

Equatorial Guinea

Combined Agenda 2063 scenario

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The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario consists of the combination of all 11 sectoral scenarios presented above, namely the Stability, Demographic, Health/WaSH, Agriculture, Education, Manufacturing/Transfers, Leapfrogging, Free Trade, Financial Flows, Infrastructure and Governance scenarios. The cumulative impact of better education, health, infrastructure, etc. means that countries get an additional benefit in the integrated IFs forecasting platform that we refer to as the synergistic effect. Chart 55 presents the contribution of each of these 12 components to GDP per capita in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario as a stacked area graph.

In 2019, GDP per capita for Equatorial Guinea was US\$20 942, increasing to US\$30 522 in 2043 in the Current Path forecast. The synergistic effect of all the scenarios on the GDP per capita is US\$5 488 in 2043. The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario has the largest impact on GDP per capita by 2043: it increases GDP per capita by 7.6% above the Current Path forecast to US\$32 835. It is followed by the Free Trade scenario (US\$32 528) and the Infrastructure scenario (US\$32 259). The Demographic scenario sees the smallest increase in GDP per capita of 1.6% above the Current Path forecast to US\$30 999.

These findings reveal that manufacturing, the full implementation of the AfCFTA, and infrastructure development have the potential to improve human and economic development the most in Equatorial Guinea.

Whereas Chart 55 presents a stacked area graph on the contribution of each scenario to GDP per capita as well as the additional benefit or synergistic effect, Chart 56 presents only the GDP per capita in the Current Path forecast and the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

In the Current Path forecast, GDP per capita increases from US\$20 942 in 2019 to US\$30 522 in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063, GDP per capita will be US\$49 924, almost 64% higher than the Current Path forecast in 2043. The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is a scenario where the government of Equatorial Guinea makes a concerted effort to remove the binding constraints to inclusive growth and development.

The Current Path forecast is for a steady reduction in rates of extreme poverty with below expected improvements as a result of the Combined Agenda 2063 Stability scenario, probably due to Equatorial Guinea's high levels of inequality.

Within IFs, 83.2% of Equatorial Guinea's population (1.094 million people) lived below US\$1.90 and 97.8% below US\$5.50 in 2019. In the Current Path forecast, 73.3% of the population (1.808 million people) will be in extreme poverty in 2043 using US\$1.90, and 95% (2.345 million people) at US\$5.50. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, extreme poverty declines to 1.434 million people (using US\$1.90). Instead of an extreme poverty rate of 73.3% in 2043, Equatorial Guinea will only have 60% of its population in extreme poverty. Using US\$5.50, the difference is almost five percentage points (90.6% compared to 95%). The Free Trade scenario has the largest effect on extreme poverty as by 2043 it will reduce the number of extremely poor people in Equatorial Guinea to 1.75 million (or 70.9% of the population) using US\$1.90, and to 2.325 million (94.3%) using US\$5.50. The Demographic scenario is second in impact.

See <Chart 8> to view the Current Path forecast of the sectoral composition of the economy.

In 2043, all six economic sectors will be larger than they were in 2019. In absolute terms, the contribution of the service sector to GDP will experience the largest improvement compared to the Current Path forecast by US\$26.4 billion by 2043. The service sector is followed by the manufacturing and ICT sectors, with their contributions to GDP in the scenario respectively US\$4.6 billion and US\$4.1 billion larger than the Current Path forecast.

As a percentage of GDP, the contribution of the service sector in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario is 7.5 percentage points larger than the Current Path forecast for 2043 while the contribution of the manufacturing sector in the Combined Agenda 2063 is 5.7 percentage points lower than the Current Path forecast.

Going forward, the service sector will be the dominant sector of Equatorial Guinea's economy, but the manufacturing sector will grow appreciably in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario.

In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, the economy of Equatorial Guinea will be 72% larger in 2043 when compared to the Current Path forecast. In 2019, the size of its economy was US\$16.78 billion and will grow to US\$53.83 billion in 2043 on the Current Path forecast. Instead, in the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario it will be US\$92.5 billion.

The Combined Agenda 2063 scenario shows the benefit of policy push across all development sectors in achieving sustained growth in Equatorial Guinea.

Because of its large forest area, Equatorial Guinea's net carbon emissions are low. Due to the recent contraction in economic growth, its carbon emissions will only recover to their 2019 levels around 2030 in the Current Path forecast. In 2019, Equatorial Guinea emitted 438 000 tons of carbon and will emit 2.17 million tons in the Current Path forecast in 2043. In the Combined Agenda 2063 scenario, emissions will increase to 5.3 million tons in 2043, an increase of almost 150%.

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Dr Jakkie Cilliers is the ISS's founder and former executive director of the ISS. He currently serves as chair of the ISS Board of Trustees and head of the African Futures and Innovation (AFI) programme at the Pretoria office of the ISS. His 2017 best-seller *Fate of the Nation* addresses South Africa's futures from political, economic and social perspectives. His three most recent books, *Africa First! Igniting a Growth Revolution* (March 2020), *The Future of Africa: Challenges and Opportunities* (April 2021), and *Africa Tomorrow: Pathways to Prosperity* (June 2022) take a rigorous look at the continent as a whole.

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