum resources vary between 3.346 to 5.694 billion barrels (according to International Oil Companies IOCs) and up to 10 (ten) billion barrels (as estimated by SONAHYDROC and FRACGEO)

Key indicators of hydrocarbon potential include:

Source Rocks: Characterized by lacustrine argillites (Miocene) with Total Organic Carbon (TOC) of 2–5%; permian lacustrine argillites with TOC of 2–4%

Reservoir Rocks: Characterized by tertiary turbiditic sands; fluvio-continental sands of the Permo-Trias; Permian deltaic sands

Cap Rocks: Palustrine sediments, thick clays, organic muds with compacted diatoms

Traps: with tilted fault blocks and facies changes, providing both stratigraphic and structural traps. Historical exploration activities include the acquisition of approximately 2,100 km of 2D

Location: Extends from the Ugandan-DRC border to the southern tip of Lake Tanganyika on the Zambian-DRC border.

Oil Blocks: 11 blocks, open for exploration (current status).

5. Lake Kivu

Lake Kivu, situated along the border between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda is a significant site for hydrocarbon exploration, particularly due to its substantial methane gas reserves.

Its geographic context lies within the western branch of the East African Rift System, harbored on approximately 2,430 km² area, with the DRC encompassing about 55% (1,336 km²) of the lake.

The lake's maximum depth reaches around 500 meters. Highly notable for its dissolved methane gas reserves: its methane volume is estimated at nearly 60 billion cubic meters of dissolved methane within the lake's waters. As of its production, its Annual Generation is approximately 250 million cubic meters of new methane each year.

Recognizing the shared nature of Lake Kivu, whereby cross-border cooperation must be regarded between DRC and Rwanda, the two countries signed a (5) five-year cooperation agreement in 2017 to jointly explore and potentially exploit cross-border hydrocarbon resources within the lake.

On behalf of the DRC, in the 2022 licensing round, the DRC government offered three gas blocks in Lake Kivu for exploration and development, including inter-allia:

Makelele Block: With 167.51 km² area, the block is awarded to RED, a local subsidiary of U.S.-based Symbion Power. The block's planned development for 60 MW gas-to-electricity project aims at supplying power to North and South Kivu provinces.

Covering an area of 185.78 km², the Lwandjofu block has been awarded to Alfajiri Energy Corporation, a canadian company.

Idjwi Block encompasses 473.22 km², awarded to Winds Exploration and Production LLC, a U.S.-based firm

According to environmental and safety considerations, Lake Kivu is formed by unique limnological characteristics, including high concentrations of dissolved gases at depth, pose both opportunities and risks: Controlled extraction of methane will obviously provide a significant energy source for the region, while proper management and hazard mitigation is essential to prevent the risk of limnic eruptions, which could release large volumes of gas suddenly, posing threats to surrounding communities.

In summary, Lake Kivu represents a critical area for DRC's energy development plans, balancing the exploitation of its substantial methane reserves with environmental and safety considerations.

1.2. Licensing and Auction by the DRC's Government

The DRC Government launched an oil and gas blocks auction in July 2022, offering 30 blocks (27 oil and 3 gas) across various regions, including ecologically sensitive zones like Virunga National Park, the Cuvette Centrale peatlands, Lake Albert, and Lake Tanganyika. This was a strategic attempt to attract foreign investment and boost state revenues through hydrocarbon exploitation, and in extension, monetizing national hydrocarbon resources, diversifying its economy beyond mining and smallholder agriculture, and attracting international oil companies and private investors towards the country.

As the auction faced significant challenges and raised several concerns, including environmental risks to protected ecosystems & biodiversity hotspots, potential impact

on climate commitments (DRC hosts part of the Congo Basin rainforest—the second-largest tropical forest globally), local community rights and lack of proper consultation, as well as transparency and governance issues in licensing, to which challenges were also added those resulting from the result of bidding process, the government canceled the auction in October 2024, therefore citing low investor interest, lack of credible bidders & procedural irregularities. However, the government may possibly relaunch a restricted tender in the future to continue the process under new structural and judiciously sovereign promises.

If judiciously enforced, the CEAGREATH-S Accord, and proper AGREFORCES' mandate enforcement could allow the DRC to balance energy development with environmental sustainability, potentially integrating green technologies and carbon-offset mechanisms into future oil sector governance.

1.3. Converting the DRC's future oil industry into a sovereign driver of green transformation and pioneering economies in the heart of Africa.

Anchored in a strong visionary leadership, and committed to driving a long-term transition plan and bold institutional reforms, our mission is to border on mystery, and supporting the DRC in converting its future oil industry into a driver of advanced green pioneering economies. This sphere of mission will require us forward-thinking lenses that transcend extractivism to embrace a leading-edge vision that **Reframe Oil as a Transitional Asset**: Treat oil not as an end (final aim), but as a lever to fund green transformation, a sovereign asset that turn revenues and oil returns into sovereign green transformation fund and sustainable prosperity, judiciously invested into an integrated mechanism of green industrialization and socio-economic transformation. In addition, that will mean for us, leveraging the DRC's Oil Capital, and transforming it into a national sovereign financing facility, reinvested in resilient, prosperous, and eco-smart communities, emerging green industrial economies combining oil upgrading with bio-refineries, green hydrogen plants, and carbon-neutral infrastructure.

Throughout this mission, we'll push forward a modern DRC that becomes a pioneering African green energy hub, where fossil wealth is converted into a catalyst for post-carbon prosperity, resilient development, and industrial sovereignty, taking the country from a mere resource-rich region status to a sovereign actor shaping the future of energy, economy, and eco-ecological civilization.

2.3. Some of the Bold Envisioned Industrial and Manufacturing Investments in Green Energy Transition

From mobilizing catalytic resources and investments to spearheading transformative geniuses and structures anchored in **advanced green oil industries, modern carbon tech industries, green hydrogen industries, next-generation solar panel and advanced photovoltaic tiling manufacturing, green nuclear energy industries, high-value green pressure cookers factories, advanced battery manufacturing, to robust circular and renewable economies**, we are fully committed to ushering the DRC into a bold new era at the forefront of industrial and manufacturing leadership in the global green energy transition.

This vision means for us, positioning the country not only as a pioneering powerhouse in creating and building modern sovereign commonwealths, but as a strategic engine in sustainable industrialization, innovative technology, and a future-centered value creator in an emerging global green economy in which DRC rises, reimagines, inspires, and co-leads the future and climate resilience for humanity.

By accelerating green economies, we need to bridge sovereign wealths that transcend mere economic prowess to become the new industries of peace, justice, dignity, and prosperity, attracting sustainable investment and nurture tech-forward industries led by Afrihumanist spirit, while channeling foundational layers of sustainable finance and climate-smart solutions that create resilient jobs, Gross National Happiness, and more prosperous commonwealths.

III. SAFE WATER INTAKE AND DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

In the Republic Democratic of Congo, unsafe or inadequate water & sanitation continue to be one of the top risk factors for mortality and disability in the country. In many areas of the country such as in eastern DRC, many hundreds of thousands of people are reported living without safe water, exposing them to diseases such as cholera and diarrhea, etc.



Multiple reasons defining safe water intake and distribution infrastructure as a promising and strategic sector in which to invest in the DRC

There's a large underserved market with a fast growth potential. With low access rates, there is huge pent-up demand for potable water infrastructure.

Investing in the Safe Water Intake and Distribution Infrastructure Sector in the DRC means providing large-scale, reliable systems to abstract, treat, store, transport, and distribute potable water via intake works, treatment plants, distribution networks, metering, monitoring and maintenance to both urban, peri-urban and industrial users.



The DRC holds an enormous endowment of freshwater resources, one of the largest in Africa. Besides the country's large tributaries, its rich fountains, lakes, rivers, and streams, the Congo River discharges approximatively 1.3 trillion m³ per year, making it second only to the Amazon in volume. Yet despite these abundant resources, major infrastructure gaps exist, and only about 19% to 22% of the population have access to clean drinking water on-premises today. In rural areas the figure drops down, decreasing very significantly, comparatively from urban areas.

Urbanisation, industrialisation, and population growth mean future demand will rise, making water infrastructure foundational for housing, manufacturing, agriculture, mining, husbandry or livestock farming, and services.

Access to safe water will reduce disease burden (diarrhea, cholera, etc.) for the Congolese people, thus improving workforce safety, and lowering healthcare costs. We believe that healthier populations will always be more economically active, improving labour supply, and boosting long-term growth.

Revolutionizing clean water infrastructure will significantly support industrial parks, agro-processing, mining operations, manufacturing zones which in turn require high-quality water supply and distribution.

Investment in water industries will lead to decent jobs in construction, operations, maintenance, manufacturing of pipes & pumps, logistics, IT systems (smart metering) and more, each layer creating further economic activity.

Investing in projects that move the DRC from humanitarian reliance to industrial and utility scale water grids will shape the country's infrastructure sovereignty, reducing reliance on ad-hoc solutions.

It also builds resilience in the face of climate change, floods and population pressures by having robust distribution systems rather than ad-hoc wells or emergency supplies.

With attractive and strategic portfolios, this water investment in DRC will lead to fast large scale returns. In addition, water infrastructure has stable demand, and often generates long term returns, once underpinned by appropriate governance and strong operational frameworks.

Given the deficit in infrastructure, there are opportunities for PPPs, blended finance models and green impact investment that meet both invaluable social and financial returns.

Investing in the DRC's safe water intake and distribution sector is aligned among our strategic economic lever for inclusive industrial transformation & national development. By deploying modern, high capacity water grids and distribution networks, our vision for the DRC is to transform water from being a constraint into a catalyst for growth. With modern clean water infrastructure systems, we are committed to securing investments & capital that underpin urban expansion, industrialization, agro industrial growth, and human flourishing.

A well-designed DRC-centered investment in this sector will create a cascade of impacts, including:

Immediate jobs, as infrastructure build-out will impel ongoing employment in operations, maintenance, logistics.

Productivity gains across sectors (industry, agriculture, services) due to reliable water

Health improvements leading to better human capital

Lower costs (healthcare, waterborne disease) and higher consumer spending

Industrial zones with clean water attracting manufacturing investments

Modern water utilities that generate revenue, attract investments and enhance creditworthiness

In-fine, modern safe water infrastructure grids in the DRC will offer a high-impact, large-scale, resilient investment frontier, with the potential to generate sustainable economic returns, improve living standards & unlock next-generation industrial growth. For investors seeking both financial value and transformational social impact, this sector stands out as a top-tier strategic opportunity, not only in the DRC, but in Central Africa.

IV. RARE EARTHS AND CRITICAL MINERAL WEALTH FOR GREEN ECONOMIC TRANSITION, ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING, AND MODERN GENERATION OF CUTTING-EDGE TECH ENGINEERING.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the most resource-rich nations on the earth, endowed with massive reserves of critical minerals essential for powering green economies, modern industrialization, and the new era of most advanced technological civilizations of history. Holding a commanding share of the world's leading reserves, the country is a home to over 60% of global **cobalt** reserves, and possesses massive deposits of **copper** belts, **coltan** (tantalum), **lithium**, **tin**, **nickels**, **chromium**, **iron**, **zinc**, **phosphates** and some of the world's leading **rare earths** essential for energy transition, industrial manufacturing and neo-pioneering generation of cutting-edge tech innovations.



A part from the above critical minerals, the DRC is a home to the largest Rare Earth Elements (REEs), including, but limitless **Neodymium**, **Praseodymium**, **Dysprosium**, **Terbium**, **Yttrium**, **Lanthanum**, **Cerium**, **Samarium**, **Gadolinium** & **Niobium** (**Pyrochlore**).

The DRC's potential is proven higher, but due to infrastructure, regulatory and technical constraints, its critical minerals and rare earths sector remains largely underexplored and untapped.

4.1. Comprehensive overview of the critical mineral resources and DRC's rare earths, their respective localization in the Country, and envisioned investments for their efficient beneficiation

4.1.1. Cobalt

DRC holds approximatively 70% of the world's known cobalt reserves, primarily located in the southeastern provinces of Lualaba and Haut-Katanga. It ranks as the world's largest producer, critical to green transformation and modern advanced tech revolution.

The current main producing regions, locations and operating companies in the country involve:

1.1.1. Lualaba Province (precisely in **Kolwezi Area**) with:

KOV (Kamoto Oliveira Virgule) **Mine**: operated by Glencore and Gécamines, ranking as one of the world's largest cobalt producers.

Mutanda Mine: Owned by Glencore, an open-pit mine ranking among the top cobalt producers globally

Tenke Fungurume Mine (TFM): Operated by China Molybdenum (CMOC), a significant source of copper and cobalt.

Deziwa Mine: A joint venture between China Nonferrous Metal Mining Group and Gécamines, located about 35km east of Kolwezi.

Musonoi Mine: Managed by Metorex and Gécamines, operating since the 1940s.

Mukondo Mine: Owned by Eurasian Resource Group and Gécamines, considered one of the richest cobalt reserves globally.

1.1.2. Haut-Katanga Province (Likasi Area)

Ruashi Mine: Operated by Metorex, producing both copper and cobalt

Shituru Mine: Nearby Likasi City (a major mining town) situated at 120km northwest from Lubumbashi: a historical copper and cobalt mine, currently operated under a partnership involving Gécamines and foreign investors.

The **Kambove Mining Belt** hosts several copper-cobalt mines and facilities operated by Gécamines and partners—including **Kambove Mine**, **Kambove Concentrator** (a processing plant), nearby cities of Likasi (60 km west) and Lubumbashi (about 150 km southeast), nearby **Kamfundwa**, **Tilwezembe** (by Katanga Mining) and **Luiswishi Mines** (by Comide JV).

Kipushi Mine: Operated by **Ivanhoe Mines**, primarily a zin mine but with cobalt by-products.

Kipoi Mine: Operated by **Tiger Resources**

Kisanfu Project: **CMOC** (underdeveloped but promising)

1.1.3. Tanganyika and Haut-Lomami

The region is covered by **Emerging ASM Zones**—scattered **artisanal and small-scale mining sites** with mixed cobalt-copper ores (with less pure, and therefore requiring additional processing).

1.1.4. Cobalt's Role in the Global Industrial Revolution

- **Energy Transition:** Essential for lithium-ion batteries, used in EVs, smartphones, laptops, solar-wind energy storage. Catalyst for green hydrogen production, clean energy systems, and synthetic fuel tech.
- **Aerospace and Defense Superalloys** for Jet engines, gas turbine, spacecraft, and military tech.
- **Advanced Manufacturing:** Used in high-performance magnets, semiconductors, hard metals, wear-resistant parts, robotic, AI hardware, 3D Printing and high-precision tools.
- **Medical and High-Tech Applications:** utilized in medical implants, prosthetics, magnetic imaging equipment (MRI), cancer treatment, and radiotherapy equipment.
- **Strategic significance:** The country supplies about 70% of the world's cobalt, central to the 4IR (clean energy, AI-powered devices, and electric mobility). Cobalt is very critical to global nations transitioning to net-zero economies.

4.1.2. Copper

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is Africa's largest producer of copper, with production exceeding 2.5 million metric tons per year. As of the 2023 ranking, the DRC is aligned as the 3rd largest producer in the world, after Chile and Peru. Due to its high-grade copper reserves, the country is essential in global energy transition supply chains.

4.1.2.1. Major Copper Mining Regions, Current Locations & Operating Companies

All major copper production is concentrated in the southeastern region known as the Katanga Copperbelt, part of the Central African Copperbelt.

Lualaba Province (Kolwezi Area): a major mining city-center of large-scale operations housing:

Kamoto Copper Company (KCC): Operated by Glencore (75%) and Gécamines (25%). The KCC complex includes the Kamoto underground mine and the KOV open-pit mine, both significant producers of copper and cobalt.

Tenke Fungurume Mining (TFM): Owned by China Molybdenum Co. (CMOC 80%) and Gécamines (20%). TFM is one of the largest mines and copper-cobalt producers in the world.

Mutanda Mine: Another Glencore asset, One of the highest-grade mines.

Deziwa Mine: Operated by **Société Minière Deziwa (SOMIDEZ)**, a joint venture between China Nonferrous Metal Mining Group (51%) and Gécamines (49%). A joint venture between Gécamines and China Nonferrous Metal Mining (CNMC).

Kamoa-Kakula Mine: A joint venture between Ivanhoe Mines (39.6%), Zijin Mining Group (39.6%), and the DRC Government (20%). The mine is among the highest-grade copper mines globally.

Pumpi Mine: Located about 70 km Eastern Kolwezi, operated by **Comika Mining**, a joint venture with **Wanbao Mining** (75%), **Managem** (20%), and Gécamines (5%).

Haut-Katanga Province:

Lubumbashi Area: Provincial capital; logistics and mining hub

Kinsevere Mine: Situated approximately 30 km Northern Lubumbashi, operated by **MMG Limited**. The mine comprises several deposits, including Central Pit, Mashi, and Kinsevere Hill.

Ruashi Mine: Located near Lubumbashi, an open-pit mine producing copper cathodes (via SX-EW process) and cobalt.

Luiswishi Mine: An open-pit mine known for its high-grade ore, producing copper and cobalt.

Shituru Mine: Located near Likasi, the mine has been an historic source of copper and cobalt.

Kipushi: Holds both significant copper and zinc

4.1.2.2. Global Significance

As of Cobalt, the DRC is the third-largest copper producer globally, following Chile and Peru. Its commodities are critical in every advanced industrial & technological system, especially in green and digital economies. Copper is crucial for various industries, including:

- **Green Energy and Mobility**

Electric Vehicles (EVs): 4x more copper than traditional vehicles. Copper is essential for EV batteries & wiring. Charging Infrastructure requires heavy copper for conductors.

- **Renewable Power**

Used in wind turbines, solar energy systems (solar panels), energy storage systems, and high demand for transmission cables and generators.

- **Advanced Electronics**

Microchips and Semiconductors, telecommunication networks, 5G/6G infrastructure, Data Centers, integral in manufacturing smartphones, computers, and other electronic devices.

- **Smart Cities and Industrial Automation**

Copper wiring in robotics, automation, and sensor systems
Internet of Things (IoT) networks and systems

The high-grade copper from the DRC plays a pivotal role in the global transition to green energy and advanced technologies. Its reserves are strategically vital to the global shift toward clean energy and digital innovation. With some of the world's richest ore grades, its role will not only grow in value chains, but building the next-gen electronics, pioneering advanced green techs, and powering global economies

4.1.3. Coltan

The Democratic Republic of Congo is the largest producer in Africa, and ranks among the top three global major producers of coltan (columbite-tantalite), the primary source of tantalum. The country supplies over 30% of the world's tantalum, making it strategically vital in global tech industries.

4.1.3.1 Main Coltan-Producing Regions and Locations in the DRC include:

Coltan is predominantly mined in the eastern regions of the DRC, especially in conflict-prone zones:

North Kivu Province

Masisi Territory: Major artisanal mining operations.

Walikale: One of the richest coltan zones.

Rutshuru: Smaller but active deposits.

And **Lubero** Regions

South Kivu Province

Shabunda Territory, Kalehe, and Mwenga (including major coltan sites).

Maniema Province

Pangi Territory, Kindu Area, Punia (Known for artisanal tantalum extraction).

Tanganyika and Haut-Lomami (Smaller Deposits)

Most coltan is mined artisanal or semi-industrial, with limited formal regulation, raising issues of traceability and ethical sourcing.

4.1.3.2. Key Applications and Industrial Importance of Coltan (Tantalum)

Capacitors in mobile phones, laptops, and other electronics.

Electric vehicles (EVs) and **aerospace** systems.

Medical implants due to its resistance to **corrosion and biocompatibility**.

Superalloys used in turbines, jet engines, and **nuclear reactors**.

Tantalum is heat-resistant, making it ideal for high-performance electronics. **Without tantalum**, most advanced **microelectronics** and **defense technologies** would be disrupted. It's a critical mineral in the global green economy and digital transformation.

The DRC is a crucial player in the global supply of tantalum through coltan, placing it at the heart of the modern industrial revolution (from smartphones to renewable energy tech).

4.1.4. Lithium

The DRC holds high-potential hard-rock lithium deposits, especially **spodumene** type (critical for **lithium-ion batteries**), on track to become a significant future player in the global lithium supply chain.

4.1.4.1. Lithium-Bearing Regions and Key Locations in the DRC

Manono Territory (Tanganyika Province)

Manono Lithium–Tin Project: Operating under **AVZ Minerals** (Australia) in partnership with **Cominière** (DRC state-owned). One of the largest undeveloped hard-rock lithium deposits in the world, estimated 401 million tonnes at 1.65% Li₂O (world-class grade). Contains both lithium (spodumene) and tin (cassiterite).

Kitotolo and Kalemie Zones (Tanganyika Province):

Identified as extensions of the lithium-rich belt from Manono. An area currently under exploration.

Northern **Haut-Lomami** and Southern **Maniema** (Exploration Stage)

4.1.4.2. Importance of Lithium in the Global Industrial Revolution

The DRC holds one of the world's most promising deposits that once backed by proper governance, strong infrastructure, and masterful investment, could turn the country into a future key supplier of lithium for the global green and digital revolutions. The country already dominates cobalt, and lithium would complement its mineral power. Integrating

lithium into its mineral-to-market value chains would elevate its role in global clean tech industries, creating synergies with existing green energy economies, and attracting high-value manufacturing investments. Lithium is at the core of the 21st century industrial and energy revolution, applied in EV batteries, grid-scale energy storage, smartphones, laptops, power tools, as well as in aerospace systems.

4.1.5. Tin, Nickel, Iron, Zinc, Phosphate

While the DRC is globally dominant in cobalt, copper, and coltan, it also holds noteworthy (though underdeveloped) reserves of other key industrial minerals such as lithium, tin, nickel, iron, zinc, and phosphate.

4.1.5.1. Current Main Regions and Locations in the DRC

Tin

Maniema Province

Pangi Territory: Cassiterite (tin ore) deposits, often mined with coltan.

Punja and Kalima zones (Tanganyika province)

Tanganyika Province: Manono Territory: Tin as a by-product of the massive lithium project. South Kivu: Shabunda and Mwenga Territories (produce artisanal tin).

Nickel

Kabanga-Musongati Belt (bordering Tanzania/Burundi): potential extensions into Tanganyika and Haut-Katanga, though not yet industrially exploited.

Exploration Zones: Parts of Lualaba are under review for nickel-cobalt associations.

Iron Ore

Orientale Province: Kundelungu Plateau and Kibali–Bondo Region: Identified hematite and magnetite iron formations.

Bas-Congo (Kongo-Central) Province: scattered occurrences near Boma and Matadi. Development Level: Mostly untapped due to lack of infrastructure.

Zinc

Haut-Katanga Province:

Kipushi Mine (Glencore and Gécamines JV): High-grade zinc, copper, and silver. One of the richest zinc deposits globally (currently being revived).

Near Likasi: Secondary zinc occurrences.

Phosphates

Bas-Congo (Kongo-Central): Matadi – Lukala Area: endowed with phosphate rocks.

Kasai Region: Sedimentary phosphate layers underexplored.

Most important in domestic potential for fertilizer production.

4.1.5.2. Global Importance

Advanced manufacturing, steel production, infrastructure and construction, food security and agro-industrial transformation (fertilizers, food-grade phosphates), battery and electronic industries.

The DRC's reserves of tin, nickel, iron, zinc and phosphates could significantly contribute to **green infrastructure, fertilizer self-sufficiency, battery & electronics value chains**. Strategic investment, infrastructure, and formalization will position DRC as a multi-mineral industrial powerhouse in the global green and tech revolutions.

4.1.6. Niobium (Pyrochlore), Neodymium, Praseodymium, Dysprosium, Terbium, Yttrium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Samarium, and Gadolinium.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) possesses significant potential for rare earth elements (REEs), including niobium, neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, yttrium, terbium, lanthanum, cerium, samarium, and gadolinium. Compared to global leaders like China, Australia, Russia, and the United States, these REEs remain underexplored and underdeveloped in the DRC.

Below is an overview of the above REEs, their known or potential locations in the DRC, the country's global standing, and their strategic importance in modern industry.

4.1.6.1. Key Regions and Locations in the DRC

Lueshe Mine (Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu)

Lueshe is one of the most economically significant pyrochlore deposits globally. The mine is subject to operational disruptions due to regional conflicts.

Manono-Kitotolo (Tanganyika Province)

This region is historically acknowledged significant for tin and coltan production, in addition to which recent explorations suggest high potential for REE deposits.

Kampene (Pangi territory in Maniema), **Kobokobo** (Mwenga in south kivu), **Lugulu** (South Kivu and Maniema), **Numbi** (South Kivu and Maniema Provinces): These regions are of strategic importance due to their mineral wealth, which includes rare earth elements critical for modern technologies such as renewable energy systems, electronics, and aerospace applications. Although detailed exploration data is limited, these regions have been identified as having REE occurrences, including neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium, terbium, yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, samarium, and gadolinium.

Karibumba (Beni Territory, North Kivu Province): Niobium deposit region, and part of the Mesoproterozoic Kibaran belt, known for its mineral-rich pegmatites.

4.1.6.2. Strategic Importance in Modern Industry

The above listed REEs are critical for various high-tech and green technologies:

Neodymium and Praseodymium are essential for manufacturing powerful permanent magnets used in electric vehicle motors and wind turbines.

Dysprosium and Terbium enhance the performance of permanent magnets at high temperatures, crucial for advanced electronics and defense applications.

Yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, samarium, and gadolinium are used in a range of applications, including catalysts, phosphors for lighting and displays, medical imaging, and nuclear reactors.

Niobium is used to strengthen steel alloys, essential for infrastructure, aerospace, and pipeline industries.

Given the increasing demand for these elements in renewable energy, electric vehicles, electronics, and defense sectors, the DRC's untapped resources could play a significant role in diversifying global supply chains & supporting the modern industrial revolution.

4.1.7. Uranium and Strategic Nuclear Regions

The Democratic Republic of Congo possesses significant uranium and other strategic nuclear mineral deposits, primarily concentrated in the southeastern region, notably the Haut-Katanga province. These resources have historical importance and potential strategic value in the context of global energy and technological developments.

Key Uranium and Strategic Nuclear Mineral Sites in the DRC:

Shinkolobwe Mine (Haut-Katanga Province)

Approximately 20 km west of Likasi, with historical significance, supplying high-grade uranium for the U.S. Manhattan Project during World War II (officially closed in 2004).

Musonoi Mine and Extension (Lualaba Province)

Located near Kolwezi, the site contains uranium reserves estimated between 2.500 to 5.000 tones with grades of 0.20-0.50%

Swambo Deposit (Haut-Katanga Province)

Approximately 36 km west of Shinkolobwe. Uranium reserves in this region estimated between 500 to 1 500 tones with grades of 0.20-0.50%.

Kasompi East Deposit (Haut-Katanga Province)

Approximately located at 70 km west of Shinkolobwe, the region holds uranium reserves estimated between 500 to 1 000 tones with grades of 0.05-0.10% (with a dormant status)

Rubaya Mines (North Kivu Province)

The coltan concentrate found in Rubaya contains approximately 0,14% uranium and 0,02% thorium, indicating the presence of naturally occurring radioactive materials.

Uranium is a critical component for green nuclear transition. The DRC's reserves could contribute to diversifying global uranium supply sources. Beyond energy, uranium and associated minerals are essential in various technological applications, including medical isotopes and modern advanced tech revolution. Many of the uranium deposits are currently dormant, requiring significant investment in infrastructure, governance, green industrialization and ethical technology to resume operations.

UNCACED has predisposed under its General Executive Secretariat to develop the International Afrocentric Council on Nuclear Mitigation and Transition (IACNMT), which the role and mandate will consist into ensuring and achieving the transition and development of green structures and technologies without nuclear proliferation and abuse, as well as nuclear energy structures, industries and technologies without climate and environmental abuse, by shifting the former nuclear prowess towards new continental industries of decent jobs and sustainable greener economies.

4.1.8. Precious, Gem and Colored Minerals

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is endowed with a vast array of precious, gem, and colored minerals, positioning it as a significant player in the global market of precious gem minerals. Below is an overview of these minerals, their primary locations within the DRC, global rankings, and strategic importance in the modern global industrial landscape.

4.1.8.1. Diamond

Kasai-Oriental Province (Mbuji-Mayi)

By Société Minière de Bakwanga (MIBA), the mine is mostly dominated by industrial diamonds, with some gem-quality, and thereby stands as one of the world's largest industrial diamond mine

Kasai-Central Province

Tshikapa and Kananga are the key artisanal and alluvial mining regions, rich in both gem-quality and industrial diamonds.

Sankuru and Lomami Provinces

Lusambo, and Lodja, mostly artisanal, in riverbeds and shallow deposits

Tshopo Province (Kisangani)

The region is lesser known but active in riverine zones.

Tanganyika Province

Diamond is currently operated around Kalemie and the Lukuga River, currently small-scale, with major underexplored potential

Kasai-Oriental, Kasai-Occidental, and Tshikapa are the most dominant regions in diamond production in the DRC. In 2022, the DRC was the fourth-largest diamond producer by volume globally, behind Russia, Botswana, and Canada. Diamonds are vital in the jewelry industry, and essential for grinding, and drilling tools. They are used in aerospace, construction, and high tech manufacturing. High demanded in the global jewelry market, diamonds are significant contributor to foreign exchange earnings through exports.

4.1.8.2. Gold

The Main Gold-Producing Regions and Locations in DRC include:

Ituri Province

Precisely in Mongbwalu, Djugu, Bunia, and Nizi. Kilo-Moto Gold Belt is the main belt, with Barrick Gold (via Kibali Gold Mine-one of Africa's largest) as the central mining company.

Haut-Uele Province

Key locations are Watsa, Doko, and Durba. The mining belt is an extension of Kilo-Moto Belt, a home to the Kibali Gold Mine.

South Kivu Province

The current key deposit regions are Kamituga, Twangiza (Luhwinja), Lugushwa, Shabunda, Misisi, Luhihhi, and Namoya. In across Twangiza-Namoya Gold Belt, Banro Corporation remains the most dominating company in the industrial sector.

Maniema Province

The current dominant regions include salamabila, kabambare, connected to Twangiza-Namoya Belt, the regions are mostly artisanal mining under formalization efforts.

North Kivu Province

The current most dominant areas include Walikale (Bisihe), and Lubero

Bas-Uele, Tshopo, and Orientale Provinces

Alluvial and shallow-pit artisanal gold mining

In overview, estimates suggest DRC produces 20-35 tons per year (official), but real output may exceed hundreds of tons per year. While exact rankings fluctuate, the DRC

is recognized for its substantial gold reserves and production. The country ranks among top 5 African gold producers, after Ghana, South Africa, Sudan, and Mali.

Industrially, Gold is critical for electronics, aerospace, and diverse devices. Financially, the gold acts as global reserve asset and economic stabilizer. It plays role in monetary policy and inflation hedging. As of its geopolitical and economic value, the gold drives foreign investment. The DRC's gold is concentrated in the Kilo-Moto and Twangiza-Namoya Belts, with operations ranging from large-scale mines like Kibali to extensive artisanal networks. Despite being under-ranked globally due to informal exports, the DRC's gold is strategically vital for global industries, reserve systems, and regional economies—while also at the heart of governance and ethical sourcing debates.

Tourmaline, a semi-precious gemstone prized for its vibrant colors and durability, is found in several regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Below is an overview of its key mining areas, global production context, and strategic importance:

4.18.3. Tourmaline

Numbi (Kalehe Territory, South Kivu)

Since 2014, Numbi has become a significant site for tourmaline extraction, with reports indicating that up to 80% of miners in the area were engaged in tourmaline mining during peak periods. Numbi has evolved into a notable market for tourmaline trading, though much of the trade operates informally, with gemstones often exported illicitly through neighboring countries like Rwanda and Tanzania.

Rubaya (Masisi Territory, North Kivu)

The Rubaya mines, also known as the Bibatama Mining Concession, include sites like Bibatama D2, Luwovo, and Gakombe D4. While primarily known for coltan, these mines also produce tourmaline, contributing to the region's gemstone output.

Manono-Kitotolo (Tanganyika Province)

This area is characterized by large zoned pegmatite formations, which are known to contain rich tourmaline among other minerals.

As of its global context and ranking, Brazil remains the world's largest producer of tourmaline, contributing over 35% of global output, followed by countries like China, Madagascar, and Mozambique. While the DRC has significant tourmaline deposits, especially in the Kivu regions, its global ranking is less prominent due to challenges like conjunctural mining, lack of infrastructure, and poor governance issues.

Of course, tourmaline mining offers income opportunities for artisanal miners in the DRC. However, the informal nature of the trade often leads to reduced revenues for the country and challenges in ensuring ethical sourcing.

Beyond its use in jewelry, tourmaline has applications in electronics and other industries due to its pyroelectric and piezoelectric properties.

The DRC's tourmaline sector faces hardships like smuggling, lack of formal trading centers and institutions, and limited technical knowledge. Addressing these issues will enhance the country's position in the global gemstone market.

In summary, while the DRC possesses rich tourmaline resources, especially in regions like Numbi and Rubaya, maximizing their potential will require us to significantly

addressing infrastructural and governance challenges, and promoting structuring investment anchored in value chains to ensure ethical exploitation.

4.1.8.3. Ruby, Emerald, and Sapphires

Walikale (North Kivu), Rubaya (North Kivu), Kamituga (Mwenga), Kasai-Oriental (Lubao Center), and Haut-Katanga (Kipushi and Kamoya) are both well-known regions for their various mineral specimens. While specific data on emerald, ruby, and sapphire deposits remain scarce, the geological environment suggests potential for emerald and ruby occurrences that need more advanced geological exploration to enhance relating information and data

4.2. Strategic Investments: A Frontier Vision and A Unique Mission Forward

For taping into the DRC's deepest potential and co-shaping the country as the global engine of the new economic era and industrial epicenter of future civilizations, we rise to contribute in:

Investing in pioneering researches and strategic mineral exploration

Democratizing and localizing value chains (from mining to refining, and processing to manufacturing)

Attracting more ethical, structuring and transformative investments

Building green tech-driven industrial corridors, smarter factories, and ultramodern processing and manufacturing belts

Investing in skilled labor, best paying employments, and forward-thinking ecosystems of scientific innovation, tech sovereignty, and structuring SCIIECOs-driven economies

Implementing conscientious community-centered extraction models, and co-promising a transformative governance centered on socio-environmental constraints and cultural systems of sovereign commonwealths

Supporting transparent and inclusive fair trade reforms (ensuring traceability, ethical sourcing, and fair pricing, - including preventing exploitation, corruption, and illicit trade in mineral economy).

Supporting the bottom-line of sovereign leverage and shaping more bargaining power for the DRC in the global markets of capitals, investments and economic cooperation, and therefore, rebalancing economic power, ensuring shared prosperity, and aligning mineral wealth's economic structure with inclusive value chains and long-term progresses.

Shaping a DRC-focused **frontier vision by a unique mission forward** will mean for INTERTECHS+, GRED EON, AFRILANDER, UNCASTIIRE, INTERTRAIDE AFRICA, AFRIGUARANTOR, ACSIA, CVCRA, GEFCE, ECOGREENCORE, UNCAIDA, and GREENLI: inspiring a bold, future-focused vision that places the DRC at the **leading edge** of global geological and mineral transition and industrial transformation. It means for these institutional peers, advancing in a bold visionary direction through a distinctive, purposeful mission, one that prioritizes local beneficiation, principled-driven ethical trusts and strategical partnerships, as well as sustainable transformation and economic sovereignty. This vision and mission inspires a call to institutional, policy, cultural, and strategic leadership for the DRC to define and pursuing its own future through a visionary mission-driven agenda that transforms its natural wealth into

industrial and technological renaissance, regional power and global influence, as well as modern prosperous commonwealths.

From investing in neo-pioneering researches to localized value chains, the above institutions will collaborate in mobilizing ethical financings and solutions anchored in progressively shifting DRC from its long historical status of raw exporter to a global powerhouse of strategic transformation, including processing, refining & manufacturing within its borders to drive jobs, innovation, and sovereign wealth creation.

We are guided by irreversible beliefs that taping into the natural endowments and DRC's mineral wealth will never mean for us committing to attracting indispensable solutions for mere mining economy, but leading structuring investments that redefine Africa's role in global progress, by shaping the DRC into an industrial hub of tomorrow, where green transition, advanced manufacturing, and tech engineering converge to power future civilizations.

V. INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, AND C4RED INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DRC

As well as strategic corridors and needed to embark the country on entire and full regional and global reintegration

CURRENT SITUATION

At the cross-roads of time where the country is undergoing significant efforts to unlock its vast potential for global economic renaissance, the Democratic Republic of Congo still yet facing severe hardships and structural deficits in infrastructure, transport, and logistics systems, limiting its capacity to exploit its vast natural resources and integrate into economic cooperation and regional and global trade value chains.

5.1. Roads and Rails



The country faces highest critical deficits in road infrastructure, which is extremely underdeveloped: Out of approximately 153,000 km of roads, less than 3% are paved. There's a total national disconnection, wherein most rural and interprovincial roads are nonexistent, degraded, and under impassable conditions (especially in rainy season).

There's a major potential for rail network in the country, but currently, only extended on approximately 5,000 km, inherited from colonial times, with limited interconnectivity and completely outdated, fragmented, and poorly maintained infrastructure. Mainly operated by SNCC and private mining companies, the current DRC's most rail lines are inoperative, or primarily serving as exclusive mining extraction and export corridors, in addition to very little integration within regional networks. This noteworthy sector faces the lack of investment and modernization over decades.

While representing a critical command to unlock the country's economic power, the current DRC's road and rail profile continue to inflate logistics costs, hindering inland connectivity and domestic economic emergence, as well as regional integration, and the country's access to strategic economic bridges and inter-trade exchange corridors.

Under the spirit of C4RED Transition and UNCACED's PAIRA Promise for Africa, our commitment consists in securing transformative investments and neo-pioneering PPPs anchored in:

- Rehabilitation, expansion, and modernization of road and rail infrastructure, as well as toll road concessions backed by strong deals and smart green investments.
- Green-powered transport, logistics, and electrical rail infrastructure
- Green electrified freight structures
- Green rest stops and intermodal terminals at key junctions
- Green infrastructure for integrated trade ecosystems and strategic warehousing
- Linking and interconnecting road and rail infrastructure with strategic fluvial, port and airport corridors, and with farmlands, and industrial, trade, and regional border arteries, therefore with SEZs and along key corridors to attract FDI, manufacturers, processors, traders, and exporters.

Under the C4RED and PAIRA Charters, major geo-strategic road and rail investments will include:

- Inland infrastructure as well as cross-community and interprovincial roads, rails, and highways that interconnect both northern, southern, central, eastern, and western regions of the country
- Green road and rail infrastructure and highways that interconnect:

Northern DRC to Central African Republic and South Sudan (northeast border) via the following key strategic corridors to be developed: **Kisangani-Isiro-Watsa-Nabia Corridor** (extending to South Sudan via Nimule Frontier Town), **Gemena-Zongo-Bangui Corridor** (road and rail link to zongo border and Bangui river port), **Dungu-Faradje-Bunia-Aru-Juba Corridor** (Eastern route to South Sudan). Major strategic infrastructure in the above corridors include the rehabilitation, and modernization, and expansion of **RN4**, **RN6**, and **RN25**; the construction of a **Trans-Uélé Railway Line** linking Kisangani to the boarders of CAR and South Sudan; and the development of **multimodal terminals for cargo integration** (road/rail/river).

Southern DRC to Zambia and Angola via **Kolwezi-Kasumbalesa-Zambia Corridor** (upgrading & modernizing road rail infrastructure from kolwezi to kasumbalesa boder, as well as via **Kolwezi-Dilolo-Luau(Angola) Corridor** (as part of the Lobito Corridor), a strategic crossing point that directly connects the DRC to the **Lobito Port** in Angola, one of the most significant trans-African trade corridors extending DRC on the Atlantic Ocean via its southern cost.

Eastern DRC to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi via **Beni-Butembo-Kasindi-Mpondwe Corridor**, **Beni-Butembo-Lubero-Rutshuru-Goma Corridor**, **Bunia-Mahagi-Goli-Arua Corridor**, **Kisangani-Walikale-Masisi-Goma Corridor**, **Kisangani-Bukavu-Walikale Corridor**, **Kalemie-Uvira-Bukavu-Cyangugu/Rusizi Corriodor**, **Uvira-Gatumba (Western Bujumbura) Corridor**, and **Goma-Kalehe-Bukavu Corridor**

And **Western DRC to Republic of the Congo, Angola, and Atlantic Ocean**: Key border points between DRC and the Republic of Congo include **Kinshasa-Brazzaville** (urban twin capitals), and **Lukolela-impfondo** (Equateur Province). Strategic projects

include **Kinshasa-Brazzaville Bridge**: critical multimodal bridge (road-rail-pedestrian) across the Congo River to connect both capitals, a game-changing infrastructure for DRC-Congo Brazzaville economic exchange. **Rail and Road Loop Project** between **Kenge-Kikwit-Bandundu-Mbandaka-Lukolela-Impfondo** to enhance connectivity with northern Congo. For DRC-Angola Corridor, key border points include **Matadi-Noqui-Luanda**, and **Tshikapa-Luau-Lobito**. Strategic projects include **Kinshasa-Matadi-Banana deep-sea corridor**, **Tshikapa-Kananga-Ilebo Corridor** to connect with Angola's Benguela Railway (towards Lobito Port), Highway connectivity implies the development of **West-East Transnational Corridor** from **Banana-Matadi-Kinshasa-Ilebo-Kananga-Kolwezi**, with extensions into Southern and Eastern DRC.

5.2. Ports, Lakes, Rivers, and Bridges

Apart from the country's various lakes, the Congo River, being Africa's second-longest and deepest navigable river, already spans over 14,000 km of navigable waterways, with numerous tributaries highly endowed of immense untapped potential, bridging the DRC to central Africa and global trade and economic exchange network, especially to Western Europe, America, and Asia, through strategic maritime and fluvial corridors. Unfortunately, the port infrastructure is currently old, unsafe, and poorly connected to land systems. Matadi and Boma Ports suffer from capacity limits and outdated facilities. The Banana Port is under construction by DP World to become the country's first deep-water port.



Natural Trans-African Waterway Backbone

The Congo River holds major potential to play a central role in forming a natural transportation network across central Africa. It connects key economic zones such as Kinshasa, Mbandaka, Kisangani, Matadi, and Boma, which we envision to become the country's modern multimodal logistics and maritime hubs.

Gateway to the Atlantic and Global Spheres

As of our UNCACED's 2080 Plan for Africa, we are committed to supporting a new economic momentum, wherein the Congo river is confirmed as a **transitional bridge** opening to the Atlantic Ocean Corridor via the Matadi (in Kongo-Central), Banana (in Kongo-Central), Mbandaka (Equateur), Boma (Kongo-Central), and Kinshasa Ports, providing maritime access to **Europe** (Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Marseille), to **Americas** (New York, Houston, Charleston, and Rio de Janeiro), to **Asia** (Shanghai, Singapore, and Mumbai), thereby inaugurating direct modern historical **DRC-Europe Maritime Gateway**, **DRC-America Maritime Corridor**, and **DRC-Asia Maritime Bridge** towards a new pole of cooperation, trade exchanges, and global Afrocentric maritime civilization. Key detonating actions in this sector include the mobilization of public-private partnerships agreements and investments anchored in tourism, trade and mutual prosperity with strategic governments and stakeholders, construction of strategic port infrastructure (as smatter as futuristic as possible), construction of green maritime logistic hubs for transshipment (where occurring), smart expansion of green coastlines, construction of cargo terminals, Ecoparks, modern hospitality and migration infrastructure, mobilization, and deployment of modern Hydrogen-powered vessels.

Lake Corridors towards Regional Reintegration

To unlock the country's vast economic potential, and positioning it at the center of Africa's waterway trade renaissance as a powerful continental trade gateway, strategic port infrastructure investments along its lakes and rivers are envisioned among our endeavors, building resilient, interconnected, and future-ready waterway economic corridors. Regional integration corridors and strategic port infrastructure will include: Kalemie Port (Tanganyika Lake, a gateway to Tanzania, Zambia, and Burundi), Uvira & Baraka Ports (Tanganyika Lake, key southern trade corridors), Goma, Bukavu, Idjwi, Kalehe Ports (Lake Kivu, Trade with Rwanda), Mahagi and Bunia (Lake Albert, trade with Uganda), Kasenga Port (Lake Moero, DRC-Zambia Corridor). The most strategic ports on Lake Edward in DRC for development are Vitshumbi, Burungu/Nyakakoma, Ishango/Rwindi, and Kyavinyonge.

Tributaries and River Crossing Corridors

The DRC boasts an extensive network of rivers and tributaries, forming one of the world's largest water ecosystems. These rivers and tributaries are critical to agriculture, fishing, green prosperity, blue economy and ecotourism transition, but more critical and catalyzing for territorial integration and strategic interconnectivity between riverine and surrounding coastal communities.

Here's the comprehensive but not exhaustive list of major rivers and tributaries in the DRC, along with strategic crossing bridges envisioned for development to interconnect inland communities, improve territorial integration, and boosting domestic and regional trade:

Lualaba River: Haut-Katanga, and Lualaba. Strategic Bridges to be developed and modernized are Kolwezi-Likasi, and Manono-Kabongo Corridors

Kasai River: Located in Kasai, Kasai Central, Kwilu, and Kwango. Needed bridges are Ilebo-Tshikapa Bridge, and Mangai-Mweka-Luebo Axis.

Lomami River: Traverses Tshopo, Maniema, and Sankuru, linking central forest, and areas. needed future bridges are Lodja-Kibombo-Kindu, and Isangi-Ubundu corridors

Aruwimi River: Traverses Ituri, and Tshopo, with logging, cross territorial trade, and forest access, as strategic significance. Key bridgeway is Bafwasende-Basoko axis

Uélé River: traverses Bas-Uélé, and Haut-Uélé. with bridge infrastructure envisioned in Isiro-Bondo, and Dungu-Faradje Corridors

Luvua River: Traverses Haut-Lomami, and Tanganyika provinces. Envisioned bridge infrastructure includes Pweto–Manono axis, and Mitwaba–Malemba Nkulu Corridor

Ituri River: Located in Ituri Province, with Bunia–Mambasa crossing bridge as strategic corridors

Sankuru River: Flowing through Sankuru, and Kasai Oriental, with Lusambo–Lodja, and Kole–Tshumbe as major strategic envisioned crossing bridges

Tshuapa River: Located in Tshuapa Province, with Boende–Befale, and Monkoto–Ikela as main strategic envisioned bridges

Fimi River: in Mai-Ndombe, with Nioki–Inongo Bridge infrastructure interlinked to Lake-to-river corridor (Lake Mai-Ndombe to Kasai)

Kwilu River in Kwilu Province, with envisioned Kikwit–Bagata, and Gungu–Masi-Manimba crossing bridges

Kwango River in Kwango Province, near Angola border, with Popokabaka–Kasongo-Lunda Bridges

Lukaya River, traversing Kinshasa, and Bas-Congo, useful for urban planning, and water supply, with envisioned strategic bridge for urban expansion of Kinshasa.

Ndjili River in Kinshasa, useful for drainage, urban transport, with strategic bridges destined to urban renewal and flood management. Strategic infrastructure will include Kinshasa Bridges, as well as Ankoro-Manono-Pweto Briges.

Lulonga River in Équateur, formed by Lopori and Maringa rivers, with Basankusu link to other forest towns

Lopori and Maringa Rivers, flowing through Mongala and Tshuapa, with Basankusu–Bongandanga bridges, strategic for forest basin trade

Lubudi River in Lualaba, with Fungurume–Kolwezi Corridor

Nzoro River in Haut-Uele, with Doko–Durba crossing corridor

Lowa River: flows westward from North Kivu, passing through Punia (Maniema) and continuing toward the Lualaba River, the Lowa Bridge will act as a natural corridor between Punia and Kasese.

Lubutu River: located in Maniema, near the town of Lubutu, a tributary of the Lowa river. It passes through Lubutu territory (north of Kindu), supporting local agriculture and fishing communities. The Lubutu Bridge will unlock crossing bottlenecks on the river, and interconnecting riverine communities for critical biodiversity, economy, and connectivity in Maniema.

Key bridges on Kisangani rivers will include **Tshopo, Lindi, Lubuya, and Lomami River Bridges.**

Key interconnection goals with these bridges consist in integrating isolated riverine communities, linking rural producers to urban markets, enhancing access to schools, hospitals, security, and dense forest basins, as well as enabling mining and agro-industrial transport, and reducing seasonal isolation due to floods.

5.3. Air Transportation

Despite its golden geo-economics significance and strategic location in the heart of Africa, the DRC faces serious challenges in its air transportation infrastructure:

While the country has over 50 (fifty) airports and airstrips, only a few, such as N'djili international airport (Kinshasa), Luano (Lubumbashi), Kolwezi, and Kisangani have infrastructure that meet minimum of international standards. Most others lack modern runways, appropriate safety systems, and robust navigational aids.

Existing major airports are in urgent need of modernization, including terminals, control towers, safety equipment, cargo logistics, and runway expansions.

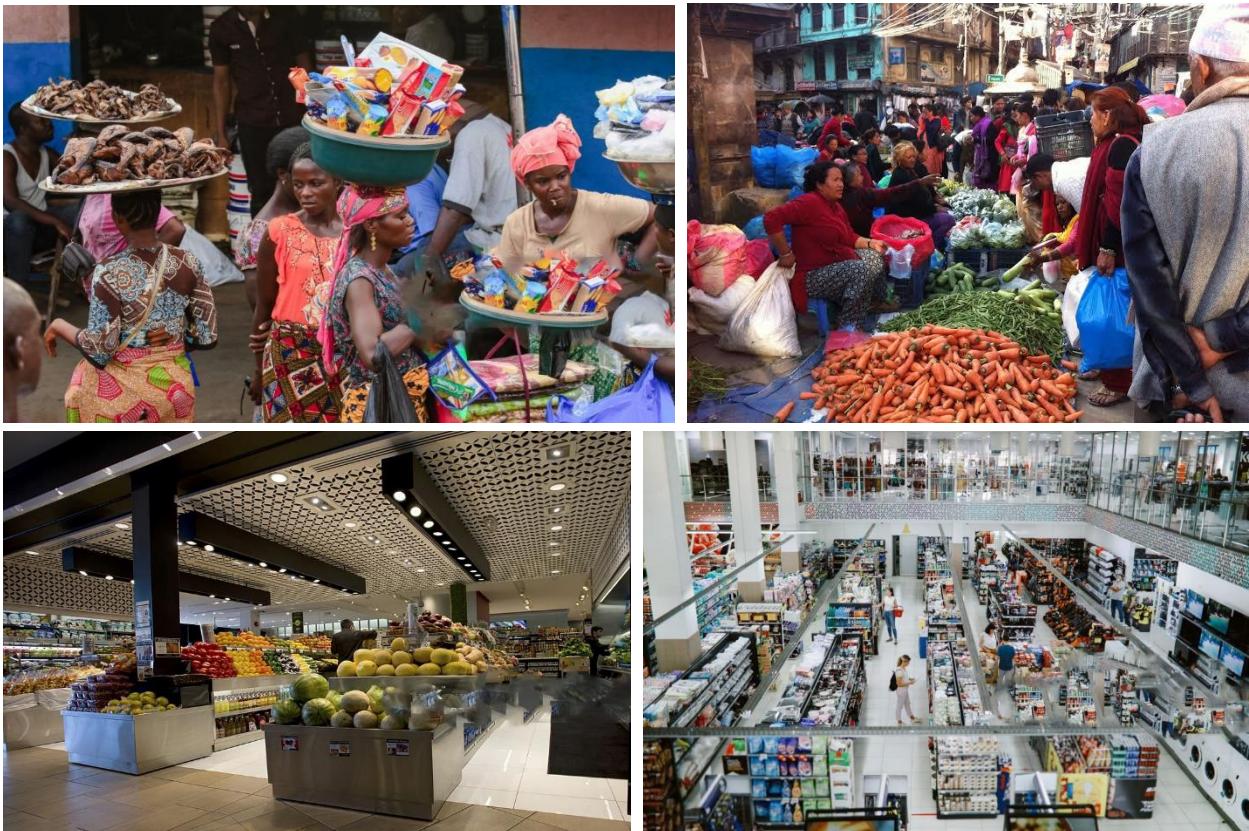
Due to poor facilities and limited airline operations, many remote and key economic regions (e.g., mining zones, agricultural corridors etc.) lack regular, reliable domestic flight services

Limited cargo and cold chain capacity as well as weak air freight and cold storage infrastructure undermine export, logistics, transport, and tourism needs. Civil aviation regulation lacks efficiency, and the country remains on the EU blacklist due to safety and security concerns.



To position the DRC as a continental and global air logistics hub, we need strategic investments that expand and transform the country's full air transport ecosystem into a modern powerful industry of the future, capable to inter-connect every region and single territory of the country, unlocking their strategic potential and transforming it into a stronger engine of regional reintegration, inter-connectivity, cooperation, and global Afrocentric economic prosperity. The sovereign mandate conferred to ACSIA, GRED EON, UNCACED, GEFCE, WNVD, AFRISIED, UNCASTIIRE, AFRIGUARANTOR, INTERCOTRANS, Gouvernails, INTERTECHS+... and their technical and partnering allies consists in securing and attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and public-private partnerships invested and anchored in marshaling, building, modernizing, and transforming new airstrips, green-powered aircraft infrastructure, carbon-neutral airport classics, runway expansions and modern cargo terminals, as well as training academies for aviation professionals etc.

5.4. Modern Integrated Infrastructure Ecosystems of Community Markets, Smart Warehouses, Luxury Supermarkets, Green Malls, and Stunning Business Complexes



- Key Information

With more than 120+ million people, the country has a fast growing middle class, and an urbanization rate of 45%. Consumer spending in DRC is projected to surpass \$25 billion by 2030, especially in food, fashion, electronics, and lifestyle, but they yet face hardships and complex challenges in supply structures and formal market systems. Alongside a recurring deficiency in infrastructure, over 80% of its current trade and business sector is informal, poorly structured, and undercapitalized.

On regard of the above challenges, investing in infrastructure-anchored modern trade ecosystems in the DRC will ultimately boost the country's national growth, creating fair jobs & alternative gains across construction, logistics, retail, marketing, maintenance, brokerage, and management; while generating high returns on investments, increasing tax revenues, business efficiency, and local economic circulation through formal transactions.

There is a vast potential to invest in this sector: structuring trade, formalizing business, attracting infrastructure investments, digitalizing payment systems, franchising and streamlining business climate, expending landscapes and entrepreneurial frameworks, introducing global standards, and capitalizing on innovation and domestic and regional trade modernization.

Anchoring these investments in C4RED supply chains systems will revolutionize and centralizing warehousing, distribution, and logistics infrastructure ecosystems, serving

as key terminals, national bridges, and cross-regional corridors for the DRC and its 9 (nine) neighboring countries.

With a visionary architecture and deeply advanced structures that embrace and deploy international trade and economic convention centers, these investments will redesign new business policies, enhance negotiation, trade diplomacy & economic cooperation, and enabling strong deals and B2B transactions between Congolese and foreign businesses. They will impel new commercial economies integrated in regional and global markets, establishing DRC as a modern trade center, and laying the foundation for a resilient and inclusive economic transformation.

These investments will inspire new ecosystems of tourism and trade cooperation, attract new investors in real estate and urban revitalization, transform and accelerating modern economic cities, and unlocking new DRC-anchored trade capitals, positioning the DRC as a competitive leader in green and digital trade infrastructure. This will mean, developing interconnected hubs, as well as modern trade complexes and advanced facilities for logistics, retail, wholesale, and business-to-business (B2B) transactions, serving as engines for regional and global trade integration, confirming DRC at the modern epicenter of Africa's emerging trade and business civilizations.

In summary, on regard to this 4th chapter dealing with **infrastructure, transport, logistics, and C4RED investment opportunities in the DRC**, with a strategic vision anchored in the PAIRA ACCORD Initiative under the 2080 Plan for Africa, we need to bridge a new momentum of commanding engagements in overcoming infrastructural bottlenecks, and ushering the country into a modern era of the most catalyzing C4RED Investments of the future, and unlocking bold transformational infrastructure, and neo-pioneering partnerships that turn the DRC into a central artery of modern trade, full integration, and vibrant prosperity, embarking and accelerating the country to the world's highest ranks of the 21st century's best developmentist revolution.

VI. ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT

As a Pan African International Ecotourism and Green Transformation Agency, **ECOGREENCORE** is engineered to work closer ACSIA, its sister agencies under UNCACED, and global players investing in the sector to channel neo-pioneering investments that align modern ecotourism industry with green wealth manufacture, environmental transformation, and planetary stewardship.



ECOGREENCORE is ingeniously shaped to invest in modern sustainable net-zero ecotourism economies such as millennial structures of floral ecoforest parks, eco-lodges and green habitats, green mobility and ecotourism transportation (modern eco-jets, small and great river and marine ecotourism yachts, green land-cruisers and trains), cultural heritage eco-centers, green cooking industries, island geniuses and green coastal structures, carbon trading projects, international ecotourism investments summits, green corridors and ecotourism hubs... positioning DRC as Africa's green lung and eco-capital, driving climate action, bio-economy, and regenerative ecotourism of welfare and common happiness.

VII. REAL ESTATE AND URBAN EXPANSION INVESTMENTS



7.1. Current Situation

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Africa's second-largest country by landmass (behind Algeria), is experiencing rapid and unstructured urbanization, with urban populations projected to exceed 60% by 2050. Yet its strategic and emerging cities are all under immense pressure due to:

Acute housing shortages, with more than 4 (four) million housing units needed to meet demand.

Informal settlements dominating most urban areas, with scant safety conditions, and highly limited access to water, electricity, sanitation, and proper urban interconnection roads.

Outdated cadastral systems and a weak land governance granting indistinct and uncertain land titles, therefore unfit to settle disputes and limiting secure investments.

Poor urban planning, and the crisis of high profiled technical planning institutions endowed to onward a strong urban revolution.

Poor urban infrastructure financings and less structured public-private investment mechanisms.

7.2. Future endeavors, strategic institutions, and neo-pioneering investment opportunities

To powerfully responding to the above structural gaps and growing demand, ACSIA, AFRILANDER, GEFCE, AFRISIED, AFRIGUARANTOR, ECOGREENCORE, GRED EON, etc. will cooperate with the DRC's government and strategic institutions to shape and leading a more in-depth transformative vision anchored in:

Inspiring a modern urban revolution steered by a futuristic leadership and a smarter and more conducive architecture to the creation, expansion and emergence of new sustainable cities.

Transitioning districts and informal streets into formal neighborhoods shaped on strong models of modern settlements and sustainable megastructures.

Affordable housing and infrastructure programs targeting less-affluent and middle-income communities.

Inspiring a new ecosystem of tenure, governance and land regeneration, digital registration of land and real estate properties, a new architecture of urbanization, land planning and infrastructure development, as well as a decentralized land governance in across all urban and rural areas.

Tapping into the DRC's vast untapped potential, the above institutions will cooperate with the central government and foreign investors to catalyze:

Pivotal endeavors that redefine the Congolese Real Estate Development Industry (CREDI), and shaping Special Urban Investment Corridors (CSIUs) in across the country.



Smart sustainable and fully integrated, digitally connected and forward-thinking eco-cities, profiled with green infrastructure and specialized megastructures, powered with cutting-edge techs, energy-efficient geniuses, and a more resilient governance to the defining challenges and the prevailing ordeals of the times. The current prototype of this structure is the **“HOPELAND CITY Project”**, a **USD 70 billion semi-private proprietary city** project with outstanding profile and prominent potentials, destined to become a sustainable net-zero carbon region and comfortable wealthier 5.0 city with millennial culture and leadership—shaping the future of public-private sector and urban economic development in the DRC. See <https://www.uncared.org/hopeland.php>

7.3. Strategic Impact

Committed to become future real estate catalysts and urban investment champions in the democratic republic of Congo, we are deeply driven by unwavering beliefs that investing in real estate and urban transition is not just about infrastructure and mere modernization but new transformative portfolios and structuring projects that shape new countries with inclusive, resilient, and competitive cities that power their full transformation, therefore creating best jobs, modern economies, best living conditions,

and unprecedented global leadership. In conclusion: The DRC stands at a unique crossroads where new urban projects, partnerships and neo-pioneering capitals as well as bold models of direct investment markets will successfully spark a powerful and sustainable transformation, from informal sprawl to world-class modernization.

VIII. MICROFINANCIAL AND BANKING INVESTMENTS

The following synopsis outlines the current situation, our future oriented prospects, and groundbreaking investment opportunities in the DRC's microfinancial and banking sector. It's designed as part of the DRC Investment Matrix to guide strategic decision-making by potential investors willing to unlock and transitioning their future portfolios to the DRC, and playing a catalyzing role in transforming and modernizing the country's financial landscape for fast growth and inclusive and sustainable prosperity.



Equity BCDC, FINCA, Baobab, Raw Bank, Ecobank, TMB, UBA, and African Development Bank are some of the Bank and Micro-Financial Institutions operating in the Democratic Republic of Congo, mainly in the leading cities of the country

8.1. Current Situation

1.3.1. Low Financial Inclusion and Banking Penetration

Despite its vast demographic and economic potential, the **DRC's formal banking and financial system penetration remains very low**, with data from various credible sources revealing that only about 6% of adult population is served by commercial banks. The minimum formal banking and financial services operating in the DRC are mainly concentrated in the leading centers of the country's major cities, limiting access for the rest of other regions, including small emerging municipalities, and mostly rural, suburban and remote areas. Rural populations, in particular, face highest challenges and acute limitations in accessing savings & credits facilities, entrepreneurial and small business capital, innovation and development financings, money transfer facilities, digital and mobile banking services, as well as financial security services.

8.1.1. Key Structural Limitations and Constraints

Banking Sector Structure and Key Constraints

The DRC's banking system comprises eighteen commercial banks, savings banks, microfinance cooperatives and specialized institutions. The system is highly dollarized (foreign currency holdings dominate), with most deposits and loans services delivered in foreign currency, limiting monetary policy effectiveness and exchange rate stability. The adoption and intentionally purposeful enforcement of poor conjunctural lending and credit systems by bank and financial players restrict industrial, agricultural, energy, trade and infrastructure investments projects, which are unfortunately the backbone of the country's strategic economic emergence.

Undercapitalization and limited branch networks

Banks and financial institutions do often encounter the lack of capital and incentive to expand their services into more suburban and rural regions. The so limited geographic reach inflicts directly heavy consequences to many areas of the country, enduring high transaction costs, low consumer trust in the rarely and poorly offered local financial systems, weak economic participation in underserved regions, and stifled private sector development.

The microfinance sector remains nascent and largely under-developed

As of 2017, there were (identified) approximately 102 microfinance institutions (MFIs) and credits and savings cooperatives operating in the country, collectively accounting for only USD 234 million in assets—equivalent to roughly 4.5% of total financial sector assets.

In terms of financial inclusion situation, the inclusion rate stood at roughly 38.5% in 2022, with the government targeting to scale it to 65% by 2028.

Digital infrastructure gaps

FinTechs are emerging but are emerging but face connectivity, regulation, cultural, and trust-related hurdles.

8.2. Future endeavors and prospects

As of the UNCACED's 2080 Plan for Africa, our future endeavors and prospects for the DRC will focus in supporting policy reforms, institutional transition, technical and cultural empowerment, mobilization of massive injunctions of capital, digitalization of the country's banking and financial economies, as well as full national, regional and global integration.

- Strategic Investment and institutional transition

Our role is to secure financial investors and transformative capitals to inaugurate and co-investing in the effective operationalization and expansion of **GRED EON MFI**, **EMERGE DRC MFI**, **GEFCE MFI**, **MEGADIVERSE MFI**, **REBOUND MFI**, **BUNIFU CAPITAL MFI**, **MATUMAINI MFI**, **GEFCE Bank**, **AFRISIED Bank**, **UBUNTU Bank**, and **AFRIGUARANTOR** in the Democratic Republic of Congo, ensuring fair, inclusive and strategic access to capital, savings and credits facilities, asset finance, value chain financings, blended finance, guarantees and investment fund facilities, financial flows, and more needed financial services to every single people, every single economy, and every single region of the country.

The above institutions and corporations closer potential partners and DRC-centered investors will cooperate to strengthen and endowing MFIs through capital injections, capacity building, governance improvements, and risk management frameworks, ensuring they focus on underserved peoples, regions, and economies.

Bank Branches and Community MFI led models will be expected to be scaled into new provinces, focusing on inclusive segments (informal SMEs, working sectors, as well as youth and women entrepreneurs).

- **Penetrating and investing in highly untapped market expansion**

As described above, apart from an overall range of grassroots national and community infrastructure, the DRC still account for large underserved segments, including smallholder farmers, rural entrepreneurs, youth and women led businesses, as well as informal economy participants, all remaining largely unbanked and under-founded. In this regard, deploying transformative investments in the **145T's Banking and Funding Project** will ensure the strategic deployment of bank branches and MFIs, with instrumental penetration into every territory, every province, every city, and every under-served region towards a reforming vision of full structural reintegration that fuels back higher forward both peoples, economies, as well as every domestic and foreign capital invested in DRC.

In summary, the DRC's microfinancial and banking sectors present both profound challenges and tremendous opportunities. Through diligent cooperation, purposeful investments, digital innovation, structural reforms and inclusive solutions development, the country can leapfrog into a modern financial services landscape. Investors and stakeholders who engage early stand to unlock significant social impact and financial returns, while enabling the country to build back a truly inclusive, resilient & integrated economy.

IX. RESI (RESEARCH, EDUCATION, SCIENCES, AND INNOVATION) INVESTMENTS SECTOR



UNIKIN, UNIKIS, and UNILU are the largest universities in the country, unable to meet the true demographic needs of the student populations, in addition to inability of meeting the needed profile of a modern school capable to deliver to the country's transformation

9.1. Current Situation

DRC is demographically the youngest African country, but due to persistent structural barriers in the RESI sectors, the country remains weaker in its sovereign duty of shaping a knowledge-based transformation and an endowed & technically empowered and proficient human capital for its economic renaissance.

Within its RESI ecosystem, the country faces an array of challenges, with the most predominant ranging as follow as:

Fragmented and underfunded education system, with poor public-private institutions suffering from outdated curricula, insufficient funding, inadequate infrastructure, and qualified teacher shortages, limiting their ability to foster 21st-century skills for the country's overall transformation.

Overlooked science and technology fields, whereby the STEM education and applied curricula lack dedicated support, qualified professionals, modern laboratories, and strategic national focus, consequently hindering the country's industrial & technological emergence.

Poor research and innovation policy, with national research institutions remaining completely disconnected from pioneering industrial and tech development agendas. The number and quality of research outputs, patents, and innovations remain critically low. In addition, institutions operate in silos, with no unified national framework driving

scientific development. As the worst of all challenges facing the country, there's a lack of an integrated policy, and a total deficiency of leadership and coordination between education, research, innovation, and industrial sectors.

Persisting brain drain and low talent retention influencing many potentially skilled researchers, scientists, innovators, and students to migrate due to the lack of research and innovation funding, professional opportunities, and conducive environments that can allow them to emerge in DRC.

9.2. Future endeavors and neo-pioneering investments

As of the UNCACED's 2080 Structural Liberation Agenda for Africa, we need new more investors ready to inject substantial and exponential breakthrough investments in our **Modern African Science and Knowledge Enterprise**, operationalizing it for the Democratic Republic of Congo, and influencing national education reforms, driving scientific revolution, and achieving technical empowerment, with more progressive sights centered on critical thinking, and the spirit of innovation, feats, distinction and excellence. The Modern African Science and Knowledge Enterprise (for the DRC) will consist in shaping new brain and proficiencies as well as a young human capital capable of supporting and pioneering the next development and emergence cycles of the country.

We are chartering a more prestigious ecosystem of researches, sciences, innovations, and comprehensive teaching, wherein substantial portfolios are more committed to convert challenges into foundations of catalytic investments, transforming **Hopeland International University Corporation**, **D-PIONEERS AFRICA Institute**, **TVETIDRC**, **Les Gouvernails Institute**, **GROSOLVER SCHOOL**, **UNCASTIIRE UNIVERSITY**, **MFI INSTITUTE**, and **DRC's RESI frameworks** into powerful SCIIECOs and neo-modern industries of knowledge and scientific civilizations for the Republic Democratic of Congo.

Dedicated to shaping the new architects and geniuses of transformation, the above institutions are expected to be forged and propelled into groundbreaking corporations transforming RESI structures into institutional leaders of change

To fully unleash and leapfrogging into the DRC's potential in the national and 21st-century global economy, these institutions will extremely support driving systemic change in the DRC's RESI sectors, and attracting catalytic portfolios to:

Reinvest in a modern vision and national RESI master plan, developing a long-term strategy that integrates research, education, science, and innovation into the country's development and industrialization blueprint.

Co-shaping an unprecedented ecosystem that review and modernizes the national education curriculum at all levels, including policy transition, progressive governance architecture, modern infrastructure revolution, digital transformation, as well as strong investments in quality teacher and trainer development ingeniously capable to nurture a generation of leaders, scientists, technologists, innovators, and ingenious citizens trained for national priorities.

Promote researches, excellence and innovations funds, and turning them into scalable societal solutions, focusing on agriculture and food engineering, health and medical tech, mining technologies, green energy, as well as industrial manufacturing and digital industries aligned with DRC's natural and economic strengths.

Build a Global RESI Cooperation Network, connecting and binding academics, industrialists, governments, and investors in a SCIECO model-transformative policies to jointly solving the DRC's real problems, and those of global generations.

The above institutions will be built on the beliefs that the emergence and the future of DRC's economy lies not only beneath its resources and natural wealth, but, above all, in the minds of its people. For which reason and motivation, they'll support the country in transforming the RESI sectors to become central to the reconstruction of a more resilient, sovereign and innovation-driven economy. Underpinned by strong visionary leadership, neo-humanist policies and targeted investments, they are dedicated to ensuring a modern DRC emerges as a powerful world-class continental powerhouse of research, science, and technological excellence, driving the country's place in the regional and global science and knowledge economy, while shaping the future Afrocentric industrial revolution.

Our vision on the above institutions is to transform the DRC's RESI frameworks into producing industries of transformation, wherein skilled students & applied researchers become the best competitive employees, employers and innovators in Africa.

X. HEALTH AND WELLFARE INDUSTRY



MAMA YEMO GENERAL REFFERAL HOSPITAL KINSHASA, modernized by President Felix Tshisekedi



Prototype of Our Future Pharmaceutical Industry and Tertiary Care Facility in the DRC

10.1. Some of the complex and persisting challenges in the DRC's health and welfare sector

The DRC still facing complex & persistent health and welfare challenges, exacerbated by decades of poverty, conjunctural governance, weak infrastructure, limited access to care, and recurrent disease outbreaks. The country ranks among the regions with the lowest health and welfare economies in the world, with structures, infrastructure, and mal-supported public services, inefficient health workforce, and poor access to modern health technologies.

In terms of healthcare access, more than 70% of the population lacks access to essential health services, with many rural, sub-urban & urban areas disproportionately underserved, with scarce logistics and technologies, as well as poor road and facility infrastructure, limiting access to quality service delivery at the needed times.

The health and welfare indexes are predominated by high maternal and child mortality rates, widespread malnutrition, frequent outbreaks, and weak coverage of inadequate and non sovereign solutions and services, continuing to undermine population health and welfare.

The social welfare system is highly fragmented and limited. The nets are poorly structured and under-resourced, leaving vulnerable populations and less economically endowed classes without possible access to adequate support.

Due to systemic financial capacity gaps and limited access to essential services, economically vulnerable populations represent a disproportionately high share of both young and adult mortality rates in the DRC.

There's severe shortage of qualified healthcare professionals, poor training systems, and continuous brain drain.

10.2. Health and Medical Migration

Absolutely remarkable, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a significant portion of the middle and upper classes routinely seek healthcare services abroad, primarily due to the perceived and actual inadequacies of the national health system. This phenomenon, often referred to as medical migration or healthcare expatriation reflects deep structural and confidence gaps in local health structures which we need to address, while transforming them into the most promising investments opportunities for the country.

a. Key factors driving health migration in the DRC include:

Lack of advanced medical structures, whereby neo-modern tertiary care facilities and many specialized services such as, (e.g.) oncology, neurosurgery, endocrinology, cardiology, and sensitive organ transplants... are highly limited and/or completely absent, therefore undermining local capacity to provide advanced medical care for the most serious and complex health problems.

Advanced diagnostic technologies such as MRI, CT Scans, and lab testing often lack reliability or availability.

As mentioned here before, there's a great shortage of skilled professionals. The country has a low doctor-to-patient ratio, approximately 1 doctor per 10,000 people. In addition, truly and professionally experiment specialists capable to address the most equiring challenges are extremely scarce.

There's a low trust in public healthcare, whereby perceptions of mismanagement, corruption & low hygiene standards discourage the affluent from expecting or seeking care locally.

There's persisting absence of efficient medical insurance agencies and networks. Without robust local insurance or national coverage systems, people with means opt to pay abroad for perceived safety and quality.

Comparatively from their privileged destinations, including India, South Africa, Kenya, Morocco, Belgium, Burundi, and Turkey, Congolese believe that local health structures are unable to provide better guarantees, or predictably delivering high-quality care.

b. Economic effect and strategic implications of health migration for the DRC:

There's massive capital flight, the DRC losing tens of millions of dollars annually to outbound medical spending, resources that could otherwise strengthen its own system.

Local private and public healthcare providers face domestic opportunity loss, due to lack of the chance to serve a market ready to pay for quality.

The current trend of health migration highlights an urgent need for structural reforms and high-quality public-private investments. It is both a challenge and an invitation, a call to sovereign investors ready to contribute to the transformation of the DRC's healthcare system into one capable of retaining national wealth, serving its own elite

and general population, and eventually becoming a sovereign destination for regional and global health tourism.

10.3. Why investing in the DRC's Health and Welfare Sector?

1. Strategic Importance

Investing in an integrated health and welfare industry in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is among the most promising and prominent investments, a foundational and forward-thinking strategy. It addresses an urgent supreme engagement imperative for a sovereign humanism, while unlocking transformative socio-economic potential for a country of over 120 million people, 70% of whom live yet below the line of necessary welfare conditions, and with one of the fastest-growing populations in Africa.

The country has a youngest emerging and rapidly urbanizing population, offering a highly significant market for health & welfare-related goods, services, and innovations.

With only 1 (one) doctor per 10,000 people, less than 20% of the population with health insurance, as well as a full shortage of advanced modern tertiary and welfare infrastructure, the sector is extremely under-penetrated, representing a ripe for major public-private investments.

As we stand at the crossroads of powerful DRC-centered economic transition, we acknowledge the imperative for transformative investments to shape more productive, pioneering, and industrially competitive human capital. We strongly believe that only a robust health and welfare system can develop healthier & more productive populations. That the creation of the wealth of the nations, and the growth and industrial emergence of economies are only as strong as the well-being and capacity of their peoples and their human capital. In the context of our commitments and cooperation with and for the DRC's transformation, we see welfare human capital as a healthier, medically, physically, and mentally supported population. It's through such a motivation that we are redefining investments, and the development centered on a powerful human capital as an engine that will drive the DRC's future prosperity, its industrialization, and its full culmination. It's through such investments that we will unlock the full potential of our own DRC-invested capital and portfolios, unlocking the full people of its people, and supporting positioning the country as a leader in the next era of African and global advancement.

10.4. Opportunities for Reforms, Excellence and Cutting-edge Investments

The above provided situation presents a compelling argument for both global public-private investors to involve in ecosystems and modern structures of wellbeing and medical excellence in the country, by co-investing in:

Infrastructure development: building a modern network of tertiary hospitals, medical clinics, community health and welfare centers

Establishing incentives to promote, retaining and attracting national health experts and foreign medical professional specialists.

Revolutionizing local manufacturing, especially pharmaceutical and medical industries to reduce import reliance, lowering treatment costs, improving and providing local better quality services, as well as supporting common goals for reintegration, justice, and sovereign regional equity in the reconstruction of welfare communities for all.

Developing strategic investments in modern, advanced medical-digital technology

Revolutionizing integrated welfare programs, encompassing & bidding food, nutritional, environmental, and medical wellbeing in one integrated initiative of public health and wellbeing under commanding public-private partnerships (PPP).

Expanding strong ecosystems & health insurance investments that ensure satisfaction and patient trust

10.5. Available enabler projects and institutional recipients of potential investments

Global potential investors willing to penetrate the DRC's health and welfare industry can invest in:

a. Hopeland International Hospital (A greener millenary ultramodern pan African international prominent terminus, and an integrated health tourism, medical excellence and advanced tertiary care complex), **Hopeland International Medical Clinics** (Subsidiary Branchs), Hopeland International School of Engineering and Medical Science (**HISMESU**)

b. Sanitia Holdings

Conceived as a pan African investment holding corporation, Sanitia is destined to reinvest in the transition and reindustrialization of the health and wellbeing sector, and achieving a continental full sovereignty in across Africa region.

The corporate's name "**Sanitia**" is coined from Latin "**sanitas**" (health), and implicitly, "**scien-tia**" is conceptually linked with sanitas, symbolizing a modern, futuristic scientific path toward forward-thinking nations, industrial economies, and modern transformation in a new era of innovation and knowledge-based progress, therefore suggesting a holistic bold commitment to public wellness, healthcare sovereignty, and medical renaissance in Africa. In the Sanitia's inception, "**Holdings**" conveys the vision of cross-institutional investment governing entity, investing across multiple subsidiaries (manufacturing industries, hospital networks, biotech, medical geniuses, and modern healthcare). It symbolizes a **consolidated investment power** (parent company) destined to governing, leading and federating the corporate's subsidiary investments in health industrialization and sovereign medical transition capacity.

Expected to operate in the DRC as holding corporation, Sanitia is driven to marshal substantial financial portfolios, including **private equity**, **sovereign capital** and **development finance** to build networks, resilient corridors and integrated health ecosystems (pharmaceutical & industrial manufacturing, hospital infrastructure, tertiary care delivery, cutting-edge universities, modern biotech and medical logistics) aligned with national strategies.

The corporation allows co-ownership of long-term assets in key subsidiaries that can generate major returns while addressing fundamental developmental gaps in Africa's health sector.

Concretely, Sanitia's subsidiary investments will include **Sanitia Tertiary Hospital**, **Sanitia Medical Clinics**, **Sanitia International University**, and **Sanitia Industries** (Industrial manufacturers of pharmaceutical, medical and biotechnical solutions and innovations)

In conclusion, Sanitia Holdings is regarded as a sovereign institutional vehicle focused on catalyzing science-driven, technologically advanced, and human-centered health

systems, biomedicine, pharmaceutical innovation & medical-industrial transformation in the DRC and Africa. **Sanitia Holdings** represent a strategic bridge between health, science, innovation, and industrial investments, a powerful neo-modern structure, deployed with deep roots in classical meaning, ready for a futuristic mission.

c. AFRINUTRIENTIA DRC

Brought forth as part of the 2080 Plan for Africa, and the pan African food and nutrition sovereignty agenda, **AFRINUTRIENTIA** is envisioned and positioned as a specialized technical agency dedicated to monitoring, evaluating and advancing nutrition science, food safety, public health, and sovereign dietary resilience systems in across Africa.

The agency is mandated to champion culminating achievements toward the advent of a continent in which every African has access to safe, nutritious, affordable & culturally relevant food as a sovereign right, while elevating organic food and nutritional systems as central pillars to public health, educational performance, national productivity, and intergenerational wellbeing.

Comparatively to Sanitia, Afrinutrientia-centered investments for the DRC will shape **Nutrientia Clinics**, **Nutrientia Schools**, **Afrinutrilabs**, **Nutricommons**, **Nutrientia Oversight**, as well as **Nutrientia Industries** (industrial value chain manufacturers of manufactured solutions and food, nutrient, and dietary innovations)

Let's note that there's a rich bank of bankable invest projects that we envision for a powerful DRC's health and welfare industry, including **Sanitia**'s, **Afrinutrientia**'s, and **Grosolver**'s subsidiary investments. In summary, the Democratic Republic of the Congo remains at the crossroads of demographic pressure & great economic potential, wherein a powerful integrated health and welfare industry serves as both a protective shield and a launchpad for national development, very essential for reducing health-related poverty traps, fueling unprecedented domestic progresses underpinned by a strong, skilled human capital, and enhancing national competitiveness in African and global health markets landscapes.

Aligned with UNCACED's 2080 Plan for Africa, the UN SDGs, AU's Agenda 2063, and the DRC's own Vision 2040 (by its government), this sector offers high-impact, high-need, and high-return investment potential. It's a determining nation-building will, and transformational commitment that align humanistic investments with acceleration of socio-economic and cross-generational sovereignty in the DRC

XI. TEXTILE SECTOR

Nations and emerging economies like Turkey, China, UAE, India, Ethiopia, Thailand, Italy, West Africa, etc, have demonstrated that strong textile industries can create thousands of decent jobs, transform global economies, and generating significant multiplier effects on human societies.



11.1. Investing in a Modern, Luxurious, and Integrated Advanced Textile Manufacturing Industry

By envisioning a new era of modern investments in a luxurious & integrated advanced textile manufacturing industry in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, we aim a high strategic leap in an unwavering journey for textile sector transformation & sustainable, smart integration of socio-ecological market economies. It refers to our engagement for a vertically integrated and technologically enabled ecosystem that transforms raw materials into high-value, premium textile and fashion products. That it implies Agro-textile sourcing (cotton farms, hemp, silk), industrial spinning and weaving, digital dyeing and smart finishing, automated tailoring and fashion assembly, luxury branding, packaging, and trading, as well as circular textile innovations (recycling, bio-fabrics).

"An Integrated Luxurious Textile Industry" means for our Afrocentric economic revolution, everything from fiber to fashion is processed within one streamlined production ecosystem, a high industrial architecture anchored in premium quality, unique design, sustainable sourcing, and high-value branding, therefore producing high-end garments and fabrics for domestic and Africa's growing elites, diaspora preferences, and global luxury markets, while **"advanced"** refers to the design and deployment of production methods and cutting-edge textile tech driven the 4th and 5th industrial revolution.

11.2. Why investing in a modern, luxurious, and integrated advanced textile manufacturing industry is among the most promising & prominent investments in the DRC

11.2.1. Strategic Rationale and Untapped Raw Material Potential

The DRC is a major global home of diverse natural endowments, possessing large swathes of lands suitable for cotton cultivation, hemp, fiber, and silk production. Cotton was historically a key export crop, especially in regions like Kwilu, Haut-Lomami, and Tshopo, but remains underutilized today, due to the lack of capacity and the weak vision of regeneration, transformation, and sustainable beneficiation of resources and economic value-chain.

11.2.2. Current situation and strategic contribution to the GDP

Cotton production in DRC dropped from over 30 000 tons per year in the 1980s to under 5 000 tons per year today due to collapse of textile mills and public-private agribusinesses. With the right investments and industrial revitalization, the DRC's textile industry holds more than 10-20% potential growth, but currently contributes less than 1% to GDP.

11.2.3. Congolese people ranked among the highest consumers of premium luxury garments globally

Congolese are widely recognized across central and francophone Africa as significant and culturally driven spenders on luxury and high-priced textiles, especially within ceremonial, social, and status-driven contexts.

Culturally, in the DRC, clothing (especially luxury fabrics) such as wax prints, bazin riche, silk, and tailored European suits is a symbol of social status, dignity, and identity. Events like marriages, funerals, political gatherings, and religious ceremonies often feature expenditures on high-end fashion and prestige garments.

Despite economic constraints, a significant portion of income among middle to upper-class Congolese is allocated to luxurious attire.

Certain segments of society prioritize appearance and social branding, often spending disproportionately high amounts on fashion and textiles relative to income.

The Congolese diaspora in Europe (particularly in France, Belgium, UK) plays a critical role in sustaining demand for luxury African textiles, blending Western fashion houses with Congolese cultural styles.

Movements like "**La SAPE**" (Société des Ambianceurs et des Personnes Élégantes – traducted in english: Society of Mood-Setters and Elegant People) have turned Congolese luxury fashion into a global cultural export.

With fast urbanization and population growth, the DRC's domestic demand in textile, fashion, and wearing solutions rising constantly, the DRC remain a net consumer, with over 95% of fabrics, clothing & garments imported from Europe (Italy, France, Turkey), Asia (China, Vietnam, India, UAE), Canada, and West Africa, and mostly from China, India, Turkey, and the UAE, costing the economy hundreds of millions annually.

In a certain way, Congolese people may not top global rankings in total luxury textile consumption, but they punch far above their economic weight in terms of per-capita spending on high-priced textiles in certain cultural and social contexts. This makes the DRC a strategically underexplored luxury textile market, ripe for domestic industry development and value chain localization.

11.2.4. Growing Demand for African Luxury, Textile Trade Gap, Market Potential, and Import Substitution

With less than 2% African participation from which the DRC accounts nothing, the global luxury fashion manufacturing industry is estimated at 350 billion.

Global luxury brands are increasingly seeking African authenticity, sourcing, and trade markets, but mostly in the DRC.

The African luxury market is projected to reach more than \$5 Billion by 2030, driven by an expanding middle and upper class, a landscape in which DRC has the greatest

rising domestic demand for premium wearing for its elites, politicians, corporate executives, and ceremonial outfits.

Luxury textile and fashion imports represent not only millions in lost value-addition, but in domestic jobs as well, whereby a modern domestic textile industry would retain capital, create sovereign revenues and new best paying jobs, as well as supporting the local market, and reduce trade imbalances.

In terms of regional and global market, instead of remaining eternally a net consumer, we see a DRC capable to turn things around to achieve its self-reliance, emerging into a smart producing epicenter for its own 120 million people, ushering with power and dignity into regional landscape to access to 1.4 billion people under AfCFTA, with large extra-continental export opportunities under AGOA (U.S.), DRC-EU trade frameworks, DRC-ASIA Trade Gateway, DRC-Caribbean Economic Corridor...

11.2.5. Youth and Women Employment

The textile and fashion sector is one of the most labor-intensive industries globally, offering scalable employment for women and youth across farming, manufacturing, design, and retail. The sector globally employs over 300 million people in best formal jobs, affirming itself as one of the world's top job creators.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a powerful textile manufacturing industry holds the potential to become a transformative employment generator, especially in a country where youth unemployment and poverty rates remain alarmingly high.

Based on global benchmarks & scalable models from countries like Ethiopia, Vietnam, Bangladesh, and from textile production, design, dyeing, spinning, weaving, tailoring, machinery operation, to logistics, transport, packaging, marketing, maintenance, ICT, retail & agribusiness, structuring direct and indirect employment segments could create hundreds of thousands of sustainable jobs. If the full value chain is established from raw materials fields to final fashion products, a structuring industry could create almost 400,000 to 800,000 jobs over 5–10 years.

In terms of youth and women employment impact, 70% of the textile workforce globally is composed of women, and DRC could mirror this trend. 60%+ of the DRC population is under 25, a high potential to remarkably reducing youth unemployment. With best targeted skills programs, this industry could integrate vocational youth into sustainable work.

In our pace toward economic transformation, our idea of an integrated textile industry in the DRC is not conceived in fabric production, but in creating an inclusive economic backbone. It aligns with SDGs, injects structuring capital in regenerating investments, transitions informal economies into formal jobs, and helps move millions out of poverty while shaping a self-sufficient, dignified, and luxury fashion-driven African economy.

11.3. High Potential and Fast Return on Investment

An advanced textile manufacturing industry in the DRC has the potential to generate multi-billion-dollar returns over the medium to long term, particularly when built across a full value chain, from raw production to high-end fashion trade.

DRC imports over 250–400 million in textiles and clothing annually. Local consumption for fashion, uniforms, luxury wear, and cultural clothing remains high, particularly in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Goma, and Bukavu. If 60–70% of this is substituted with local production, and once smartly expanded to the rest of 26 provinces and their respective

cities, the domestic market potential could on itself exceed 850 million per year. Combined with regional and global markets potential, high-end fashion export to could generate 2–4 billion per year in export revenue within 7–10 years. In the DRC, for every 1 billion invested, a 3–5 billion cumulative impact could be generated over 5 years. With strong investments and smart aggregation, the DRC's textile industry could become a 4–6 billion/year sector, making it one of the top 5 investment opportunities in the country for commonwealths' creators, social impact investors and global builders of sovereign economies. In summary, this sector is a high-multiplier investment frontier for both DRC and co-shareholders, projecting the country's potential and industrial power on to the global stage of new futuristic economies.

XII. MODERN SHOE MAKING SECTOR

As the above predicted luxury textile industry, investing in a modern, advanced shoe making industry in the DRC means establishing an integrated industrial value chain that transforms local raw materials such as leather, rubber, cotton, and wood into high-end, mid-range, and mass-market footwear products for domestic, regional, and global markets. It's a structuring engagement combining craftsmanship, industrial capacity, luxury design, and technology-enabled production.



12.1. Why would this industry be prone as a game-changer for the DRC?

DRC has vast livestock herds (especially in Eastern and Southern regions), enabling local leather production. There's abundance of untapped rubber, cotton, and timber, making DRC one of the few African countries with multi-material input self-sufficiency, apart from the country's strategic proximity to Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, and Sudan, increasing raw material security and trade linkages in leather sector.

In addition, with over 93% of footwear imported, sometime mostly low-quality and unfit to the population's preferences for prestigious qualities & prominent brands anchored in sustainability, the growing population's culture for shopping and luxury footwearing remains largely underserved, increasing in demand for premium quality-made DRC fashion and luxury footwear brands.

With small, medium or larger investments, this sector's industrialization attracts fast socio-economic growth and multiplier ripple effects (incomes, jobs, trade, tax revenue), generating multi-billion in annual turnover along the years ahead, boosting industrial GDP contribution, rural socio-economic inclusion, and skills transfer. It offers a unique intersection of fashion, culture, economy, and transformation, making it one of the most strategically promising investments for DRC oriented-luxury investors & industrialists, positioning the country as a strategic manufacturer of value and luxury economies.

XIII. INTEGRATED WOODEN TECH AND ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING SECTOR



13.1. Strategic Natural Resource Advantages

The DRC holds over 60% of the Congo Basin Forest, the world's second-largest tropical rainforest. The country possesses more than 125 million hectares of forest with high commercial timber potential. Currently, less than 10% of harvested timber is processed locally, leading to massive loss of value and sovereign jobs.

13.2. DRC as home to the world's most expensive woods

In addition, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is home to some of the world's most valuable and luxurious hardwood species, many of which are globally sought after for high-end furniture, flooring, interior design, green luxury wooden buildings, luxury vehicles, musical instruments, and artisanal crafts.

The world's most expensive woods found in the DRC include:

❖ **Wenge (*Millettia Laurentii*):** This specie is recognized for a very high market value, worth up to 60 000 per cubic meter (depending on quality export status). It's used in luxury flooring, guitars, designer furniture, and high-end interiors. Its special characteristics are shaped by deep chocolate-brown color with black streaks, extremely dense and durable.

❖ **African Blackwood (*Dalbergia Melanoxyylon*)**

Highly market valued, often over 20 000 per cubic meter. Used in premium musical instruments (clarinets, oboes), luxury inlays, and decorative pieces. This specie is rare and heavily regulated due to CITES listings.

❖ **Padauk (*Pterocarpus soyauxii*)**—also called African Coralwood

Its market value varies between 5 000 – 10 000 per cubic meter. It's used in high-end furniture, veneers, flooring, boatbuilding... It's high features, striking reddish-orange color, and excellent durability.

❖ **Sapele (*Entandrophragma Cylindricum*)**

Its market value varies between 3000 – 7 000 per cubic meter, used in luxury cabinetry, high-end doors, and musical instruments. Characterized by rich reddish-brown hue with interlocked grain, often used as a mahogany substitute.

❖ **Afromosia (*Pericopsis elata*)**

Nicknamed “**African Teak**” due to its similarity to real teak, its market value ranges between 7,000–12,000 per cubic meter, used in yacht decking, designer flooring, luxury joinery, etc.

❖ **Tali (*Erythrophleum suaveolens*)**

Extremely durable, golden to reddish-brown tones, the Tali's market value is approximatively \$3,500 per cubic meter, with privileged use in high-stress applications, luxury outdoor furniture, bridge flooring, etc.

13.3. Industrial Diversification and Import Substitution

The currently imports a very large portion of its finished luxury wooden products, whereas local industrial wooden investments could reduce dependency, strengthening local supply chains, and saving millions in import costs annually. In terms of trade and export revenues, with neo-pioneering vision, competitive branding, smart certifications, and strong trade cooperation, the DRC's made luxury wooden goods could generate billions annually, positioning the country as a strategic global hub for premium furniture and luxury wood-based construction materials.

13.4. Strategic Value for DRC's Future Luxury Wooden Tech Industry

Instead of raw log exports, the DRC will shift to finished luxury economy, enabling a local high value-added processing, and exporting the marvels from the DRC's craftsmanship to global elite markets in Africa, Asia, Europe, Americas, and the Middle East. This industry will boost a new generation of green skilled jobs in the DRC, and under Eco-certification (FSC), it'll allow the country to access green finance for premium market investments.

13.5. Environmental and Sustainable Impact

Along the development cycle of this special industry for the DRC, we'll more privilege investors who embrace structuring integration, investing in certified, sustainable wood-based manufacturing technology and reforestation-linked industries aligned with global ESG standards and green economy goals, and promoting circular use of wood waste for biomass energy or particle boards.

13.6. Luxury Wooden Infrastructure, Green Economies, and Millennial Investments

Rooted in a DRC-centered integrated wooden tech and advanced manufacturing industry, our vision is to inspire a new ecological industrialization, and boosting more regenerative forestry economies, determinedly converting green structures into luxury buildings, high-valued real estate, influential hospitality, wealthier schools & hospitals, prominent net-zero cities, and world first-class infrastructure engineering, attracting more millenary partnerships and international climate-financed investments to the country.

In summary, DRC possesses a unique comparative advantage in the world's rare and most expensive tropical hardwoods. With deepen & forward-thinking vision, prominent investments, cutting-edge technologies, value-wood processing and manufacturing industries, and unique engineers, we are committed to shaping a country capable to lead in African transition, the future of luxury wood transformation, green economies, and high-end achievements, blending climate, culture, art, luxury, wealth, and heritage of the 21st-century. We envision to shape this industry as a unique revolutionary force capable to unlock natural capital, fuel green reindustrialization, tackle skilled jobs issues, and shape real economic value for the DRC. For investors, it represents a resilient, scalable and high-return green industry in a fast-developing African economy.

XIV. INTEGRATED ADVANCED METAL TECH, MODERN ENGINEERING, AND PREMIUM CERAMIC MANUFACTURING SECTOR

14.1. Structuring Investments and Key Areas of Investments

Investing in the Integrated Advanced Metal Tech and Ceramic Engineering Sector in the DRC reflects our vision of engaging and positioning the country as the forefront of a high-value, innovation-driven industrial revolution, a vanguard industry anchored in material science, advanced metal and ceramic technologies, prominent craftsmanship, manufacturing industries, and the processing of raw materials for unconventional modern, prestigious and premium manufactured brands and products.



To fully meet a culminant completion of this ambition, we are/and will already secure structuring investments that focus in the following subcomponents:

Modern Smart Building Ceramics Segment, focusing on producing luxury high-end, sustainable, and technologically enhanced construction materials such as: premium floor and wall tiles, advanced facade cladding ceramics, smart sanitarywares, modern fireproof clay bricks factories and marketable strong lightweight concrete (Lego) blocks industries, advanced factories of green cement and stunning metallic epoxy, thermal and acoustic insulating ceramics, advanced decorative architectural ceramics, etc.

Industrial Segment for Household Prestigious Ceramics Manufacture: Investing in modern advanced manufacturing industry for premium kitchenwares (like pressure

cookers) and high-end luxury tablewares, capitalizing on Congolese artistic expression and material finesse.

Modern Prestigious Energy Ceramics Segment: Investing in advanced thin-film power tech, and integrated premium photovoltaic roof tiles manufacturing

Investing in structured **modern high-end advanced iron, aluminum, steel and metal manufacturing industries.**

Advanced Polycarbonate Manufacturing Segment: With the abundant natural deposits in crude oils, natural gas, vegetable oils, (cultivable) castor oil in the DRC..., our mission is to marshal structuring investments capable to convert this country's potential into specialized and advanced multi-tiered polycarbonate factories, focusing on accelerating and manufacturing modern high-end roofing polycarbonate sheets, flexible polycarbonates for façades and armored walls and premium home cladding crystalline, while resourcing future industries involved in electrical and electronics, automotive and transportation, construction and architecture, medical and healthcare, optics and lighting, as well as consumer products and packaging; and responding to the continuous global expression and Africans' growing trends in luxury polycarbonate cities of the future, smart culminant havens, as well as modern prestigious and armored polycarbonate tourism and hospitality corridors and economies.

By investing in an integrated advanced metal tech, modern engineering, and premium ceramic manufacturing industries in the DRC, we commit ourselves to supporting building a powerfully integrated industrial base that leverages the country's vast natural resources, geostrategic position, and untapped manufacturing potential to create high-value industrial solutions for both eco-friendly domestic, trade and urban economies.

14.2. Why this sector is among the most promising areas in which one must purposefully invest in the DRC

Natural Resource-Rich Foundation

Apart from the prior listed resources, the DRC holds the world's largest reserves of copper, cobalt, iron ore, aluminum, zinc and tin, essential for a modern advanced metal and technological industries. In addition to the above non-exhaustive lists, the country is endowed of vast ceramic minerals, including high-quality kaolin, feldspar, quartz and clay. These inputs are critical for high-tech industries in construction, automotive, energy, electronics, luxury home ceramics, culminant manufacturing, urbanization, and premium tourism and hospitality.

Industrial Sovereignty, and Strategic Market Demand

As projected under the 2080 Plan for Africa, along the half-century ahead of us, Africa's preeminence in luxury lifestyle will be expected to grow to more than hundreds billion. High-end solutions and premium markets will be in demand, but yet the continent import 90% of them from foreign economies. For a country (like the DRC) that exports raw materials and imports finished goods at high costs, coming to the completion of this vision will ensure domestic sovereignty, convert economies into plenipotential superpower, and allow the country to import substitution, and exporting diversification.

Multiplier Economic, Education and Human Capital Impact

Once strategically led, well acutely deepened structuring investments committed in these industries could potentially generate multi-billion revenues per year, attract modern urban transition, advanced manufacturing hubs, green wealth and premium economies, and creating hundreds of thousands and millions of dignified skilled jobs

across mining, engineering, art, manufacturing, logistics, luxury trade, services, and value chains. This momentum will stimulate engineering and vocational education, and create a strong human capital, and a new generation of proficient and skilled workers in smart manufacturing, metallurgy, ceramics, and industrial economies. This will position the country as the central Africa's premier industrial hub, controlling upstream and downstream value chains of essential metals, ceramic materials, and green resources, and gaining recognition and resilience in global supply chains. It's a national transformation engine and a strategic leap forward for the DRC, moving the country from raw exporter to industrial powerhouse, accelerating tourism, trade and economic diversification, enhancing sovereign manufacturing capacity, and inspiring pan-African leading investments leadership.

XV. INTEGRATED RUBBER TRANSFORMATION INDUSTRY



In our struggle for new economic renaissance, catalyzing investments in a DRC-anchored Integrated Rubber Transformation Industry reveals a complete transition from the cultivation of natural rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) to its transformation into finished industrial products, such as tires, industrial seals, conveyor belts, medical gloves, hoses, footwear, gaskets, and rubber-based construction and automotive components. In summary, within our vision, this will mean, leveraging the *Hevea*'s agro-ecological potential, reviving rubber plantations, building processing plants, and developing ready manufacturing capabilities for a new socio-economic transformation.

15.1. A High-Potential Investment for the DRC

A. Natural Comparative Advantage

The DRC has abundant and sufficiently strategic lands suitable for rubber cultivation. On its historic base, provinces like Équateur, Mongala, Tshuapa, and Tshopo once hosted vast rubber plantations during colonial times, which can now be revitalized. In addition, the country is advantaged with a favorable equatorial climate to support large-scale *Hevea* rubber farming with high yield potential.

B. Rising Global and Regional Demand

The Global rubber demand is expected to reach over 35 million metric tons by 2030 (Statista). Africa on alone is seeing a steady rise in demand for rubber-based products, driven by the automotive, construction, agriculture, and healthcare sectors.

C. Import Substitution and Regional Market

The DRC imports 95% of its rubber-derived products, including tires, footwear, hoses, gloves, gaskets, etc. Regional markets across EAC, ECCAS, and SADC rely heavily on imports, offering DRC a unique opportunity to fill supply gaps.

15.2. Strategic and Statistical Insights

Due to global supply-demand imbalances, natural rubber prices are projected to grow steadily. In terms of job creation, from plantations to factories, trade and logistics, our engagement for a modern rubber transformation industry could generate over 100,000 direct jobs, as well as millions of indirect jobs across its global economic and trade stake. With a strong and proper industrialization, this will annually generate billions of financial returns for potential investors, catalyze public revenue, and boosting back industrial and socio-economic emancipation for the country. In a country where only less than 10% of arable land is currently cultivated, this industry will be a high-value addition investment, redefining a new strong equilibrium between the socio-economic and environmental goals, and therefore, reconciling the duty of wealth creation with climate resilience and common prosperity.

15.3. Neo-Pioneering Investments Outlook

Rehabilitation of colonial-era Hevea plantations and establishment of new modern belts of tropical-industrial rubber farms, operating under IP³Hs frameworks.

Development of specialized processing and manufacturing plants, including but non-limited advanced tire manufacturing industries, modern latex mattress industries, smart footwear manufacturing plants, rubber-based industries for construction and sanitary solutions (anchored in producing pipes or hoses, seals and gaskets, buckets, cans and bottles, luxury baby bathtubs and fittings), as well as processing and packaging natural latex industries for export and wholesale trade.

15.4. Multiplier and Catalytic Impacts

This investment is featured with a great industrial diversification potential, catalyzing the renaissance of a modern rubber-centered industrial ecosystem in the DRC. It'll boost infrastructure development, scale social-economic value chains, and inspire eco-friendly responsible reindustrialization. It represents one of the most catalytic, and resilient industrial investments for the climate, the people, and the country's economy. With strategic planning, it'll revolutionize agro-industrial value chains, stimulate large-scale employment, and position the DRC as a continental hub for rubber-based innovation and manufacturing across Africa and global markets.