



# Committee for Development Policy 21<sup>st</sup> Plenary Session

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Monitoring of graduated and graduating  
countries from the least developed  
country category:  
Equatorial Guinea



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## Summary and the monitoring timeline

Scheduled to graduate on 12 February 2021. Income has been sustained at a high level and is expected to recover moderately in coming years from the contraction in 2018-2019. Human assets, while improving, are underdeveloped comparing to other countries with similar income levels. There is no update on the preparation of the smooth transition strategy.

Graduated on 4 June 2017. GDP is projected to continue to decline significantly due to the depletion of the existing oil reservoirs and limited new investment, but it will remain far above the LDC inclusion and graduation thresholds. HAI remains very low. After graduation became effective, the Government expressed interest on possible postponement of the graduation.

Scheduled to graduate on 4 December 2020. The growth rate is projected to stay around 3-4 per cent. The HAI and EVI indicators show no major change in 2018-2019. While no indication of regress has been observed, the country remains highly vulnerable to external shocks, in particular natural disasters.

*Table 1 Timeline for graduation and monitoring reports*

		<b>Graduation</b>	
<i>June 2017</i>			
March 2018	Graduating	Graduated #1	Graduating
March 2019	Graduating	Graduated #2	Graduating

## **1. Equatorial Guinea**

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### **1.1. Development trend and forecast**

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Equatorial Guinea is highly

## **1.2. Development related to indicators in the LDC criteria**

GNI per capita is estimated as \$7,561 in 2019, about six times higher than the graduation threshold established at the 2018 review, \$1,230 (see table 3). The projected continued contraction of real GDP in the next couple of years, due to declining oil production, may lead to a further reduction in the GNI per capita.

structural change components when compared to the group of LDCs. The high structural change is not the result of export diversification, but it is motivated more by its relatively higher exports in value

*Table 4 Productive Capacities Index (PCI): Angola, Equatorial Guinea and Vanuatu vis a vis LDCs and ODCs*

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43.3	50.1	42.2	46.8	39.8	43.8	34.1	47.6	42.1
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