



Strasbourg, 3.5.2022  
SWD(2022) 133 final

**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**Outermost regions at a glance – assets, challenges and opportunities**

*Accompanying the document*

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

**Putting people first, securing sustainable and inclusive growth, unlocking the potential  
of the EU's outermost regions**

{COM(2022) 198 final} - {SWD(2022) 134 final}

# Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Map of the outermost regions .....  | 2  |
| 2. Statistics on the outermost regions compared to national and EU averages .....        | 3  |
| 3. Selected specific provisions for the outermost regions in recent EU legislation ..... | 5  |
| 4. Factsheets per region.....  | 8  |
| a. GUADELOUPE.....   | 9  |
| b. FRENCH GUIANA.....  | 12 |
| c. MARTINIQUE .....  | 15 |
| d. MAYOTTE.....  | 18 |
| e. RÉUNION .....   | 21 |
| f. SAINT-MARTIN.....   | 24 |
| g. THE AZORES .....  | 26 |
| h. MADEIRA.....  | 29 |
| i. THE CANARY ISLANDS .....  | 32 |
| 5. End notes.....  | 35 |

## 1. Map of the EU's outermost regions



## 2. Selected statistics on the outermost regions compared to national and EU averages

| Region          | Population 2020      | GDP PPS per inhabitant % EU average 2000 | GDP PPS per inhabitant % EU average 2020 | Growth rate 2000-2019: Real GDP per head (in million EUR) yearly average | Male employment rate % labour force aged 15-64 2020 | Female employment rate % labour force aged 15-64 2020 | Unemployment rate % labour force aged 15-74 2020 | Youth unemployment rate % labour force aged 15-24 2020 | NEET % of population aged 15-24 2020 | Early leavers from education and training % age group 18-24 2020 | Median age of total population 2020 versus 2100 projections |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Guadeloupe      | 412 682              | 69                                       | 69                                       | 2.2  | 54.0  | 48.3  | 17.5   | 41.5   | 22.3                                 | 12.2   | 2020: 45.6<br>2100: 46.2                                    |
| French Guiana   | 288 086              | 57                                       | 46                                       | 0.3  | 48.9  | 36.2  | 16.1   | -  | 33.6                                 | 26.8   | 2020: 26.2<br>2100: 35.1                                    |
| Martinique      | 359 821              | 67                                       | 76                                       | 1.4  | 57.0  | 56.0  | 12.4   | 38.3   | 18.5                                 | -  | 2020: 48.6<br>2100: 47.1                                    |
| Mayotte         | 278 926              | 18                                       | 30                                       | 3.0<br>(2014-2019:<br>yearly average)                                    | 41.9  | 23.9  | 27.8   | 55.4   | -                                    | -  | 2020: 17.9<br>2100: 28.0                                    |
| La Réunion      | 856 858              | 64                                       | 68                                       | 1.7  | 51.2  | 45.4  | 17.4   | 42.3   | 24.7                                 | 16.4   | 2020: 37.1<br>2100: 44.3                                    |
| Saint-Martin    | 32 489               | -  | -  | -  | -   | -   | -  | -  | -                                    | -  | -   |
| <i>France</i>   | 67.3 million         | 118                                      | 104                                      | 0.8  | 68.4  | 62.1  | 8.1  | 20.2   | 11.4                                 | 8.0  | 2020: 42.0<br>2100: 47.5                                    |
| Azores          | 242 796              | 68                                       | 67                                       | 1.3  | 70.7  | 60.7  | 6.1  | -  | 17.2                                 | 27.0   | 2020: 40.2<br>2100: 52.3                                    |
| Madeira         | 254 254              | 76                                       | 69                                       | 0.9  | 68.1  | 62.2  | 8.1  | -  | -                                    | -  | 2020: 43.2<br>2100: 52.8                                    |
| <i>Portugal</i> | 10.3 million         | 85                                       | 76                                       | 0.8  | 71.6  | 66.6  | 6.9  | 22.6   | 9.1                                  | 8.9  | 2020: 45.5<br>2100: 49.5                                    |
| Canary Islands  | 2 236 992            | 95                                       | 62                                       | -0.2   | 56.9  | 49.3  | 22.6   | 51.6   | 19.7                                 | 18.2   | 2020 (Gran Canaria): 44.0<br>2100 (Gran Canaria): 54.4      |
| <i>Spain</i>    | 47.3 million         | 98                                       | 84                                       | 0.9  | 66.1  | 55.7  | 15.5   | 38.3   | 13.9                                 | 16.0   | 2020: 44.3<br>2100: 50.2                                    |
| <b>EU-27</b>    | <b>447.3 million</b> | <b>100</b>                               | <b>100</b>                               | <b>1.2</b>   | <b>72.8</b>   | <b>62.4</b>   | <b>7.1</b>                                       | <b>16.8</b>  | <b>11.1</b>                          | <b>9.9</b>   | <b>2020: 43.9<br/>2100: 48.8</b>                            |

NEET- young people neither in employment nor in education and training

Sources: EUROSTAT, INSEE/IEDOM, Azores SREA, Madeira DREM, Canarias ISTAC, DG REGIO calculations (for indicator: growth rate 2000-2019 - real GDP per head)

| Region          | Exclusive economic zone (maritime) in km <sup>2</sup> | Fertility rate 2019 | Infant mortality rate Deaths per 1 000 live births 2019 | Number of medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants 2019 | Human resources in science and technology % active population 2020 | % households with broadband access to the internet 2021 | Exports <sup>1</sup> In million EUR | Imports <sup>2</sup> In million EUR | % women in national and regional assemblies <sup>3</sup> 2020 | % share of Erasmus participants among the ORs <sup>4</sup> (100% for all ORs) 2020 |
|-----------------|---|---------------------|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Guadeloupe      | 95 978  | 2.30                | 7.7   | 277.9   | 27.0   | 75  | 68.1                                | 741.6                               | 53.7  | 2.9  |
| French Guiana   | 130 000   | 3.73                | 9.7   | 219.2   | 31.1   | 79  | 29.4                                | 410.7                               | 45.1  | 1.4  |
| Martinique      | 47.64   | 2.00                | 6.7   | 305.9   | 32.2   | 86  | 67.6                                | 641.6                               | 49  | 8.3  |
| Mayotte         | 63 078  | 4.60                | 8.5   | 81.0  | 17.8   | -   | 1.3                                 | 203.6                               | 50  | 0.4  |
| La Réunion      | 311 426   | 2.39                | 7.3   | 337.6   | 27.2   | 87  | 73.4                                | 1478.5                              | 48.9  | 14.3   |
| Saint-Martin    | 1 066   | -                   | -   | -   | -  | -   | -                                   | -                                   | -   | -  |
| <i>France</i>   | 11 691 000 (world largest)                            | 1.86                | 3.8   | 336.4   | 36.8   | 88  | 641 891                             | 688 412                             | 38  | -  |
| Azores          | 938 000   | 1.24                | 2.3   | 354.5   | 23.0   | 88  | 27.5                                | 25.7                                | 31.6  | 6.6  |
| Madeira         | 442 248   | 1.16                | 2.6   | 442.3   | 25.3   | 87  | 268.3                               | 250.2                               | 29.8  | 7.2  |
| <i>Portugal</i> | 1 700 000   | 1.43                | 2.8   | 532.2   | 31.0   | 84  | 74 096.9                            | 78 323.2                            | 40  | -  |
| Canary Islands  | 356 000   | 0.94                | 2.7   | 394.5   | 20.5   | 97  | 217.9                               | 1 206.8                             | 44.3  | 58.9   |
| <i>Spain</i>    | 1 039 233   | 1.23                | 2.6   | 440.4   | 26.3   | 96  | 343 551                             | 327 023                             | 41.9  | -  |
| <b>EU-27</b>    | -   | <b>1.53</b>         | <b>3.4</b>  | <b>391</b>  | <b>34.0</b>  | <b>88</b>   | <b>6 248 664.2</b>                  | <b>5 742 247.2</b>                  | <b>32.3</b>   | -  |

<sup>1</sup> Including both intra-EU + extra-EU exports. Does not include “exports’ to the OR’s Member State. Data from June 2021: Canary Islands. Q1 2021 **Quarterly data** Reunion Island, Mayotte, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Azores. 2020 (p) **Yearly data**: France, Portugal and Spain. Madeira.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both intra-EU + extra-EU imports. Does not include “imports’ from the OR’s Member State. Data from June 2021: Canary Islands. Q1 2021 **Quarterly data**: Reunion Island, Mayotte, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Azores. 2020 (p) **Yearly data**: France, Portugal and Spain. Madeira.

<sup>3</sup> European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE).

<sup>4</sup> Erasmus+ Annual Report 2020.

### 3. Selected specific provisions for the outermost regions in recent EU legislation

| EU LEGISLATION (*)   | PROVISIONS  |
|--|---|
| <b>Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)</b>  | <p>Co-financing rate 85% for all outermost regions, independently of GDP.</p> <p>Increased specific additional allocation of EUR 1.514 billion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EUR 1.142 billion in ERDF and EUR 372 million in ESF+ (current prices)</li> </ul> <p>Retro-activity: investments under EMFAF compensation envelope and ERDF/ESF+ additional allocation can be financed after completion.</p> <p>Higher allocation for technical assistance.</p>  |
| <b>European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)</b>                                 | <p>Additional allocation exempted from thematic concentration requirements.</p> <p>ERDF investments possible for: new airports and their infrastructure; disposal of waste landfill; increasing capacities for residual waste treatment in justified cases; productive investments in enterprises, irrespective of size.</p> <p>Outermost regions considered less developed regions, independently of their GDP, for thematic concentration requirements.</p>   |
| <b>Interreg (European Territorial Cooperation, ETC)</b>                          | <p>A specific strand of EUR 280 million for outermost regions cooperation with other regions, countries and territories in their neighbourhood.</p> <p>Co-financing rate 85% for outermost regions cooperation projects.</p>  |
| <b>Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU)</b> | <p>Dedicated additional amount of EUR 146.4 million (in 2018 constant prices) in addition to a share of respective national envelopes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EUR 65.9 million for French outermost regions</li> <li>- EUR 65.6 million for the Canary Islands</li> <li>- EUR 14.9 million for Portuguese outermost regions</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Just Transition Fund (JTF)</b>  | <p>Calls on Member States to consider the specific situation of their outermost regions in the JTF plans and, when including them in their plans, to provide a specific allocation for them.</p>  |
| <b>European Social Fund + (ESF+)</b>   | <p>New specific additional allocation of EUR 372 million (current prices) is to be used for the general ESF+ objectives and is exempted from requirements to allocate a specific percentage to thematic areas.</p> <p>In general, 12.5% of ESF+ funding is to support youth employment, vocational education and training in outermost regions with a rate of young people not in employment in education or training above EU average (all OR).</p>  |
| <b>European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)</b>                 | <p>Earmarked budget of EUR 315 million (current prices, same as in 2014-20) for compensation of additional costs and for structural investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EUR 131 million for French outermost regions</li> <li>- EUR 102 million for Portuguese outermost regions</li> <li>- EUR 82 million for the Canary Islands</li> </ul> <p>Outermost regions can allocate up to 60% of budget on compensation, up to 70% if justified.</p> <p>Compensation measures receive 100% EU financing.</p> <p>Commission reports on implementation of outermost regions related measures.</p> |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Programme d'Options Spécifiques à l'Éloignement et l'Insularité –</i><br/> <b>Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity</b><br/> <b>(POSEI)</b></p> | <p>POSEI: EUR 653 million (in current prices) per year in 2021-27 (same as in 2014-2020) for the supply of essential agricultural products and support to local agricultural production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EUR 278.4 million/year for French outermost regions</li> <li>- EUR 106.2 million/year for Portuguese outermost regions</li> <li>- EUR 268.4 million/year for the Canary Islands</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development</b><br/> <b>(EAFRD)</b></p>  | <p>Co-financing 85% for outermost regions that are less developed regions and 80% for remaining outermost regions.</p> <p>Higher sectorial co-financing rates.</p> <p>Exemptions from various obligations.</p> <p>Member States must assess outermost regions situation in shaping their CAP strategic plans.</p>  |
| <p><i>L'Instrument Financier pour l'Environnement –</i><br/> <b>Programme for Environment and Climate action</b><br/> <b>(LIFE)</b></p>   | <p>Special regard for projects in geographical areas with specific needs or vulnerabilities: specific environmental challenges; natural constraints; trans-border areas; areas of high natural value or outermost regions.</p> <p>Support to small projects for protecting outermost regions biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>  |
| <p><b>Connecting Europe Facility</b><br/> <b>(CEF)</b></p>  | <p>Specific provisions to support transport, energy and digital projects in outermost regions with 70% co-financing.</p> <p>Award criteria to take into account cross-border dimension, network integration and territorial accessibility projects, including for outermost regions and islands.</p> <p>Connections to airports, ports, urban nodes are eligible for funding.</p>  |
| <p><b>Digital Europe Programme</b><br/> <b>(DEP)</b></p>  | <p>Contribute to greater connectivity and better digital skills in the outermost regions.</p> <p>Balanced geographical distribution including bridging digital divide, outermost regions to be taken into account in award criteria.</p> <p>Specific entities to cover outermost regions' needs to be set up locally.</p>  |
| <p><b>Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps</b></p>  | <p>Should take into account outermost regions specificities and seek to increase their participation.</p> <p>Higher financial support for outermost regions' participants.</p>   |
| <p><b>Horizon Europe</b></p>  | <p>Opens 'Widening Participation and Spreading Excellence' actions to all outermost regions to share expertise to help them capitalise on their assets.</p> <p>Covers important topics for the outermost regions: tropical diseases; biodiversity; blue economy; renewable energy; combating climate change.</p>   |
| <p><b>Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)</b><br/> <b>Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)</b><br/> <b>Internal Security Fund (ISF)</b></p>                               | <p>Encourages Member States to ensure that national programmes address the specific challenges outermost regions face, in particular situations of migratory pressure.</p>   |
| <p><b>Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation</b></p>  | <p>Encourages cooperation between outermost regions and overseas countries and territories; enables joint programming Global Europe/Interreg.</p>  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Mechanism (NDICI – Global Europe)</b>   |  |
| <b>Creative Europe</b>   | Outermost regions' specificities should be taken into account and their contribution to cultural diversity should be valued.   |
| <b>InvestEU</b>  | Encourages Member States to use part of the national compartment in addressing market failures, e.g. in the outermost regions.   |
| <b>Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) Decision</b>                                       | Encourages cooperation between overseas countries and territories, neighbouring African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) and/or non-ACP states or territories and the outermost regions, as well as with regional bodies.  |
| <b>EU Space Programme</b>  | The Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands are to be included in the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service.<br><br>Can support adaptations to space ground infrastructure.   |
| <b>Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme</b>   | Seeks to promote greater sense of belonging to the EU in the outermost regions and the Union values.   |
| <b>Single Market Programme</b>   | Should address the specific needs of the outermost regions.<br><br>Can finance phytosanitary programmes for the control of pests in the outermost regions.   |
| <b>Octroi de mer – Dock dues in the French outermost regions</b>                               | Reduced taxation for certain locally produced products and categories of products; higher level of taxation for products “imported” from outside the region, including from mainland France; the tax differential between local and “imported” similar products is up to 20% or 30% in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion.<br><br>Local economic operators with an annual turnover below EUR 550 000 are not subject to dock dues. |
| <b>Tax on Imports and Deliveries of Goods in the Canary Islands (AIEM)</b>                     | Reduced taxation for certain locally produced products and categories of products; and higher level of taxation for “imported products” applies with a tax differential of up to 15%.<br><br>Total fiscal advantage resulting from AIEM is limited to EUR 150 million per year with possible exemptions in justifiable cases.  |
| <b>Reduced excise duties on certain alcoholic products in the Portuguese outermost regions</b> | Certain locally produced alcoholic products benefit from a reduced excise duty of 75% if purchased locally and of 50% if purchased in mainland Portugal.   |
| <b>Reduced rate of indirect taxes on traditional rum in certain French outermost regions</b>   | Traditional rum from Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion benefits from a reduced taxation of maximum 50% (both excise duties and tax contribution on alcoholic beverages) when purchased in mainland France.<br><br>Total fiscal advantage is limited to an annual quota of 153 000 hectolitres of pure alcohol.   |
| <b>Suspension of autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties into the Canary Islands</b>           | Common Customs Tariff duties for selected capital goods for commercial or industrial use and limited quantities of certain fishery products into the Canary Islands do not apply.  |

(\* *Non-exhaustive list*)



## 4. Factsheets per region

- a. Guadeloupe
- b. French Guiana
- c. Martinique
- d. Mayotte
- e. Réunion
- f. Saint-Martin
- g. The Azores
- h. Madeira
- i. The Canary Islands

# GUADELOUPE

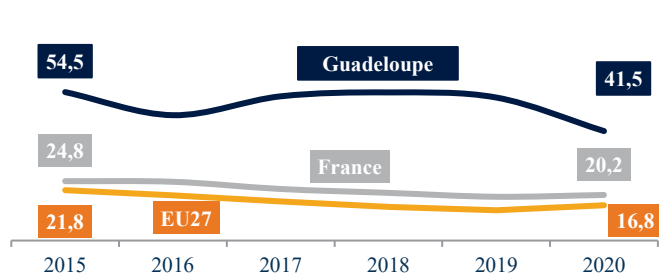


412 682 6 750 km 1 685 km<sup>2</sup>

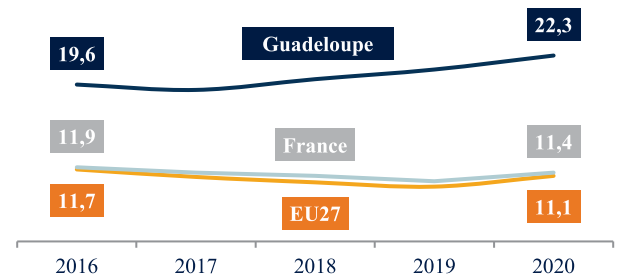
## At a glance

- Gross Domestic Product /capita (PPP) stands at 69% of EU-average \*
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates more than double French and EU averages \*\*
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) doubles French and EU averages \*\*
- % of households with broadband access to the internet is lower than in France \*\*

\* Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020  
\*\* Source: Eurostat 2020



Youth unemployment rate (%) (2015-2020) [Source: Eurostat]



Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, %) (2016-20) [Source: Eurostat]

## INDICATORS

|  | Guadeloupe    | France        | EU            |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27)           | 69            | 104           | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)  | 22 600        | 34 000        | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 45.6          | 42.0          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections in 2100   | 46.2 (+0.6 y) | 47.5 (+5.5 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 412 682       | 67.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Projections total population in 2100   | 277 231       | 69.6 million  | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020                   | 67%           | 103%          | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 17.5          | 8.1           | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 50.9          | 65.2          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)  | 41.5          | 20.2          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                              | 27.0          | 36.8          | 34.0          |
| <b>QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS</b>  |               |               |               |
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                              | 12.2          | 8.0           | 9.9           |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training 15-24, NEET (%) | 22.3          | 11.4          | 11.1          |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)  | 23.3          | 39.7          | 32.8          |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)                 | 39.1          | 18.5          | 21.0          |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                       | 80            | 89            | -             |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                             | 75            | 88            | 90            |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b>   | <b>2019</b>   | <b>2019</b>   |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                                | 278           | 336           | 391           |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                                  | 563           | 584           | 532           |

### Economic structure of Guadeloupe, % GDP, 2020



Source: CEROM (France)

### Assets

- **Strategic location:** proximity to the US, South America and Caribbean countries and territories
- **Health:** new university hospital to be completed in 2023, due to attract medical staff
- **Environment and biodiversity:** geothermal potential; exceptional biodiversity; and large forests covering nearly half of the territory
- **Agriculture:** important banana, sugar and rum productions
- **Transport:** largest airport of the French outermost regions, well connected with Europe and the Americas; and major maritime port and hub in the Caribbean basin

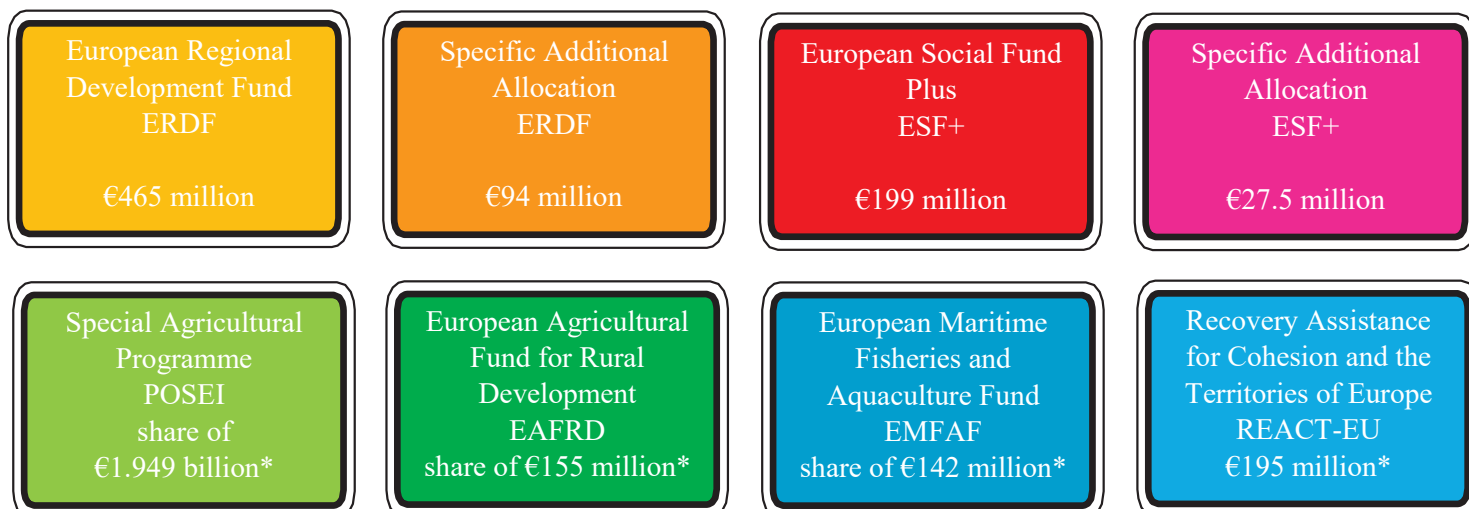
### Challenges

- **Demography:** high share of youth emigration; shrinking population and ageing (forecast to become one of the French regions with the highest share of elderly people within 20 years)
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** high level of poverty (one third of the population lives below the poverty threshold)
- **Vulnerable people:** high rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (almost double of the national average)
- **Education:** high illiteracy and early school leaving (double of the national average)
- **Employment:** high unemployment (double of the national average) and only half of the population is employed
- **Health:** limited healthcare system capacity and chlordecone contamination
- **Agriculture:** dependency on a few products for export (e.g. banana, sugar) and on imported food products
- **Digital:** internet connectivity is lower than the French national average

## Focus areas

- **Basic needs:** provision of education, healthcare, transport, telecommunications, water and waste management (e.g. through improved infrastructure, as needed); and development of natural disaster resistant infrastructure
- **Vulnerable people:** ensure adequate care of the ageing population
- **Education:** test educational models to increase achievement (e.g. digitally oriented teaching methods), improve access to digital tools and create opportunities for young people e.g. support skills development among young entrepreneurs
- **Employment:** test inclusion initiatives (e.g. social benefit schemes) and labour market activation methods;
- **Environment and biodiversity:** protect biodiversity; develop sustainable forestry and mitigate exposure to the impacts of climate change; explore geothermal potential
- **Economy:** further diversify the economy
- **Tourism :** enhance sustainable tourism, including blue tourism
- **Agriculture:** diversify agriculture sector, build on local resource and modernize food production to reduce the environmental footprint and improve food autonomy
- **Energy:** increase use of renewable energy, promote energy prosumerism (local production and consumption from renewable sources)
- **Transport:** explore airport and ports' potential as regional hubs and modernise their infrastructure
- **Regional cooperation:** further co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories

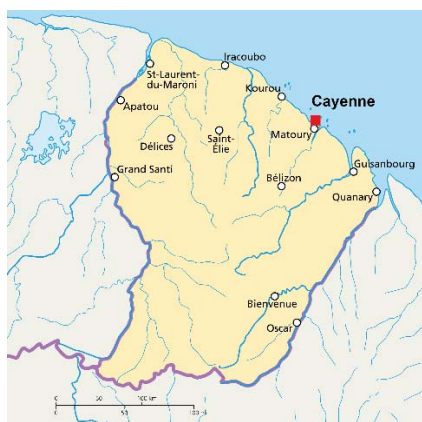
## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>5</sup>






<sup>5</sup>

\*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the French outermost regions. EAFRD amount extrapolated based on EAFRD amounts deducted for 2021-2022 & shared with Saint-Martin. REACT-EU 2022 tranche extrapolated based on REACT-EU 2021 tranche.

# FRENCH GUIANA



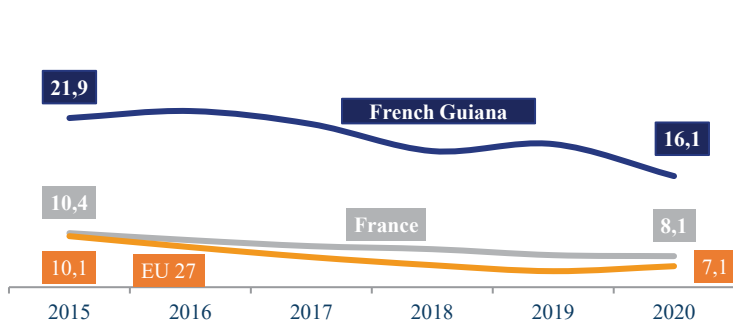
 288 086
  7 000 km
  83 751 km<sup>2</sup>

## At a glance

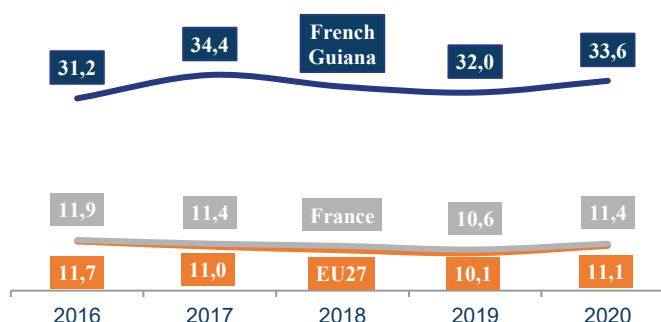
- Largest outermost region in terms of surface
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 46% of EU-average\*
- Unemployment rate doubles French and EU averages\*\*
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) is three times higher than French and EU averages\*\*
- Human resources in science, as a % of active population, is above 30% and is almost as high as EU average\*\*
- Fertility rate is one of the highest in the EU (3.73)\*\*

\*Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020

\*\*Source: Eurostat 2020



Unemployment rate (%) (2015-2020) [Source: Eurostat]



Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, %) (2016-2020)

[Source: Eurostat]

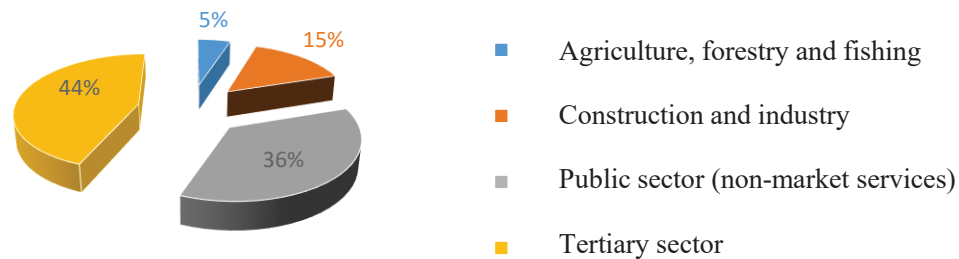
## INDICATORS

|  | French Guiana | France        | EU            |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27) | 46            | 104           | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)                              | 15 000        | 34 000        | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 26.2          | 42.0          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections 2100  | 35.1 (+8.9 y) | 47.5 (+5.5 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 288 086       | 67.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Total population projections 2100                                      | 591 746       | 69.6 million  | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020         | 205%          | 103%          | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 16.1          | 8.1           | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 42.0          | 65.2          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)                                      | -             | 20.2          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                    | 31.1          | 36.8          | 34.0          |

## QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

|  | 2020        | 2020        | 2020        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                              | 26.8        | 8.0         | 9.9         |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training 15-24, NEET (%) | 33.6        | 11.4        | 11.1        |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)  | 18.7        | 39.7        | 32.8        |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)                 | 51.5        | 18.5        | 21.0        |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                       | 89          | 89          | -           |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                             | 79          | 88          | 90          |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                                | 219         | 336         | 391         |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                                  | 350         | 584         | 532         |

## Economic structure of French Guiana, % GDP, 2018



Source: INSEE (France)

### Assets

- **Strategic location:** French Guiana is - by far - the largest outermost region, with a surface comparable with that of Portugal; largest French department; located in South America; and neighbouring Suriname and Brazil
- **Demography:** young population; important linguistic and cultural variety; and rich indigenous cultures
- **Environment and biodiversity:** 95% of territory is covered with forest (including precious woods); very rich biodiversity; and important water resources and gold mines
- **Tourism:** important potential for sustainable nature tourism
- **Energy:** 70% of generated electricity comes from renewable energy
- **Space:** strategic space infrastructure (the only satellite launch facility of the EU), with important potential for astrophysics development
- **Research and innovation:** human resources in science above 30% of active population

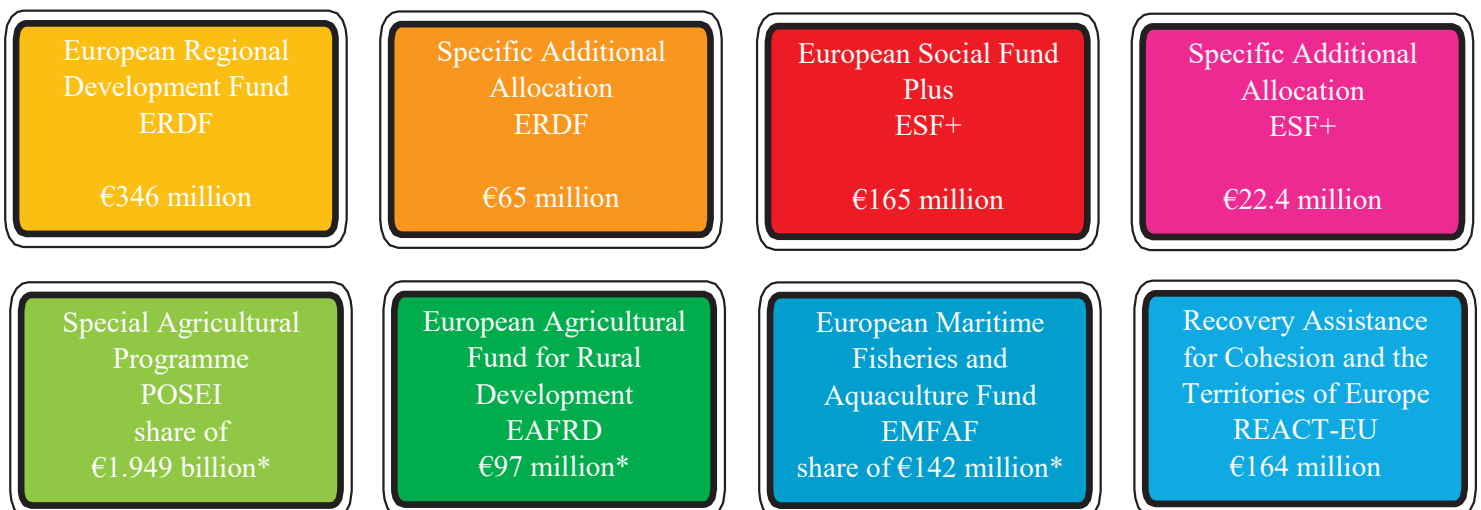
### Challenges

- **Geography:** large territory with high population density in the coastal area and isolated and dispersed small communities across the territory; lack of accessibility linked with lack of transport infrastructure
- **Demography:** very high rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (three times the French national average, the highest in the French outermost regions)
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** high poverty, including children poverty, aggravated by irregular migration from neighbouring countries
- **Education:** difficult to access education services; high share of the population with low educational attainment (the rate of people with less than lower secondary education is almost three times the national average); and high risk of illiteracy
- **Employment:** low employment rate, affecting in particular the youth
- **Health:** lack of access to health services for a significant part of the population
- **Economy:** no convergence on purchasing power standards per inhabitant over the last years (49% of EU average in 2015 versus 46% of EU average in 2020)
- **Digital:** internet connectivity is lower than French national average
- **Migration:** irregular migration makes it difficult to know exact number of inhabitants

## Focus areas

- **Basic needs:** provision of education, healthcare, transport, telecommunications, water and waste management in particular in isolated areas (e.g. through infrastructure, as needed), including road transport to link isolated areas
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** foster access to education and healthcare and measures to reduce poverty and social exclusion of isolated populations
- **Education:** reinforce measures to reduce early school leaving ;increase students' and teachers' mobility
- **Employment:** reinforce vocational and educational training including by fostering upskilling and reskilling opportunities to improve employability
- **Environment and biodiversity:** develop products from bio-resources for pharmacology and cosmetics
- **Economy:** further diversify and formalize the economy
- **Agriculture:** modernise agriculture and forestry exploitations; increase food production; and develop further the sustainable wood value chain
- **Digital:** invest in digitalising the private sector (e.g. with support to small businesses to invest in digital infrastructure and in developing digital skills)
- **Research and innovation:** develop assets (e.g. in blue economy, space, renewable energy)
- **Regional cooperation:** strengthen co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories, act as entry point of South American products into the EU
- **Migration:** increase capacity to manage irregular migration

## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup> \*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the French outermost regions together. EAFRD amount extrapolated based on EAFRD amounts deducted for 2021-2022.

# MARTINIQUE



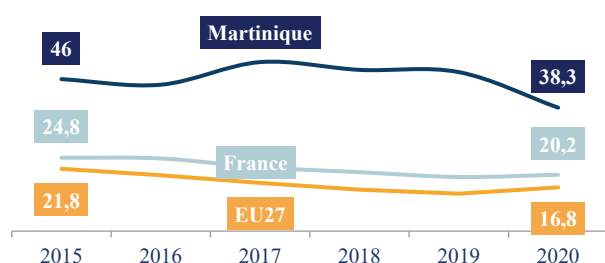
## At a glance

- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 76% of EU-average\*
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates are well above French and EU averages\*\*
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) is higher than French and EU averages\*\*
- % of households with broadband access to the internet is almost the same as in France\*\*
- Human resources in science, as a % of active population, is above 30% and is almost as high as EU average\*\*

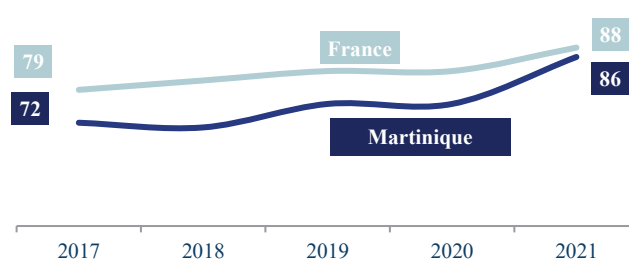
 359 821
  6 845 km
  1 128 km<sup>2</sup>

\*Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020

\*\*Source: Eurostat 2020



Youth unemployment rate (%) (2015-2020) [Source: Eurostat]



Households with broadband access to the internet (%) (2017-2021) [Source: Eurostat]

## INDICATORS

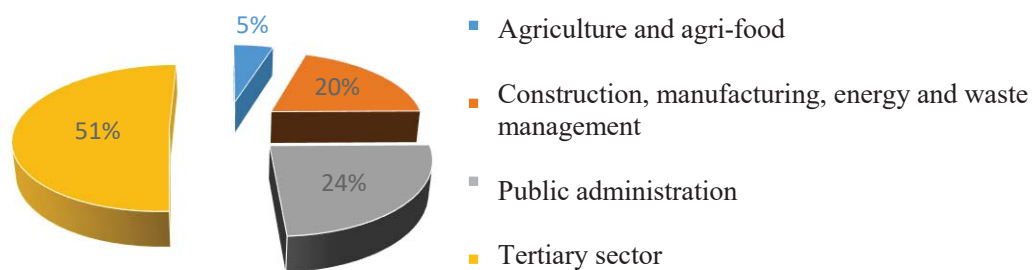
|  | Martinique    | France        | EU            |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27) | 76            | 104           | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)                              | 24 600        | 34 000        | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 48.6          | 42.0          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections in 2100   | 47.1 (-1.5 y) | 47.5 (+5.5 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 359 821       | 67.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Projections total population in 2100                                   | 234 325       | 69.6 million  | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020         | 65%           | 103%          | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 12.4          | 8.1           | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 56.4          | 65.2          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)                                      | 38.3          | 20.2          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                    | 32.2          | 36.8          | 34.0          |

## QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

|  | 2020        | 2020        | 2020        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                        | -           | 8.0         | 9.9         |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training, NEET (%) | 18.5        | 11.4        | 11.1        |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)                                    | 27.1        | 39.7        | 32.8        |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)           | 32.5        | 18.5        | 21.0        |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                 | 85          | 89          | -           |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                       | 86          | 88          | 90          |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                          | 306         | 336         | 391         |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                            | 522         | 584         | 532         |



### Economic structure of Martinique, % GDP, 2020



Source: CEROM (France)

### Assets

- **Strategic location:** proximity to the US, South America and other Caribbean countries and territories
- **Environment and biodiversity:** geothermal potential; rich biodiversity; and important maritime zone with high potential for blue economy
- **Tourism:** important tourism sector
- **Agriculture:** important banana and rum production, with potential to diversify and increase production
- **Economy:** relatively high standard of living (among the highest in the Caribbean basin)

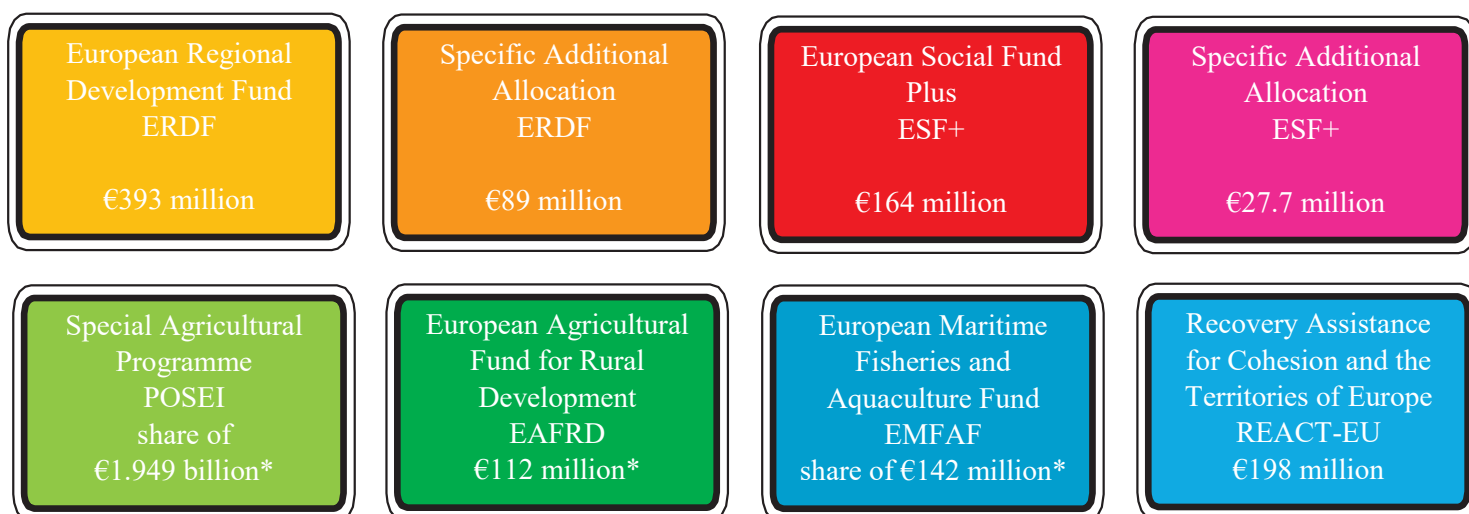
### Challenges

- **Demography:** forecast to become one of the French regions with the highest share of elderly people within 20 years; many young people leave the region and do not return; and insufficient capacity to care for the elderly
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** high level of poverty, with the proportion of households benefiting from solidarity income is almost four times higher than the French national average
- **Education:** low level of young graduates and high levels of youth exodus
- **Employment:** significant proportion of low-skilled jobs and youth unemployment rate almost the double of national average
- **Health:** chlordecone contamination
- **Economy:** uneven territorial distribution of economic activities and need to increase support for local SMEs (linked with EU funding)

## Focus areas

- **Basic needs:** provision of education, healthcare, transport, telecommunications, water and waste management (e.g. through infrastructure, as needed, with a focus on water infrastructure)
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** implement inclusion initiatives (e.g. social benefit schemes) and support measures to reduce poverty
- **Vulnerable people:** create opportunities for young people to prevent brain drain and support return of young professionals
- **Economy:** further diversify the economy; improve competitiveness, business research and innovation, and digital transformation
- **Employment:** reinforce vocational and educational training; foster upskilling and reskilling opportunities to improve employability
- **Tourism :** enhance sustainable tourism, including blue tourism
- **Agriculture:** support young farmers; modernise the sector to improve food autonomy; diversify beyond banana and sugar crops; and improve quality and availability of land
- **Transport:** improve and modernise transport
- **Digital:** increase access to digital tools (e.g. grants to purchase digital equipment) and test digitally oriented teaching methods
- **Research and innovation:** support entrepreneurship and start-ups by facilitating access to finance and investing in modernization of regional assets (e.g. pilot sustainable fishing methods and develop aquaculture)
- **Regional cooperation:** further co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories

## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>7</sup>



<sup>7</sup>

\*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the French outermost regions. EAFRD amount extrapolated based on EAFRD amounts deducted for 2021-2022.

# MAYOTTE



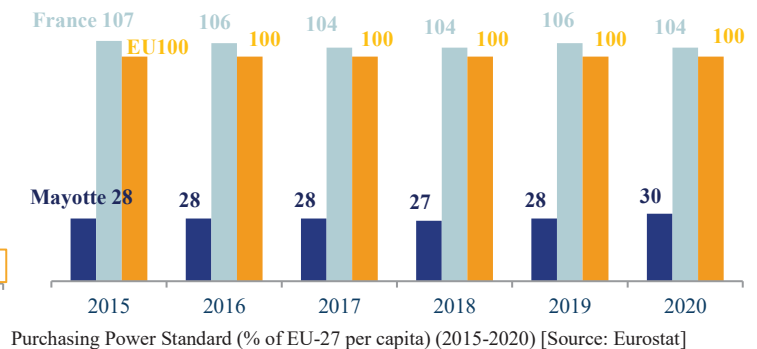
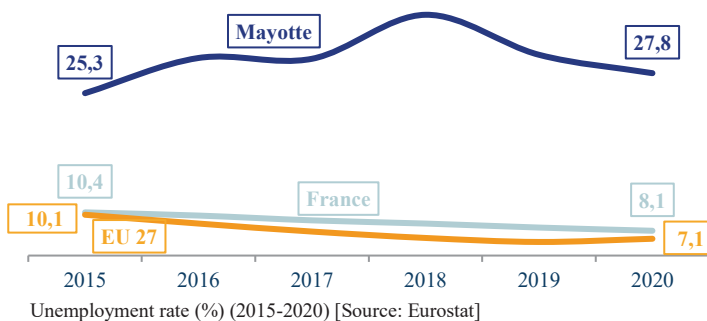
278 926    
 8 039 km    
 367 km<sup>2</sup>

## At a glance

- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 30% of EU-average\*
- Unemployment rate is more than 3 times higher than French and EU averages\*\*
- Population expected to almost triple from 2020 to 2100 (in 2100, population is expected to be 280% of 2020)\*\*
- Fertility rate is the highest in the EU (4.60)\*\*
- Median age population is 17.9 years (42 in France and 43.9 in the EU)\*\*

\* Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020

\*\* Source: Eurostat 2020



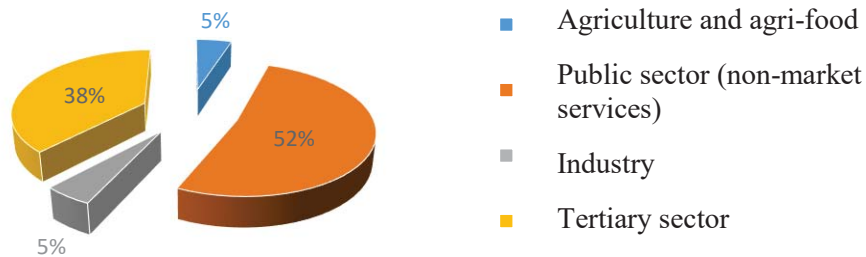
## INDICATORS

|  | Mayotte        | France        | EU            |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27) | 30             | 104           | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)                              | 9 700          | 34 000        | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 17.9           | 42.0          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections 2100  | 28.0 (+10.1 y) | 47.5 (+5.5 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 278 926        | 67.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Total population projections 2100                                      | 782 043        | 69.6 million  | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020         | 280%           | 103%          | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 27.8           | 8.1           | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 32.2           | 65.2          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)                                      | 55.4           | 20.2          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                    | 17.8           | 36.8          | 34.0          |

## QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

|  | 2020        | 2020        | 2020        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                              | -           | 8.0         | 9.9         |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training 15-24, NEET (%) | -           | 11.4        | 11.1        |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)  | -           | 39.7        | 32.8        |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)                 | -           | 18.5        | 21.0        |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                       | -           | 89          | -           |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                             | -           | 88          | 90          |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                                | 81          | 336         | 391         |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                                  | 137         | 584         | 532         |

### Economic structure of Mayotte, % GDP, 2018



Source: INSEE (France)

### Assets

- **Strategic location:** proximity to Eastern Africa and Mozambique Channel
- **Demography:** very young and growing population (around 70% under the age of 30)
- **Environment and biodiversity:** rich biodiversity and third largest lagoon in the world (only one with a double-barrier coral reef)
- **Tourism:** important tourism potential, including whale watching
- **Agriculture:** important dimension of arable land for agriculture

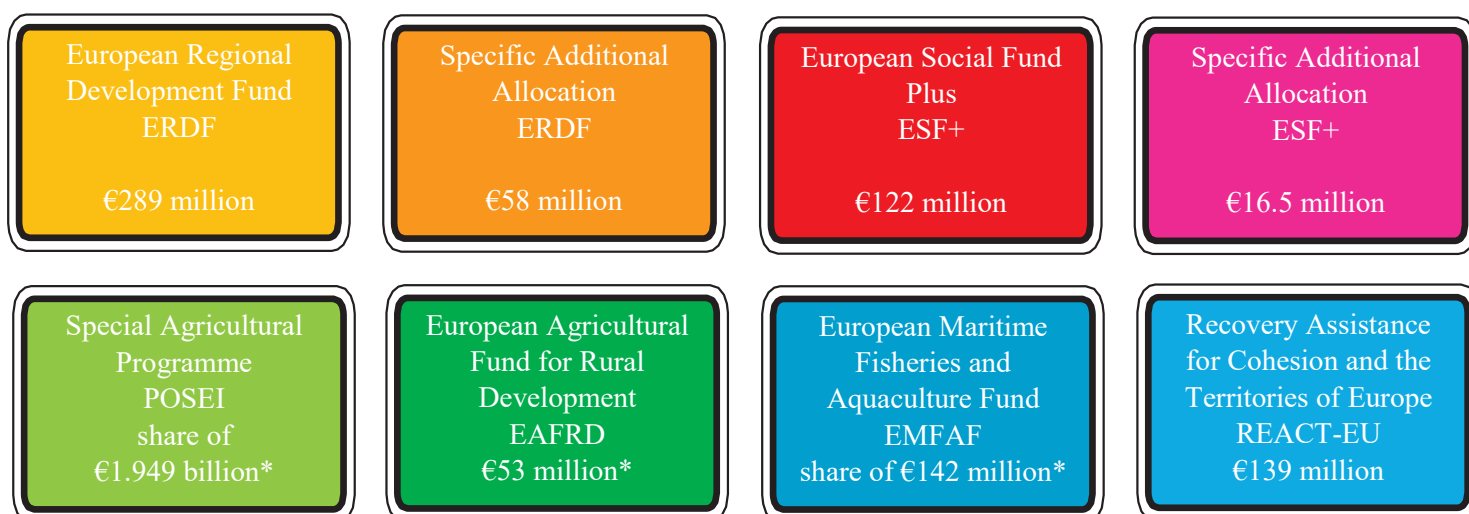
### Challenges

- **Basic needs:** extensive lack of access to basic needs including housing, water, sanitation, healthcare, education; lack of basic health, education and transport infrastructure; and absence of public transport network
- **Demography:** the highest EU birth rate and high irregular migration lead to constantly increasing need for basic infrastructure (e.g. schools, hospitals, housing)
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** extremely high level of poverty; three quarters of the population live below the poverty threshold
- **Education:** low educational attainment and lack of teachers
- **Employment:** very low employment rate (less than half the French national average); very high unemployment (the highest in the EU); the youth unemployment rate is almost three times the national average; very high long-term structural unemployment
- **Economy:** uneven territorial distribution of economic activity (concentrated in the eastern part of the territory); extensive informal economy
- **Digital:** lack of digital infrastructure, equipment and skills

## Focus areas

- **Basic infrastructure:** focus on the provision of housing, sanitation, education, healthcare, transport, telecommunications, water and waste management (through extensive investment in basic infrastructure, in particular education, healthcare and transport infrastructure); and develop natural disaster resistant infrastructure
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** develop measures to reduce poverty and exclusion
- **Vulnerable population:** create opportunities for young people (e.g. hiring grants for companies, training courses, and apprenticeships) and align skills development with market needs
- **Education:** enhance educational capacity and skills of population
- **Employment:** reinforce vocational and educational training and foster upskilling and reskilling opportunities to improve employability
- **Economy:** further diversify the economy; facilitate the integration of the informal economy into the formal economy; and validate skills acquired in the informal economy
- **Agriculture:** reduce food import dependency by exploring agriculture potential and increasing farmers' income; invest in food security
- **Research and innovation:** support start-ups (e.g. access to finance, business advisory services); support businesses' digital transition; promoting the use of digital tools
- **Regional cooperation:** further co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories
- **Migration:** increase capacity to manage irregular migration

## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup>

\*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the French outermost regions. EAFRD amount extrapolated based on EAFRD amounts deducted for 2021-2022.

# RÉUNION



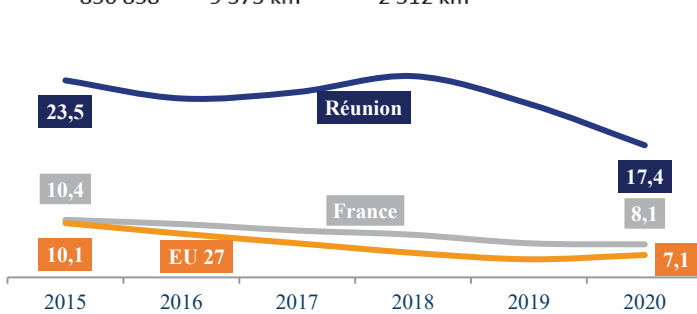
856 858    
 9 373 km    
 2 512 km<sup>2</sup>

## At a glance

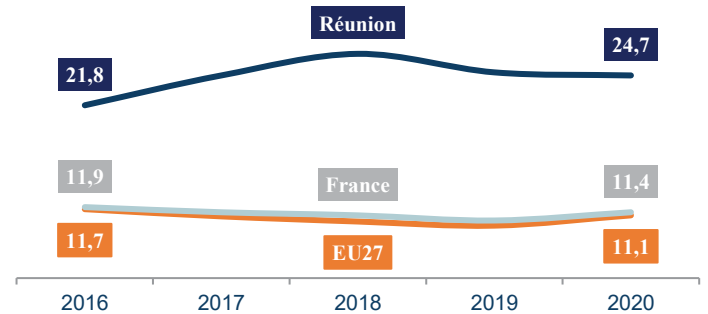
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 68% of EU-average\*
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates more than double French and EU averages\*\*
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) more than doubles French and EU averages\*\*
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 311 426 km<sup>2</sup>\*\*\*

\*Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020

\*\*Source: Eurostat 2020 \*\*\*11 691 000 km<sup>2</sup> for France



Unemployment rate (%) (2015-2020) [Source: Eurostat]



Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, %) (2016-20) [Source: Eurostat]

## INDICATORS

|  | Réunion       | France        | EU            |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27) | 68            | 104           | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)                              | 22 100        | 34 000        | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 37.1          | 42.0          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections in 2100   | 44.3 (+7.2 y) | 47.5 (+5.5 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 856 858       | 67.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Projections total population in 2100                                   | 879 651       | 69.6 million  | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020         | 103%          | 103%          | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 17.4          | 8.1           | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 48.1          | 65.2          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)                                      | 42.3          | 20.2          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                    | 27.2          | 36.8          | 34.0          |

## QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

|  | 2020        | 2020        | 2020        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                              | 16.4        | 8.0         | 9.9         |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training 15-24, NEET (%) | 24.7        | 11.4        | 11.1        |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)  | 22.9        | 39.7        | 32.8        |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)                 | 39.9        | 18.5        | 21.0        |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                       | 79          | 89          | -           |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                             | 87          | 88          | 90          |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                                | 338         | 336         | 391         |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                                  | 402         | 584         | 532         |

### Economic structure of Réunion, % GDP, 2020



Source: CEROM (France)

### Assets

- **Demography:** very young population (over one third is younger than 20 years)
- **Environment and biodiversity:** geothermal potential; rich biodiversity with a very high rate of endemic species; forest covers 40% of the island
- **Tourism:** safe destination with good health infrastructure, which is important for tourist trust
- **Agriculture:** important sugar cane production, which can be used as a biomass energy source
- **Transport:** expansion of the Roland Garros Airport and “Grand Port Maritime” as strategic Indian Ocean hub (fourth largest French port)
- **Energy:** around 36% of generated electricity comes from renewable energy
- **Digital:** % of households with broadband access to the internet is almost the same as in France

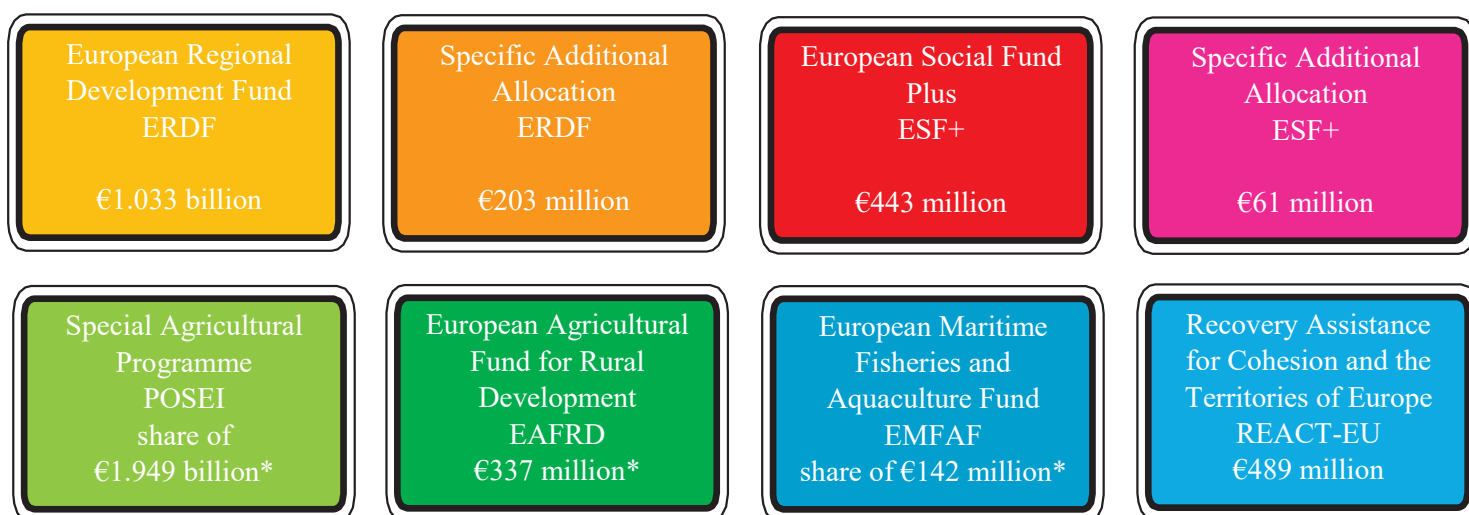
### Challenges

- **Demography:** high rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (more than double of the French national average)
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** high poverty rate (one in ten people live under the poverty threshold), well above the double of the French national average
- **Education:** high early school leaving (second highest in French outermost regions, double of the French national average); share of population with less than secondary education is high (more than double of the French national average)
- **Employment:** high general and youth unemployment rate (both more than double of the French national average)

## Focus areas

- **Basic needs:** provision in particular of transport, water and waste management (e.g. through infrastructure, as needed); and develop natural disaster resistant infrastructure
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** support measures to reduce poverty and promote the social economy
- **Education:** strengthen measures to prevent early school leaving and promote access to upskilling and reskilling opportunities
- **Employment:** improve employability through training and mobility of students' and teachers
- **Economy:** diversify the economy
- **Tourism:** diversify tourism and develop sustainable, nature-based tourism
- **Agriculture:** foster agricultural and agro-food research and innovation; promote and export local products; and enhance research in tropical bio-economy solutions
- **Transport:** further improve connectivity and accessibility
- **Energy:** increase the share of renewable energy use
- **Digital:** promote digital solutions and infrastructure
- **Regional cooperation:** further co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories

## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup>

\*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the French outermost regions. EAFRD amount extrapolated based on EAFRD amounts deducted for 2021-2022.



# SAINT-MARTIN



 32 489
  6 712 km
  53 km<sup>2</sup>

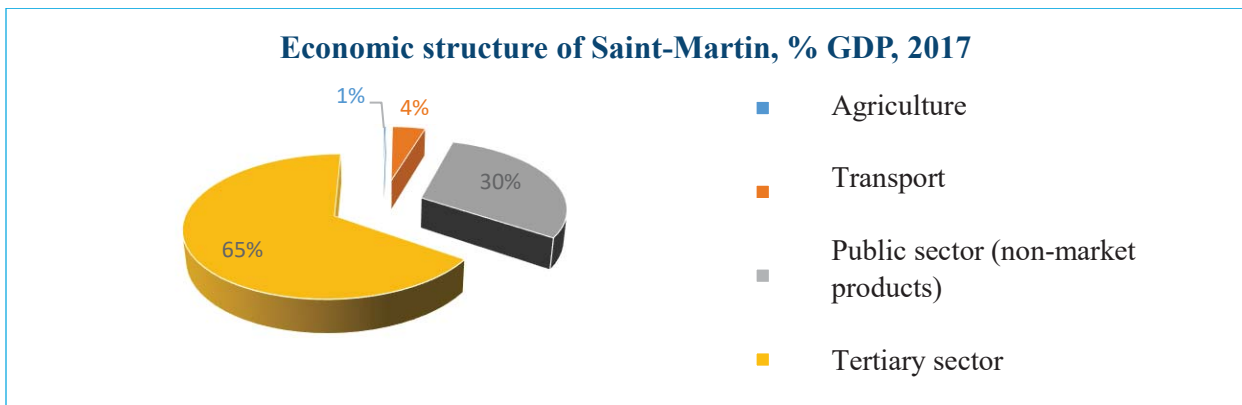
## At a glance

- Located in the Caribbean in the same island as the overseas country and territory of Sint-Maarten
- Fragile labour market, high share of the population without tertiary education and a high poverty rate
- Approximately 50% of the regional population aged 15 years or older does not have a diploma or at most, a high school diploma
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 1 066 km<sup>2</sup>\*\*\*

\*\*\*11 691 000 km<sup>2</sup> for France



Source: IEDOM, France



Source: IEDOM, France

## Assets

- **Strategic location:** proximity to the US, South America and other Caribbean countries and territories; located in the same island as Sint Maarten (an Overseas Country and Territory of the Netherlands); and with a transport hub in the area
- **Demography:** most of its population speaks both English and French; and one third of total population is younger than 20 years
- **Tourism:** developed tourism industry (main sector of activity) with tourists from both EU and US

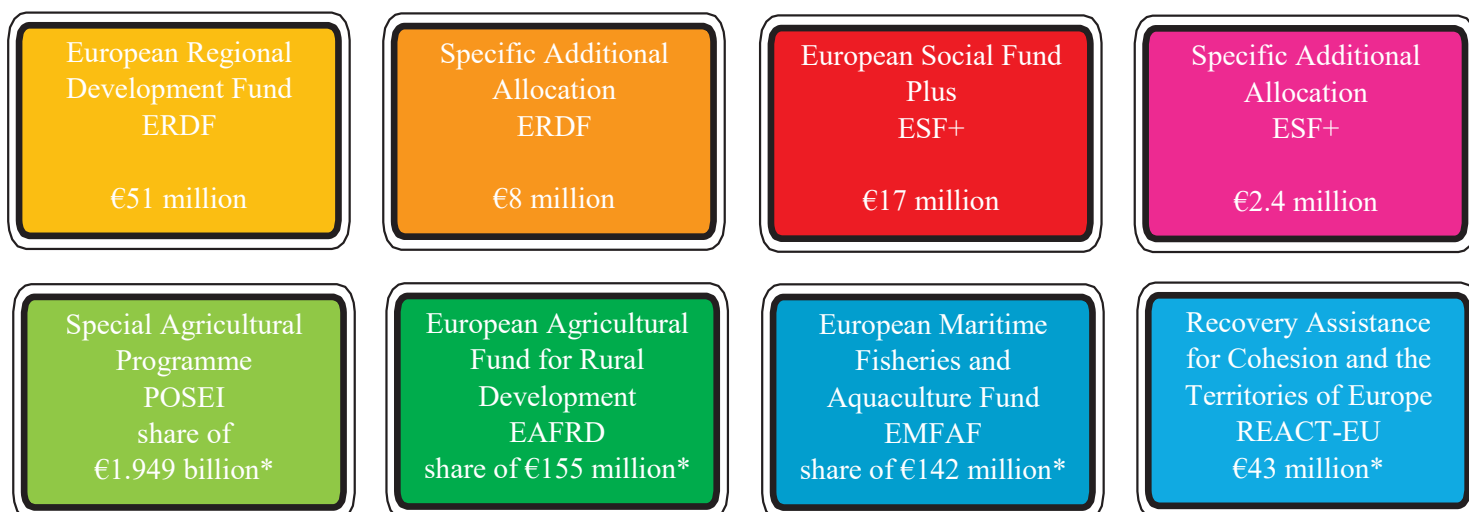
## Challenges

- **Reconstruction/infrastructure:** high exposure to extreme weather events, and major challenges in terms of reconstruction of the island since the Irma hurricane in 2017
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** high poverty rate, with high share of the population relying on social support (around 60% versus 47% at French national level)
- **Education:** low rate of participation in education, with less than 25% of people aged 18-24 in education (52% at French national level); and low education level (36 % of people aged 30-39 do not hold a degree, compared to 15% at French national level)
- **Employment:** very high unemployment rate; only half of people aged 15-64 indicates being in employment (French national average is 65%)
- **Digital:** insufficient internet access
- **Migration:** high share of irregular migration (estimated at one third of the population)

## Focus areas

- **Basic needs:** provision of education, healthcare, transport, telecommunications, water and waste management (e.g. through infrastructure, as needed); and develop natural disaster resistant infrastructure
- **Employment:** create opportunities for young people to prevent brain drain and facilitate the upskilling and integration in the labour market
- **Economy:** further diversify the economy; facilitate the integration of the informal economy into the formal economy; and develop new business models through digitalisation
- **Tourism:** diversify tourism, making it more sustainable
- **Agriculture:** modernise and green the agriculture; and explore scarce resources (e.g. land, water), while protecting biodiversity
- **Regional cooperation:** further co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories, strengthen cooperation between Saint-Martin and Sint Maarten

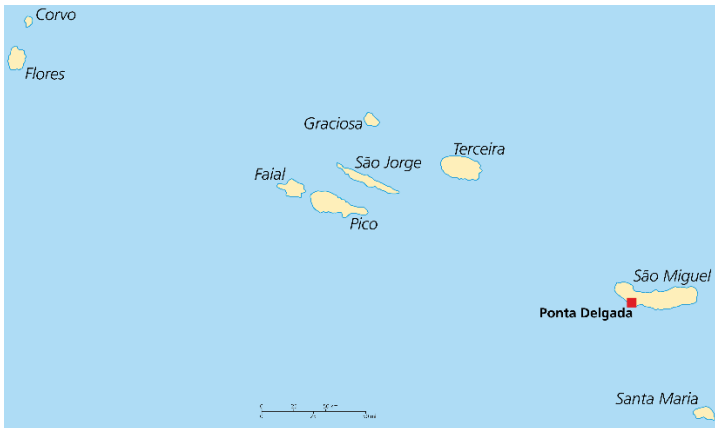
## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup>

\*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the French outermost regions. EAFRD amount extrapolated based on EAFRD amounts deducted for 2021-2022 & shared with Guadeloupe. REACT-EU 2022 tranche extrapolated based on REACT-EU 2021 tranche.

# THE AZORES

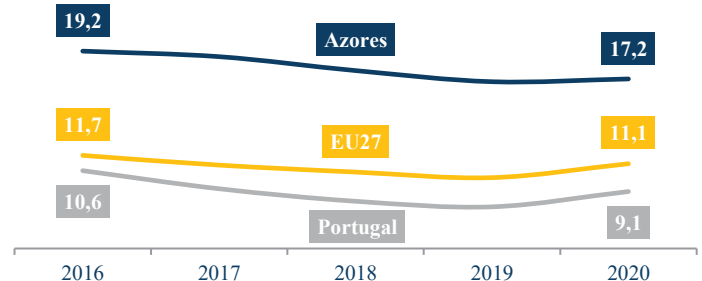
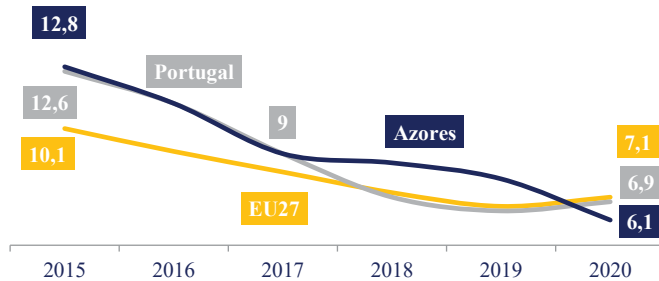


242.796    
 1.445 km    
 2.322 km<sup>2</sup>

## At a glance

- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 67% of EU-average\*
- Unemployment rate is slightly below Portuguese and EU averages\*\*
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) is well above Portuguese and EU averages\*\*
- % of households with broadband access to the internet is higher in the Azores than in Portugal\*\*
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 938 000 km<sup>2</sup>\*\*\*

\*Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020  
 \*\*Source: Eurostat 2020 \*\*\*1 700 000 km<sup>2</sup> for Portugal



Unemployment rate (%) (2015-2020) [Source: Eurostat]

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, %) (2016-2020) [Source: Eurostat]

## INDICATORS

|  | The Azores     | PT            | EU            |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27) | 67             | 76            | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)                              | 17 100         | 19400         | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 40.2           | 45.5          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections 2100  | 52.3 (+12.1 y) | 49.5 (+4.0 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 242 796        | 10.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Total population projections 2100                                      | 152 550        | 7.9 million   | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020         | 63%            | 77%           | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 6.1            | 6.9           | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 65.6           | 69.0          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)                                      | -              | 22.6          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                    | 23.0           | 31.0          | 34.0          |

## QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

|  | 2020        | 2020        | 2020        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                              | 27.0        | 8.9         | 9.9         |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training 15-24, NEET (%) | 17.2        | 9.1         | 11.1        |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)  | 15.8        | 28.2        | 32.8        |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)                 | 62.7        | 44.6        | 21.0        |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                       | 78          | 80          | -           |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                             | 88          | 84          | 90          |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                                | 355         | 532         | 391         |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                                  | 611         | 351         | 532         |

## Economic Structure of the Azores, % GDP, 2019



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Portugal)

## Assets

- **Strategic location:** located in the mid-Atlantic between EU and the US
- **Environment and biodiversity:** geothermal potential; forests and natural vegetation covering one third of the territory; and high variety of endemic species and habitats
- **Tourism:** potential to develop sustainable tourism models and long-term stays
- **Agriculture:** strong agricultural sector; important dairy production; the only EU tea plantations; and ideal setting for testing sustainable farming
- **Space:** space centre in Santa Maria Island
- **Research and innovation:** the only EU region surrounded by deep sea offering a unique research potential and a very large exclusive economic maritime zone

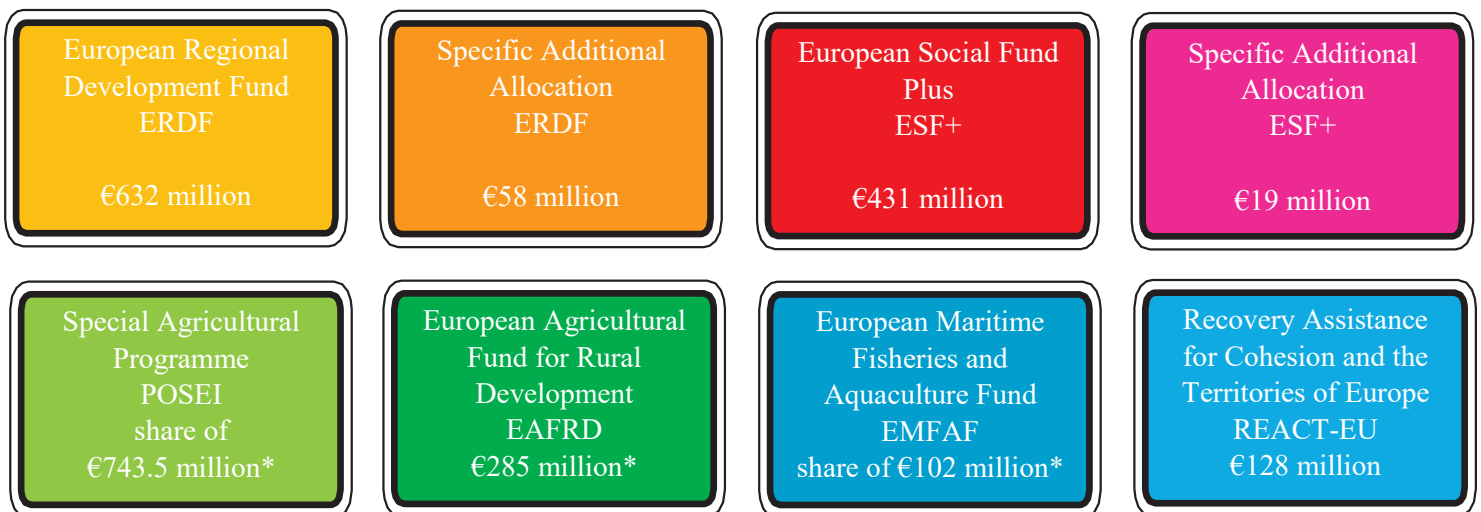
## Challenges

- **Demography:** ageing; high youth emigration; and shrinking population
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** high level of poverty (among the highest in Portugal)
- **Education:** very high rate of early school leaving (three times higher than Portuguese national average), leading to high youth unemployment and a low level of skills
- **Economy:** small scale economy; SMEs' limited capacity to generate (quality) jobs and retain skilled workers; and undeclared temporary and low skilled work
- **Transport:** need to ensure regular, reliable and affordable (aerial/maritime) transport (between the islands of the archipelago and with e.g. Europe)
- **Agriculture:** natural constraints (weather, slopes, altitude) limit the use of land, increasing the cost of agricultural production

## Focus areas

- **Vulnerable people:** secure long-term care and living conditions for the elderly
- **Education:** educational and school retention measures, to improve education outcomes and reduce the number of young people neither in employment nor in education and training
- **Environment and biodiversity:** build climate resilience; further develop sustainable sectors such as eco-tourism; and protect endangered species
- **Economy:** strengthen regional economic fabric by improving competitiveness in the business sector and further diversify the economy
- **Agriculture:** increase farm holdings' competitiveness and support the traditional and environmentally-sustainable agricultural systems and landscapes
- **Transport:** ensure regular and affordable transport (within the archipelago and to and from the region) and develop sustainable transport models for short inter-island travel
- **Digital:** invest in digital infrastructure and digital skills development; promote digital solutions (e.g. telemedicine to improve access to specialised healthcare)
- **Research and innovation:** develop further the Azores as a reference centre for deep sea research (e.g. foster research exchanges) and space innovation
- **International cooperation:** explore international co-operation

## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup> \*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the Azores and Madeira. EAFRD amount based on 2023-2027 amounts and amounts deducted for 2021-2022.

# MADEIRA



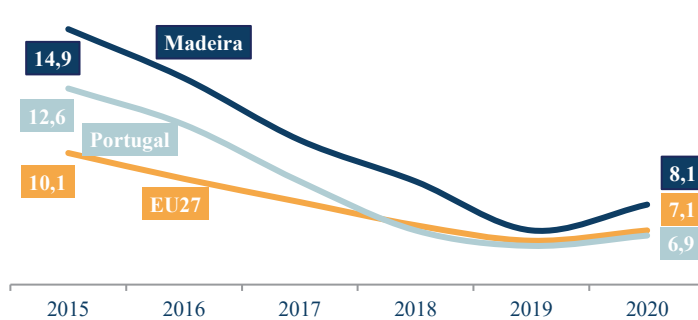
 254 254    
  950 km    
  802 km<sup>2</sup>

## At a glance

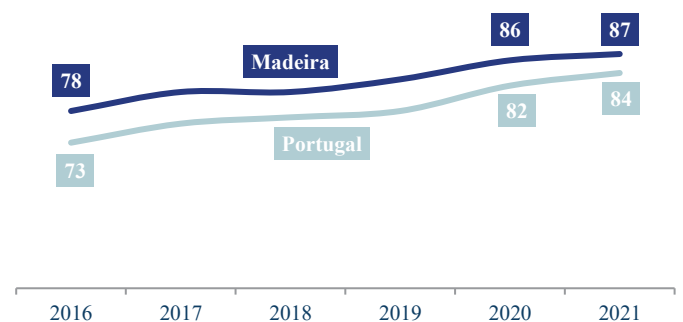
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 69% of EU-average\*
- Unemployment rate is above Portuguese and EU averages\*\*
- % of households with broadband access to the internet is higher in Madeira than in Portugal\*\*
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 442 248 km<sup>2</sup>\*\*\*

\*Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020

\*\*Source: Eurostat 2020 \*\*\*1 700 000 km<sup>2</sup> for Portugal



Unemployment rate (%) (2015-2020) [Source: Eurostat]



Households with broadband access to the internet (%) (2016-2021) [Source: Eurostat]

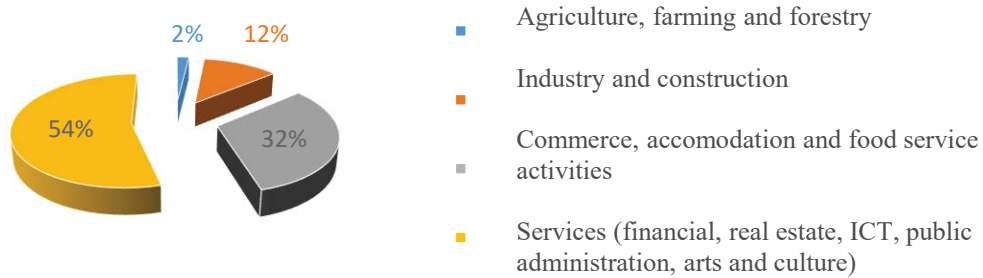
## INDICATORS

|  | Madeira       | PT            | EU            |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27) | 69            | 76            | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)                              | 17 600        | 19 400        | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 43.2          | 45.5          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections in 2100   | 52.8 (+9.6 y) | 49.5 (+4.0 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 254 254       | 10.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Projections total population in 2100                                   | 151 245       | 7.9 million   | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020         | 59%           | 77%           | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 8.1           | 6.9           | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 65.1          | 69.0          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)                                      | -             | 22.6          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                    | 25.3          | 31.0          | 34.0          |

## QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

|  | 2020        | 2020        | 2020        |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> | <b>2020</b> |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                              | -           | 8.9         | 9.9         |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training 15-24, NEET (%) | -           | 9.1         | 11.1        |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)  | 22.9        | 28.2        | 32.8        |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)                 | 53.6        | 44.6        | 21          |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> | <b>2021</b> |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                       | 82          | 80          | -           |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                             | 87          | 84          | 90          |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> | <b>2019</b> |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                                | 442         | 532         | 391         |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                                  | 735         | 351         | 532         |

### Economic structure of Madeira, % GDP, 2019



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Portugal)

### Assets

- **Environment and biodiversity:** mild subtropical climate; rich biodiversity, with Europe's largest marine protected area; and about 69% of the territory is forest
- **Tourism:** important tourism sector (first sector of activity); substantial share of international tourists; and suited for developing new sustainable tourism models and long-term stays
- **Agriculture:** important banana, wine and tropical fruit productions
- **Digital:** higher percentage of households with broadband access than Portuguese national average

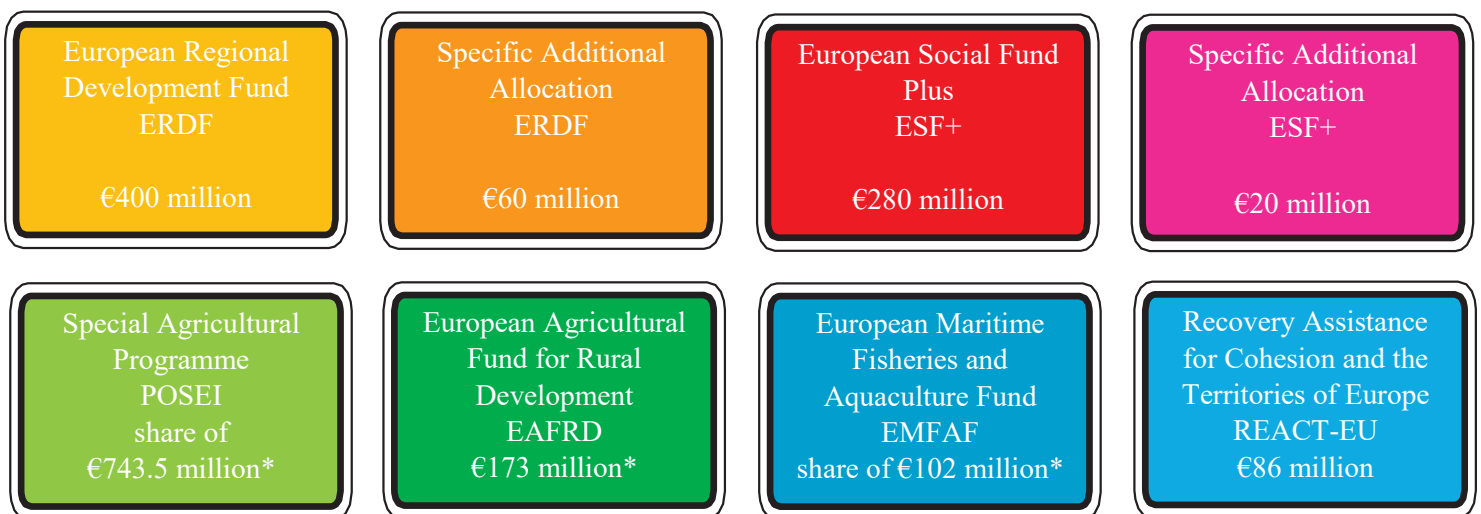
### Challenges

- **Demography:** ageing population; high youth emigration and shrinking population; lack of skilled workforce; and difficulties in retaining skilled workers
- **Poverty and social exclusion:** higher poverty rates than the Portuguese national average
- **Education:** high rate of early school leaving, leading to high youth unemployment, low skilled workforce, and limited opportunities for pursuing higher education and training
- **Environment and biodiversity:** land abandonment, a threat to biodiversity and the environmental sustainability of the region
- **Transport:** higher price of air/maritime transport and ensure adequate coverage of aerial connectivity (linked with importance of tourism sector for Madeira)
- **Agriculture:** most farms are situated in areas with slopes leading to high production costs and intensive labour; and higher prices of agricultural factors of production

## Focus areas

- **Education:** invest further in education and training (e.g. reskilling and upskilling), making greater use of digital tools
- **Employment:** strengthen public services' capacity to counsel jobseekers; pilot social inclusion initiatives (e.g. social benefit schemes);
- **Environment and biodiversity:** protect biodiversity and build climate resilience in areas such as sustainable mobility, circular economy, renewable energies and waste management
- **Economy:** further diversify the economy; strengthen the regional economic fabric by improving business competitiveness and resilience (e.g. through business advisory support services and training)
- **Tourism:** develop further sustainable tourism and nautical tourism (e.g. recreational boating, sailing, diving)
- **Agriculture:** support traditional and environmentally sustainable agricultural systems and landscapes
- **Digital:** encourage digitalisation and support companies providing digital services (e.g. business incubators, support digital skills development)
- **Research and innovation:** strengthen research and innovation activities by optimizing regional assets (e.g. marine technologies, renewable energies and bio economy) and investing in regional smart specialization
- **Regional cooperation:** further co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories

## Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>12</sup>



<sup>12</sup>

\*POSEI/EMFAF amount is divided amongst the Azores and Madeira. EAFRD amount based on 2023-2027 amounts and amounts deducted for 2021-2022.



# THE CANARY ISLANDS



 2 236 992
  1 100 km
  7 447 km<sup>2</sup>

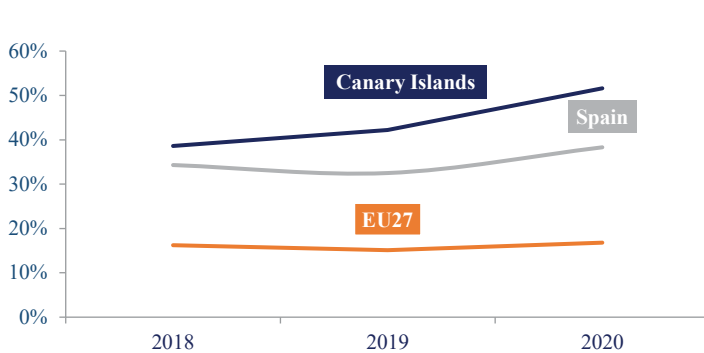
## At a glance

- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 62% of EU-average\*
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates are well above Spanish and EU averages\*\*
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) is well above Spanish and EU averages\*\*
- % of households with broadband access to the internet is higher in the Canary Islands than in Spain\*\*
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 356 000 km<sup>2</sup>\*\*\*

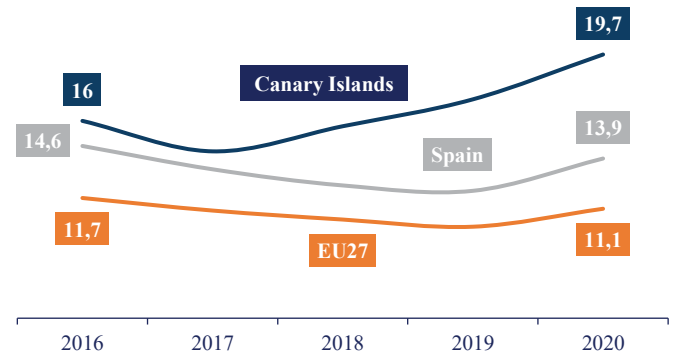
\* Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020

\*\*Source: Eurostat 2020

\*\*\*1 039 233 km<sup>2</sup> for Spain



Youth unemployment rate (%) (2018-2020) [Source: Eurostat]

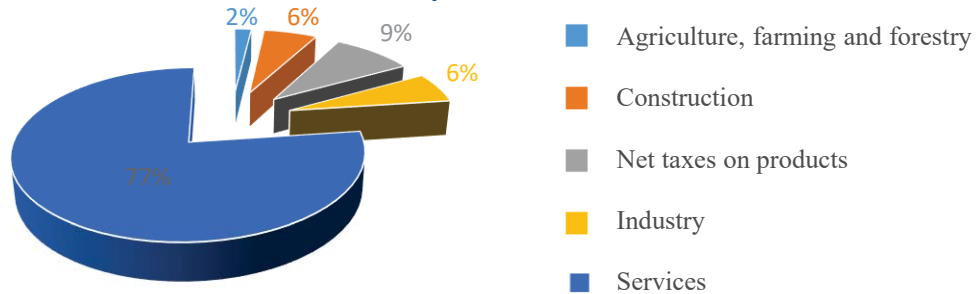


Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, %) (2016-20) [Source: Eurostat]

## INDICATORS

|  | Canarias       | Spain         | EU            |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Gross Domestic Product/capita (Purchasing Power Standard - % of EU-27)           | 62             | 84            | 100           |
| GDP/capita at current market prices (EUR)  | 17 400         | 23 700        | 29 900        |
| <b>Population</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Median age 2020  | 44.0           | 44.3          | 43.9          |
| Median age projections 2100  | 54.4 (+10.4 y) | 50.2 (+5.9 y) | 48.8 (+4.9 y) |
| Total population 2020  | 2 236 992      | 47.3 million  | 447.3 million |
| Total population projections 2100  | 2 508 671      | 45.7 million  | 416 million   |
| Total population projections 2100 as a % total population 2020                   | 112%           | 97%           | 93%           |
| <b>Unemployment</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Unemployment rate 15-74 (%)  | 22.6           | 15.5          | 7.1           |
| Employment rate 15-64 (%)  | 53.1           | 60.9          | 67.6          |
| Youth unemployment rate 15-24 (%)  | 51.6           | 38.3          | 16.8          |
| <b>Research</b>  | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population)                              | 20.5           | 26.3          | 34.0          |
| <b>QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS</b>  |                |               |               |
| <b>Access to education</b>   | <b>2020</b>    | <b>2020</b>   | <b>2020</b>   |
| Early leavers from education and training 18-24 (%)                              | 18.2           | 16.0          | 9.9           |
| Young people neither in employment nor in education and training 15-24, NEET (%) | 19.7           | 13.9          | 11.1          |
| Tertiary education attainment 25-64 (%)  | 34.4           | 39.7          | 32.8          |
| Less than primary/lower secondary education attainment 25-64 (%)                 | 39.5           | 37.1          | 21.0          |
| <b>Access to ICT</b>   | <b>2021</b>    | <b>2021</b>   | <b>2021</b>   |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%)                       | 92             | 92            | -             |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%)                             | 97             | 96            | 90            |
| <b>Access to health</b>  | <b>2019</b>    | <b>2019</b>   | <b>2019</b>   |
| Number of medical doctors per 100 000 inhabitants                                | 394            | 440           | 391           |
| Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants                                  | 291            | 295           | 532           |

### Economic Structure of the Canary Islands, % GDP, 2020



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Spain) / GDP at current market prices: €39.163 million in 2020

### Assets

- **Environment and biodiversity:** rich ecological diversity with unusual contrast of natural landscapes (e.g. forests, deserts and volcanos)
- **Tourism:** important and well-developed tourism sector (the second largest in Spain)
- **Agriculture:** important production of tropical fruits, vegetables and rum
- **Blue economy:** a marine and maritime sector with major development opportunities, including the Oceanic Platform PLOCAN that supports marine research, development and innovation
- **Energy:** el Hierro island as a role model for a high degree of energy self-sufficiency from renewable sources
- **Space:** suitable location and infrastructure for astronomical observation, with the Observatories of the Astrophysics Institute

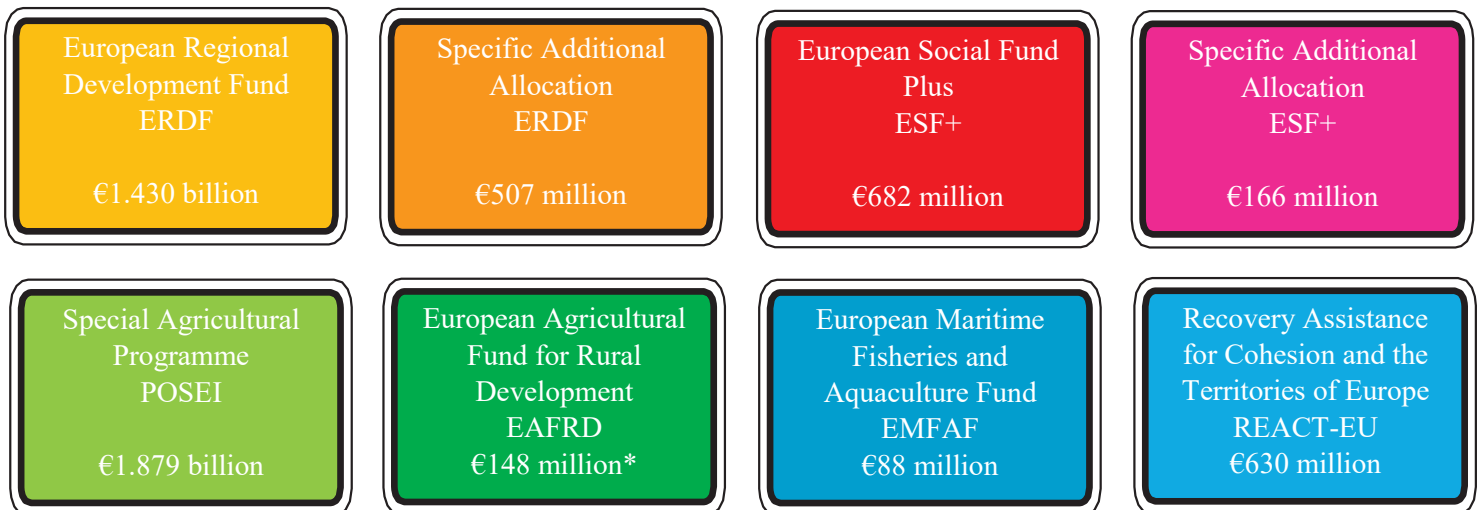
### Challenges

- **Poverty and social exclusion:** proportion of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion is very high compared to the Spanish national average
- **Employment:** particularly high unemployment and youth unemployment rates (both much higher than the Spanish national average, and over three times higher than the EU average)
- **Economy:** high dependence on the tourism sector (35% of the GDP); economic diversification remains challenging
- **Tourism:** most negatively impacted sector of the COVID-19 crisis
- **Migration:** important migration and security challenges, with over 22,000 arrivals to the Canary Islands in 2021

### Focus areas

- **Employment:** invest in employment and training opportunities in particular for young people to improve employability
  - **Economy:** further diversify the economy, focusing on assets such as blue economy, renewable energy and tourism
  - **Tourism:** invest in transition towards sustainable and quality tourism, further strengthening the sector and protecting natural spaces and biodiversity
  - **Agriculture:** enhance the viability and competitiveness of the agriculture sector, by promoting innovative farm technologies and the sustainable management of forests
  - **Energy:** test schemes to produce renewable energy and reduce dependency (e.g. in social housing) and seize opportunities to invest in clean energy
- Transport:** test and develop sustainable transport models for short inter-island travel
- **Research and innovation:** promote research and innovation for space, marine and maritime sectors
  - **Regional cooperation:** further co-operation with neighbouring countries and territories
  - **Migration:** strengthen capacity to manage migration and integrate migrants

### Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027<sup>13</sup>



<sup>13</sup>

\*EAFRD based on 2023-2027 amounts and amounts deducted for 2021-2022.

## 5. End notes

Sources of imports/exports on page 4 of SWD

**French Guiana :** [https://www.iedom.fr/IMG/pdf/paysage\\_-\\_annexes\\_-\\_guyane\\_1t21.pdf](https://www.iedom.fr/IMG/pdf/paysage_-_annexes_-_guyane_1t21.pdf)

**Guadeloupe :** [https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tdb\\_cerom\\_guadeloupe\\_2021t1.pdf](https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tdb_cerom_guadeloupe_2021t1.pdf)

**Martinique :** [https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tableau\\_cerom\\_martinique\\_2021\\_t1.pdf](https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tableau_cerom_martinique_2021_t1.pdf)

**Mayotte:** [https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tdb\\_cerom\\_iedom\\_mayotte\\_1t21.pdf](https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tdb_cerom_iedom_mayotte_1t21.pdf)

**Réunion :** [https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tdb\\_cerom\\_reunion\\_juin\\_2021.pdf](https://www.cerom-outremer.fr/IMG/pdf/tdb_cerom_reunion_juin_2021.pdf)

**The Canary Islands:** <http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/istac/jaxi-istac/tabla.do?uripx=urn:uuid:359ddbe4-e565-49cc-80ae-e099d64734ee&uripub=urn:uuid:a19805e5-1674-4efd-b047-1ab0abac9c36>

**Madeira:** <https://estatistica.madeira.gov.pt/download-now/multitematicas-pt/multitematicas-mn-pt/multitematicas-mn-publicacoes-pt/send/34-madeira-em-numeros-publicacoes/14290-madeira-em-numeros-2020.html>

**The Azores:**

[https://srea.azores.gov.pt/Conteudos/relatorios/lista\\_relatorios.aspx?idc=392&idsc=552&lang\\_id=1](https://srea.azores.gov.pt/Conteudos/relatorios/lista_relatorios.aspx?idc=392&idsc=552&lang_id=1)