



Council of the
European Union

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POSEIDOM 4
POSEICAN 1
POSEIMA 1
REGIO 105
PECHE 410
ENER 415
FISC 238
EDUC 386
PROCIV 88
COMPET 705
RELEX 913

COVER NOTE

From: Secretary-General of the European Commission,
signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

date of receipt: 26 October 2017

To: Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of
the European Union

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Subject: COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Accompanying the
document COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE
REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK
A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost
regions

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2017) 349 final PART 2/2.

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Strasbourg, 24.10.2017
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PART 2/2

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN
INVESTMENT BANK**

A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions

{COM(2017) 623 final}

Annex III — Regional Factsheets

∞ Content

This Annex includes a regional factsheet for each of the outermost regions which provides a brief description of the region focusing on recent socioeconomic trends. Information such as demography, employment, education, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Added Value is featured. It also includes the Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI), to compare the competitiveness of the regions. The EU funding for 2014 – 2020 in each region is also presented.

∞ Data source

- Maps, RegioGIS maps
- Socio-economic characteristics, EUROSTAT
- Regional Competitiveness Index
(http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/regional_competitiveness/)
- EU Funding 2014 – 2020, Open Source data

∞ Regional Competitiveness Index — definitions and concepts¹

The RCI adapts and builds on the methodology developed by the Global Competitiveness Index -World Economic Forum. In this context, regional competitiveness is defined as the ability of a region to offer an attractive and sustainable environment for firms and residents to live and work and is based on the statistical NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics)².

The RCI builds on 11 pillars to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a region. The pillars, which describe different aspects of competitiveness, are:

- 1) Institutions;
- 2) Macroeconomic stability;
- 3) Infrastructure;
- 4) Health;
- 5) Basic education;
- 6) Higher education, training and lifelong learning;
- 7) Labour market efficiency;
- 8) Market size;
- 9) Technological readiness;
- 10) Business sophistication;
- 11) Innovation.

These pillars are classified into three groups: Basic (1 to 5), Efficiency (6 to 8) and Innovation (9 to 11).

The scores of each indicator can be compared between regions in the EU or with the EU average. However, some indicators are not well adapted to the specificities of the outermost regions and will not be considered in this analysis (infrastructure, basic education). The table on the regional factsheets shows the score and the ranking of

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/work/201701_regional_competitiveness2016.pdf

² NUTS 2 regions that are part of the same functional urban area are combined.

the region within the 263 European NUTS 2 regions for which the indicators were calculated³ (the indicator 'macroeconomic stability' is described at country level only). The spider graph positions the score obtained for each indicator in the region in relation to the EU average.

The indicator 'stage of development' is based on the average 2012 - 2014 GDP per head in purchasing power standard (PPS) expressed as an index (EU-28 = 100). The five development stages are defined by the following thresholds: Stage 1: <50; Stage 2: 50-75; Stage 3: 75-90; Stage 4: 90-110; and Stage 5: >110.

∞ **European Union funding in the outermost regions 2014 - 2020**

The values presented refer to the regional operational programmes. The funding contribution from the national programmes, namely for the Canary Islands, is not included.

The YEI total budget includes the budget earmarked to the respective regions from the national YEI programme; for Guadeloupe and Martinique, it also includes the YEI allocations in their regional programmes. The amount includes the ESF matching part. The YEI budget is expected to be further increased for all eligible regions, following the mid-term revision of the MFF in June 2017⁴.

On the EMFF, the allocations for the classic measures are based on informal communication by the Member States. The values presented are indicative and non-binding. Spain and France set up national measures, covering also the outermost regions, which are not included.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/regional_competitiveness/#2

⁴ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 as regards the changes to the resources for economic, social and territorial cohesion and to the resources for the investment for growth and jobs goal and for the European territorial cooperation goal, COM(2017) 565, 5.10.2017, extending the YEI to the years from 2017 to 2020 by a total amount of EUR 1.2 billion in current prices for the specific allocation for the YEI, which needs to be complemented by at least EUR 1.2 billion from targeted ESF investment.

Azores

Background



Basin	Macaronesia
Islands	Corvo, Faial, Flores, Graciosa, Pico, Santa Maria, São Jorge, São Miguel, Terceira
Main cities	Ponta Delgada, Angra do Heroísmo, Horta
Area	2 322 km ²
Population (2016)	245 766
Population density (N°/Km²)	105.9
Distance to Portuguese mainland (Lisbon)	1 500 km

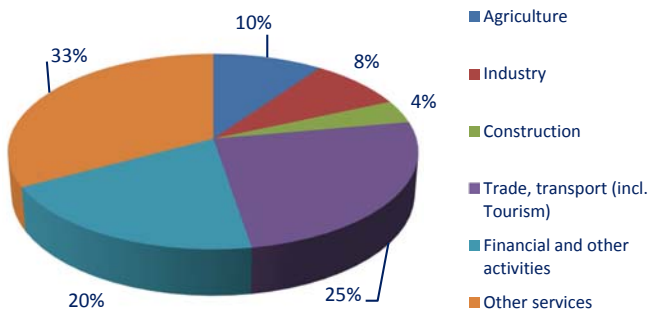
Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita in the Azores slightly declined (2013 – 2015), remaining lower than the national average. The population is also decreasing (2013-2016), along with an increase in the share of people aged 65+ and a decrease in the share of young people. However, the population remains younger than at national and EU level. The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates have significantly decreased between 2013 and 2016. Although close to the national rates, they are still higher than the EU average. The rate of young people not in employment, education or training was in decline between 2014 and 16. However it remains much higher than the national and EU average. All the education indicators show that the situation has been improving since 2013 (fewer early school leavers, more secondary and higher education graduates). However, it remains less favourable than at the national and EU level.

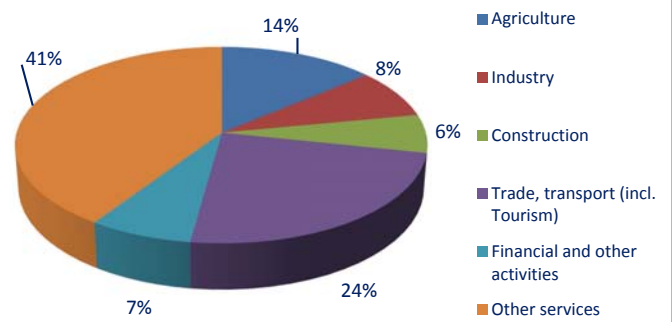
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	PT 2016	EU 2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	69	70	69	68	-	77 ¹	100
Population							
Total population	247 194	247 549	247 440	246 353	245 766	10 341 330	510 284 430
Population aged ≥ 65 years (%)	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.5	20.7	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	32.1	31.6	31.2	30.7	30.1	24.8	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	15.3	17.1	16.4	12.8	11.2	11.2	8.6
Long-term unemployment (% of active pop)	7.5	9.8	9.3	7.7	6.5	7.1	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	38.9	39.6	41.5	-	-	28.0	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{2,3}	22.1	24.0	24.1	20.1	19.2	10.6	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ³	34.1	35.8	32.8	28.8	26.9	14.0	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	12.3	13.2	13.7	16.0	17.4	23.1	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	12.1	11.9	13.0	14.3	14.8	23.9	30.7

¹ The GDP value for 2016 is not available. In 2015 for Portugal was 77 %. ² Young people not in employment, education or training; ³ % of population aged 18-24

Economic Structure in 2014 (% of total GVA)

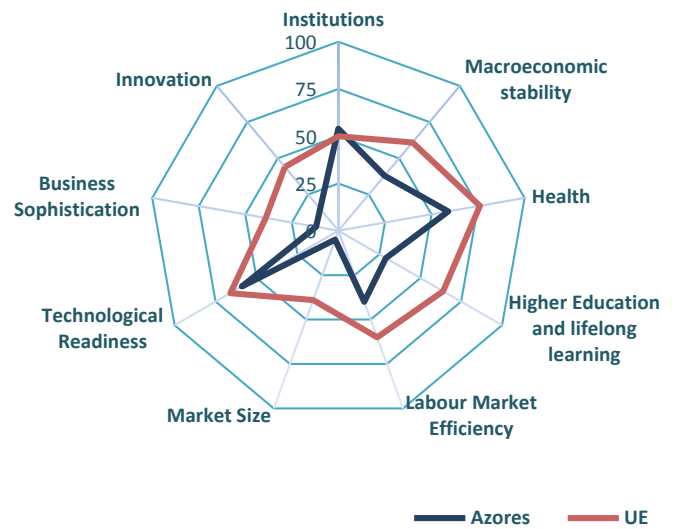


% of employment by economic sector (2014)

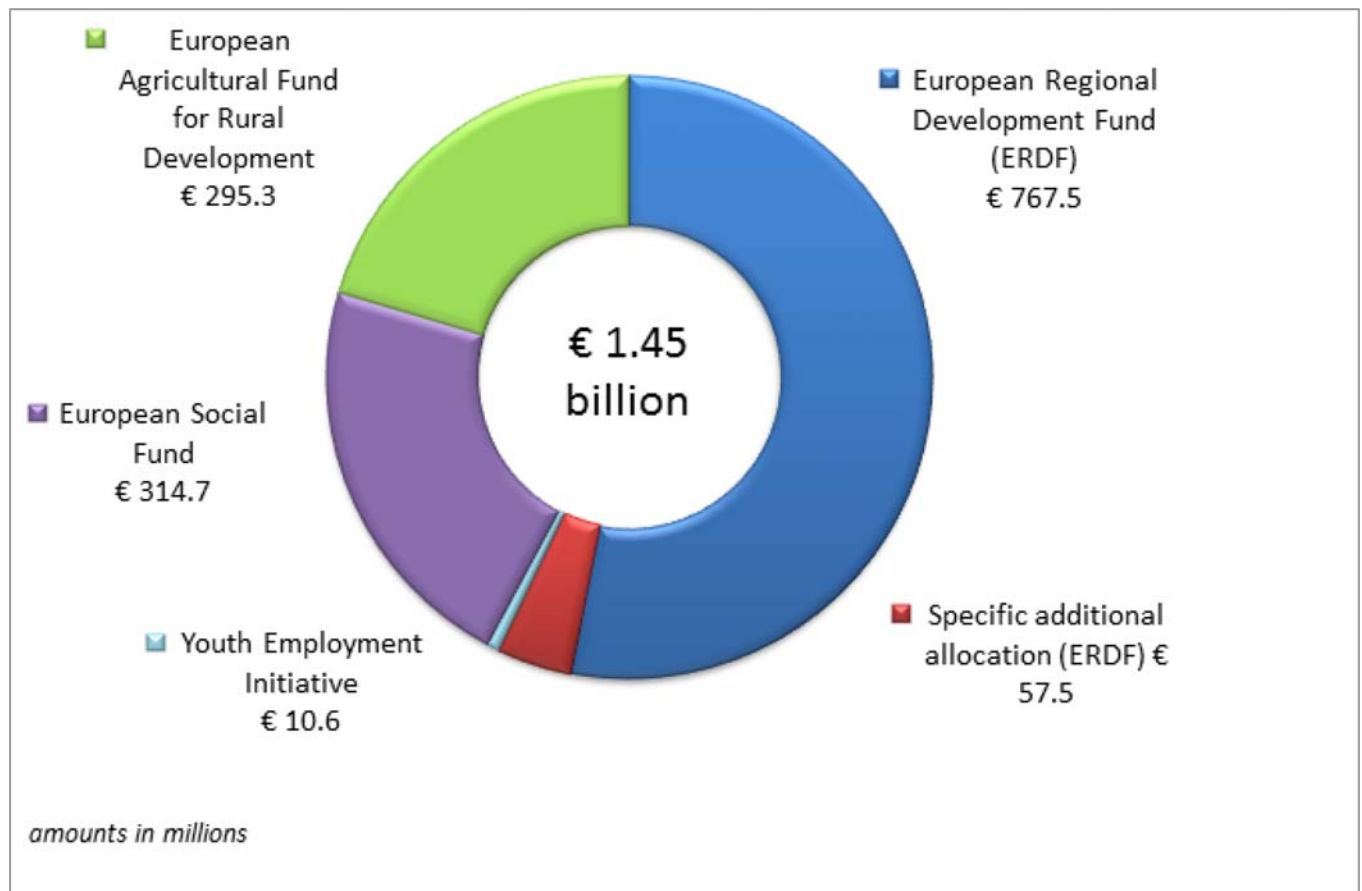


Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

	Score (0-100)	Rank
*EU 28=100		
GDP per capita (PPS)*	71	198/263
Stage of development (1-5)	2	
Basic dimension	-	-
Institutions	53.5	142/263
Macroeconomic stability	37.9	26/28
Health	59.5	211/263
Efficiency dimension	27.1	255/263
Higher Education and lifelong learning	29.2	260/263
Labour Market Efficiency	40.4	220/263
Market Size	5.3	249/263
Innovation dimension	25.4	217/263
Technological Readiness	59	165/263
Business Sophistication	12	241/263
Innovation	15.1	235/263



European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition:

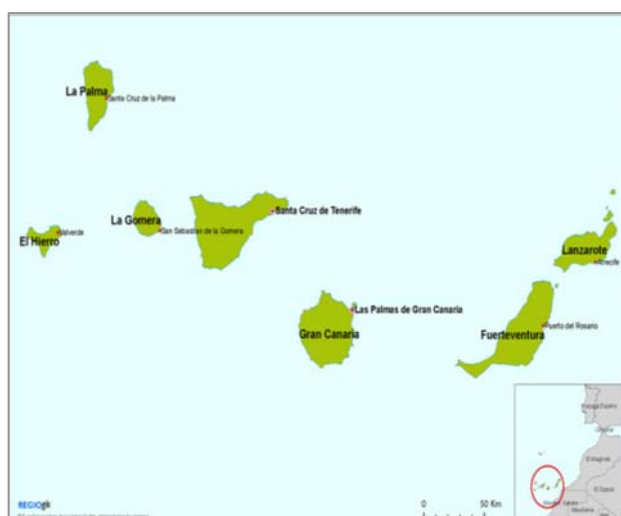
- The **European cooperation programme** Spain-Portugal (Madeira, Canary Islands and Azores (MAC)) contributes with **EUR 126.5 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 56.9 million** for Madeira and the Azores and a specific envelope of **EUR 30.7 million** for the Azores to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the two Portuguese outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 106.2 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- supporting around 1 045 businesses
- directly creating 2 845 jobs
- increasing by 15% the maritime traffic in the archipelago
- 170 000 citizens benefiting from improved health care services
- 2 200 persons benefiting from programmes tackling early school leaving
- 4 000 adults in school and/or professional certification courses
- 187 young farmers and 930 farms benefitting from modernisation aid

Canary Islands

Background



Basin	Macaronesia
Main islands	El Hierro, La Gomera, La Palma, Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote
Main cities	Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Area	7 447 km ²
Population	2 135 722
Population density (N°/Km ²)	282.25
Distance to Spanish mainland (Madrid)	2 000 km

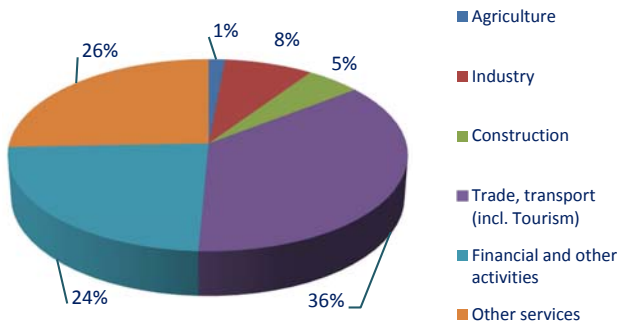
Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita decreased (2012 – 2015), remaining lower than the national rate. In the same period, the population slightly increased, together with the share of people over 65+. The share of young people decreased (2012-2016); a share higher than the national average but lower than the EU average. The trend for both unemployment and long-term unemployment rates is to decrease (2013 - 2016), after reaching a peak in 2013 and 2014. However, in both cases the rates are significantly higher than the national and EU average. The youth unemployment and the not in employment, education or training rates also decreased (2013-2016). However the rates remain higher than the national rates. In the education sector, performance has been improving in the last years: fewer early school leavers, more secondary and higher education graduates. On early school leavers and secondary education attainment, the situation is better than the national level. That said, on the higher education attainment, the rate is lower than the national rate.

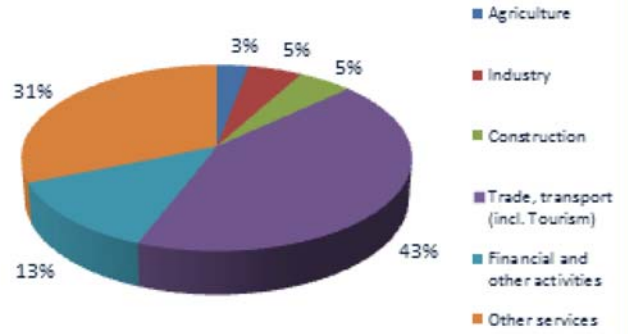
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	ES 2016	EU 2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	78	76	75	74	-	90 ¹	100
Population							
Total population	2 085 938	2 105 234	2 114 845	2 126 144	2 135 722	46 445 828	510 284 430
Population aged ≥ 65 years (%)	13.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	15.3	24.7	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	25.8	25.4	25.0	24.6	24.3	18.7	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	32.6	33.7	32.4	29.1	26.1	19.6	8.6
Long-term unemployment (% of active pop)	15.1	18.7	19.4	17.4	14.2	9.5	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	62.3	65.3	57.4	53.5	51.3	44.4	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{2,3}	23.3	24.2	19.8	17.8	16.0	14.6	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ³	28.0	27.5	23.8	21.9	18.9	19.0	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	22.9	22.5	22.4	24.1	24.5	22.6	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	26.0	27.3	27.0	26.6	29.4	35.7	30.7

¹ The value for 2016 is not available. For 2015, the GDP for Spain was 90%. ² Young people not in employment, education or training; ³ % of population aged 18-24

Economic Structure in 2014 (% of total GVA)

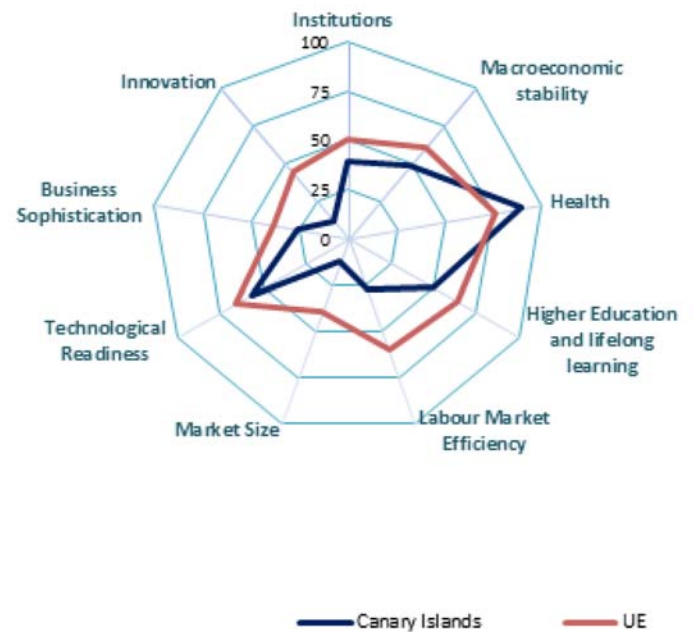


% of total employment by economic sector (2014)

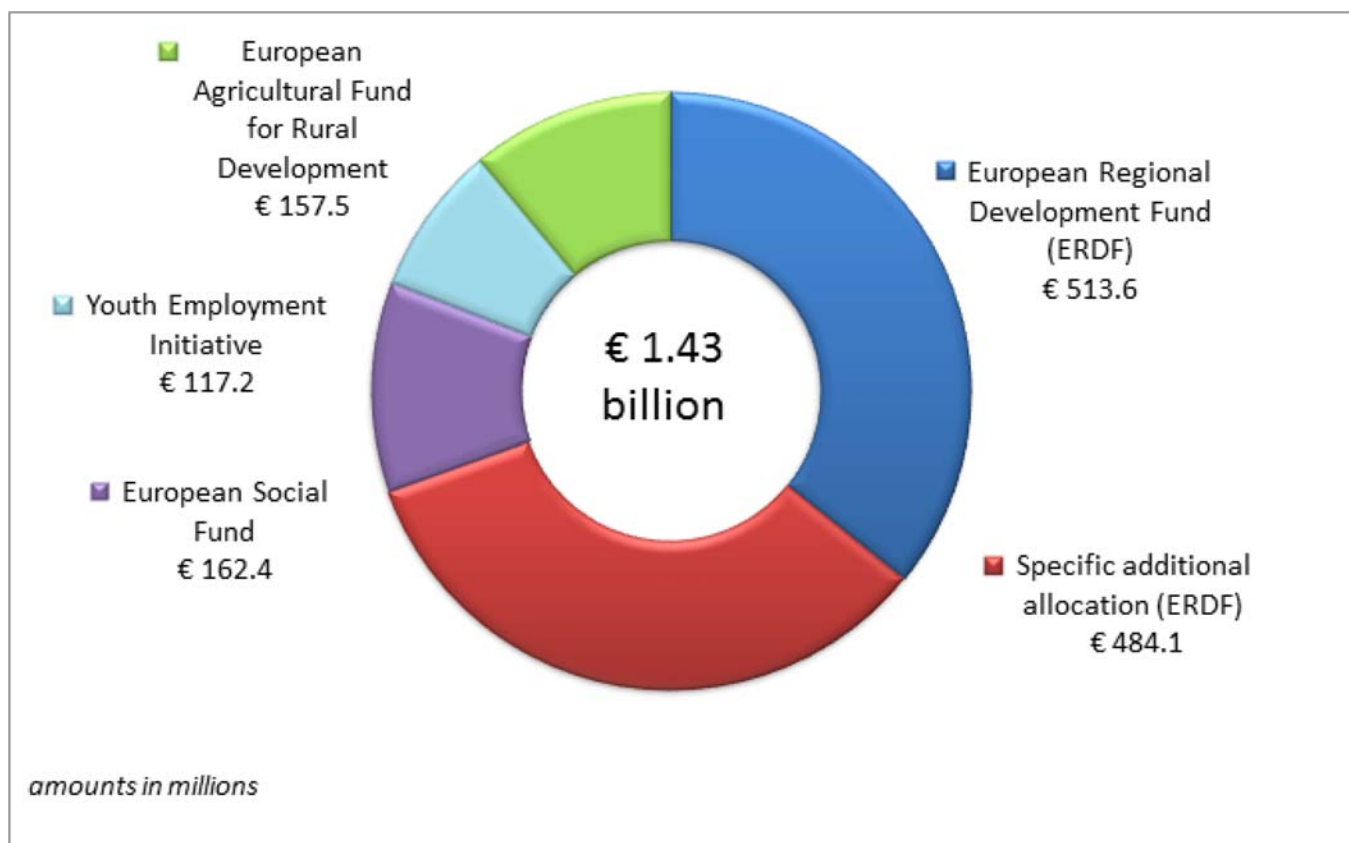


Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

	Score (0-100)	Rank
GDP per capita (PPS)*	79	174/263
Stage of development (1-5)	3	
Basic dimension	-	-
Institutions	39.5	184/263
Macroeconomic stability	48.5	24/28
Health	89.6	23/263
Efficiency dimension	35.9	232/263
Higher Education and lifelong learning	49.7	219/263
Labour Market Efficiency	27.1	240/263
Market Size	12.4	219/263
Innovation dimension	29.9	201/263
Technological Readiness	57.2	169/263
Business Sophistication	26.2	192/263
Innovation	11.5	244/263



European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition:

- The **European cooperation programme** Spain-Portugal (Madeira, Canary Islands and Azores) contributes with **EUR 126.5 million**.

- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 22 million** and an additional specific envelope of **EUR 60.9 million** for the Canary Islands to compensate for additional costs.

- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the Canary Islands up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 268.4 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- doubling the number of businesses cooperating with research centres
- covering the entire population by high-speed broadband
- reduction of the delay of surgical interventions by up to 90 days
- covering half of the school population by e-learning services
- offering vocational training and guidance to 32 000 people
- 1480 MW (up from 349.1 MW) renewable energy generation power
- 240 young farmers and 792 farms benefiting from modernisation aid

French Guiana

Background



Basin	Amazonia
Main city	Cayenne
Area	83 846 km ²
Population	262 527
Population density (N°/Km²)	3
Distance to French mainland (Paris)	7 500 km

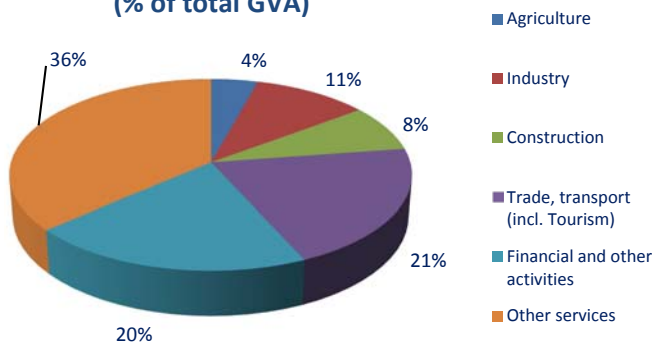
Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita in French Guiana slightly decreased between 2012 and 2015; representing around half of the average GDP per capita in France and the EU. The population increased (2012-2016). The share of people under 25 decreased but remains at much higher levels than in France and the EU, making French Guiana the region with the youngest population in France¹. The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates were fluctuating in 2012 - 2016, in such a way that the 2016 levels were close to 2012 levels. Both indicators have much higher values than the national and EU rates (more than double). The rate of young people not in employment, education or training increased in 2014 - 2015 and decreased in 2016. It remains much higher than the national and EU average (more than double). The situation for early school leavers and secondary education attainment worsened between 2014 and 2016; the higher education attainment was improving (2015) and then declined (in 2016). In all cases, the indicators are still less favourable than at national and EU level.

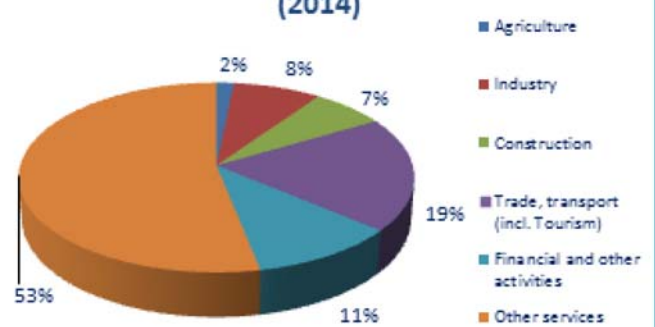
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	FR 2016	EU 2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	55	54	54	53	-	106 ²	100
Population							
Total population (1 000)	239 648	244 118	252 338	257 348	262 527	66 759 950	510 284 430
Population aged ≥ 65 years (%)	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	18.8	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	50.3	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.5	30.3	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	22.3	21.3	22.2	21.9	23.2	10.1	8.6
Long-term unemployment (thousand)	16.7	16.5	13.9	14.5	16.2	4.6	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	49.5	41.1	39.6	45.4	43.9	24.7	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{3,4}	-	-	32.4	34.3	32.3	11.9	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ⁴	-	-	33.7	35.5	36.7	8.8	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	29.6	28.0	27.8	43.5	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	18.4	19.1	17.7	34.6	30.7

¹ <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/1280900>; ² The value for 2016 is not available. For 2015, the GDP for France was 106 %. ³ Young people not in employment, education or training; ⁴ % of population aged 18-24.

**Economic Structure in 2014
(% of total GVA)**

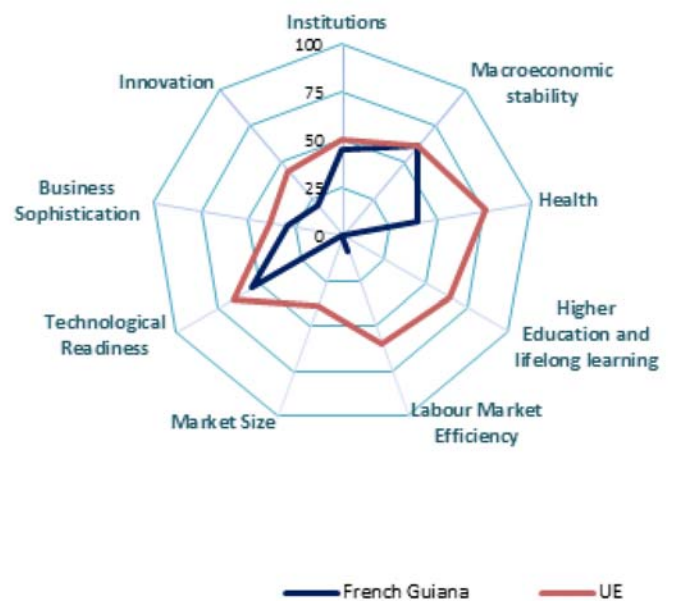


**% of employment by economic sector
(2014)**

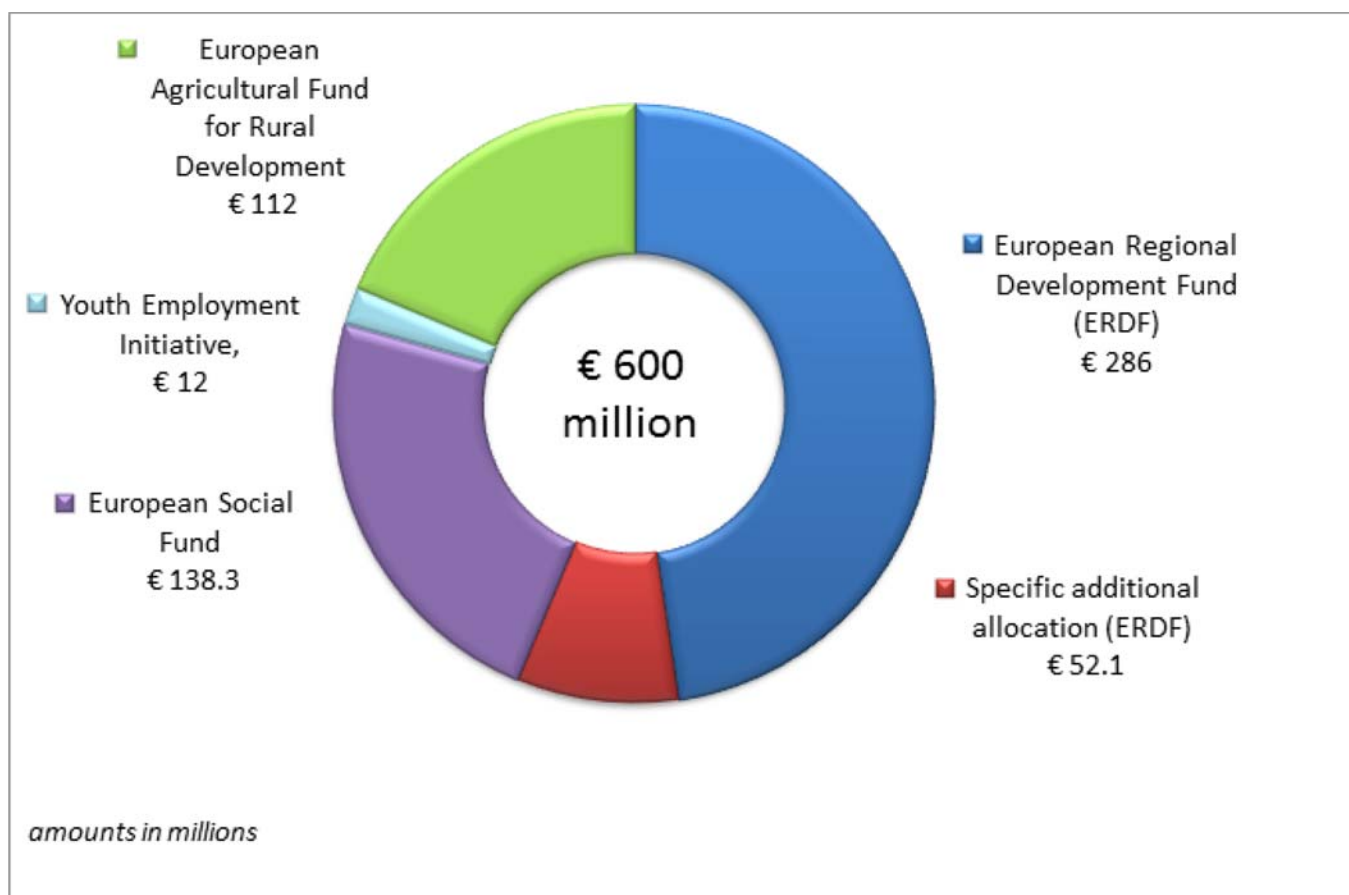


Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

	Score (0-100)	Rank
GDP per capita (PPS)*	58	234/263
Stage of development (1-5)	2	
Basic dimension	-	-
Institutions	44.7	164/263
Macroeconomic stability	61.0	18/28
Health	39.8	242/263
Efficiency dimension	0	263/263
Higher Education and lifelong learning	0	261/263
Labour Market Efficiency	8.6	251/263
Market Size	0	263/263
Innovation dimension	33.9	183/263
Technological Readiness	54.3	179/263
Business Sophistication	29.2	171/263
Innovation	20.9	205/263



European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition:

- The **European cooperation programme** for the Amazonia area contributes with **EUR 18.9 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 44.8 million** and an additional specific envelope of **EUR 86.5 million** for the French outermost regions to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the French outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 278.4 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- reaching a 3-year survival rate of 75% for newly created businesses
- covering 70% of the population living in remote areas by communication networks
- 16 300 additional daily users of collective public transport
- 90% of the population with access to drinking water
- supporting 9 000 young people in their job search
- helping 16 000 unemployed and inactive people to get out of poverty
- 350 farms benefiting from modernisation aid

Guadeloupe

Background



Basin	Caribbean
Islands	Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, La Désirade, Les Saintes
Main city	Basse-Terre
Area	1 705 km ²
Population	429 849
Population density (N°/Km ²)	245
Distance to French mainland (Paris)	6 800km

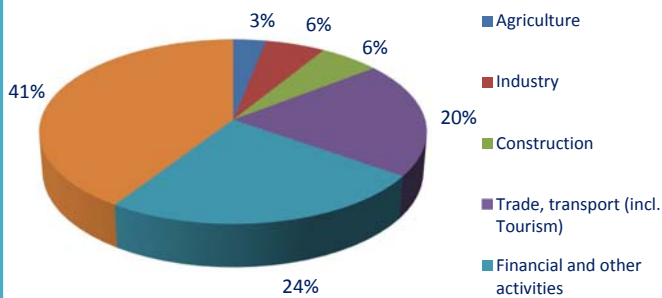
Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita in Guadeloupe decreased in 2012 - 2014 and then slightly increased in 2015. However, it is much lower than the average GDP per capita in France and the EU. The population is also in decline, along with the share of young people; while the share of people over 65+ is increasing. According to the NSEE¹ forecasts this is expected to make Guadeloupe one of the 'oldest' regions in France in 2040. The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates were fluctuating erratically in 2012 - 2016. They are both more than double the national and EU rates. The rate of people not in employment, education or training has increased in 2014 - 2015 and then decreased in 2016; remaining much higher than the national and EU average. The situation for early school leavers and secondary education attainment worsened in 2014 - 2016; while higher education attainment improved in the same period. In all cases, the indicators are worse than the national rates.

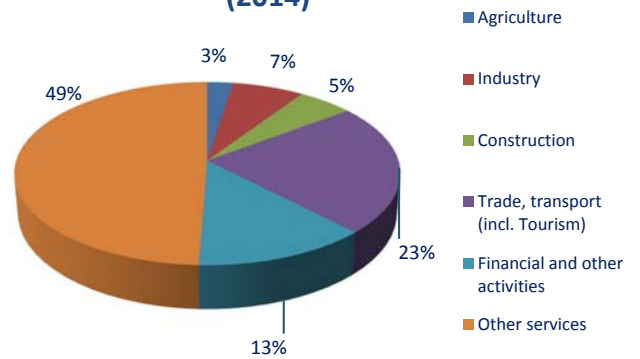
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	FR 2016	EU 2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	72	67	67	69	-	106 ²	100
Population							
Total population (1000)	-	437 713	435 293	432 530	429 849	66 759 950	510 284 430
Population aged + 65 years (%)	-	15.4	15.9	16.5	17.2	18.8	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	-	32.9	32.6	32.1	31.6	30.3	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	23.0	26.2	23.9	23.7	23.9	10.1	8.6
Long-term unemployment (% of active pop)	18.4	20.8	16.4	16.7	17.1	4.6	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	53.0	58.4	57.3	55.3	46.7	24.7	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{3,4}	-	-	21.8	22.9	19.4	11.9	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ⁴	-	-	13.8	16.0	18.1	8.8	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	38.1	37.4	36.8	43.5	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	18.7	19.5	20.9	34.6	30.7

¹ <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/1280900>; ² The value for 2016 is not available. For 2015, the GDP for France was 106% ³ Young people not in employment, education or training; ⁴ % of population aged 18-24.

**Economic Structure in 2014
(% of total GVA)**

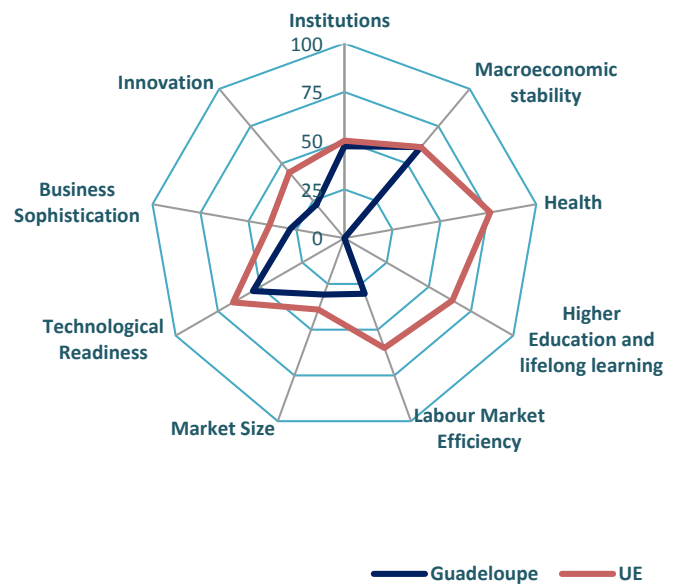


**% of employment by economic sector
(2014)**

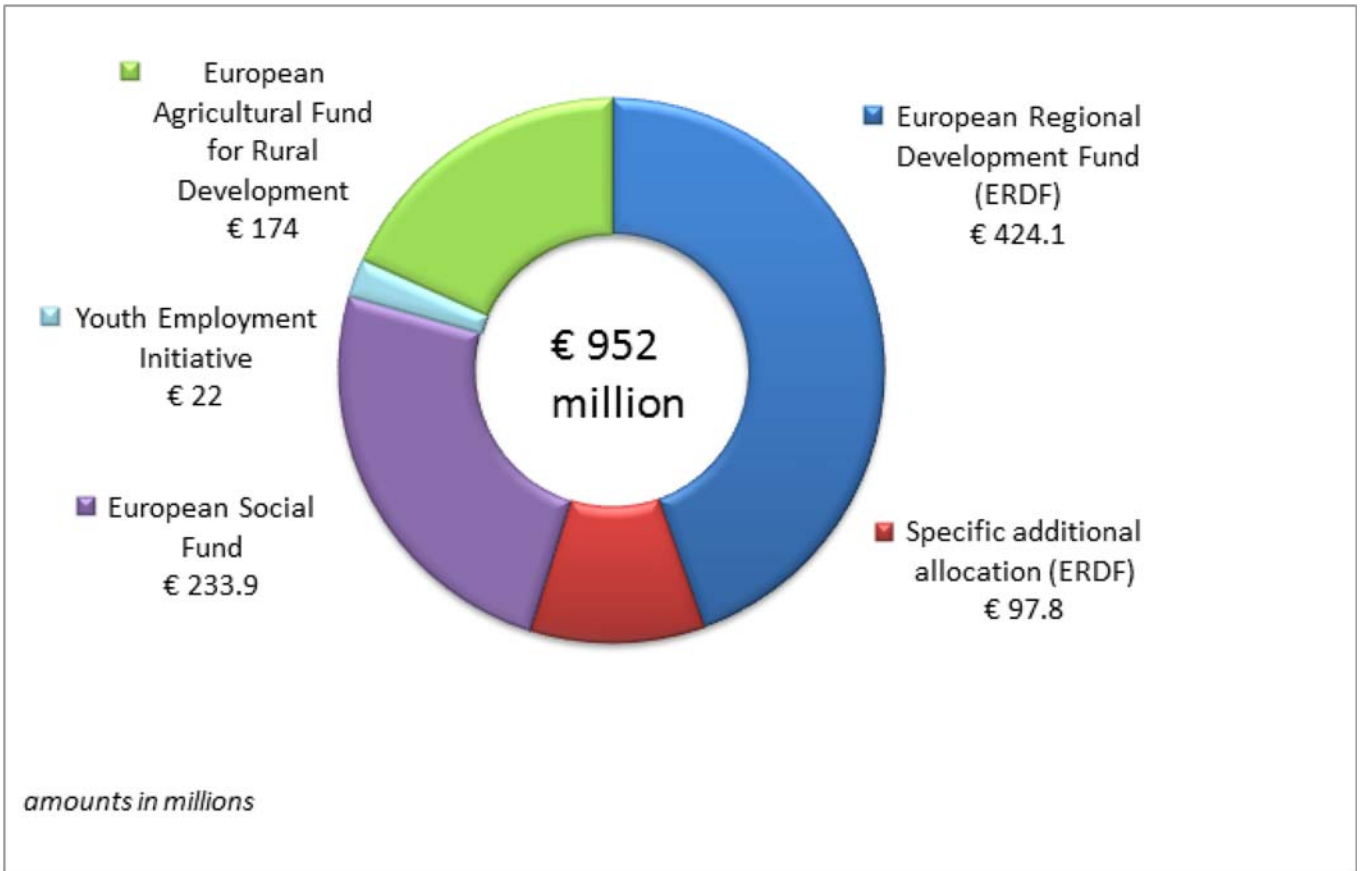


Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

	Score (0-100)	Rank
GDP per capita (PPS)*	73	192/263
Stage of development (1-5)	2	
Basic dimension	-	-
Institutions	47.1	155/263
Macroeconomic stability	61.0	18/28
Health	0.0	263/263
Efficiency dimension	44.3	210/263
Higher Education and lifelong learning	-	NA/263
Labour Market Efficiency	30.4	236/263
Market Size	30.8	127/263
Innovation dimension	34.0	183/263
Technological Readiness	54.3	179/263
Business Sophistication	28.1	180/263
Innovation	22.4	197/263



European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition:

- The Caribbean area **European cooperation programme** promotes the cooperation between more than 40 countries and territories with a total budget of **EUR 64.3 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 44.8 million** and an additional specific envelope of **EUR 86.5 million** for the French outermost regions to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the French outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 278.4 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- supporting 1 400 companies in developing business plans
- 150 000 additional households benefiting from high-speed Internet access
- 75 MW of additional renewable energy production
- 70 000 people benefiting from better wastewater treatment
- 36 000 unemployed people benefitting from support
- reintegrating 11,000 young early school leavers
- 100 young farmers and 1 800 farms benefiting from modernisation aid

Madeira

Background



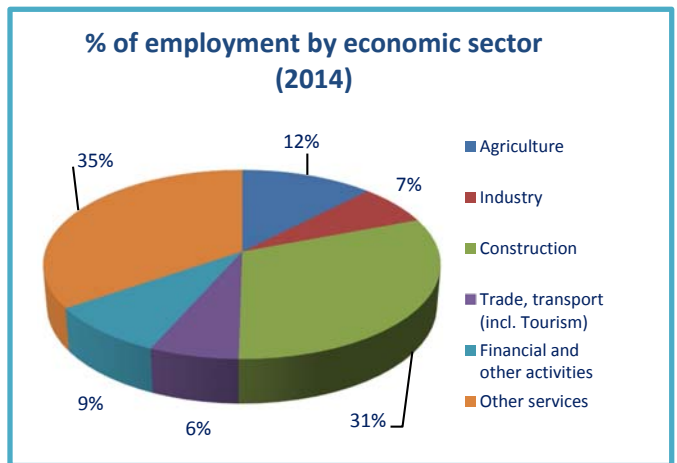
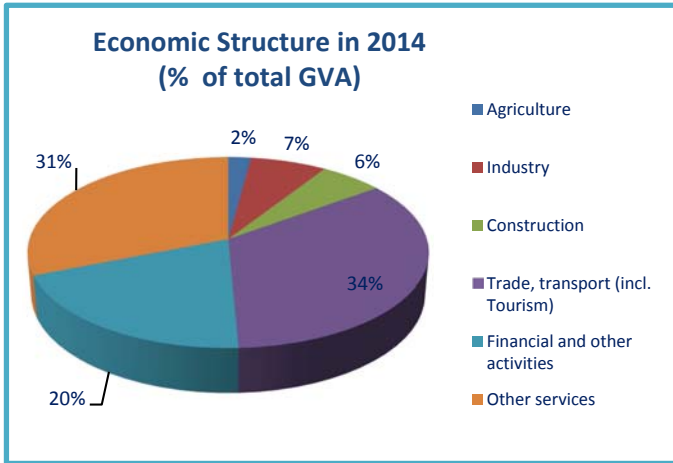
Basin	Macaronesia
Main islands	Madeira, Porto Santo
Main city	Funchal
Area	801.52 km ²
Population	256 244
Population density (N°/Km ²)	319.9
Distance to Portuguese mainland (Lisbon)	1000 km

Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita in Madeira increased in 2012 - 2014, with a slight decrease in 2015 was observed. The GDP per capita is quite close to the national average. The population is decreasing (2012-2016); and so is the share of both younger and older people (65+). However, the population remains younger than in Portugal and the EU. The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates decreased in 2013 - 2016 (after peaking in 2013); with the values relatively close to the national rates but below the EU average. The rate of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) decreased in 2012 - 2016; but it remains significantly higher than the national and EU average. The situation for secondary and higher education attainment improved in 2012 - 2016; but the values are still lower than the national and EU average. On early school leavers, a decline was observed in the same period; but again, much higher than the national and EU levels.

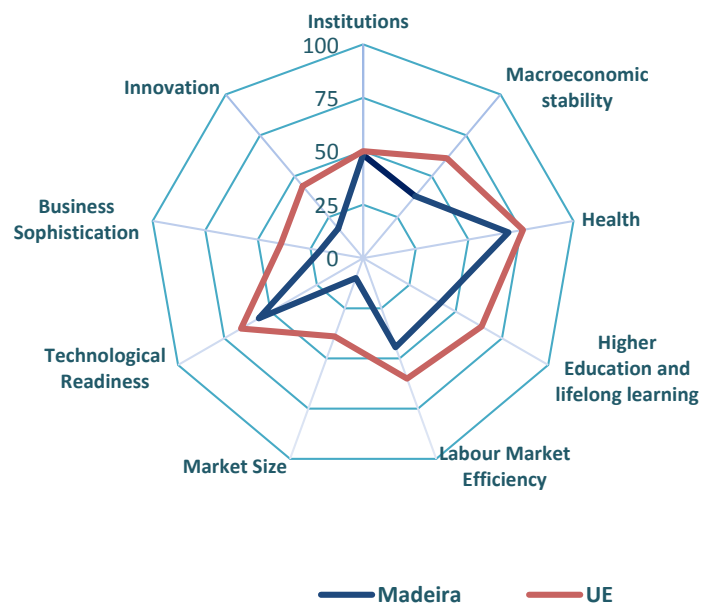
						PT	EU
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	71	72	73	72	-	77 ¹	100
Population							
Total population	264 236	263 091	261 313	258 686	256 424	10 341 330	510 284 430
Population aged + 65 years (%)	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.6	20.7	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	29.1	28.8	28.3	27.8	27.4	24.8	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	17.5	18.2	15.2	14.9	13.0	11.2	8.6
Long-term unemployment (% of active pop)	10.3	11.5	9.9	9.0	7.8	6.1	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	50.2	51.8	50.5	-	-	28	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{2,3}	21.4	21.0	20.1	17.7	16.1	10.6	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ³	27.2	26.2	22.7	23.6	23.2	14.0	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	15.9	16.5	18.2	17.8	18.6	23.1	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	14.7	16.2	16.6	17.3	18.9	23.9	30.7

¹The GDP value for 2016 is not available. In 2015 for Portugal was 77 %. ² Young people not in employment, education or training; ³ % of population aged 18-24

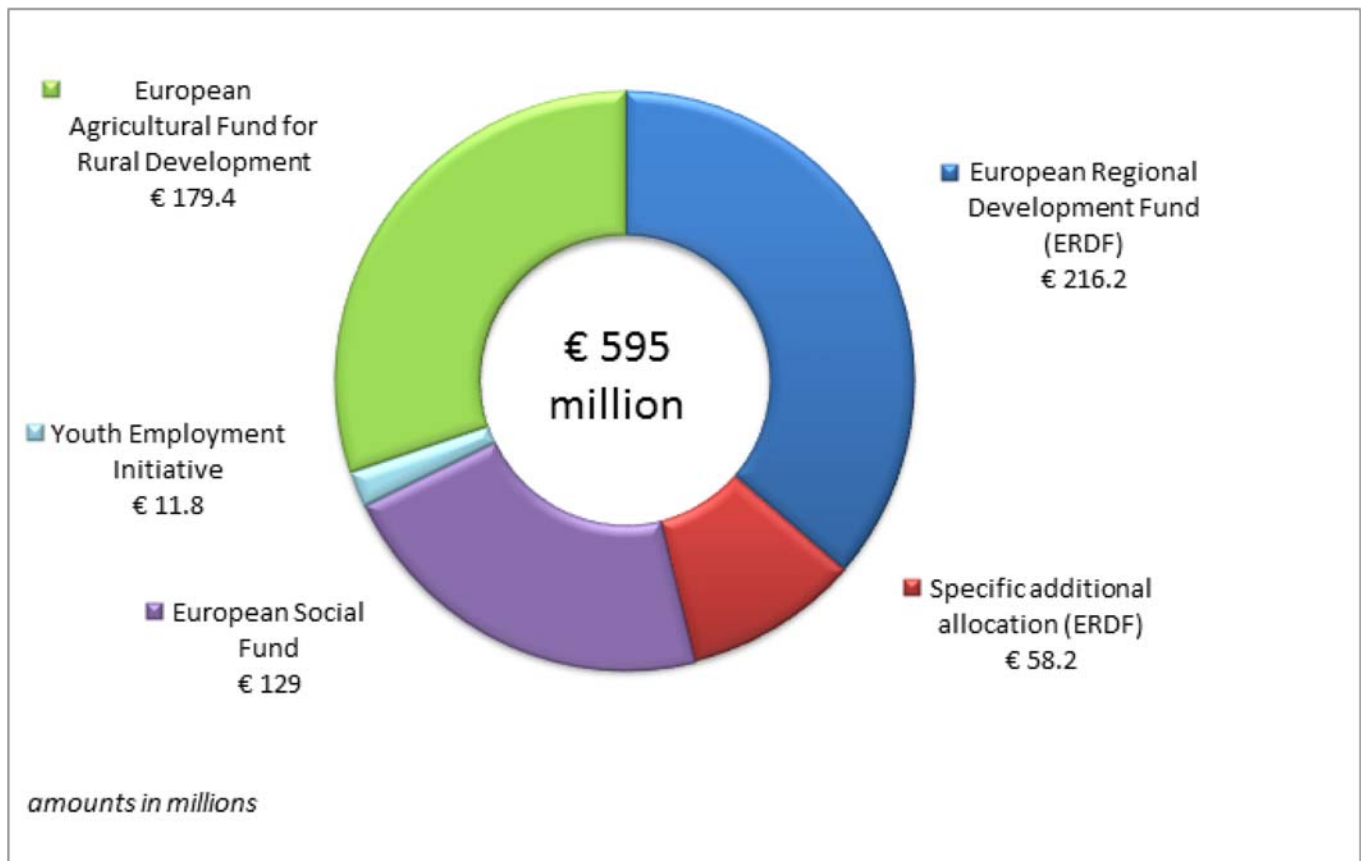


Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

	Score (0-100)	Rank
GDP per capita (PPS)*	72	191/263
Stage of development (1 May)	2	
Basic dimension	-	-
Institutions	48.3	150/263
Macroeconomic stability	37.9	26/28
Health	69.1	211/263
Efficiency dimension	36.6	229/263
Higher Education and lifelong learning	41.9	250/263
Labour Market Efficiency	44.4	209/263
Market Size	9.9	230/263
Innovation dimension	29.5	203/263
Technological Readiness	56.4	173/263
Business Sophistication	20.4	214/263
Innovation	18.1	220/263



European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition:

- The **European cooperation programme** Spain-Portugal (Madeira, Canary Islands and Azores) contributes with **EUR 126.5 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 56.9 million** for Madeira and the Azores and a specific envelope of **EUR 14.5 million** for Madeira to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the two Portuguese outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 106.2 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- doubling the share of research, in percentage of GDP, in public investment
- creating 1 147 new jobs in supported companies
- creating 120 new businesses and supporting 326 businesses
- increasing by 12% the renewable energy share in the production of electricity
- 3 680 unemployed persons benefiting from a professional internship
- 18 049 employees in training
- 4 527 participants from disadvantaged groups in training courses
- 60 young farmers and 1 000 farms benefiting from modernisation aid

Martinique

Background



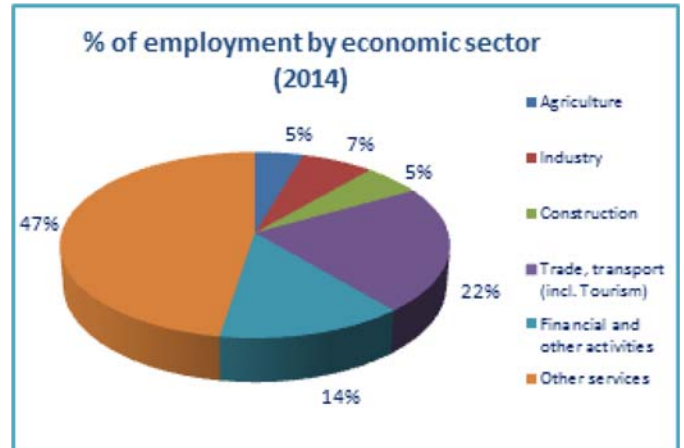
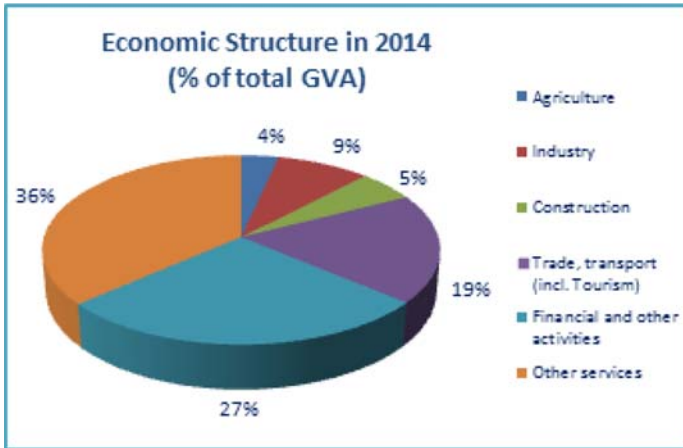
Basin	Caribbean
Main cities	Fort-de-France
Area	1 128 km ²
Population (x 10 ³)	376 847
Population density (N°/Km ²)	344
Distance to French mainland (Paris)	6 850 km

Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita in Martinique increased in 2012 - 2015, but the values are still far from the French and EU average. The population including young people decreased (2012 - 2016); while the share of people aged 65+ increased. This is expected to make Martinique one of the 'oldest' regions in France in 2040, according to the INSEE¹ forecasts. The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates have been decreasing in 2013 - 2016. The values are above the national average. The rate of young people not in employment, education or training has decreased in 2014 - 2016. The 2016 value is still quite higher than the national average. The situation for secondary and higher education attainment has improved in 2014 - 2016; but, the values are still lower than the national and EU average. On the early school leavers, there was an increase in the same period. The value remains higher than the national and EU rates.

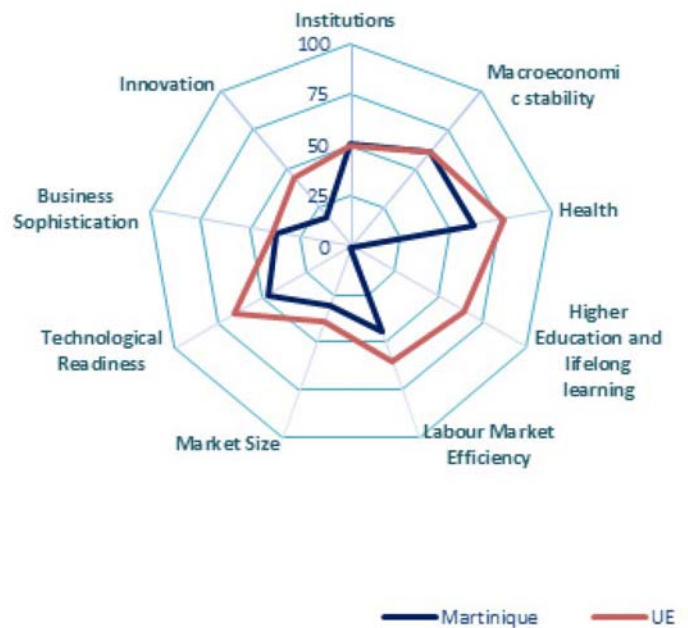
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	FR 2016	EU 2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	75	76	77	78	-	106 ²	100
Population							
Total population (1000)	388 364	385 551	383 911	380 440	376 847	66 759 950	510 284 430
Population aged + 65 years (%)	16.4	17.0	17.6	18.1	18.9	18.8	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	31.2	30.6	29.9	29.4	28.7	30.3	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	21.0	22.9	19.4	18.6	17.6	10.1	8.6
Long-term unemployment (% of active pop)	15.3	16.2	12.7	12.6	11.5	4.6	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	56.7	63.9	51.4	47.3	44.3	24.7	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{3,4}	-	-	23.2	20.7	19.7	11.9	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ⁴	-	-	11.9	14.3	14.6	8.8	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	36.1	36.7	39.4	43.5	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	23.3	24.1	24.3	34.6	30.7

¹ <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/1280900>; ² The value for 2016 is not available. For 2015, the GDP for France was 106 %; ³ Young people not in employment, education or training; ⁴ % of population aged 18-24

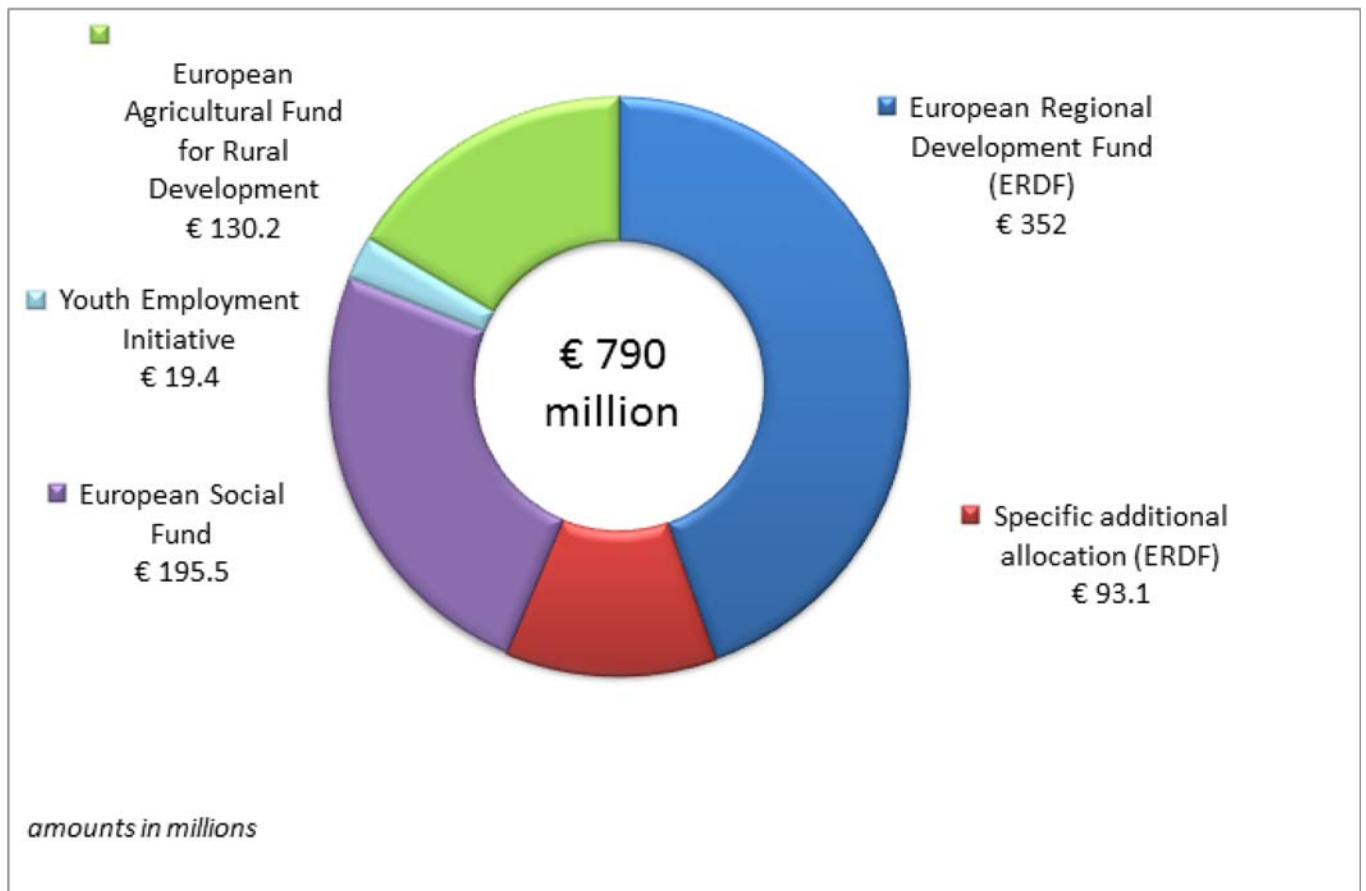


Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

	Score (0-100)	Rank
GDP per capita (PPS)*	75	180/263
Stage of development	3	
Basic dimension	-	-
Institutions	50.4	148/263
Macroeconomic stability	61.0	18/28
Health	61.1	209/263
Efficiency dimension	51.0	184/263
Higher Education and lifelong learning	-	NA/263
Labour Market Efficiency	44.2	211/263
Market Size	30.8	127/263
Innovation dimension	34.4	181/263
Technological Readiness	47.0	165/263
Business Sophistication	37.0	122/263
Innovation	19.4	211/263



European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition:

- The Caribbean area **European cooperation programme** promotes the cooperation between more than 40 countries and territories with a total budget of **EUR 64.3 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 44.8 million** and an additional specific envelope of **EUR 86.5 million** for the French outermost regions to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the French outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 278.4 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- around 100 000 additional households with broadband access of at least 30 Mbps
- increasing the production of renewable energy
- supporting 2400 enterprises in developing business plans
- creating new facilities to host deprived elderly persons
- training programs for about 12 000 long-term unemployed people
- 54 000 people participating in targeted training courses and in particular, young people
- 133 young farmers and 560 farms benefiting from modernisation aid

Mayotte

Background



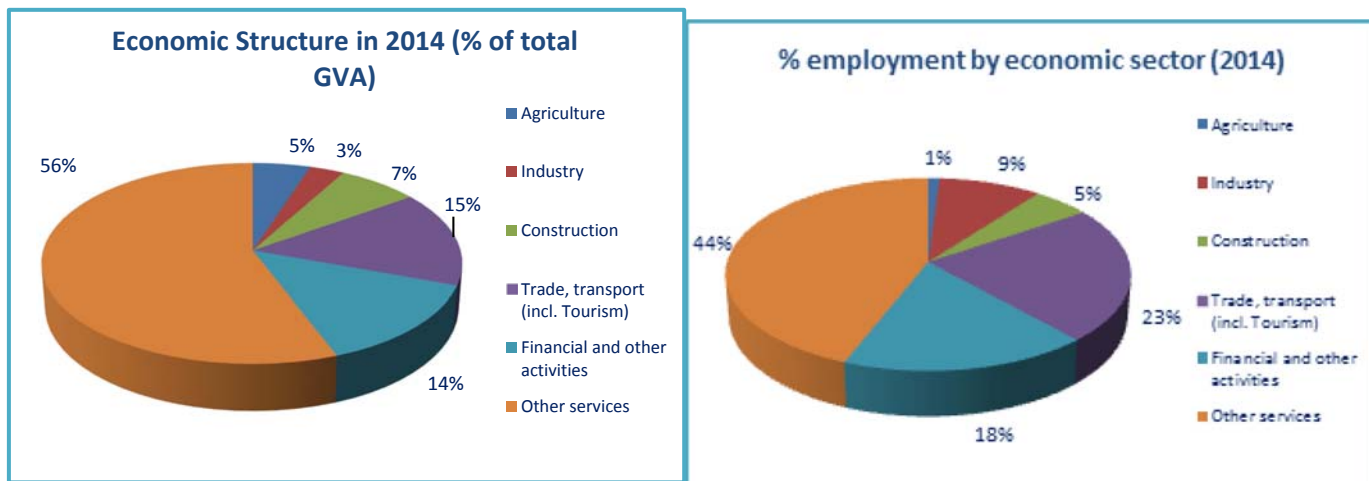
Basin	Indian Ocean
Islands	Grande Terre, Petite Terre
Main cities	Mamoudzou
Area	374 km ²
Population	235 132
Population density (N°/Km²)	663
Distance to French mainland (Paris)	8 050 km

Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita in Mayotte slightly increased in 2012 - 2015. However, it is less than one third of the average GDP per capita in France. The population has also increased (2015-2016), with the rate of young people in 2016 being twice the national rate. The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates significantly increased in 2014 - 2016. Both indicators have much higher values than the national rates (more than double and more than four times respectively). The rate of unemployed aged 15-24 decreased in 2015 - 2016; but the values are still significantly higher than the national rate (more than double). There are no data available for the education sector.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	FR 2016	EU 2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	28	30	31	32	-	106 ¹	100
Population							
Total population (1000)	-	-	-	226 915	235 132	66 759 950	510 284 430
Population aged + 65 years (%)	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	18.8	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	-	-	-	60.6	60.6	30.3	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	-	-	19.6	23.7	27.1	10.1	8.6
Long-term unemployment (% of active pop)	-	-	15.1	17.7	21.9	4.6	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	-	-	-	60.7	54.5	24.7	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{2,3}	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ³	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	-	-	-	34.6	30.7

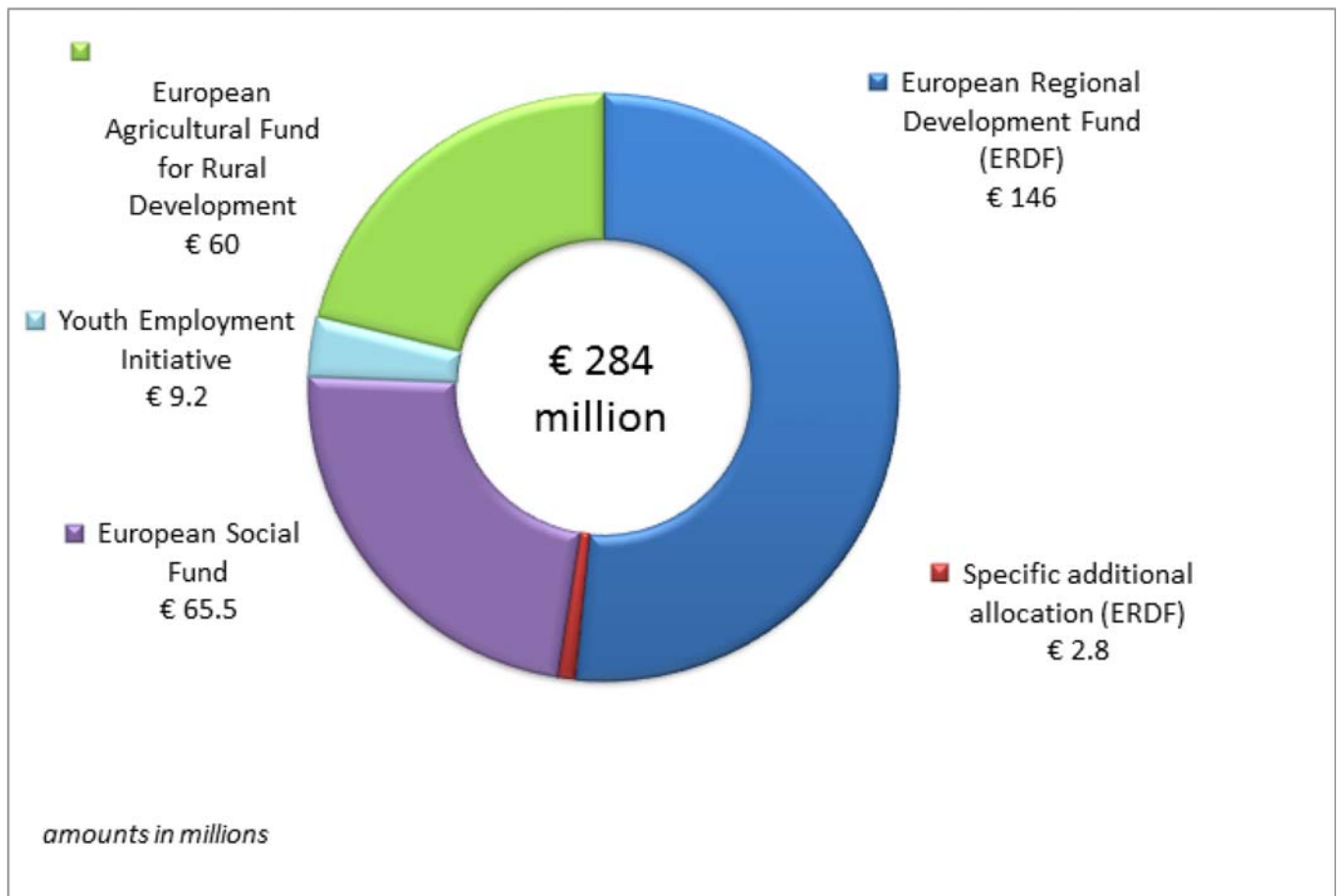
¹ The value for 2016 is not available. For 2015, the GDP for France was 106 % ² Young people not in employment, education or training; ³ % of population aged 18-24.



Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

The 2016 RCI was not determined for Mayotte because of insufficient EUROSTAT statistical data for the years concerned. Mayotte became an overseas department ('département d'outre-mer') in 2012, an outermost region in 2014 and a NUTS 2 region in 2013.

European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition,

- The **Mayotte – Comores - Madagascar European cooperation programme** promotes the cooperation between Mayotte and neighbouring countries with a total budget of **EUR 12 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 44.8 million** and an additional specific envelope of **EUR 86.5 million** for the French outermost regions to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the French outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 278.4 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- 30 000 additional inhabitants connected to water treatment plants
- increasing by 10 000 cubic meters per day the capacity of production of drinking water
- 60% more households with broadband access
- multiplying by 10 the tons of recycled waste per year
- 330 young people obtaining an apprenticeship or work and training contract
- 1 200 participants in prequalification or qualifying training
- 40 young farmers and 105 farms benefiting from modernisation aid

Reunion Island

Background



Basin	Indian Ocean
Main city	Saint-Denis
Area	2 512 km ²
Population	850 996
Population density (N°/Km ²)	339
Distance to French mainland (Paris)	9 400 km

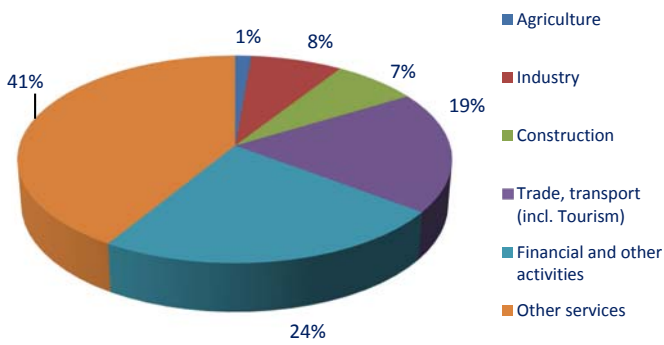
Socioeconomic characteristics

The GDP per capita in Reunion Island slightly increased in 2012 - 2015, but the values are still far from the French average. The population increased (2012-2016), together with the share of people aged 65+. The rate of young people is decreasing, but it is still higher than the national and EU rates. The unemployment and long-term unemployment rates decreased in 2013 - 2016. The values are significantly higher than the national average (more than double). The rate of young people not in employment, education or training decreased in 2014 - 2016. However, the 2016 value is significantly higher (almost double) than the national average. The situation for early school leavers and higher education attainment is improving in 2014 - 2016; but, the values are inferior to the national average. On the secondary education attainment in the same period, there was an increase and then a decrease, so that the 2016 value is similar to the 2014 value. These values are much lower than the national rate.

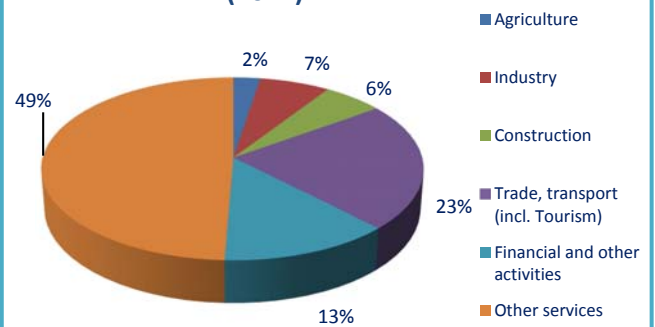
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	FR 2016	EU 2016
GDP (PPS per inhabitant in % of EU 28)	69	70	71	71	-	106 ¹	100
Population							
Total population (1000)	833 944	835 103	842 767	847 005	850 996	66 759 950	510 284 430
Population aged + 65 years (%)	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.5	18.8	19.2
Population aged — 25 years (%)	39.6	39.1	38.8	38.3	37.8	30.3	26.7
Unemployment							
Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)	28.6	28.9	26.4	24.1	22.4	10.1	8.6
Long-term unemployment (% of active pop)	19.4	19.8	17.4	15.7	14.2	4.6	4.0
Unemployment rate 15-24 (%)	54.2	57.3	53.7	51.2	44.0	24.7	18.7
Not in employment, education or training ^{2,3}	-	-	25.3	25.2	22.5	11.9	11.5
Education							
Early school leavers aged 18-24 years (%) ³	-	-	21.6	19.3	19.1	8.8	10.7
Secondary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	34.4	36.0	34.9	43.5	46.3
Tertiary education attainment 25-64 years (%)	-	-	19.6	20.2	20.8	34.6	30.7

¹ The value for 2016 is not available. For 2015, the GDP for France was 106 % ² Young people not in employment, education or training; ³ % of population aged 18-24.

Economic Structure in 2014 (% of total GVA)

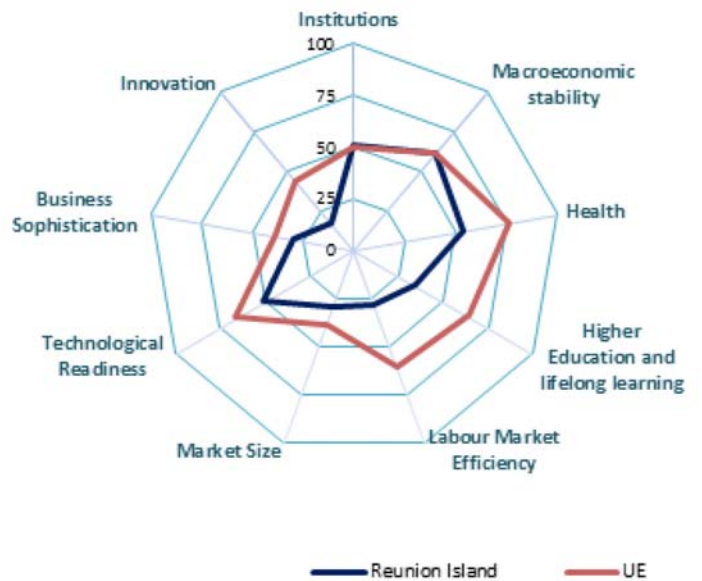


% employment by economic sector (2014)

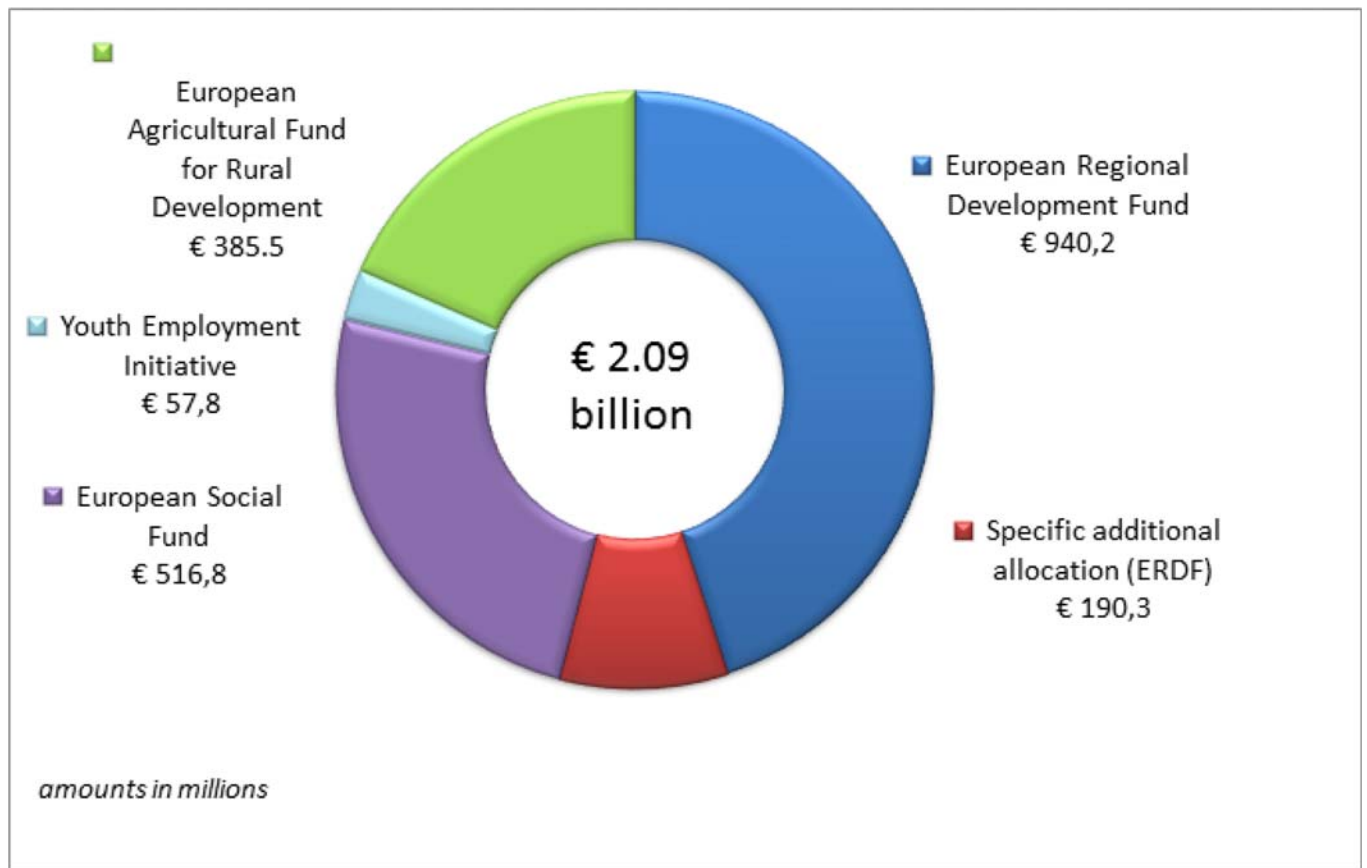


Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI)

	Score (0-100)	Rank
GDP per capita (PPS)*	70	202/263
Stage of development (1 May)	2	
Basic dimension	-	-
Institutions	50.5	148/263
Macroeconomic stability	61.0	18/28
Health	53.1	222/263
Efficiency dimension	34.4	236/263
Higher Education and lifelong learning	34.4	259/263
Labour Market Efficiency	28.2	237/263
Market Size	29.9	131/263
Innovation dimension	31.4	193/263
Technological Readiness	50.5	187/263
Business Sophistication	29.6	170/263
Innovation	17.4	277/263



European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition,

- The **Indian Ocean area European cooperation programme** promotes the cooperation between Reunion Island and neighbouring countries with a total budget of **EUR 63.2 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 44.8 million** and an additional specific envelope of **EUR 86.5 million** for the French outermost regions to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the French outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 278.4 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- creating 2 661 additional jobs
- increasing by more than 60% of the number of enterprises connected to very high speed network
- increasing the energy efficiency in housing for 9 600 households
- reducing waste volumes by 25 tons
- increasing the percentage of population benefiting from drinking water from 42% to 74%
- 30 000 people benefiting from support to find employment
- supporting more than 12 000 young people not in employment, education or training into training or employment
- 180 young farmers and 1 800 farms benefiting from modernisation aid

Saint Martin

Background



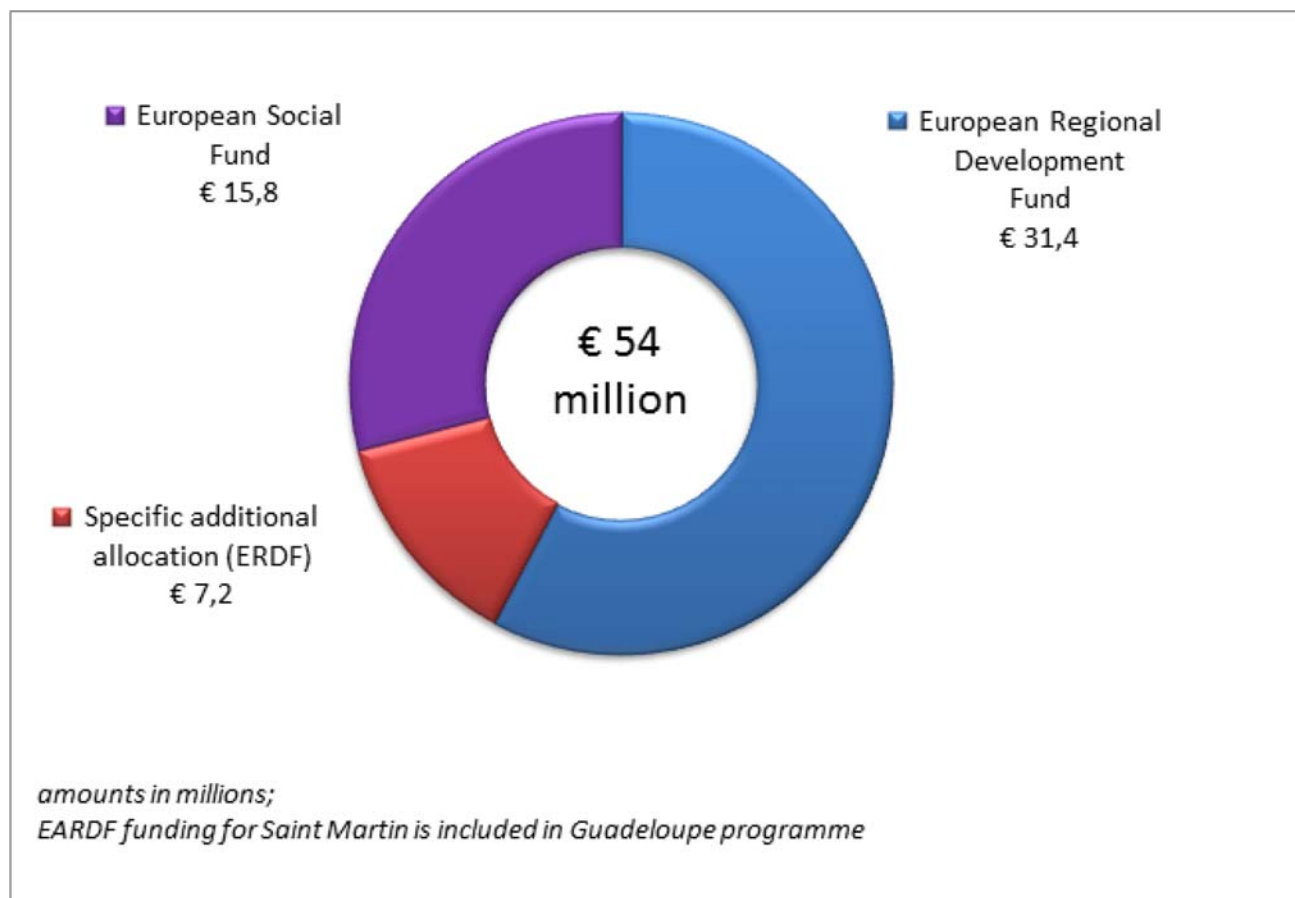
Basin	Caribbean
Main city	Marigot
Area	51 km ²
Population	39 500
Population density (N°/Km ²)	672
Distance to French mainland (Paris)	6 700 km

Socioeconomic characteristics

Eurostat data for **Saint Martin** are not available since Saint Martin became an overseas collectivity in 2007. Before this date the island was part of Guadeloupe. It is anticipated it will continue to belong to NUTS - 3⁵ level region Guadeloupe (FR910). The NUTS - 3 level corresponds to the French administrative level of department ('département') and is the lowest territorial level for regional data collection. Only in case France attributes the status of department ('département') to Saint Martin, the creation of a new NUTS3 level region will be possible and the corresponding data collection initiated.

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts>

European Union funding for 2014 - 2020



In addition,

- The **Saint Martin – Sint Maarten European cooperation programme** supports the cooperation between these two territories with a total budget of **EUR 10 million**.
- The **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** contributes with **EUR 44.8 million** and an additional specific envelope of **EUR 86.5 million** for the French outermost regions to compensate for additional costs.
- The **Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)**, in the agricultural sector can support the French outermost regions up to an annual ceiling of **EUR 278.4 million**.

Some of the **expected results** of the EU contribution are the following:

- 10 000 additional households with access to broadband
- 14 000 additional households connected to improved waste water treatment
- supporting the mobility of 3 500 young people
- 3 500 participants in actions to combat illiteracy and school drop out