



## THE STRATEGY OF CONSCIOUS RESISTANCE IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO OUT OF INTERNATIONAL DEPENDENCE

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**Abstract:** The problem of poverty in the DRC and other countries in sub-Saharan Africa is analyzed in detail in the Report of the World Bank and other international institutions. Lack of money is a problem we've all faced. This individual experience, however, not to be confused with poverty as a social problem. The money is tangible proof of wealth, lack of cash is not least a sign of poverty. The proportion of the world population that lives on less than \$ 1 a day has fallen from 28.3 to 24.0 percent between 1987 and 1998 twentieth century, but because of population growth, the absolute number of poor remained stable at around 1.2 billion. As in many sub-Saharan countries, the rapid spread of poverty is the phenomenon that has undoubtedly marked the Congolese society and the economy over recent years. The current situation is still characterized by increased poverty. The DRC is one of the most affected by food insecurity countries. In DRC food insecurity affected approximately 64% of its population in 2001. In 2002, the number of food insecure people had increased from 64% to 73% of the population (FAO, 2009). The Document of the Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (PRSP) published in July 2009 points out that the proportion of people living below the standard of living since the appearance of poverty was 80% in 2001 and 70, 68% in 2005 and that the incidence of poverty is higher in rural areas (77%) than urban areas (59%). To remedy the problem of poverty and socio-economic inequalities, DRC and most countries of Sub-Saharan Africa have engaged in the implementation of the Strategies for the Fight against Poverty. The Document of Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction in DRC calls for socio-economic and fiscal reforms that could reduce the incidence of poverty and socioeconomic inequalities in this country and in the entire sub-Saharan region.

**Keywords:** growth, economy, governance, development, debt, funding, international trade, World Bank

### Introduction

International trade is an activity that capital and significant impact in the lives of various people. In certain circumstances, it can stimulate the overall development of States, and leads to economic growth, employment and well-being. In others, however, international trade contexts may be inappropriate to the conditions that determine the lifestyle of some countries peoples. It can in this case become a formidable destructive force, contributing to the impoverishment and inequality of the populations of these countries. From an economic perspective,

international trade is "analyzed in terms of flows of goods, services, money (and the factors of production between United Nations"<sup>1</sup>. States and peoples who decide to enter into exchange with other Nations, derive advantages for economic development and social well-being. Indeed, economic theory postulates that free trade is "a choice of natural economic policy, as the models predict an increase in the welfare of the countries taking part in the exchange, regardless of their initial endowment resources"<sup>2</sup>. More specifically speaking, free trade "helps to increase productivity and innovation within an economy by stimulating competition"<sup>3</sup> between countries. In this perspective, "increased trade between developed and developing countries alike should logically result in the long term, an increase in the remuneration of labor in these and a relative decrease in industrialized countries causing at the same time income convergence between States"<sup>4</sup>. It is these major objectives, which from 1947 will be pursued by the so-called General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is<sup>5</sup>, in acronym GATT. The first and main instrument of global trade liberalization will be replaced in 1995 by the World Trade Organization, WTO by initials, "a much more powerful institution since it has a body of dispute resolution"<sup>6</sup> to sweeping powers, believed to further promote trade liberalization. Given the mandate of the GATT, "Trade should be directed" to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income "for the inhabitants of the countries that lower barriers tariffs and open their economies "<sup>7</sup>. The World Trade Organization had expanded that mandate acknowledging the need for Member States to "make positive efforts to ensure that developing countries, especially the least developed among them, secure a share of growth international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development"<sup>8</sup>. Yet sub-Saharan black Africa, "where nearly a quarter of the world's population suffering from hunger, saw [...] its poorer countries between 1980 and 1996, precisely during the period of liberalization

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<sup>1</sup> Chihunda Hengelela, Good governance in RD Congo post - electoral actors' in Congo - Africa, no. 423, Ed. Cepas, Kinshasa, (DRC), 2008, pp. 203-216.

<sup>2</sup> D. Bolduc and A. Ayoub, Globalization and its effects: review of the literature, November 2000. Available on:, accessed May 17, 2006, pp. 30-31.

<sup>3</sup> Issango Idii Wanzila, "The Administrative decentralization to development: a few pitfalls faced", in Journal Zaire Africa, no. 222, No. 423, Ed. Cepas, Kinshasa, March 2008, p. 165.

<sup>4</sup> M. Enyimo, The FEC and the Ministry focus on the relaunch of the Journal in tourism potential, no. 4245 15 February 2008, pp. 112-113.

<sup>5</sup> P. Lamy, The governance, Utopia or chimera, in studies, no. 4022, February 2005, Paris, pp. 37-38.

<sup>6</sup> D. Millet, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Mobutu debt, in odious debt: Datasheet countries, working paper, debt and development, platform information and action on the debt of the countries of the South, July 2004, pp. 34-35.

<sup>7</sup> Sreenivasan Gauri, Grinspun Ricardo, Globalization of trade - globalization of poverty. The stakes for the Canada: prospects for NGOs, in transit - global action against poverty, Canadian Council for international co-operation (CCIC), 2003, pp. 18-19.

<sup>8</sup> Tambwe Ngongo, "Corruption in the Congolese public administration: corruption-survival in the privatization of the State", in social analysis, vol. X, Ed. Cerdi, Kinshasa, DRC, October 2007, pp. 37-39.

trade grew quickly"<sup>9</sup>. Moreover, it was observed that "the relative value of categories of goods that developing countries export, compared to what they pay for their imports, constantly decreases, disfavoring poor countries in international trade"<sup>10</sup>. A UN report rightly notes that "the trend of deteriorating terms of trade for Africa (sub-Saharan) is a major cause of the marginalization of the region in international trade"<sup>11</sup>. The reality is that the opening of borders to international trade was mainly limited to developed countries during the first three decades of the postwar period. Some theorists, such as the economist Joseph Stiglitz<sup>12</sup>, do not hesitate to affirm that "trade liberalization has been set by western countries for Western countries"<sup>13</sup>. However, in 80-90 years the twentieth century, under pressure from international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the developing countries were massively involved in the free-trade logic. Engaged in a process of forced payment of a crushing external debt, developing countries saw themselves imposed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, trade liberalization policies and restrictive economic policies with dramatic effects on their populations. These economic reforms, debuted Saharan Africa in the mid-80s, had as main objective to better integrate African countries "in the world economy through trade and capital flows, to ensure sustained growth and poverty reduction"<sup>14</sup>. However, sub-Saharan African countries have gradually displayed poor economic and social performance that leaders of developed countries and experts from international financial institutions justified by "the structural weaknesses of SSA and rigid dominated political and economic systems by the State"<sup>15</sup>. Faced with the disappointing results of structural adjustment plans imposed for sub-Saharan African states in the ulterior purpose of recovering the debt of the rich countries, the World Bank and developed States have resolved to redirect their interventions in developing countries transposing the responsibility for the failure of free-market development model on the skilled ineffective and corrupt African leaders. The debate on the interaction between democracy and the market economy, and the influence exerted on the first second, is now the subject of several discussions among the many authors for development. The main idea behind this broad subject dealing with the correlation between

<sup>9</sup> Obotela Rashidi, "Good governance still desired", in Congo - Africa, no. 411, Ed. CEPAS, Kinshasa 2007, pp. 41-42.

<sup>10</sup> G. Verhaegen, The programme of the coalition Government: good governance and role of civil society in Congo-Africa, n° 414, Ed. Cepas, Kinshasa, April 2007, p. 215.

<sup>11</sup> C. Braeckman, "The Democratic Republic of the Congo butchered by its neighbors", *Le Monde diplomatique*, October 1999, pp. 71-73.

<sup>12</sup> J. Stiglitz is a former economist of the World Bank, former economic advisor to US president Clinton, and co-winner of the Nobel Prize in economics in 2001, pp. 39-40.

<sup>13</sup> S. Kayizzi-Mugerwa, Globalization, growth, and inequality of income: the African experience, in Kohl Richard (eds.), *Globalization, poverty and inequality*, Development Centre of the organisation for cooperation and economic development, Paris, OECD publications, 2003, pp. 51-52.

<sup>14</sup> S. Strange, *The retreat of the State : The diffusion of power in the world economy*, Cambridge University Press, 1996, pp. 55-56.

<sup>15</sup> Malingumu Syosyo, Advocacy for the creation of a stock exchange in DRC, *Journal potential*, no. 4224 on January 22, 2008, p. 64.

good governance and the process of globalization, posits that transparency, accountability and participation in the political decision-making has a positive direct effect not only on the development of a fair, but also on the investment climate in the country. However, it seems that the concept of good governance is seen by international actors as simply a necessary step to adapt the economies of poor countries to the new neo-liberal international environment in which disappears the redistributive role of the state in favor private economic actors. This search for good governance to promote the liberal economic model eventually becomes a leitmotif for donors in developed countries that make a political conditionality to their aid and investment for African States programs. The increase in poverty and inequality, deteriorating social conditions of the majority of poor people in sub-Saharan Africa, are the effects observed in this model of integration of African societies in the world economy. Integration of SSA to economic globalization seems increasingly compromised. Many scientists even come to question its effectiveness in the development of Africa and call for other development strategies and mechanisms to end the international dependence of African States. The Democratic Republic of Congo is an interesting synthetic monograph to illustrate the difficult integration of sub-Saharan African countries in globalization. Located in Central Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo covers an area of 2,345,410 km<sup>2</sup>, almost all farm land is cultivable. Country immensely rich in mineral resources, Congo Kinshasa is called, according to several experts, to play a "role as a hub of economic integration of the African continent (for) an enhancement of regional resources through cross-border institutions focused on the three natural ponds of economic activity (that) shares with its neighbors, including the development of infrastructure restoring the bonds between the Northwest regions, East and South and their natural partners beyond the borders of DRC". Yet the economy of the DRC since independence experiencing an unprecedented decline. Indeed, "between 1958 and 1993 (its) population has nearly tripled from 15 to 42 million inhabitants (Recently the population of this country is estimated at over 73 mln people), while production per capita declined by 65% per capita"<sup>16</sup>. The difficulties of integration into the global economy, "the disruption of supply and almost continuous erosion of demand have driven since the 70s into a negative spiral, causing the informalization of entire sectors, or even their "criminalization" until the country moves into a war economy in the late 90s"<sup>17</sup>. The case of Congo Kinshasa illustrates in a dramatic way, not only "the devastating effects of poor governance and conflict on growth and development"<sup>18</sup> but also the negative effects of debt and adjustment policies the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the capacity of sub-Saharan African States to integrate a fair globalization.

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<sup>16</sup> D. Van Reybrouck, *Congo, a history*, 2012, Editions Actes Sud., pp. 76-77.

<sup>17</sup> F. Chesnais, *Globalization of capital and the regime of accumulation to financial dominance*, in "misery of globalisation", *Revue Agone*, Marseilles, Agone Editor, number 16, 1996, pp. 91-92.

<sup>18</sup> Kodila Tedika, *The strategy of poverty reduction in the DRC*, where we *Journal potential*, no. 4278, Tuesday, March 25, 2008, p. 52.

### ***Research Interest***

The scientific interest of our study and the objectives pursued, are at the level of the possible impact of our analysis in the political choices of black African leaders within the framework of the implementation of strategies and mechanisms economic development that can end the international dependence of their states. Our analysis seeks to raise further subsequent reflection on the appropriate means of achieving this. The interest of this study is also personal. Indeed, our own experience has allowed us to participate rather closely in the management of public affairs in the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo, has forged us some fairly accurate opinion on the correlation between globalization and good governance in an African state.

### ***Working hypothesis***

The populations of sub-Saharan black Africa in general and the DRC in particular have the right to development, that is to say to the welfare, peace and social benefits that only the power and prosperity of States may provide. Therefore, in a context of globalization rendered inevitable by technological developments and the development of science, it becomes clear that "social cohesion within a given state depends on the position it occupies on the world stage". The hegemony of Europe, US and Japan, in the current global political and economic system, should not push countries in sub-Saharan Africa to yield to degrading compromises. Our analysis, which seeks to develop a hypothesis based on the theory of lucid resistance, attempts to identify the place and role that we think assign to the African State in the course of the world in general and in particular with regard to the Current global challenge called globalization. The African state must resist the international dependency lucid manner, that is to say, with insight, intelligence and strategy in order to anticipate its future and its survival through strategic worldview based on experience of its historical past. In this context, the role of the African state in the current globalization must be at the most protectionist leader, more proactive and aware to allow it to gradually integrate into the international economic and commercial market.

### ***Methodology***

The methodology we have considered adopting our work is based on a diverse readings grid than abundant devoted to globalization and governance. We will try as well to approach the study of our subject in the light of economic theoretical postulates on globalization and good governance. We will also have to resort to sociological research work related to the management of public affairs and political investigation reports conducted in the black African states, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

## **The Theoretical Concepts of Approach**

The globalization is a term, which is known in the scientific literature several definitions that are not unanimous among the authors. Where some reduce the manifestations of complex economic phenomena and various others however associate it with all the modern changes in human society. For our part, we would

like to share the analysis of Jean Marc Siroën<sup>19</sup> which "distinguishes, defines and contrasts two forms of globalization: globalization "international" internationalization and the 'global' globalisation or globalization"<sup>20</sup>. Beyond the difference in vocabulary borrowed from the French-speaking world (for globalization) and the English-speaking world (for globalisation), Siroën sees in this distinction two logics of globalization: on the one hand that insists on the relatively minor character of current globalisation, and part that sees globalisation erasure of borders, the decline of nation-States and the generalization of the market. The first form of internationalization called globalization highlights the interdependence of separate nation States with each other by "of more or less porous borders that allow to fix the space of national sovereignty". However, as provided for elsewhere the statutes of the international monetary fund, States may make these waterproof boundaries at will in order for example to restore control of capital, particularly in a crisis<sup>21</sup>. To better coordinate their actions, States create international organizations, like the international monetary fund or the World Trade Organization, including 'autonomy is limited to that that deign to grant them the nation-States that are members and collectively lead. Thus, the "international" globalization would be characterized by three main components:

- A generalization and an expansion of the volume of commercial and financial exchanges mainly oriented abroad;
- A cyclic historical perspective based on the assumption that the current globalization is not a new phenomenon, but would be very similar to that reached before the first world war;
- A need that only regulation can offer the nation States of which the observed relative attenuation may lead to an underproduction of public goods.

Instead of internationalization, the second form of globalisation, also known as globalization, considers that the current process of globalization constitutes a radical revolution marked by "the simultaneous erasing of borders and the prerogatives of the State". 'Global' globalization postulates the idea of decline of States weakened by "external powers related to the market as multinational firms, but also by international organizations, organized crime or civil society". The answer to this question must be essential to determine the fate of the world, shared between the economic thesis of the interdependence of States and the thesis of the integration of global markets. All the two theses are nevertheless intended integration of economies which should be designed to "create a single world market for goods and services, labour and capital". Nevertheless, these two theses are not compatible, they can be confused, because they refer to two distinct forms of globalization offering each a different vision of the consequences of the integration

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<sup>19</sup> Siroën Jean-Marc, The international is not the global: for a reasoned use of the concept of globalization, Cahiers research EURISCO, Université Paris Dauphine, EURISCO, Cahier No. 2004/02, 2006.

<sup>20</sup> D. Millet, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Mobutu debt, in odious debt: Datasheet countries, working paper, debt and development, platform information and action on the debt of the countries of the South, July 2004, pp. 27-28.

<sup>21</sup> O. Canuel, "The banking system of the Democratic Republic of the Congo", Embassy of France in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ed. Cerdi, Kinshasa, DRC, 2007, pp. 73-74.

of the economies. This confusion exists even in the description of the facts and phenomena<sup>22</sup> of the process of globalization which some used indicators identify internationalization other globalization. He must therefore conclude that these two logics of globalization are now concurrent and overlap in the current global space dominated by the liberal capitalist ideology. Instead of internationalization that hundred years does not seem to have evolved an extraordinary, globalisation, which accelerated during the 1980-1990s, seems to be now very advanced. However, these two logics of globalization have a "radically different implications and provide different answers to the question of the questioning of nation-States" economic policies and institutional frameworks which are still based on the regulatory system of the States called to cooperate according to the principles of equality among peoples enshrined in the international legal order in force. Thus, it seems more appropriate than any establishment of a system of governance in a given State, and especially in the States of sub-Saharan Africa, involves "a screening assessment of the nature of the ongoing globalization process"<sup>23</sup>. The author gave in this work to address the approach related to definitional research of the concept of globalization, because our topic from a narrower perspective which requires to resort to a grid of literature only focusing on the economic effects and policies of globalization. For proponents of the liberal economy, globalization is characterized by an ideology coming to legitimize an allocation of resources within which the market and private enterprise occupy a central place, and indeed take up powers which were previously subject States. Ultimately, globalization would be a phenomenon whose recommendations and strategies "foster the opening of economic areas through policies of free trade, deregulation, liberalisation of the financial sector, privatization and the withdrawal of the State from spheres of production and planning"<sup>24</sup>.

### **The Democratic Republic of Congo Foreign Debt**

The debt in the Democratic Republic of Congo crisis has become a slogan for political parties that often cause the very dangerous ethnic conflict. As already said and mentioned above, the debt of the Democratic Republic of Congo and other African countries is the result of loans taken during the years 1960 to 1990 by these newly independent States to finance their development. Indeed, since the 1960s, and especially following the first oil shock, the rich countries and their banking institutions had implemented and developed an intense activity of loans to third world countries. Driven by the need to recycle one hand dollars obtained from the oil windfall, and the other the mass of \$ accumulated and thesauruses in banks outside the U.S. territory and beyond its regulations, Western countries are were

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<sup>22</sup> Chihunda Hengelela, *Good governance ...*, op. cit., pp. 77-79.

<sup>23</sup> C. Braeckman, 'The Democratic Republic of the Congo butchered by its neighbors', *Le Monde diplomatique*, October 1999, pp. 45-46.

<sup>24</sup> Campbell Scott and Suliman Baldo, *Victims of war: civilians, the rule of law and democratic freedoms* ", Human Rights Watch report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Africa, February 1999, pp. 26-27.

found in the obligation to grant credits to countries of the third world at rates slightly below official rates. However, these lending operations were fingerprint lack strictness an accomplice and a staggering laxity on the part of Western countries, so that the Governments of indebted countries will eventually squander funds in massive embezzlement and economic projects unprofitable, or even inappropriate. Thus, instead of ensuring the financing of "investment productive, only likely to strengthen the export capacity of the debtor and generating the flow of currency to the repayment of the debt"<sup>25</sup>. Western creditor countries visited accomplices of malfeasance and corruption systems developed by the political elites of the countries of the third world at the expense of their impoverished populations. Moreover, the thrust of interest rates caused in the early 1980s by the anti-inflationary policies of industrialized States, the slowdown in the global economy and falling prices of raw materials which resulted, eventually cause the countries of the third world debt crisis. They no longer fulfil their commitments and are found in cessation of payments since the early 1980s, the situation has continued to deteriorate so far. In a report made public on 30 September 2004, the Conference of Nations on trade and development, in acronym UNCTAD<sup>26</sup>, shows that between 1970 and 2002, Africa received "540 billion dollars in loans and repaid some 550 billion dollars in capital and interest, (while) the debt stock remained \$ 295 billion" end of 2002. The report states that at the same time, "Sub-Saharan Africa received 294 billion dollars<sup>27</sup> in payments, paid back 268 billion dollars<sup>28</sup> in respect of the debt service, but retains a debt of some \$ 210 billion". The UNCTAD concludes that this situation amounts to a reverse transfer of resources from the poorest continent of the world to the rich Western countries. This conclusion joined the economic arguments of proponents of the cancellation of the debt of developing countries which argue that "the debt of developing countries has already been largely repaid, since the countries of the South were transferred to North six times the amount of their debt of 1980 and is still four times more indebted". As the political argument that comes to support of the same argument of debt cancellation, denounces the fact that African populations must mortgage their future development by reimbursing the sums borrowed by their leaders, but which has been diverted by the latter with the help of creditor countries themselves<sup>29</sup>. The case of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, owing to its geopolitical or strategic interest, seems to stand out from the crowd. Indeed, in reviewing the public external debt of this country, "estimates show that the cumulative amount of the capital who fled the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

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<sup>25</sup> E. Berr, *The debt of developing countries: review and perspectives*, Available on:, accessed May 14, 2006, pp. 1-3.

<sup>26</sup> UNCTAD is an agency of the United Nations system created in 1964. It aims to integrate developing countries into the world economy so as to promote their development.

<sup>27</sup> *Economic development in Africa. Debt sustainability: Oasis or mirage?*, the United Nations Conference on trade and development, UNCTAD/GDS/AFRICA/2004/1, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2004, p. 9

<sup>28</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>29</sup> E. Mabi Mulumba Evariste, *Derivatives of predatory management, the case of Zaire became the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Ed. Cerdi, Kinshasa, 2001, pp. 112-114.



including imputed interest, amounted to nearly \$ 18 billion"<sup>30</sup>. UNCTAD noted with despite the increase of the external public debt of the country which seems to be equal, or even less, than the cumulative amount of private external assets<sup>31</sup>. Indeed as early as 1979, the main donors of the Democratic Republic of the Congo were aware of the fraudulent practices of the Congolese leaders and the risk they would incur by continuing to lend to the leaders in place. Despite many warnings which he made public in a report damning by the former Director of the Congolese Central Bank, Erwin Blumenthal, a German placed at the head of this institution by the international monetary fund, Western countries have continued without discontinuity their lending policy. What makes say to some observers that the founders of the Congo were a personal benefit or supporter, by the fact that the corruption system set up by the Congolese political elites had required a "financial engineering that could not operate without the technical assistance of the Western financial powers". Today, according to a report by the international monetary fund in April 2004, the external debt of the Democratic Republic of the Congo amounted to the end of 2003 to 10 6 billion<sup>32</sup>. It is allocated as follows: 34, 8 per cent from multilateral creditors, 62, 6% from bilateral creditors grouped in the Paris Club<sup>33</sup>, and 2.6% from the private sector. The debt of developing countries was of around 70 billion dollars in 1970. It was multiplied by seven and a half during the 1970s for \$ 540 billion of dollars in 1980 [66]. Thus, since the beginning of the 1980s, the debt burden of the developing countries has increased significantly, but this has not prevented the multilateral institutions to continue to fund new loans, mainly "to allow the countries to repay their debts to commercial banks and official creditors. To avoid drying of the capital flows to countries developing stricken unable to repay their debts, the international monetary fund and the World Bank were responsible for this task. As a first step, therefore, the reduction of commercial debt of developing countries was purchased by increasing multilateral debt. However starting in 1985, "several multilateral loans come to maturity and Washington<sup>34</sup> institutions require repayment, since the regulations governing multilateral loans, the debt could not be rescheduled<sup>35</sup>. Thus, the Monetary Fund began, in turn, to collect the debt on behalf of multilateral creditors.

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<sup>30</sup> UNCTAD, report, 2004, pp. 9-11.

<sup>31</sup> Dornbusch Rudi, "*Fewer Monies, Better Monies,*" American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings, Vol. 91 (May), 2001, pp. 238-242.

<sup>32</sup> Millet Damien, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Mobutu debt, in odious debt: Datasheet countries, working paper, debt and development, platform information and action on the debt of the countries of the South, July 2004, pp. 4-5.

<sup>33</sup> The Paris Club is an informal group of 19 creditor countries (Western Europe, Canada, Australia, Japan, Russia, United States). Created in 1956 as a result of the crisis with Egypt, it meets once a month at the french Ministry of finance in order to find ways to get countries indebted, presenting themselves individually scheduled repayment of the bilateral public external debt share.

<sup>34</sup> International monetary fund and World Bank, otherwise also referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions.

<sup>35</sup> M. Chossudovsky, *The Globalization of Poverty and the new world order*, Montreal, Éd. ecosociety, New and expanded edition, translated from English by Lise Castonguay-Roy and Michel Chossoudovsky, 2004, p. 63.

A report shows that from 1985, "the amounts allocated to debt servicing exceeded new capital in the form of loans, foreign investment and international aid inflows", in other words, 'developing countries became net exporters of capital to the benefit of rich countries'. No wonder that between 1986 and 1990, "net transfer of resources for the single monetary fund international has been of the order of \$ 31.5 billion, amount representing approximately 22% of total net transfers from poor to rich countries"<sup>36</sup>. Will be finally "loans from the international monetary fund to developing countries were somehow funded by the countries poor themselves". Indeed, it is estimated that between 1983 and 1990, "net flows of capital in the direction of rich countries have reached 150.5 billion dollars, amount equivalent in real terms, at two times the Marshall Plan which allowed the reconstruction of Europe in the aftermath of the second world war". Whatever it is, the crisis management of the debt of developing countries had been entrusted by the international monetary fund and the World Bank creditors who this mandate, have "conditioned any restructuring of debt to the adoption of structural adjustment programmes". Paradoxically, these structural adjustment programmes, "far from settle the ills suffered by developing countries, have led to the crisis of the 1990s and are reflected by a trusteeship of the economies of developing countries".

### **The Case of the Democratic Republic of Congo**

Three decades of mobutism and seven years of war, followed by five years of management of a chaotic transition between former belligerents, have plunged the DRC into a profound economic, social, political and humanitarian crisis. A large part of the economic failure of the Congo can be attributed to poor governance and corruption of the political class in this country to the immense mineral wealth. The report of the Lutundula Commission provides an excellent basis to analyze the practices of governance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Game entry, the report states that "the process of decomposition of the Congolese State, collapse of its economy and impoverishment of its peoples began under the reign of President Mobutu, has accelerated and peaked during the two wars qualified all liberation". Beyond any literature that is developed in this report and which fills the author on the descent into hell of the Congolese State, also on the plan policy, social, cultural economic, we have found useful to highlight an extremely important that aspect framework with our hypothesis of international dependence sub-Saharan African countries. This dependency we find particularly in the Bretton Woods institutions, representing the Western African in this strategy of marginalization of the black country on the market and the world economy. The Lutundula report demonstrates the particular interaction between the Congolese Government and the World Bank which is revealed in an anarchic and opaque privatisation process in several economic sectors in the DRC. Indeed, for example, it was noted that during the a le cours de la derniere last decade, the main parastate mining of Katanga, or even the

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<sup>36</sup> Mugangu Matabaro, "The land crisis in the Eastern DRC", in *Africa's Great Lakes Directory 2007-2008*, Center for studies in the region of the Great Lakes of Africa, Antwerp, L'Harmattan, Paris, 2008, pp. 94-95.

country, Gécamines, has been the target of intensive reform efforts, for which she has received ample assistance from the World Bank since 2001 but in particular the years 2004-2013. The parastate mining company is now linked to countless contracts with private, often dubious partners contributing to Gécamines or to the national Treasury. Despite the supervision of mining policy of the Congolese Government, the World Bank closes its eyes before the bad governance of the leaders who continue as in the time of Mobutu to get rich on the backs of people poor, concern only receipts and benefits financial that receive this bad governance in regulation and the payment of the external debt. The history of the DRC, like that of all the other countries of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), is made of this duplicity of the Northern States to give the illusion of a sincere desire to help the country out of underdevelopment. The manifested intention and actions appear to be in good faith and for humanitarian purposes. This is the mistake, as in relations between nations, there is that the interests that count.

## **Conclusion**

During this work, it was demonstrated that the role of international trade is not only to compensate for the purification of the internal market, nor the most important opportunities of production budgets, employment and balanced, but to allow countries import of equipment for industrialization and thus to their socio-economic development. This objective seems reached that unilaterally by the already industrialised countries with whom the third world has commercial relations. Imports from these countries cost twice, three times more expensive than the raw materials exported by the underdeveloped countries. These cries have remained fruitless because we know that those who form the majority in these assemblies are the same artisans of the abnormal situation of underdeveloped countries. Give these countries the stabilization of the prices of their products, is encouraging their State of underdevelopment because no effort will be made for their part to improve the quality of their products. Rely on the good faith of the developed countries to adjust the prices of their goods, it is wasting its time, since, for these countries, the maximum profit is the same motives of their trade with poor nations. They must rely more on themselves than on their former colonizers. Away from us the idea to remove trade between the rich and the poor. But it is important to distinguish the accessory kit. As many goods, including consumer goods, can be produced on site, it is a duty for them to concentrate their capital goods imports. What surprised more than one observer, is whether in many underdeveloped countries, extractive industries, commercial and financial enterprises that abound and that none of them is entirely national. The development has no limits and can only be measured in terms of money. If that were the case, the so-called developed countries would more continue to trade and to invent new products. The many advantages they did their aid to underdeveloped countries only increases the well-being of their populations. Since the advantage lies in each side, financial and commercial relations between the developed and underdeveloped States should be equal. It is necessary that those giving assistance to the

underdeveloped provide the under advantageous conditions for all. Should they in end with their appetite for profiteering, with their desire for political domination, with their calculations of strategies, militaristic as well as with their manoeuvres whose purpose is to propagate or to impose an ideology. If not third world aid is only a decoy and it must be held that it is shunned by the grantees. Since trade and aid outside are unable, under current conditions of financing for development, to the underdeveloped countries in the way of economic progress, can we remove them? It is in such an approach, to design a development plan even if it is merely indicative, and then study the external integration of trade opportunities and aid in the national plan. Because the intervention of external assistance should not appear because the country is in financial difficulties, but rather because in the self-governing nation building a lock appears and its solution requires a loan from international financial institutions. As globalization has progressed, the standard of living (especially when it is measured by global indicators) has improved significantly in nearly all countries. However, best results are obtained by developed countries and only a few developing countries. And the number of people in the world, living in squalor is deeply worrying. However, it is wrong to conclude that globalization is the cause of this gap or that nothing can be done to improve the situation. Low-income countries were unable to integrate into the world economy as quickly as others due in part to policies they have chosen and partly from factors beyond their control. No country, and even less those who are poor, cannot afford to remain on the margins of the global economy. All countries should strive to fight against poverty. The international community should try, by a strengthening of the international financial system, as well as in the context of world trade and an increase in its financial assistance, to help poor countries to integrate into the world economy, to accelerate their growth and reduce poverty. This is the best way to allow all in all countries to benefit from globalization. Before current trends in world trade which are essentially marked by the strong growth of the primary Exchange for the benefit energy and electronics, downward and persistent instability in the prices of raw products, the increase in the share of South-South trade in world trade and its high concentrations on Asia. In short, a world dominated by the competitiveness of products and productions. Facing all these upheavals, the scrutiny of the structural characteristics of foreign trade of the Democratic Republic of Congo reveals that latter lies embedded in a global economic competition in conditions that are not favourable to him and which can allow him to seize the opportunity including international commerce maximum is. In this article, the author wanted to understand and know what is the part of the Democratic Republic of Congo in exports and imports in the global market, what is the impact of the participation of the Democratic Republic of Congo in international trade and what are the obstacles encountered by the Congolese economy for its insertion in the world market. To get at the end of our study, we made use of the descriptive methodological approach, to see the data collected by the documentary technique, what has been the part of the Democratic Republic of Congo in the volume of world trade, using tables, figures in support. As a result of this perilous work, the result which we are is that we found that internal economic structures

failed and the weakness of foreign trade led to the marginalization of the Democratic Republic of Congo in the conduct of world trade. The economic benefit of the Democratic Republic of Congo has many signs of shortness of breath, low value added and export productive structures, productivity of the various sectors is low, and local production is uncompetitive both on the price plan, only the quality. In addition to these above facts, we detected the following: persistent instability in the prices of primary products, specialization in a small number of primary products, lack of competitiveness grains, geographical concentration of exports on a small number of countries, dependent of the economy to international trade.

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## **STRATEGIA ŚWIADOMEGO OPORU PRZECIWKO MIĘDZYNARODOWEMU UZALEŻNIENIU W DEMOKRATYCZNEJ REPUBLICIE KONGA**

**Streszczenie:** Problem ubóstwa w Demokratycznej Republice Konga i w innych krajach Afryki Subsaharyjskiej jest szczegółowo analizowany w raporcie Banku Światowego i innych instytucji międzynarodowych. Brak pieniędzy jest problemem znanym wszystkim. Jednak tego indywidualnego doświadczenia, nie należy mylić czy też utożsamiać z ubóstwem, jako problemem społecznym. Odsetek ludności na świecie, który żyje za mniej niż 1\$ dziennie spadł z 28,3 do 24,0 procent w latach 1987 i 1998 XX wieku, ale z powodu wzrostu liczby ludności, bezwzględna liczba ubogich pozostała stabilna na poziomie około 1,2 mld. Obecna sytuacja nadal charakteryzuje się zwiększoną stopą ubóstwa. Demokratyczna Republika Konga jest jednym z krajów najbardziej dotkniętych kryzysem żywnościowym. W Demokratycznej Republice Konga brak bezpieczeństwa żywnościowego.

wego dotyczył około 64% ludności w roku 2001. W roku 2002, liczba ta wzrosła z 64% do 73% populacji (FAO, 2009). Dokument strategii na rzecz wzrostu gospodarczego i redukcji ubóstwa (PRSP) opublikowany w lipcu 2009 pokazuje, że odsetek osób żyjących poniżej poziomu życia na skraju ubóstwa wyniósł 80% w 2001 roku i 70,68% w 2005 roku, a częstość występowania ubóstwa była i nadal jest wyższa na wsi (77%) niż na obszarach miejskich (59%). Aby rozwiązać problem ubóstwa i nierówności społeczno-ekonomicznych, DRK i większość krajów Afryki Subsaharyjskiej zaangażowały się w realizację strategii na rzecz walki z ubóstwem. Dokument strategii na rzecz wzrostu gospodarczego i zmniejszenia ubóstwa w DRK wzywa do reform społeczno-gospodarczych i fiskalnych, które mogłyby zmniejszyć częstość występowania ubóstwa i nierówności społeczno-gospodarcze w tym kraju i w całym regionie Afryki Subsaharyjskiej.

**Słowa kluczowe:** wzrost, gospodarka, zarządzanie, dług, finansowanie, handel międzynarodowy, Bank Światowy