



Kingdom of the Netherlands

MASOLO

* Masolo (word in Lingala) means "short news"

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ECONOMIC NEWSLETTER EMBASSY OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS IN KINSHASA



Presentation of poultry study results

A study initiated by the Dutch embassy and carried out by the University of Wageningen in 2017 into the feasibility of self-sufficiency in the poultry sector of Kinshasa has recently been published. The study finds that while there is great potential for the poultry sector, there are several factors which limit the sector in becoming fully self-sufficient: (1) imports are often cheaper than local products; (2) consumers do not consider the quality when buying poultry products and therefore often prefer buying cheaper imports which are of lower quality; (3) high level costs of feed.

The report illustrates that if the poultry sector were to become fully self-sufficient, a total investment of 25M USD would be needed to the costs for layer chickens and 62M USD for the cost for broiler chickens. The study concludes that when all factors are taken into consideration, it is difficult to achieve self-sufficiency and less dependence on imports in the short term. Many obstacles in terms of national politics and security, weak elements in the poultry value chain and limited knowledge and skill levels still need to be addressed. Immediate private investments cannot be expected, however, public investment might have a role to play to gradually pave the way to improving various elements of the performance of the poultry value chain in Kinshasa. (Photo: Infomédiaire)

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IMF: Netherlands among most affected in the event of a hard Brexit



The Netherlands is one of the countries which will be most affected in the event of a 'hard' Brexit, the IMF has warned. Should Britain pull out of the EU without any fixed trade deal in place next March, the Dutch national income would fall by 0.7%.

The Fund's report said a 'soft' Brexit scenario – with the UK out of the customs union but retaining access to the single market and agreeing to abide by EU rules – 'would imply almost zero cost for the EU as a whole.' Meanwhile, the European Commission said that the chance of a no-deal Brexit is increasing and that companies and private individuals should prepare for every possible situation.

Earlier this week, three Dutch Members of Parliament filed questions calling on the government to outline the consequences of a no-deal Brexit on British citizens in the Netherlands and Dutch nationals in Britain. (Source: Dutch News. Photo: Dutch Review)

Africa Works! 2018

Founded in 2012 by the Netherlands-African Business Council (NABC), Africa Works! is a thematic bi-annual conference organized to position, promote and market the African continent as a valuable trade and investment destination. This year's conference will take place on 19 and 20 September in Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

A visit to Africa Works! will inform, inspire, and connect the Dutch and European private sector with multiple companies and government representatives from Africa. Previous editions of Africa Works! attracted 400 to 500 visitors on each conference day. The 2016 edition of Africa Works! was addressed by Klaas Knot, President of the Dutch Central Bank while the 2012 edition was visited by Queen Maxima of The Netherlands.

This year, Africa Works! will feature the theme of Future African Cities. The first day will be dedicated to 'Building Future African cities' while day 2 is dedicated to 'Powering Future African cities.' (Source: Africa Works!)

New CEO for FMO



Peter van Mierlo joins FMO from PwC where he was Chairman of the Board of Management of PwC Netherlands and Managing Partner of PwC Europe. Peter van Mierlo succeeds Jürgen Riegerink, who left FMO in April this year to continue his career at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The appointment is approved by the Dutch Central Bank and subject to informing FMO's shareholders. "Peter van Mierlo brings a breadth of knowledge, leadership and top-level management experience," said Pier Vellinga, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of FMO.

On his appointment, Peter van Mierlo stated: "I am very excited about this new step in my career. This position offers me the opportunity to build local prosperity with a team that has proven expertise in inclusive and sustainable economic development in emerging markets. I am looking forward to working together with all of my new colleagues at FMO and our partners to make this happen." (Source: FMO. Photo: Het Financieel Dagblad)

Dutch Internet Company WeTransfer aims to enter stock market exchange in Europe



Dutch internet company WeTransfer is aiming for a stock market launch in Europe. A listing on, for example, Euronext in Amsterdam fits best with the size of the company, says CEO Gordon Willoughby. The possibility of being listed on the US stock exchange does not yet seem to be an option, as the company finds itself too small for that.

"At the moment we think that our size, and our scale is more suited for a stock market launch in Europe," says Willoughby. By entering the stock market exchange, WeTransfer aspires to give investors opportunity to cash in on their stake of the company. In addition, the company has growth plans.

For example, in addition to the document transfer service with which it became known, the company wants to focus on creating tools for work processes in the creative industry. In the long term WeTransfer wants to enter the US market stock exchange, given that it is the world's biggest market for online advertising. (Source: De Telegraaf)

Gross national income per inhabitant lowered by 10 USD in the DRC

The gross national income per inhabitant (GNI) decreased by 10 US dollars in the DRC between 2016 and 2017, going from 460 USD to 450 USD. According to the World Bank, this level keeps the DRC among the “low-income” economies for the fiscal year of 2019.

To be in the “low-to-middle income” economies, the GNI would have to increase to 546 USD. Low-income economies are defined as those where the GNI per capita, calculated according to the Atlas method of the World Bank, is 995 dollars or less. Lower middle-income countries are situated between 996 and 3,895 dollars.

Upper-middle income countries are situated between 3,896 and 12,055 dollars and high-income countries go from 12,056 dollars and above. The DRC is positioned as seventh on the list of African countries that have a low-income economy. (Source: Zoom Eco)

DR Congo will open Virunga and Salonga Parks to oil companies

The government of the Democratic Republic of Congo said that it was opening parts of its famous Virunga and Salonga National Parks to oil drilling. The parks are home to several endangered and rare species, such as gorillas, bonobos and forest elephants.

Earlier attempts by oil companies to drill in the parks were met with fierce resistance from environmental and animal rights activists, pointing out that oil operations would put wildlife at risk as well as releasing massive amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. However, Kinshasa said it alone had the right to permit drilling in its parks, adding that it would take into account the protection of animals, plant life and UNESCO World Heritage sights in the parks.

The government said that about 21 percent, of Virunga would be declassified. Virunga is home to half of the world's mountain gorillas and the second-largest rain forest, and it is home to many extraordinary species. (Source : AllAfrica)

Congo faces \$20 mln arbitration claim over failed farming project



Africom Commodities Pty Ltd, a private company based in Potchefstroom, South Africa, was contracted by the government in 2014 to manage the 800-square-kilometre Bukanga Lonzo agriculture project in western Congo.

The project was meant to be the first of 22 agro-industrial parks in Congo. The government said the parks would solve food shortages in Congo and be a model for other African countries looking to fight hunger and reduce hefty food import bills. However, Africom left Bukanga Lonzo in July 2017, saying it had not been paid by the government in nearly a year.

Production of maize and other crops has now ground to a halt as the government tries to revive the project. Africom filed for arbitration with the International Court of Arbitration in Paris. The company is seeking \$19.79 million in outstanding payments, said its CEO Christo Grobler. (Source : Reuters. Photo: Investing.com)

Towards the launch of open market operations

The Congolese Central Bank (BCC) has planned to launch open market operations during the year 2018. These operations consist of interventions on the monetary market to buy or sell securities against local money to provide or withdraw liquidity from financial institutions.

Through this measure, the BCC essentially intends to modify, downwards or upwards, in the currency market rates. According to a note of the monetary authority, this reform targets three main objectives, being: (i) to steer interest rates on the monetary market, (ii) to reinforce management of the liquidity situation and (iii) to consolidate the signaling function of the monetary policy.

This launch concerns a reform that is part of a series of measures introduced by the Central Bank over the last years, to reinforce the operational framework of its monetary policy. (Source: Zoom Eco)



Investment Climate Statements for 2018

Each year, the US Department of State issues a public report on the investment climate. According to the report, The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has the resources to achieve prosperity for its people, and serve as a catalyst for African economic growth.

However, despite its potential, the DRC still falls short of providing adequate security, infrastructure and health care. Some 75 percent of its population live on less than two dollars a day. Growing uncertainty over delayed elections continues to deter foreign direct investment. A draconian new mining code may deter large-scale investment in the sector. The value of the Congolese franc depreciated approximately 24 percent against the US dollar in 2016 and 2017.

Similarly, inflation increased to 55 percent in 2017. Overall, businesses in the DRC face numerous challenges, including fragility of functional infrastructure, endemic corruption at all levels of government, predatory tax agencies, a shortage of skilled labor, a very weak judicial system, and ongoing armed conflict. (Source: www.state.gov. Photo: DailyMirror.uk)

Congo soon placed under guardianship of the IMF

The IMF decided to send a new mission to Congo in the month of August, to negotiate the implementation of a program to adjust the budget. A negotiation that the Sassou regime engages in, while being in a weaker position.

According to the IMF, the accounting books of Congo today display a foreign debt representing nearly 120% of its GDP. The macroeconomic curve of Congo has been declining since 2015. Furthermore, bad management and the explosion of foreign debt have considerably contributed to the economic downturn of the country. Since 2013, the Congolese debt greatly exceeded the 60% ceiling required according to the criteria set by CEMAC.

Moreover, the outstanding payments to foreign creditors are estimated at more than 56 billion FCFA by the IMF (or 85.3 million euros). Congo owes most money to China, its first money lender, followed by France and Brazil. (Source : Les Afriques)

Congo follows Rwanda's example to secure public revenues



The Congolese minister of Finance and Budget, Calixte Nganongo, stated that it is essential to digitize the public finance sector, as it will allow Congo to guarantee the traceability of its revenues, following the example of Rwanda. "Congo is very late in terms of the transparency of the circulation of its public financial funds. Today it is unacceptable that different financial operations continue to be done manually", he explained.

The reform requirement, which corroborates with the instructions of the International Monetary Fund in view of reaching a financial agreement, should put Congo on a path towards modern management of its public funds through the interconnected digitization of the whole revenue system of the state.

Since the beginning of 2018, Congo launched a recovery operation of its economy. This boost is fueled by a series of reforms carried out in different sectors of the state, including the economic and financial sector. (Source: Ici Brazza. Photo: Pagesafrik)

African middle classes, a true headache for multinationals



Several studies made by prestigious consultancy firms and financial institutions, concluded that an African middle class is rising, which embraces consumerism hastily. "While sub-Saharan Africa houses several of the most dynamic economies in the world and studies outline an increase in purchasing power of consumers, certain multinationals observe that their activities in the region are not performing", explained William Attwell, analyst at Frontier Strategy Group.

"Of the 370 million Africans coming from the middle class identified by the ADB, 250 million have an income of between 2 and 4 dollars per day, being just over the limit of indigence, which prevents them from being classified as middle class", claims Bernard Lugan, a French historian specialized in Africa.

While opinions still differ on the size of the African middle class, experts unanimously agree on the continuous upward tendency of the intermediate class and speak of heterogeneous middle classes. (Source: Agence Ecofin. Photo: Deleaden.Wordpress.com)

Startups in Africa



No other place in the world has a higher share of adults that are starting or running new businesses than Africa and 80% of Africans see entrepreneurship as a valid career opportunity, according to the report by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Also, companies with less than 20 employees and less than five years' experience are the biggest employers in Africa's formal sector while 22% of the continent's working-age population are starting new businesses (the highest in the world). Across the world, Africa has the highest number of female entrepreneurs and everyday new businesses are created across the continent.

In addition, Africa is also being referred to as "the next frontier" which could be interpreted to mean that the more developed nations of the world are looking to participate in Africa's accelerating economic revolution by putting their money where it is needed. (Source : Techcabal.com. Photo: Awpnetwork.com)



Main macro-economic developments of DRC from May to June 2018: positive, but poverty gets worse

In general, the positive macro-economic trend, that started in 2017, continued in the period April-June, thanks to a favorable export climate for DRC's minerals and some stringent policies by the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance. Growth for 2018 is foreseen to be above 4%, slightly higher than the growth of the population (+/- 3-3,5%). GDP per capita is expected by year end approximately to be +/- 540 USD. Annual inflation is hovering around 5%, while one year ago it was +/- 20%. The Congolese Franc, after its strong depreciation in 2016/2017, has been stable lately, with only a 3% loss of value against the USD over the second quarter 2018.

Net currency reserves remain above 1 bln USD (1.2 bln USD = 5 weeks of import of goods and services). The 2018 budget is approximately 5 bln USD; expenditures so far, after first 6 months of 2018, amount to 1/4. State income rises (average 332 mln USD per month) and a budget surplus is not to be ruled out by the end of the year (partly because of underspending). State income will rise sharply in 2019 in line with the implementation of the new mining law. The poverty situation remains worrisome, with DRC being one of the African countries where poverty continues to grow. In 2019 DRC will, after Nigeria but before India, rank second. (Photo: Borgen Magazine)

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Fewer American investments in Netherlands



American companies are investing less and less in the Netherlands. This is mainly due to tax reforms in the United States. In total, American companies invested 946 billion dollars in the Netherlands in 2017. Around 80 percent of that money did not stay in the Netherlands for long, but passed on to other countries.

Foreign companies often used holdings based in the Netherlands, often shell- or letterbox firms, in order to pay less tax. The Netherlands is one of the most attractive countries in the world for this kind of money transit. The Dutch government plans to put an end to this. State Secretary Menno Snel of Finance announced a list of measures, the first of which will be implemented next year.

He wants the Netherlands to attract companies with real economic activities that generate jobs in the country. Such companies will be received with "open arms", he said previously. "But we'll close them if a company is only about channeling money." (Source: NL-Times. Photo: Shutterstock)

Offshore Energy 2018!

The Offshore Energy Exhibition & Conference (OEEC) will take place in Amsterdam from 22 to 24 October 2018. The conference is Europe's leading offshore energy event. It is unique in bringing together the oil & gas, offshore wind and marine energy industry.

With the industry in transition OEEC offers offshore energy professionals the ideal meeting place to network, discuss and learn about the future of energy. The OEEC 2017 edition attracted 12,145 unique attendees representing 90 nationalities. For the 2018 edition more than 12,500 visitors are expected, as well as more than 1500 delegates.

The three-day event, features an exhibition where over 600 companies will showcase their products and services. The accompanying conference addresses current and future issues in the offshore industry, covering developments in oil & gas, offshore wind and marine energy. Moreover, OEEC addresses the technical, operational and commercial challenges associated with future sector growth. (Source: Offshore-Energy.biz)

Real estate in major cities in the Netherlands yield high returns to investors



Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and The Hague are among the top ten of the most lucrative cities for European real estate investors. Amsterdam was even number one last year with a return of 16.4 percent, according to research by engineering company Sweco. Utrecht (third with 14.2 percent), The Hague (sixth with 12.3 percent) and Rotterdam (tenth with 11.2 percent) also yielded a high return.

Laurens-Jan Portier, consultant at Sweco, claims the following: "In the Netherlands investments are mainly made in logistics, offices and homes. Construction is lagging behind whereas demand for it is growing, and therefore real estate is a relatively safe investment for real estate investors. Due to the low supply of it, prices are rising " Investors in Dutch real estate are actors from all over Europe and Asia, according to Portier: "We see a huge capital flight from Asia to the European market." Sweco believes that the European real estate market will continue to deliver high returns this year and next year. (Source: MSN. Photo: Foxserv.net)

Fund against child labor to reopen



The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is making 35 million EUR available until the end of 2022 to eradicate child labor in Dutch companies' production chains. The Fund against Child Labor (FBK) is administered by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The fund will be open to project applications several times over the next few years. In addition, the fund is available for subsidies, knowledge sharing, consultancy and guidance. Consortia of businesses, NGOs and local partners will be able to submit applications for the first round of subsidies from 23 July to 3 December 2018.

The fund supports companies that wish to carry out local research into the root causes of child labor within their production chains and implement measures to combat this at the local level. Furthermore, the fund also anticipates that companies will be implementing measures themselves within their own organizations and scrutinize their own purchasing procedures. (Source: RVO. Photo: Mreza-mira.net)

Economic operators closely follow the electoral process in the DRC

The ongoing electoral process interests investors and economic operators. According to professor Mabi Mulumba, president of the Economic and Financial Commission of the Senate, the DRC will not register new investors until after the foreseen elections of 23 December, as they don't want to take risks.

"At the moment, it is difficult to say what the president's decision to not go for a third mandate will bring as a positive effect to the economic situation of the country. Current investors in the country will continue to invest as before, but new investors, they will wait until the end of the electoral process", professor Mabi commented.

Since several months, imports in the DRC lowered considerably following several manifestations organized in different cities in the country, to demand a democratic changeover. Economic operators, through the Federation of Congolese Enterprises (FEC) wishes to see the political situation unravel to allow the national economy to return back to stability. (Source : Deskeco)

Will the government manage to make plastic bags disappear?

On the 1st of July, a decree prohibiting the production, sale and import of plastic packaging entered into force in the DRC. The Congolese state promised to prove itself merciless against all infringements. Industrial and environmental inspectors and the national police were rolled out to carry out inspections and offenders would be sanctioned by fines and penalties. In the supermarkets of Kinshasa, purchases are now already put in biodegradable bags, fabricated from cardboard or tissue.

In the DRC, as everywhere else in the world, plastic bags are one of the main dangers to the environment. According to the global nature fund (WWF), 8.8 million tons of plastic overtake the seas every year. The determination demonstrated by the Congolese authorities follows the steps taken by several countries, one of which is Rwanda. However, where Rwanda is today presented as a country without plastic bags, the execution of the decree could be put to test in the DRC, as there are many obstacles. (Source : Africanews/ACP/MCP)

Increase of coffee export from South Kivu to the Netherlands



Established since 2014, the Cooperative Company of Innovative Coffee Producers in Kivu ('la Société coopérative des producteurs Novateurs du café au Kivu', SCPNCK) which produces and exports specialty coffee to the Netherlands, today consists of 2,135 coffee producers on the island of Idjwi in South Kivu, and creates 1,205 seasonal jobs. The partnership with THIS SIDE UP, allowed it to export 76.8 tons of specialty coffee to the Netherlands.

Thanks to the technical backing of Agriterro, the SCPNCK disposes of organic certificates and symbols of small producers, and participated in the "World of Coffee" exhibition in Amsterdam in June 2018. Due to its partnership with Trabocca, the SCPNCK could export more than 345 tons of specialty coffee to the Netherlands. This cooperation between the SCPNCK, THIS SIDE UP and Trabocca, will create new jobs and reunite communities to work together for peace, development and to improve the income of coffee farmers. (Photo: Coffee Capsules Direct)

Soon finalization of the Grand Inga project

The meeting between the Congolese head of state, Joseph Kabila, and his South African counterpart, Cyril Ramaphosa, last August, allowed to highlight the positive developments in the ongoing negotiations. More and more, a real interest for both parties can be noticed, to accelerate the process to allow the launch of the Grand Inga.

The Grand Inga, a mega-dam of forty gigawatts erected on the Congo river which will provide two times the electric production of the Three Gorges Dam in China, is currently the biggest hydroelectric plant in the world. The Grand Inga will have the capacity to cover at least 40% of the energy needs on the African continent. It is expected that, during the next session of the eleventh ordinary summit of the Grand Joint Commission between the DRC and the South African republic, the stages leading to the finalization of the project could be addressed. (Source : Adiac Congo)

Samsung closes its doors in the DRC

The South Korean company Samsung did not benefit from its presence in the DRC and therefore decided to close its doors there, the South Korean ambassador, Mr. Ki-Chang Kwon, announced. The circulation of various false "Samsung" products on the Congolese market is one of the reasons for the company to leave, Ki-Chang Kwon regretted.

"The sale of Samsung products here [in the DRC] does not meet the criteria they established in the whole world to keep their companies open and running. I also understood from the Samsung representatives here that there are many counterfeited Samsung products here", the South Korean diplomat lamented.

He indicated that the counterfeit is not the main reason of Samsung's closure of its activities in the DRC, but constitutes one of the reasons. "I won't tell you from which country the counterfeited goods originate. I don't want to have diplomatic conflicts with other countries", Ki-Chang Kwon said. (Source: Radio Okapi. Photo: Samsung Rumors)



Increase of oil price per barrel does not benefit Congo yet

Congo is not yet generating profits from the increase of the oil price per barrel, due to debts towards its creditors. The persistence of the financial crisis which targets the Congolese society since 2014, has led to several months of unpaid salaries in different social sectors.

The Retirement Fund of the public service accumulates more than 12 months of unpaid salaries, which made it possible, since 2015, to care for around 20,000 public servants. This situation tends to present itself in almost all active fields of the Congolese society, public as well as private. In average, the delays in salaries approach ten months arrears.

The Congolese Prime Minister, Clément Mouamba, has taken an optimistic stance about the end of this crisis situation, reassuring ministers of the imminent signature of a financial agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding reforms by the government relating to good governance. (Source : Ici Brazza)

Celebration of independence on economic crisis funds



Congo-Brazzaville has celebrated its 58th anniversary of independence, but the country is going through a serious financial crisis. Despite the government's efforts, no agreements could be signed with the IMF. The international financial institution continues to demand audacious measures from the government. The last meeting was cancelled for the sixth time.

"We expected Congo would make real reforms concerning the NCPS. The same actors which are at the origin of the chaos, except Denis Christel Sassou Nguesso who has left, are still there. As far as the public portfolio is concerned, all companies are bankrupt. Which measures have been taken? There are none", economist Assen Bozire, member of the EITI, commented.

The situation is untenable for the population, especially scholarship holders and retired persons whose pensions are no longer paid. Recently, the Minister of Finance, Calixte Nganongo, expressed his concern that the forecasts of 1.600 billion FCFA would not be reached, due to a lack of adequate mobilization of public revenues. (Source : VOA. Photo: Ici Brazza)

In which countries and which sectors in Africa to invest in the coming 5 years ?



A study published by Havas Horizons (consultancy service for emerging countries) entitled "Financing Africa's growth to 2023: International Investor perception", reveals that 80% of the international investors foresees to reinforce their position in Africa in the five coming years.

Africa would house a quarter of the global population in 2050, according to the forecasts. Growing economic diversification (37%), improvement of infrastructure (33%), efforts devoted to innovation (30%) and rapid urbanization (28%) are also mentioned as tendencies leading to investments. The African innovation model focuses mainly on the digital field, particularly technology related to financial services and telecommunication.

However, also on high flexibility and a strong adaptability to local circumstances. The countries which attract the least investors are Sudan, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the DRC, as those are considered as higher risk due to chronic political instability or to a worrying security situation. (Source : Ecofin Hebdo. Photo: Agence Ecofin)

Would the 2018 Nobel prize for Economy be for an African ?



The Togolese economist Samuel Mathey, promotor of the concept "Doing business with zero Franc" ("Entreprendre à Zéro Franc, EZF") is in the running to receive the prize. The Doctor in Economy developed the EZF concept in around fifteen countries on the African continent. According to Dr Samuel Mathey, "35.3" and "EZF" constitute the universal remedy to the youth employment problem in Africa. "The 35.3 initiative is born from a very simple observation. Today, African states do not really have solutions for youth employment.

The ideal solution for States, is entrepreneurship or self-employment. In our foundation, we have conducted studies which support other studies which demonstrate that the three main problems which hinder young persons to conduct a business, are: access to funds and to investments, taxes and levies, and access to contracts and to markets." Doctor Mathey already educated more than a hundred thousand young men and women about this model in four languages (French, English, Portuguese and Arabic). (Photo: Fr.le360.ma)

POST SCRIPTUM

SDG Partnership facility (SDGP)



The SDG Partnership facility (SDGP) is a Dutch program which gives support to any organization that wishes to join a public-private partnership (PPP) and contribute to the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The program has 5 focus areas which include:

- Creating better labor conditions;
- Reducing malnutrition;
- Promoting economic growth in the agricultural and fisheries sector;
- Creating sustainable and ecologically sound food chains;
- Increasing private investments in developing countries;

The program is accessible to any organization in the DRC that fulfils the following requirements:

- The organization must submit a project proposal with one of the following 4 themes (efficient value chains; nutrition value; circular economy; better work and income for youth and women).
- The PPP must consist of a maximum of 6 partners and include 1 Dutch organization, 1 local organization, 1 NGO or knowledge institution, 1 company and 1 government organization.

The program consists of 3 phases:

- Project development;
- Subsidy application;
- Implementation and follow-up;

The available budget for the first opening call for this program is €35 million. Organizations can apply for a subsidy of at least €500,000 and at most €3 million per project.

For more information about this program visit the following link: <https://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/sdg-partnership-facility-sdgp>

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

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