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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

A b s t r a c t: After decades of economic decline due in particular to the irrationality of certain politico-economic decisions and accentuated by the wars, as well as the insecurity of the 1990s, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) began a democratic transition since 2002 sustainable development which has made it possible to re-establish the institutions of the republic and to stimulate a dynamic of reconstruction and modernization of the country. Since then, the country has embarked on a series of uninterrupted reforms, including progressive liberalization of the economy and greater openness to international competition. With these various reforms, the Democratic Republic of the Congo intends to regain its place in the multilateral trading system by focusing on the country's innumerable assets in terms of natural resources, market potential based on a population of more than 78 million inhabitants and a privileged geographical position in the heart of the African continent midway between central, eastern and southern Africa.

K e y w o r d s: Economic growth, development, economic output (production)

J E L C o d e s: D24; E51; G21

INTRODUCTION

1. Problematic

Economic growth is a major concern of the developing countries in general and the Democratic Republic of Congo in particular. It is essentially a process to improve the lives of individuals by providing them with more goods and services. This development is driven by measures to increase economic output based on traditional factors, such as the quantity of capital, labor, productivity and innovation. Economic growth in the Democratic Republic of Congo is supported by the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. As well as within the

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narrow framework of our study, a question was raised: „How has the economic growth of the Democratic Republic of Congo evolved during the period under review?“.

2. Hypothesis

As a tentative answer to the above question:

He therefore asked for the item to be kept open so that his delegation could make its statement later in the week. The Economic growth has been on an upward trend during the period under review. And for our study it is precisely this trajectory of economic growth of the country that is the working hypothesis.

3. Methodology and technical

a). Methodology

Knowing that each methodology ensures the path that afterwards allows the thought to reach the truth. So for our part, we used the following methods and techniques:

- Analytical method: this method allowed us to interpret and analyze the data collected. It consists of the exploitation of facts, by detecting the differences and resemblances between phenomena compare.
- Comparative method: we compared the data of the different years. It consists in analyzing the effects of independent variables on the dependent variable.

b) Technical

- Documentary technique: we obtained information related to our work in some documents, basic book, report, review and the internet.
- Maintenance technique: This technique has helped us find the appropriate data for our research topic.

4. Delimitation of the subject

The scientific rigor demands that all scientific work be delimited in space and time:

- In space, this study focused on the economic growth of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- In time, it concerned the period from 2010 to 2014.

5. Division of the work

Apart from the introduction and conclusion of the suggestions, this work comprises two parts:

- The first part deals with the theory of economic growth;
- The second part analyzed the economic growth of the DRC from 2010 to 2014.

1. Conceptual and theoretical framework

This section will identify the concept of economic growth by evoking its determinants.

1.1. Economic growth

The economic growth refers to the positive change in the production of goods and services in an economy over a period of time, usually a long period. In practice, the indicator most used to measure it is gross domestic product or GDP. It is measured “in volume” or “at constant prices” to correct the effects of inflation. The growth rate is the rate of change in GDP. The growth of GDP per capita is often used as an indication of the improvement in individual wealth, which is equated with the standard of living. Growth is a fundamental process of contemporary economies, based on the development of factors of production, linked in particular to the industrial revolution, access to new mineral resources (deep mines) and energy (coal, oil, gas, nuclear energy ...) and technical progress. It transforms the lives of people to the extent that they create more goods and services.

In the long run, growth has a significant impact on demographics and the standard of living (to be distinguished from the quality of life) of the societies that are part of it. Similarly, the enrichment that results from economic growth can help to reduce poverty. In the past, during the period for which quantitative observations could be made, the growth in the absolute quantity of goods and services produced was usually associated with the increase in average material welfare, ie the quantity produced per inhabitant, and the growth of the population. For this reason, the definitions of economic growth in this period include the idea of an increase in economic well-being.

Thus, according to Simon Kuznets (1973), “economic growth is a long-term increase in the capacity to offer a growing diversity of good. This increasing capacity is based on the advancement of technology and the intentional and ideological adjustments it demands” [Masamba Makela J.R., 2010, p. 26]. For Francois Perroux, economic growth is the sustained increase for one or more long periods of a dimension indicator, for a nation, net proceeds in real terms. The analysis of both definitions brings out at least two major ideas: the idea of a long-term increase and the idea of production. These two elements are recurrent in the various approaches taken by the authors to define economic growth. In this work, this concept is used to designate the continuous rise in an indicator of aggregate output: gross domestic product (GDP). In speaking of economic growth, it is important to distinguish it from development, which extends, in its definition, to improvement in more diverse fields of human life. The concept of development, far from being limited to the economy, encompasses various fields, among others: health, education, environment, culture, etc.

1.1.1. Measuring economic growth

a / The GDP growth rate

Economic growth is measured by the rate of economic growth. The latter is calculated as the difference between real GDP (ie GDP adjusted for price changes) of two successive years (for example, year t and ear $t + 1$), GDP in the first year. Mathematically:

$$- \text{ Economic growth rate } g = (\text{GDP } t-1 \text{ GDP1} / \text{GDP1}) \times 100$$

Sometimes when looking at the growth of the standard of living, one uses the rate of growth per capita that can be obtained by subtracting the rate of population growth from the rate of economic growth:

GDP growth rate per capita [Annual reports of the Central Bank of Congo, 2013, pp. 256-257] $G_{\text{hab}} = g - n$, where g denotes the growth rate of GDP and n the rate of population growth of the same year.

b / The gross domestic product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of domestic production of market goods and services in a given country in a year by resident agents within the national territory. Since the goods and services produced in an economy have different units of measurement and are therefore not directly comparable to one another, they must be summed up in proportion to their value. This value is given by their total cost of production (at factor cost) expressed in price. Theoretically, therefore, there are three approaches to calculating a country's GDP:

- By production: the values added are summed based on the results provided by companies and administrations,
- By expenditure: the final expenditure by the different economic agents (households, enterprises, the State and public administrations) and the balance of current transactions with the outside are summed,
- By income: by total wages distributed by enterprises, indirect taxes and gross operating surplus of enterprises. In addition to GDP, which is now widely used, some developed countries use the gross national product (GNP), which is the sum of the added value of all domestic firms located both in the country and abroad.

1.2. Determinants and sources of economic growth

Several types of determinants to growth can be distinguished: natural resources, external environment, population, innovation [Desquilbet J.B., 2014, pp.82-8] (a concept that does not only concern technical progress), investment, knowledge and development coherence. The main conclusions of the work of Xavier Sala-i-Martin, a Spanish growth economist, confirm that there is not one simple determinant of economic growth. Speaking of the sources of growth, we try to understand why some countries are economically more advanced than others or what drives economic growth. It is difficult to make a comprehensive inventory of the factors of economic growth. Nevertheless, the lessons of

economic science make it possible to enumerate some of them, which are relevant enough to be often cited by various authors. We will discuss investment, infrastructure, market size, technical progress and the institutional environment.

1.2.1. Investment

At the national level, investment corresponds to an increase in the means of production. Since it increases the productive capacity of the economy, it is the primary source of economic growth. It should be noted that the means or factors of production in question include both physical capital (machines, unisees, logistical equipment, etc.) as well as human capital (skilled and educated labor available). A distinction is made between net investment and gross investment. The latter includes depreciation or replacement investments which allow the renewal of the production tool and thus the maintenance of the production level. Decreased depreciation The gross investment gives the net investment that raises the level of production. For the same volume of investment, the composition of the overall amount may vary. And to different compositions of investments it is possible to observe the increase in production of different magnitudes. In other words, not all private and public investment are equally effective in terms of their ability to increase production opportunities[Mishkin F., 2007, pp.33-34]. It is important to note that investment increases the productive capacity of an economy. In other words, it leads to potential growth. Effective realization of economic growth remains dependent on a good allocation of investment spending to sectors of the economy identified as growth drivers. Economic growth is therefore not a mechanical result of investment or capital accumulation. Investment is a necessary but not sufficient condition for economic growth.

1.2.2. Infrastructure and market conditions

It is on the market that companies sell their products and services, and manage to realize their profits. The decision to invest often results from a cost-benefit analysis. If the hopes of the companies prove to be higher than the cost of installing the investment, then this can be envisaged. When a country has significant infrastructure, it significantly reduces the cost of investment for potential entrepreneurs. This improves the cost-benefit ratio of investment, making the country attractive to investors. The size and functioning of the market also affects the activities of entrepreneurs insofar as they influence their production decisions[Abram F., 1995, p.19]. The existence of outlets or a potential solvent demand reassures producers of the sale of their products. In addition, if market prices are not attractive to them, they can opt out of production activities with all the consequences that may follow: slower growth and rising unemployment.

1.2.3. Technical progress

We speak of technical progress when we talk about obtaining an increase in production while maintaining the volume of the factors of production used. While differences in infrastructure are the main explanation for differences in economic

performance between countries, reforming these infrastructures (through technical progress) can further stimulate a country's economic growth. Indeed, technological progress induced by innovation has the advantage of offering new investment opportunities, leading to more accumulation of qualifications, while encouraging technology transfer and more efficient use of these investments.

1.2.4. The institutional environment

Economic activity is always carried out in a given institutional environment. The latter determines it in many respects. For a foreigner, investing in a country is to some extent responsible for delivering the investments made to the authorities of that country. If growth is necessarily driven by an increase in net investment, it should be noted that an institutional environment characterized by political instability (insurrections, war, etc.), corruption, bureaucracy, 'investment. This problem concerns in particular a large number of developing countries.

2. Evolution of economic growth in the Democratic Republic of Congo

In this section, we will discuss the evolution of economic growth from 2010 to 2014, the contribution of different sectors to GDP (gross domestic product), the use of GDP, the respective components of aggregate demand in the percentage of GDP and finally the relative parts of the different sectors to GDP as a percentage.

2. 1. Evolution of GDP and economic growth

In 2014, the Congolese economy was marked by the consolidation of its economic growth, in a context of austerity and hesitant recovery of the world economy. Gross domestic product (GDP), expressed in real terms, increased by 9.5%, after rising by 8.5% in 2013; significantly above the average of 4.9% in sub-Saharan Africa [Angus M., 2001, pp. 24-25]. As in 2013, economic growth remained essentially supported by the good performance of the primary and tertiary sectors in terms of supply and by absorption through private consumption at the level of the final jobs. At the same time, GDP per capita grew by 6.2 per cent in 2014, reaching \$ 514.0 in nominal terms, compared with \$ 484.2 a year earlier [Mpevo Mpolo A., 2012, pp. 45-47]. Despite this progress, considerable efforts are still needed, including the pursuit of structural reforms in order to sustain strong growth, which can create significant employment and thus substantially reduce poverty. In the goods and services market, the consumer price index slowed in 2014 to 1.03% after 1.07% a year earlier, the lowest level of inflation since more than 30 years in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Compared to the Sub-Saharan Africa average, inflation remains largely low.

Table 1. GDP growth rate

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rate of growth %	7,1	6,9	7,1	8,5	9,5

Source : Developed by us on the basis of data from the reports of the Central Bank of Congo (BCC)

From this table, it appears that the country is experiencing a real economic performance in terms of growth. It is linked to the conjunction of several factors. It is mainly driven by the mining sector, which is still the driving force behind the Congolese economy. Estimates of economic activity show a 9.5% increase in real gross domestic product, after an 8.5% rise in 2013. This strong economic activity is largely supported by the sector primary, on a supply-side basis, and mainly by absorption from the point of view of spending. This increase in GDP is expected to continue in the light of active cyclical policies and structural reforms put in place by the public authorities. On the supply side, this growth would be driven mainly by the dynamism of the primary sector, through extractive activities whose contribution to growth would reach 5.5% as against 3.2% in 2013 [Annual reports of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2012, 238-239].

The secondary and tertiary sectors are expected to slow down compared to the previous year, with respective low-magnitude contributions of 1.2% and 2.6%, respectively, compared to 1.7% and 3.2% respectively. The strong contribution of the primary sector is in line with the dynamism of extractive activities, confirming its role as a growth engine in the Congolese economy. Indeed, the extractive value added is expected to improve by 13.2% in 2014, after a rise of 7.6% in 2013, benefiting from the particularly encouraging performances of copper and gold production volumes which reached historic production levels of 1,030,129.0 tonnes and 23,539.0 kilograms compared with 919,588.0 tonnes and 4,900.0 kilograms respectively in 2013. The value added of agricultural production would have increased by 4.7% in 2014, after an improvement of 4.2%, thanks to the agricultural campaigns carried out by the government throughout the country in the context of the revival of this sector.

The economic growth increased strongly in 2014, to 2.8% from 6.2% in 2008. From a product perspective, this slowdown mainly reflects the effects of the global economic and the basis of the underperformance recorded in the mining sector as one of the main and fundamental sectors of growth in the Democratic Republic of Congo [The Annual reports of the Central Bank of Congo, 2015, pp. 284-285]. The economic situation of the country was characterized by a recovery in 2010 compared to 2009, evidenced by the achievement of a growth rate 1.1 points above the Government Economic Program (GEP) II forecasts. From the product point of view, this growth is mainly sustained by the renewed activity of the “mining industries”, “wholesale and retail trade”, agriculture and “buildings and public works”. Using the expenditure approach, output growth was driven mainly by domestic demand. The economic environment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was characterized in 2012 by the consolidation of the recovery in economic activity, despite a difficult international context. The economic growth rate was 7.2% in 2012, compared with 6.9% in 2011 and 9.5%

in 2014, compared to 8.5% in 2013. This growth trend reflects the strength of the economic activity.

2.2. Evolution of GDP according to the production approach

In 2014, the sectoral analysis of economic activity indicates that the primary sector has remained the engine of growth. Indeed, the sector's contribution to growth was 5.5 points, of which 4.7 came from extractive activities. Compared to 2013, the increase in value added was 13.2% compared with 7.6% previously. This dynamism in extractive activities is explained by a significant increase in gold production, which increased by 285.1% between 2013 and 2014, reaching 23.5 thousand Kg, following the launch of the projects of two large companies in the sector[Nyembwe A., 2014, pp.49-52]. In addition, there is a 15.9% increase in copper production, as world prices remain at a favorable level. The Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishing sector grew by 4.7% in 2014 after a 4.2% improvement in 2013, maintaining its contribution to growth at 0.8 point.

Table 2: Contribution of the different sectors to economic growth

Industries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Primary sector	9,6	5,5	2,9	3,2	5,5
Agricul, forestry, breeding, hunting and fishing	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8
Agriculture	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7
Food	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,6
Breeding, fishing and hunting	-	-	-	-	-
Extraction	0,8	4,8	2,3	2,4	4,7
Secondary sector	-0,4	0,8	1,2	1,7	1,2
Manufacturing Industries	-0,4	2,9	7,9	12,5	1,1
Food, beverage and tobacco industries	0,1	-0,2	0,8	1,2	1,2
Other Manufacturing Industries	-0,5	0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,1
Construction and public works	-	0,6	0,6	0,6	-
Electricity, gas, steam and water	-	-	-	0,1	-
Tertiary sector	-2,2	0,4	2,7	3,2	2,6
Trade	-0,4	0,1	1,6	1,2	0,7
Transport and telecommunications	-0,8	0,1	0,7	1,2	0,8
Other services except Public Administration	-0,6	0,2	0,4	0,6	1,0
Public Administration Services	-0,3	0,1	-0,1	0,2	0,3
SIFIM	-	-	-	-	-0,1
GDP at factor costs	7,1	6,7	6,8	8,1	9,3
Taxes on products	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2
GDP at constant market prices	7,1	6,9	7,1	8,5	9,5

Source: Developed by us on the basis of data from the Central Bank of the Congo

This development follows the Government's initiatives aimed, among other things, at improving food security. In this context, agricultural campaigns were organized in the provinces and were accompanied, in particular, by the distribution of materials, agricultural inputs and livestock. At the same time, the secondary and tertiary sectors experienced a slowdown in activity compared to the previous year.

For the secondary sector, a small contribution of 1.2 percentage points to growth was registered, compared with 1.7 percentage points in 2013, mainly due to the slowdown in construction activity of 1.2% compared with 14.1 % in 2013 and the electricity, water and gas sector by 6.3%, compared to 7.2% in 2013. Nevertheless, growth in „manufacturing” activities, although lower compared to last year, 9% versus 10.1%, led to a 1.1 percentage point contribution to growth, the same level as in 2013. In the tertiary sector, activity recorded a contribution of 2.6 percentage points to growth, due in particular to the buoyancy in the activities of „Other services excluding Public Administrations”, which grew by 10.9% compared to 6.5% a year earlier, resulting in a contribution of 1.0 percentage point to growth [The annual of the OECD's report, 2015, pp. 91-92]. This development is the result of a relative improvement in the business climate, which has led, among other things, to an increase in hotel and restaurant services.

Table 3. Contribution of different sectors to GDP growth (percentage, at 2005 prices)

Industries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Primary sector	134,6	79,6	41,2	37,5	58,3
Agricul, forest, breeding, hunting and fishing	10,3	10,2	9,2	9,2	8,8
Extraction	124,3	69,5	32,0	28,3	49,5
Secondary sector	-5,1	11,4	16,6	19,9	12,2
Industry Manufacturing	-5,8	2,9	7,9	12,5	11,3
Construction and public works	0,7	8,8	8,0	6,7	0,5
Electricity, gas, steam and water	0,1	-0,4	0,7	0,6	0,5
Secteur tertiaire	-30,6	6,3	37,5	37,7	27,7
Trade	-6,3	1,8	22,4	14,2	7,2
Transport and telecommunications	-11,1	1,1	10,3	13,9	8,0
Other services except Public Administration	-8,5	2,8	5,7	7,1	10,4
Public Administration Services	-4,9	0,7	-0,7	2,0	3,1
SIFIM	0,4	-0,1	-0,2	0,5	-0,9
GDP at factor cost	99,2	97,4	95,3	95,1	98,3
Taxes on products	0,8	2,6	4,7	4,9	1,7
GDP at constant market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Developed by us on the basis of data from the Central Bank of the Congo

Despite the Government's efforts to improve urban transport service and expand the activities of telecommunication operators in the domestic market, the contribution of the „Trade” and „Transport, storage and telecommunications” sectors to growth was 0.7 percentage points and 0.8 percentage points below their level of 1.2 percentage points in 2013.

As in 2013, the activities of the „Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Hunting and Fisheries” sector remain strong. Indeed, the value added of this branch increased by 4.7% against 4.2% the previous year, keeping its contribution to economic growth around 0.8 point. As a result, the production index improved by 4.6% to 110.9 points in 2014 [The annual reports of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2015, 103-104]. Recovery efforts in the agricultural sector were significant in 2014. Indeed, this sub-branch grew by 4.0%. Its activity index strengthened by 3.6%, reaching 106.5 points at the end of the year under analysis. This development is mainly due to the development of the activities of the sub-component “Agricultural food production” which accounted for 98.5% of total agricultural production. As a result, its contribution to GDP growth of 0.6 percentage point is down 0.2 percentage points from the previous year. This development follows the projects carried out by the Government in the context of the revitalization of this sector through agricultural campaigns both in Kinshasa and within the country, the distribution of equipment, agricultural inputs and the launching of three major projects with the support of the African Development Bank (ADB), the Congo Basin, the two Kasai and the Katanga [Luhonge Kabinda N. and all., 2003, pp. 68-69]. In 2014, food crop activity was marked by a 3.9% increase in value added, 0.4 percentage points below its level in 2013. Its activity index showed an increase of 6.9%, in relation to the 21.9% increase in fruit production, 10.7% in oilseeds, 9.8% in cereals, 5.9% in vegetables and legumes, and 2.8% of roots and tubers. Cash crops the value added of crop-related activities increased by 10.4% compared with 3.3% the previous year.

This strengthening was corroborated by the evolution of its activity index, which registered a similar trend, with a 2.5% increase. This acceleration is mainly due to an increase in production of 18.0% of robusta coffee, 22.0% of arabica coffee, 26.0% of logs and 32.0% of palm oil. Cocoa and rubber production fell again by 22.0% and 36.0%, mainly as a result of the aging of plantations and the absence of new production techniques [Nyembwe A., 2014, pp.66-67]. Extractive activities confirmed their preponderance in the economic growth of the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2014. Indeed, after their increase of 10.1% in 2013, the added value of the “Extraction” branch increased by 19.4% in 2014, bringing its contribution to GDP growth to 4.7 points from 2.4. Similarly, the activity index for this industry was 200.5 points compared to 181.0 a year earlier. With the exception of cobalt and diamond, which experienced declines in production, other mining products registered increases. This good

performance of the sector as a whole was supported by still favorable levels of international prices for the Democratic Republic of Congo, despite the decline in world demand. Copper production in 2014, production of copper broke its record of 2013. It was 1,065.7 thousand tons, a 15.9% increase over the previous year. The entry into the exploitation phase of new deposits justifies this evolution.

At the level of the general company for quarries and mines (GECAMINES is a Congolese state-owned company based in Lubumbashi, in the province of Katanga), production fell by 19.5%, after an exponential increase of 336 , 1% in 2013. Indeed, its production amounted to 127.950.0 tons in 2014, mainly due to the energy deficit. At the same time, the production of other companies was distinguished by an increase of 23.3%, reaching the volume of 937.794.0 tons. Cobalt In 2014, total production of cobalt stagnated to 76,475 tons, compared to 76,517 tons in 2013. GECAMINES 'share of production was 2,285 tons compared to 2,263 tons in 2013[The Annual reports of the Central Bank of Congo (CBC), 2015, pp. 284-285].

2.3. Evolution of GDP by Demand Approach

The evolution of GDP by demand shows a strong contribution to the growth of the activity for absorption, coupled with a slight increase in the balance of trade with the outside.

Table 4: Relative share of total demand components in real GDP (as a percentage of GDP at 2005 prices)

COMPONENTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Demand (Request)	123,0	120,2	101,2	101,5	100,7
Indoor	11 ,6	8,8	14,8	15,3	14,5
Public consumption	85,8	82,3	70,6	69,0	69,1
Privat consumption	25,6	29,2	15,9	17,1	17,2
Net Outdoor demand	-23,0	-20,2	-1,2	-1,5	-0,7
Export of goods and services	15,3	16,6	29,4	30,3	28,4
Import of goods and services	38,2	36,8	30,7	31,7	29,2
Gross domestic product	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Developed by us on the basis of data from the Central Bank of the Congo

The domestic demand grew by 8.7% in the year under review, maintaining its contribution to growth at 8.8 percentage points. This growth is mainly driven by household consumption and gross capital formation. Taking into account all of the above, we can say that final consumption was more dynamic in 2014 as indicated by its contribution to growth, which rose from 72.4% to 75% 7%, from one year to the next. This situation is explained by the improvement in disposable income of households, in a context of stable national currency[Gerdesmeier D., 2011, pp. 71-72]. Private sector demand was the most important component with a contribution to growth of 70.1%, while that of the public sector was 5.6%.

The low contribution in 2014 of public consumption compared to the previous year is due to a low level of public revenue mobilization on the basis of cash-based management. Gross investment increased by 9.6% in 2014, despite the slowdown observed in the execution of certain public projects. As a result, these investments contributed to growth of 17.3%, driven by the Gross Fixed Capital Formation, which grew by 10.7% year-on-year. This growth is due in particular to the dynamism of mining, telecommunications, transport and, to a lesser extent, the Government's continued reconstruction and modernization of the country. Net external demand contributed 7.0% to growth in 2014, even though it had slashed GDP growth by 4.2% in 2013. Although this positive contribution is positive, it is essentially tied to an economic context internationally difficult. Total exports of goods and services increased by 2.9%, compared to 11.6% in 2013, representing a contribution of 0.9 percentage points to growth. On the other hand, total imports of goods and services recorded a small increase of 0.7% compared to 12.3% in 2013.

CONCLUSION

Our study focused on the analysis of economic growth in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) from 2010 to 2014, which focused on how this economic growth evolved during the period under study. To address this concern, we assumed that economic growth has been on an upward path during the period under review. To test our hypothesis, we used methods and techniques. To achieve this we have been able to break out our work in two chapters, the first chapter of which has dealt with the theory of economic growth and the second chapter analyzed the evolution of the economic growth of the Democratic Republic of Congo from 2010 to 2014. We found that: After a slowdown of 2.8% in 2009 caused by the international financial crisis, the Democratic Republic of Congo has recorded an uninterrupted economic growth with an annual average rate of 7.7% between 2010 and 2015.

In 2014, the Congolese economy has been marked by the consolidation of its economic growth, in a context of austerity and hesitant recovery of the world economy. Gross domestic product (GDP), expressed in real terms, increased by 9.5%, after rising by 8.5% in 2013; significantly above the average of 4.9% in sub-Saharan Africa. This performance reflects the strength of the mining and investment industries, despite the slowdown in the world economy and the decline in oil prices observed and the decline in demand and mineral prices that countries export. Public investment has also contributed to the economic growth of the Democratic Republic of Congo. From the above, we suggest that the Congolese government generate economic growth that offers more opportunities for socio-economic development to the greatest number of people, with particular attention

to vulnerable groups, growth based on a broad base of actors, strong job creation and addressing the major challenges of reducing poverty and tackling inequalities

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ROZWÓJ WZROSTU GOSPODARCZEGO W DEMOKRATYCZNEJ REPUBLICIE KONGA

Streszczenie: Po dziesięcioleciach gospodarczego spadku, związanego zwłaszcza z irracjonalnością niektórych decyzji polityczno-gospodarczych i podkreślanych wojnami, a także niepewnością lat 90., Demokratyczna Republika Konga (DRK) rozpoczęła demokratyczne przejście (reformy) od 2002 roku, co umożliwiło przywrócenie instytucji republiki i pobudzenie dynamizmu odbudowy i modernizacji kraju. Od tamtej pory kraj zapoczątkował szereg nieprzerwanych reform, w tym stopniową liberalizację gospodarki i większą otwartość na konkurencję międzynarodową. Wraz z tymi różnymi reformami, DRK zamierza odzyskać swoje miejsce w wielostronnym systemie handlu, koncentrując się na niezliczonych zasobach kraju pod względem zasobów naturalnych, potencjału rynkowego opartego na populacji liczącej ponad 78 milionów mieszkańców i uprzywilejowanej pozycji geograficznej w sercu kontynentu afrykańskiego w połowie drogi między środkową, wschodnią i południową Afryką.

Słowa kluczowe: wzrost gospodarczy, rozwój, produkcja gospodarcza

