Corruption is a problem that cripples the economic success of the African continent. If the nations of Africa are to excel economically and thereby benefit the citizens of our nations, ridding our governments of corruption must be a priority. This is a systemic problem that can be solved if the nation of Africa work together to eradicate its presence

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a country that has a history fraught with corruption. The regime of Joseph Mobutu was notorious for the amount of money that it stole from its citizens. Over the course of his thirty-two years in power, corruption became a norm in the country and the goal of government in many cases was not to benefit the people, but to steal from them. Mobutu was removed from power in 1996, and since then the Congolese government has worked to remove corruption and establish a government that works for the people. Though the norms that Mobutu instilled are still present in the Congo, the country has made strides in solving its formidable problems with corruption.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo believe that a factor that is at the core of corruptions presence on our continent is a lack of accountability. We need to be able to force government officials of all ranks to face the consequences of their actions, and in doing this make it more profitable for them to refrain from stealing from their own people. This must be done by giving power to the people, through democracy. Democracy forces government officials to please their voters, which would force them to allocate resources in a way that benefits the people, and by doing so benefits themselves. The Congo believes that in fighting corruption, no progress will be made unless we also focus on promoting strong democracies.

The Congo understands the importance of education in developing itself as a nation. The younger generation is the future and we must take measures to ensure that they have every opportunity to strengthen their country. To be successful in ensuring our country's development, we must ensure that women have access to education. Taking measures to ensure that women have access to education will ensure that every person reaches their full potential and will allow great thinkers, voices and ideas that may have gone unnoticed, to be heard. Ensuring equal access to education for women will allow all people to have a better life, and will allow all citizens to fully contribute to the task of improving one's’ society.

The Congo would like to establish education initiatives as a priority in foreign aid. If foreign workers can concentrate effort to create allow the younger generation of our continent to have access to a thorough education, then they are enabled and empowered to improve their own country and seek homegrown development. The Congo recognizes that it is imperative that our citizens are the ones that develop our country, and the role of foreign aid is to empower our citizens to do so. The Congo would like to see foreign aid concentrate on education for this reason. We believe that, as with any issue, we must take responsibility to achieve what we hope for. The Congo will encourage all nations of the AU to increase their investment in education and put in laws that grant women equal access to education.

Foreign investment is one of the most important tools at our disposal in the task of reviving our economies. We must do everything that we can to bind to encourage investment in Africa. We must take measures to attract investors and to take steps to ensure that foreign businesses transition into the hands of our citizens.

The Congo would urge the other nations of the AU to look to the success of nations in southeast asia as an example. The nations of Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea possess some of the strongest and fastest growing economies in the world. This has not always been the case. These nation were all impoverished just a few decades ago, but have been able to thrive largely due to strategic implementation of foreign investment. They attracted investors, but under the condition that they employed citizens of their nation in their corporations, with the intention of transitioning power to those citizens. Today, these thriving capitalist economies are controlled by their own citizens. This is what the Congo envisions as the future of the nations of the African Union.