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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**

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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 2100: 46.2 |
| French Guiana | 288 086 | 57 | 46 | 0.3 | 48.9 | 36.2 | 16.1 | - | 33.6 | 26.8 | 2020: 26.2 2100: 35.1 |
| Martinique | 359 821 | 67 | 76 | 1.4 | 57.0 | 56.0 | 12.4 | 38.3 | 18.5 | - | 2020: 48.6 2100: 47.1 |
| Mayotte | 278 926 | 18 | 30 | 3.0 (2014-2019: yearly average) | 41.9 | 23.9 | 27.8 | 55.4 | - | - | 2020: 17.9 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 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 2100: 47.5 |
| Azores | 242 796 | 68 | 67 | 1.3 | 70.7 | 60.7 | 6.1 | - | 17.2 | 27.0 | 2020: 40.2 2100: 52.3 |
| Madeira | 254 254 | 76 | 69 | 0.9 | 68.1 | 62.2 | 8.1 | - | - | - | 2020: 43.2 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 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 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 2100: 50.2 |
| EU-27 | 447.3 million | 100 | 100 | 1.2 | 72.8 | 62.4 | 7.1 | 16.8 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 2020: 43.9 2100: 48.8 |

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 ² | 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 ¹ In million EUR | Imports ² In million EUR | % women in national and regional assemblies ³ 2020 | % share of Erasmus participants among the ORs ⁴ (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 | - |
| EU-27 | - | 1.53 | 3.4 | 391 | 34.0 | 88 | 6 248 664.2 | 5 742 247.2 | 32.3 | - |

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE).

⁴ Erasmus+ Annual Report 2020.

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

| EU LEGISLATION (*) | PROVISIONS |
|---|---|
| <p>Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)</p> | <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"> - EUR 1.142 billion in ERDF and EUR 372 million in ESF+ (current prices) <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> |
| <p>European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)</p> | <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> |
| <p>Interreg (European Territorial Cooperation, ETC)</p> | <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> |
| <p>Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU)</p> | <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"> - EUR 65.9 million for French outermost regions - EUR 65.6 million for the Canary Islands - EUR 14.9 million for Portuguese outermost regions |
| <p>Just Transition Fund (JTF)</p> | <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> |
| <p>European Social Fund + (ESF+)</p> | <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> |
| <p>European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)</p> | <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"> - EUR 131 million for French outermost regions - EUR 102 million for Portuguese outermost regions - EUR 82 million for the Canary Islands <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> Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)</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"> - EUR 278.4 million/year for French outermost regions - EUR 106.2 million/year for Portuguese outermost regions - EUR 268.4 million/year for the Canary Islands |
| <p>European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)</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> Programme for Environment and Climate action (LIFE)</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>Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)</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>Digital Europe Programme (DEP)</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>Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps</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>Horizon Europe</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>Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF) Internal Security Fund (ISF)</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>Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation</p> | <p>Encourages cooperation between outermost regions and overseas countries and territories; enables joint programming Global Europe/Interreg.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| Mechanism (NDICI – Global Europe) | |
| Creative Europe | Outermost regions' specificities should be taken into account and their contribution to cultural diversity should be valued. |
| InvestEU | Encourages Member States to use part of the national compartment in addressing market failures, e.g. in the outermost regions. |
| Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) Decision | 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. |
| EU Space Programme | The Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands are to be included in the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service. Can support adaptations to space ground infrastructure. |
| Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme | Seeks to promote greater sense of belonging to the EU in the outermost regions and the Union values. |
| Single Market Programme | Should address the specific needs of the outermost regions. Can finance phytosanitary programmes for the control of pests in the outermost regions. |
| Octroi de mer – Dock dues in the French outermost regions | 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. Local economic operators with an annual turnover below EUR 550 000 are not subject to dock dues. |
| Tax on Imports and Deliveries of Goods in the Canary Islands (AIEM) | 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%. Total fiscal advantage resulting from AIEM is limited to EUR 150 million per year with possible exemptions in justifiable cases. |
| Reduced excise duties on certain alcoholic products in the Portuguese outermost regions | Certain locally produced alcoholic products benefit from a reduced excise duty of 75% if purchased locally and of 50% if purchased in mainland Portugal. |
| Reduced rate of indirect taxes on traditional rum in certain French outermost regions | 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. Total fiscal advantage is limited to an annual quota of 153 000 hectolitres of pure alcohol. |
| Suspension of autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties into the Canary Islands | 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



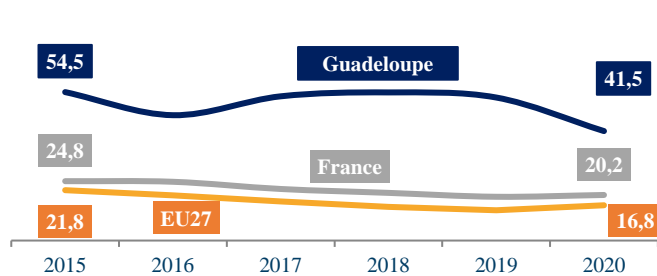
 412 682
  6 750 km
  1 685 km²

At a glance

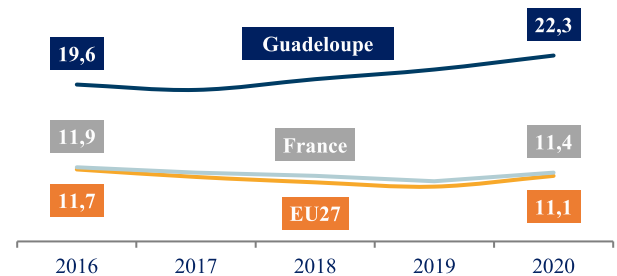
- Gross Domestic Product /capita (PPP) stands at 69% of EU-average *
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates more than double French and EU averages **
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) doubles French and EU averages **
- % of households with broadband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

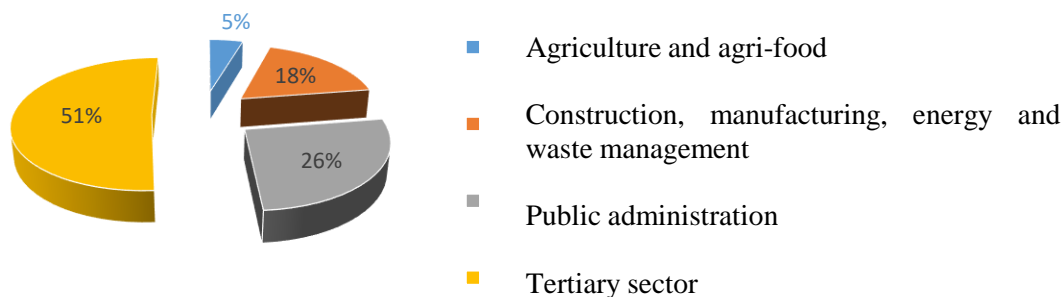


Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, %) (2016-20) [Source: Eurostat]

INDICATORS

| | Guadeloupe | France | EU |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 27.0 | 36.8 | 34.0 |
| QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS | | | |
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | 80 | 89 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | 75 | 88 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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

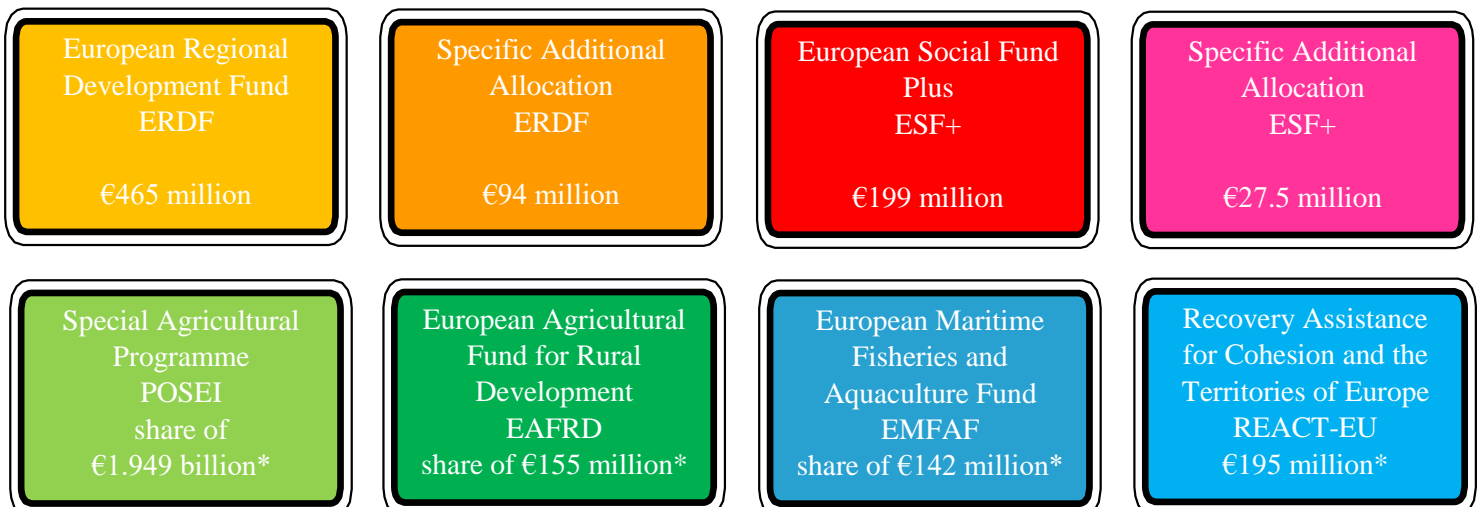
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027⁵



⁵

*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



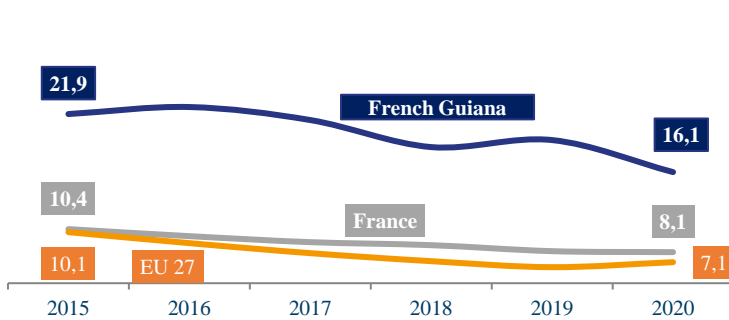
288 086 7 000 km 83 751 km²

At a glance

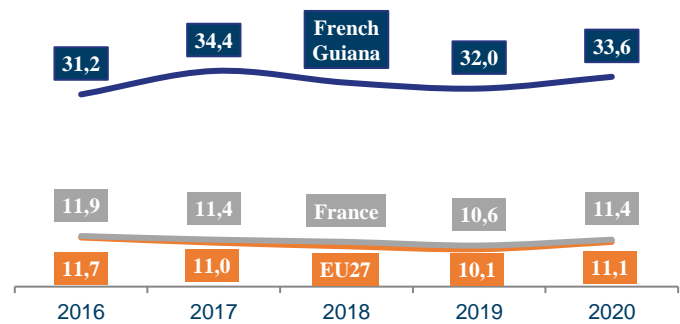
- Largest outermost region in terms of surface
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 46% of EU-average*
- Unemployment rate doubles French and EU averages**
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) is three times higher than French and EU averages**
- 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]

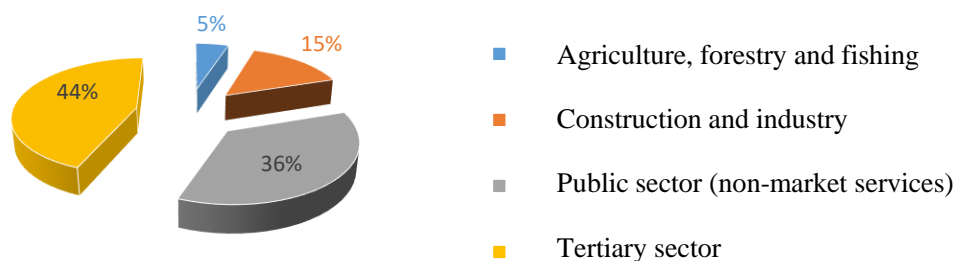
INDICATORS

| | French Guiana | France | EU |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 31.1 | 36.8 | 34.0 |

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

| | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | 89 | 89 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | 79 | 88 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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

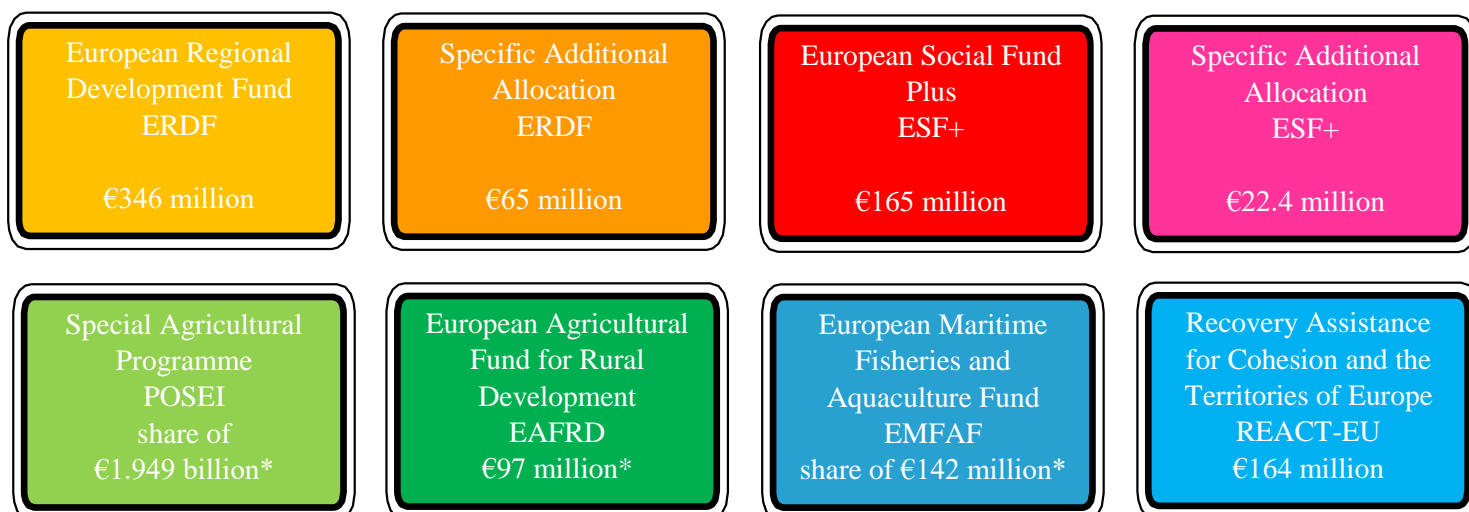
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027⁶



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

MARTINIQUE



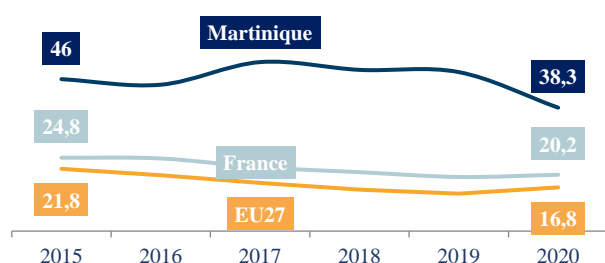
At a glance

- 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**

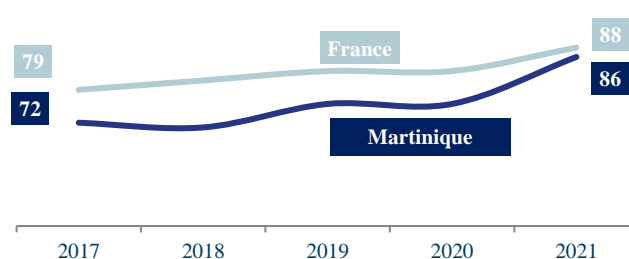
 359 821
  6 845 km
  1 128 km²

*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]

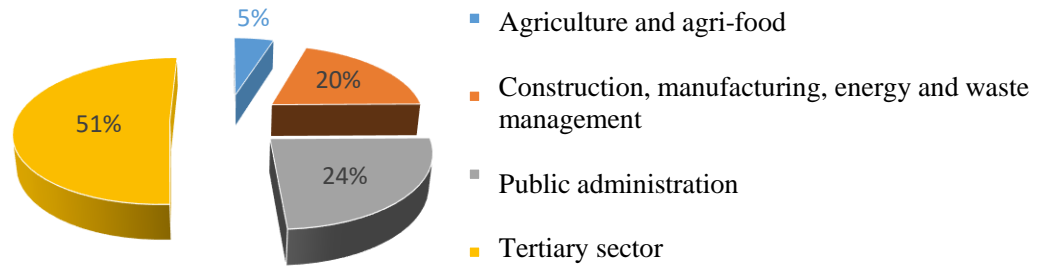
INDICATORS

| | Martinique | France | EU |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 32.2 | 36.8 | 34.0 |

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

| | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | 85 | 89 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | 86 | 88 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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)

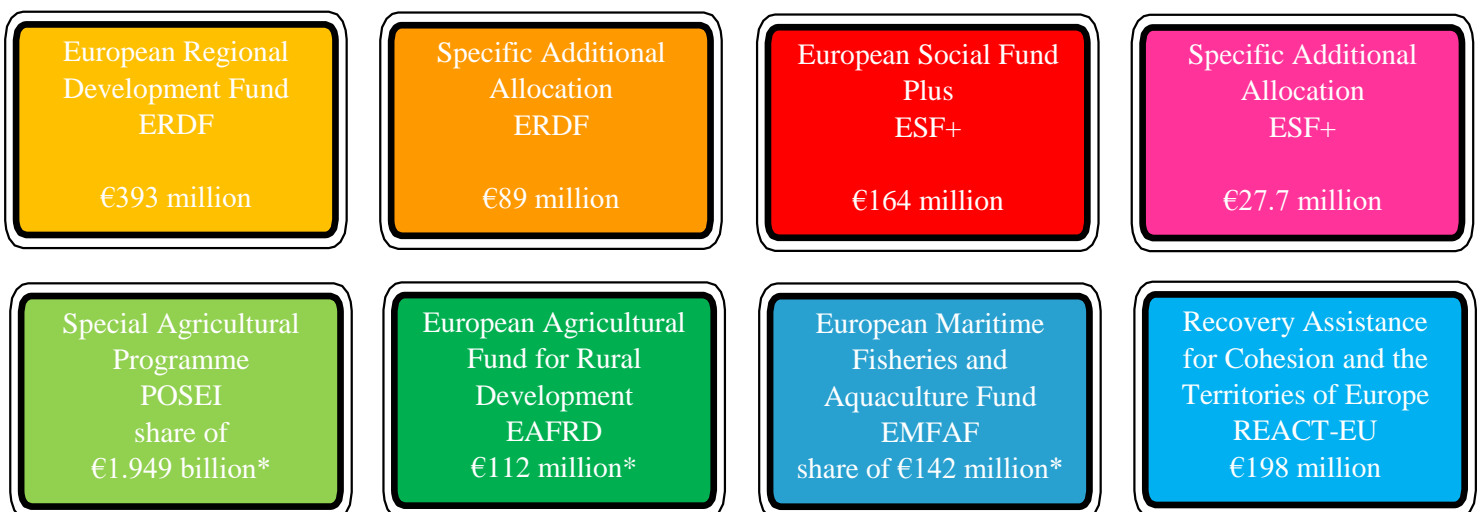
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027⁷



⁷

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

MAYOTTE



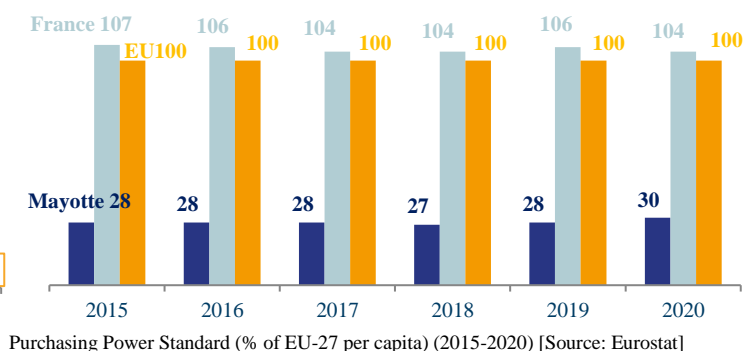
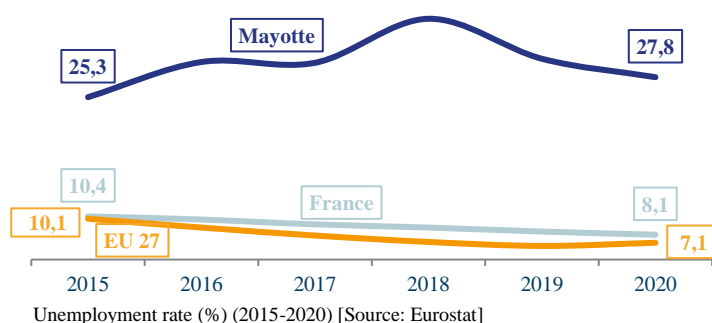
278 926
 8 039 km
 367 km²

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



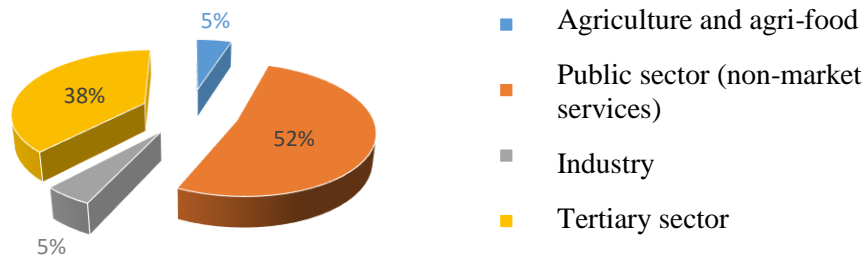
INDICATORS

| | Mayotte | France | EU |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 17.8 | 36.8 | 34.0 |

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

| | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | - | 89 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | - | 88 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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

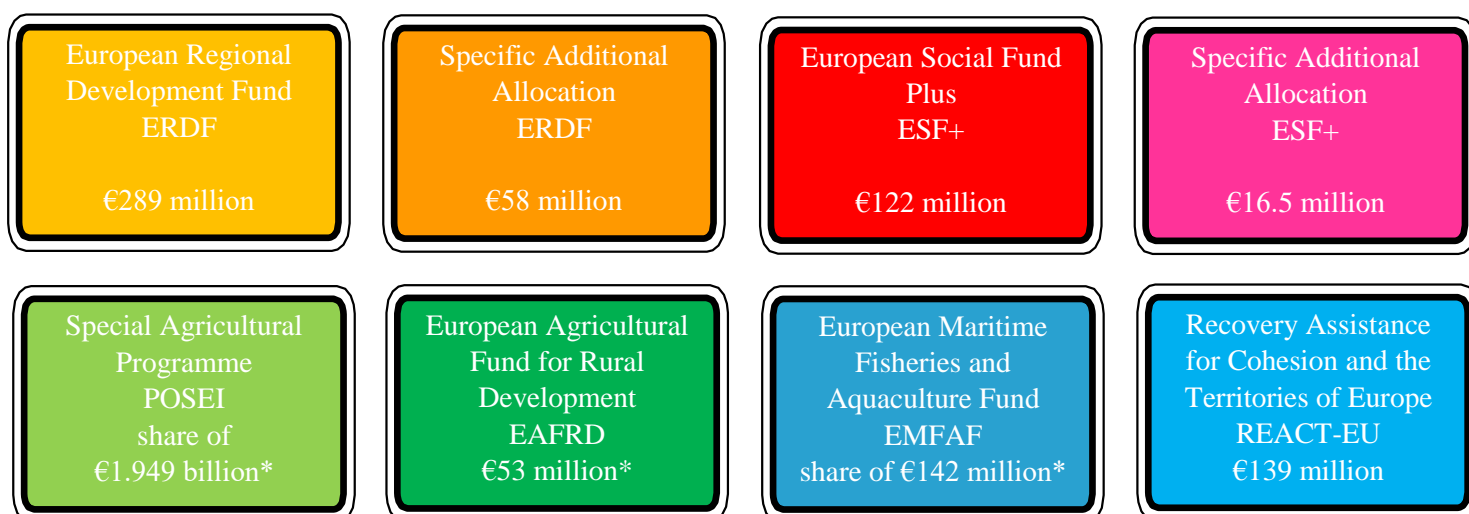
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027⁸



⁸

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

RÉUNION



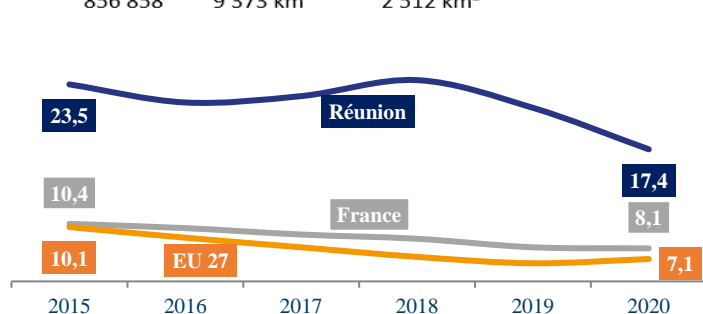
 856 858
  9 373 km
  2 512 km²

At a glance

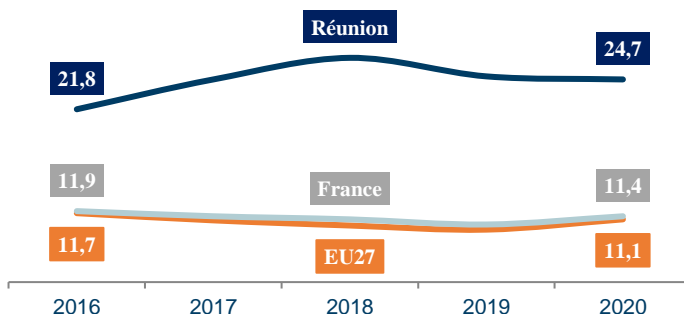
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 68% of EU-average*
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates more than double French and EU averages**
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) more than doubles French and EU averages**
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 311 426 km²**

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

Source: Eurostat 2020 *11 691 000 km² for France



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



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

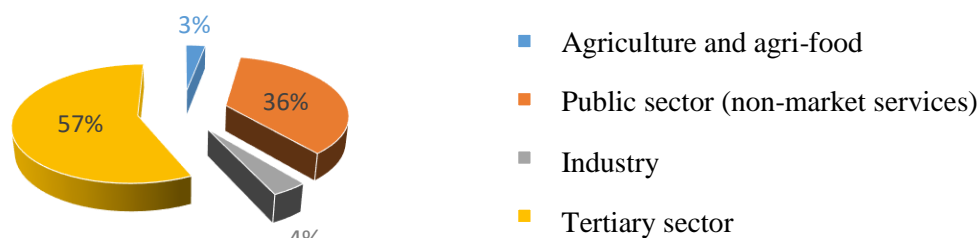
INDICATORS

| | Réunion | France | EU |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 27.2 | 36.8 | 34.0 |

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

| | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | 79 | 89 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | 87 | 88 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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

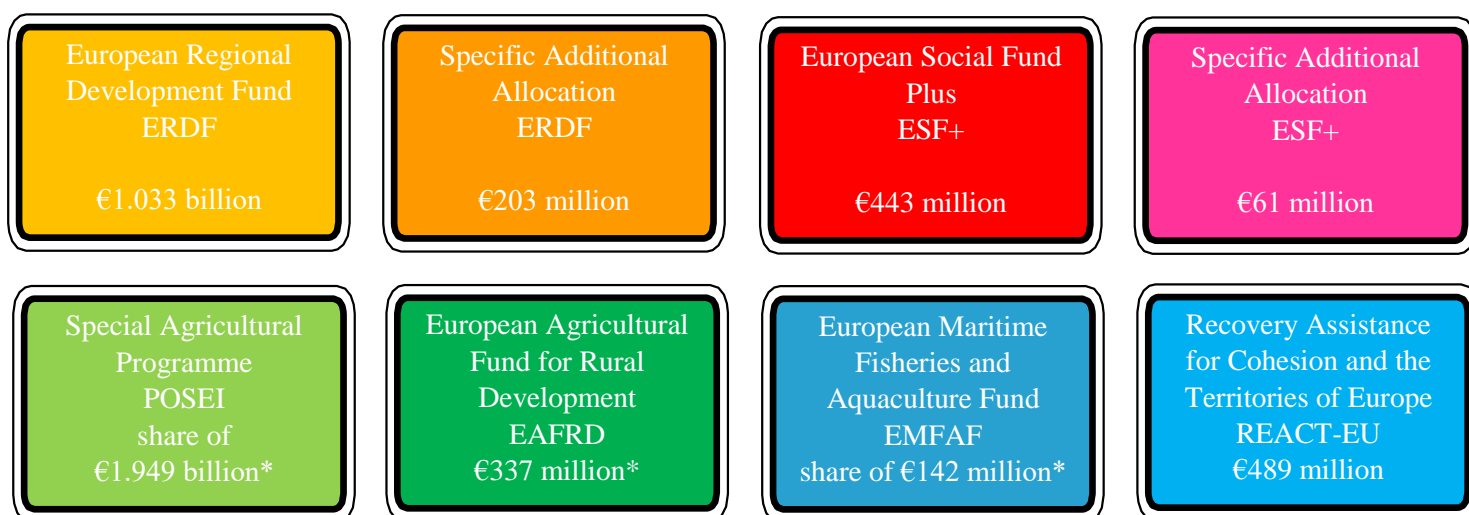
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027⁹



⁹

*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 km²

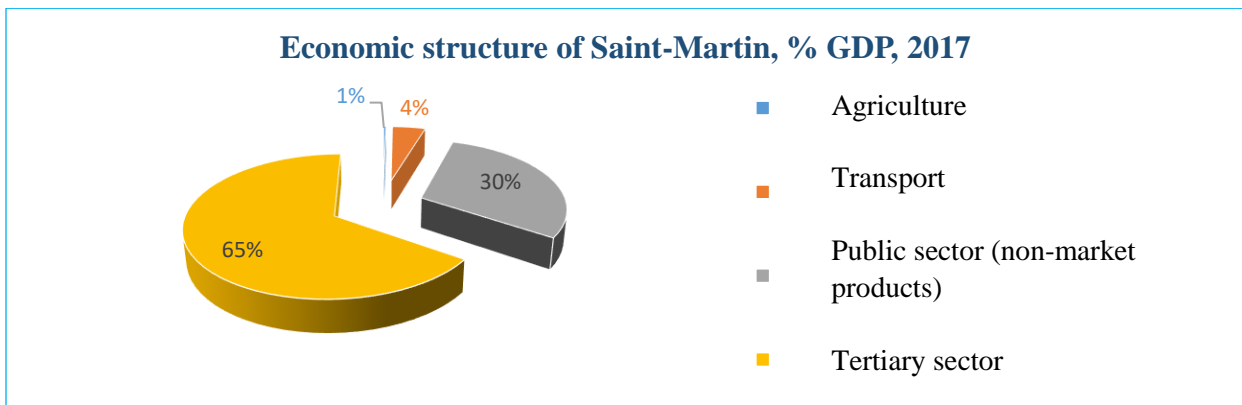
At a glance

- 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 km²***

***11 691 000 km² 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

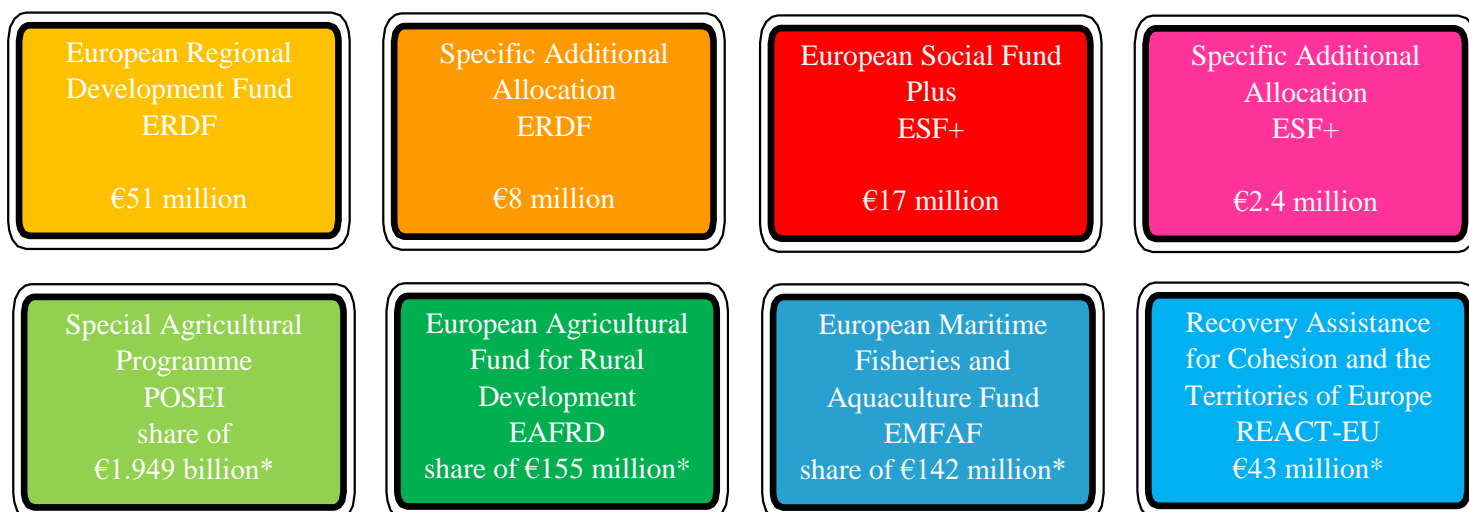
Challenges

- **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

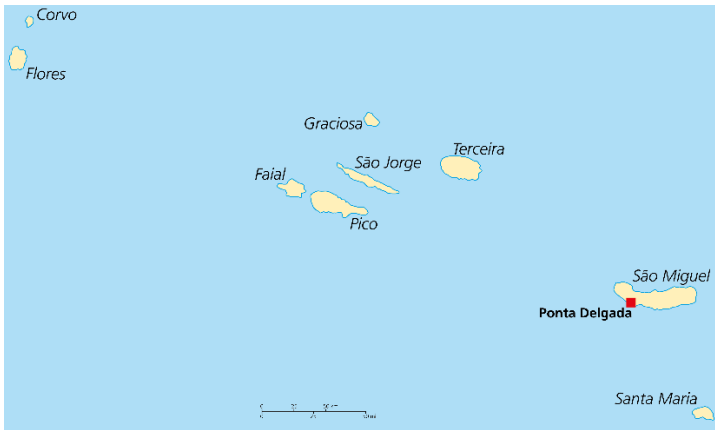
Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027¹⁰



¹⁰

*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

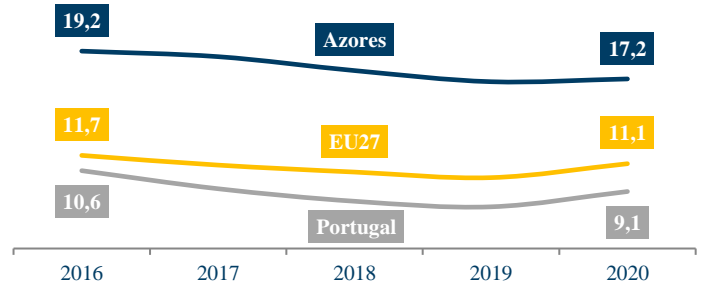
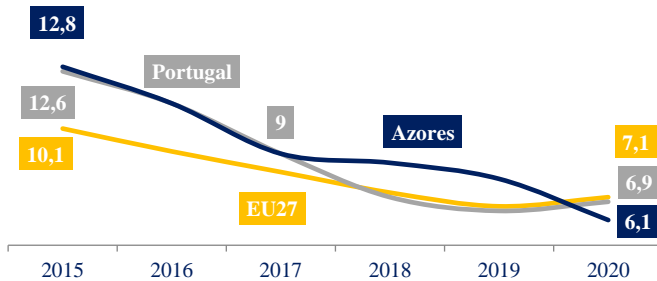


242.796
 1.445 km
 2.322 km²

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 km²***

*Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020
 Source: Eurostat 2020 *1 700 000 km² 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 |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 23.0 | 31.0 | 34.0 |

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

| | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | 78 | 80 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | 88 | 84 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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

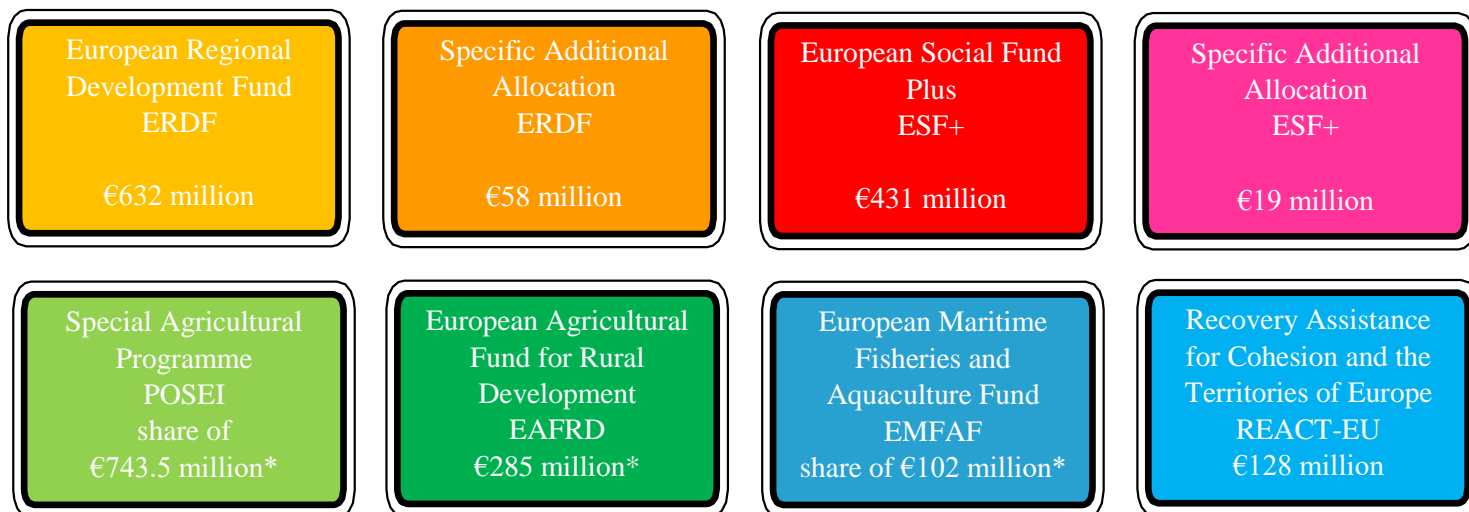
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027¹¹



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

MADEIRA



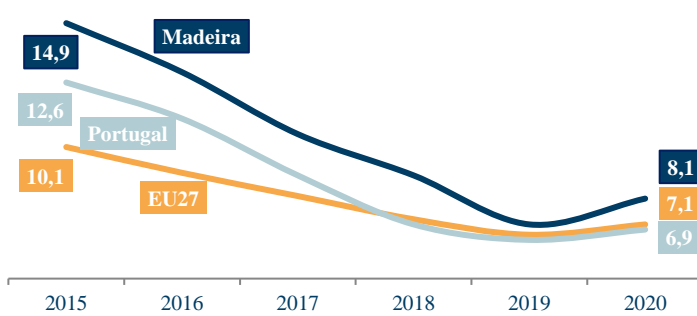
254 254 950 km 802 km²

At a glance

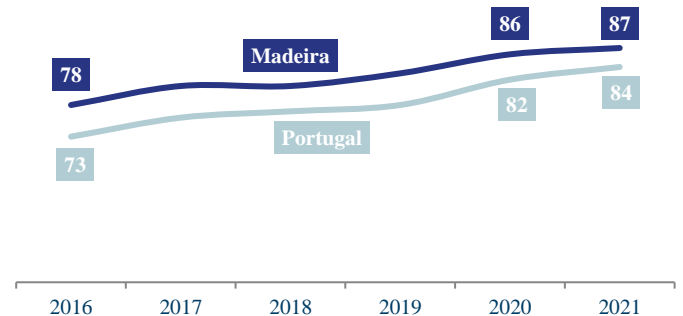
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 69% of EU-average*
- Unemployment rate is above Portuguese and EU averages**
- % of households with broadband access to the internet is higher in Madeira than in Portugal**
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 442 248 km²***

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

Source: Eurostat 2020 *1 700 000 km² for Portugal



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



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

INDICATORS

| | Madeira | PT | EU |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 25.3 | 31.0 | 34.0 |

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

| | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | 82 | 80 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | 87 | 84 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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

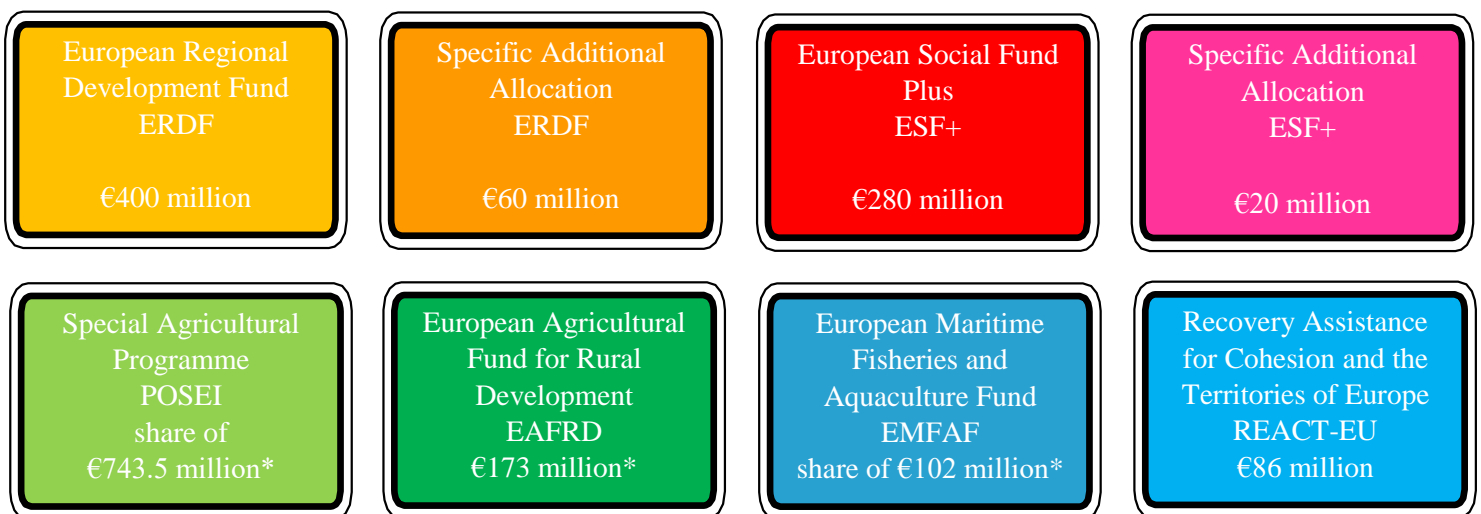
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027¹²



¹²

*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

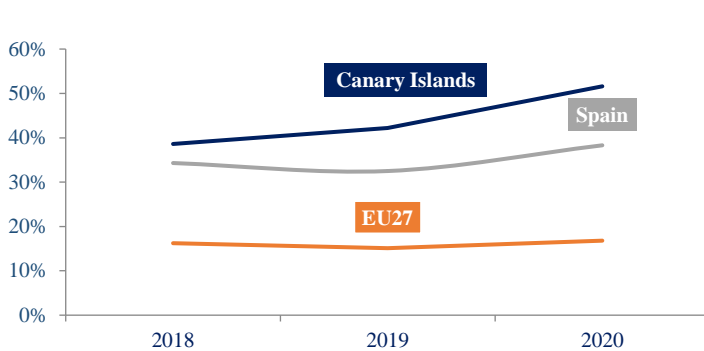


 2 236 992
  1 100 km
  7 447 km²

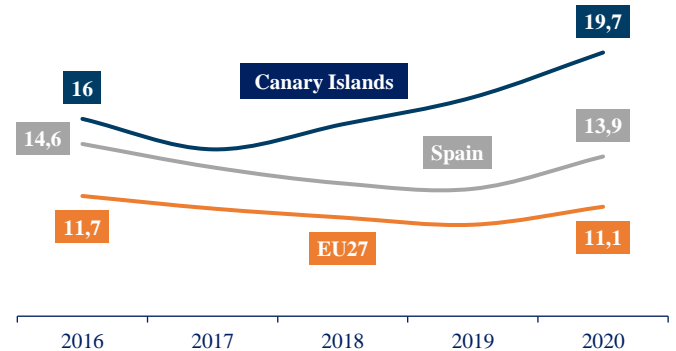
At a glance

- 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 km²***

* Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020
 Source: Eurostat 2020 *1 039 233 km² for Spain



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

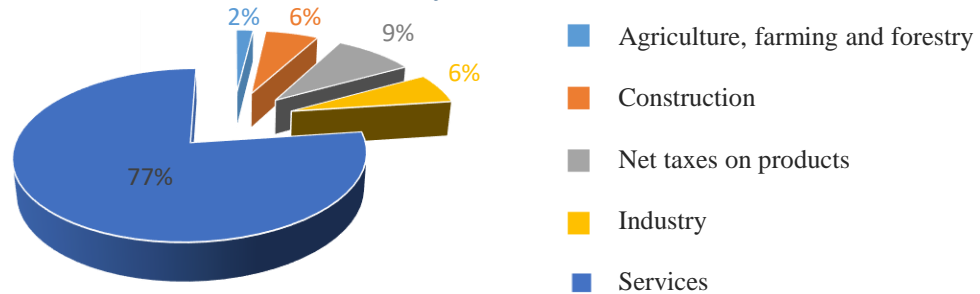


Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, %) (2016-20) [Source: Eurostat]

INDICATORS

| | Canarias | Spain | EU |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| GDP | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Population | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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% |
| Unemployment | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Research | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| HR in science & technology (% of active population) | 20.5 | 26.3 | 34.0 |
| QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS | | | |
| Access to education | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 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 |
| Access to ICT | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| Individuals who used the Internet at least once a week (%) | 92 | 92 | - |
| Households with broadband access to the internet (%) | 97 | 96 | 90 |
| Access to health | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 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

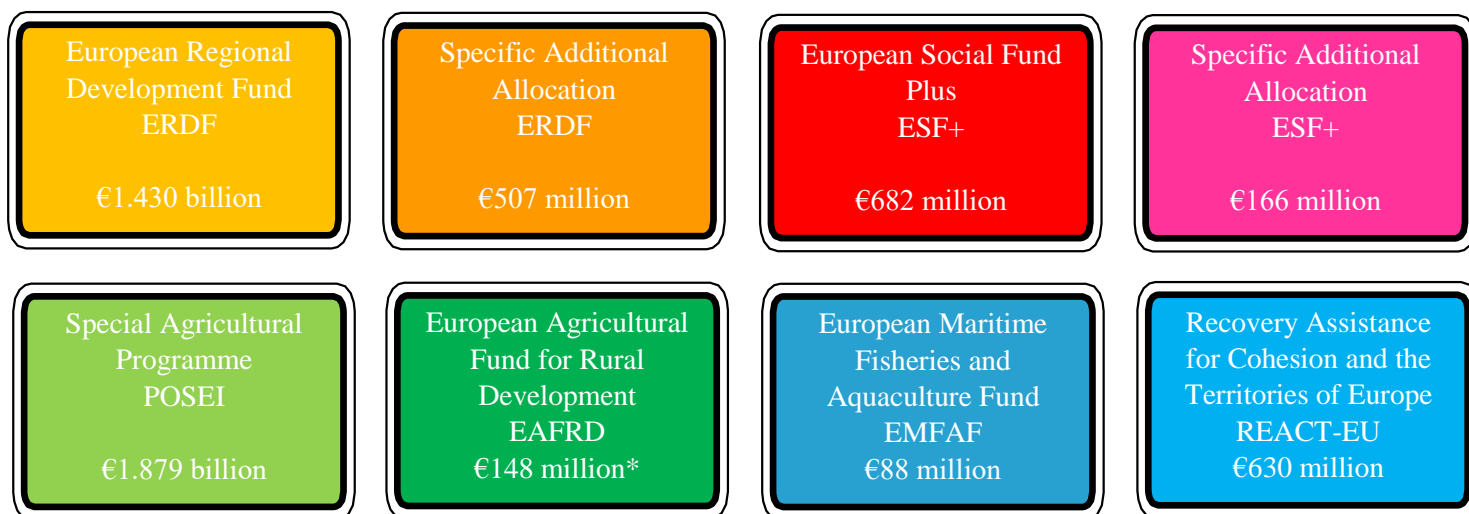
Challenges

- **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 2021-2027¹³



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

Martinique : 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

Réunion : 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