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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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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 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
Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)	<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>
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	<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>
Interreg (European Territorial Cooperation, ETC)	<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>
Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU)	<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
Just Transition Fund (JTF)	<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>
European Social Fund + (ESF+)	<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>
European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	<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>

<i>Programme d'Options Spécifiques à l'Éloignement et l'Insularité – Programme of Options Specifically Relating to Remoteness and Insularity (POSEI)</i>	<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
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	<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>
<i>L'Instrument Financier pour l'Environnement – Programme for Environment and Climate action (LIFE)</i>	<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>
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)	<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>
Digital Europe Programme (DEP)	<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>
Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps	<p>Should take into account outermost regions specificities and seek to increase their participation.</p> <p>Higher financial support for outermost regions' participants.</p>
Horizon Europe	<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>
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF) Internal Security Fund (ISF)	<p>Encourages Member States to ensure that national programmes address the specific challenges outermost regions face, in particular situations of migratory pressure.</p>
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation	<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



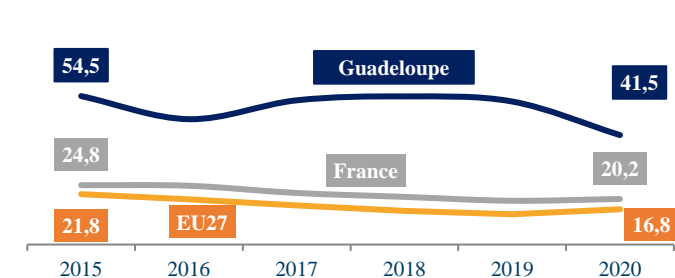
412 682
 6 750 km
 1 685 km²

At a glance

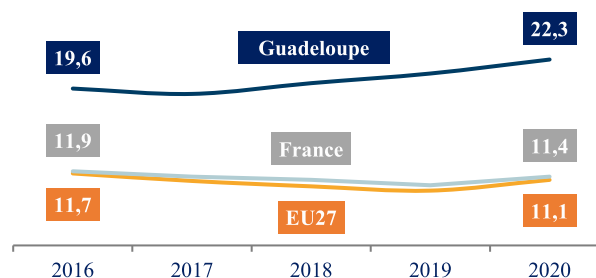
- Gross Domestic Product /capita (PPP) stands at 69% of EU-average *
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates more than double French and EU averages **
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) doubles French and EU averages **
- % of households with broadband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

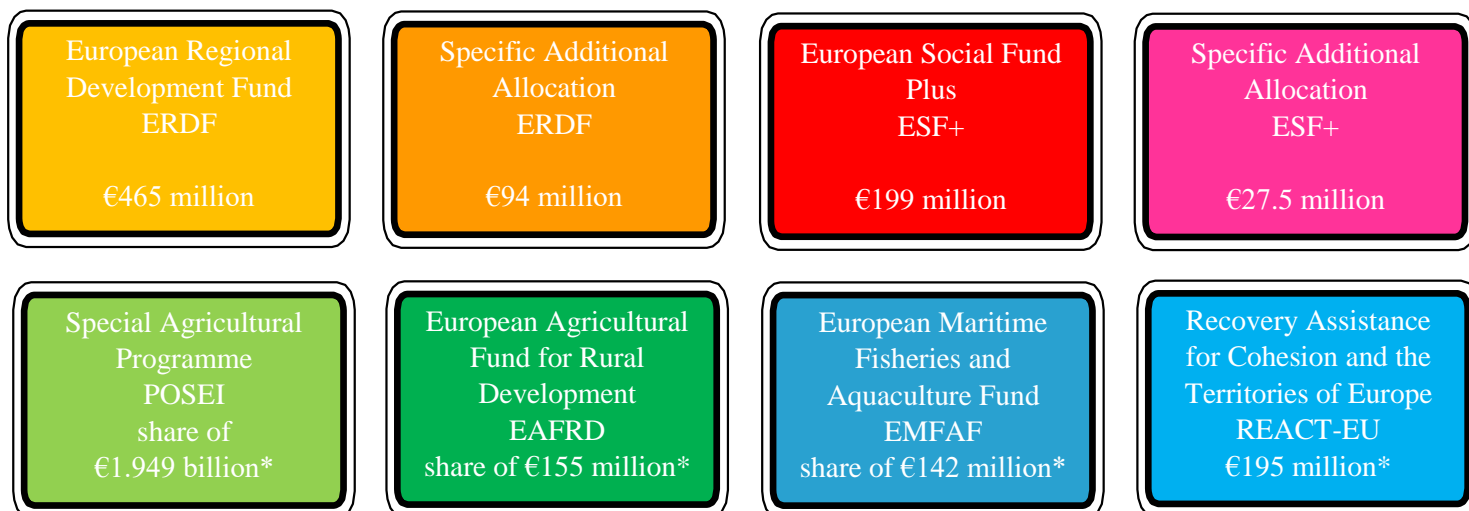
Challenges

- **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



FRENCH GUIANA



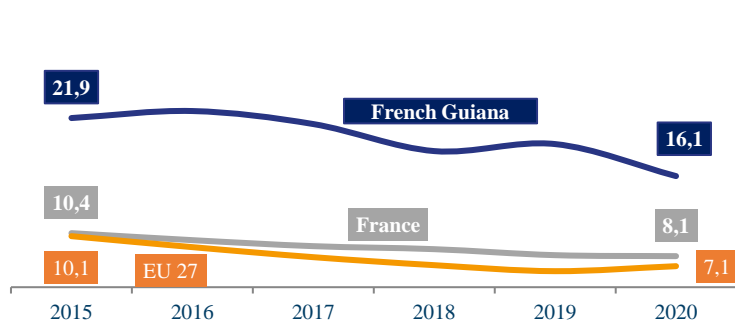
288 086 7 000 km 83 751 km²

At a glance

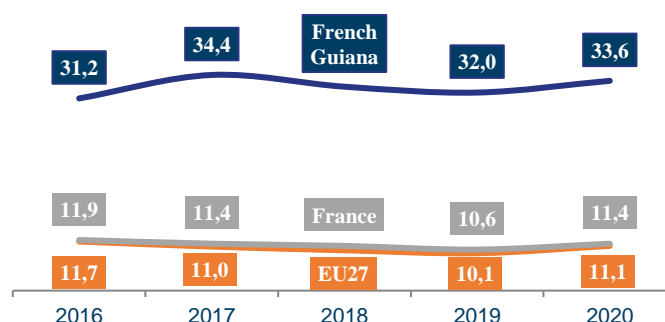
- Largest outermost region in terms of surface
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 46% of EU-average*
- Unemployment rate doubles French and EU averages**
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) is three times higher than French and EU averages**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

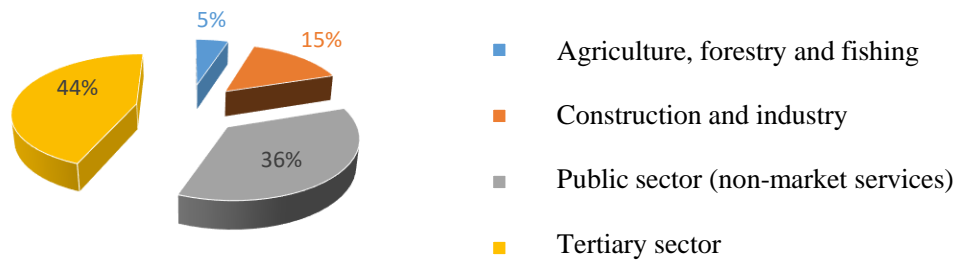
INDICATORS

	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

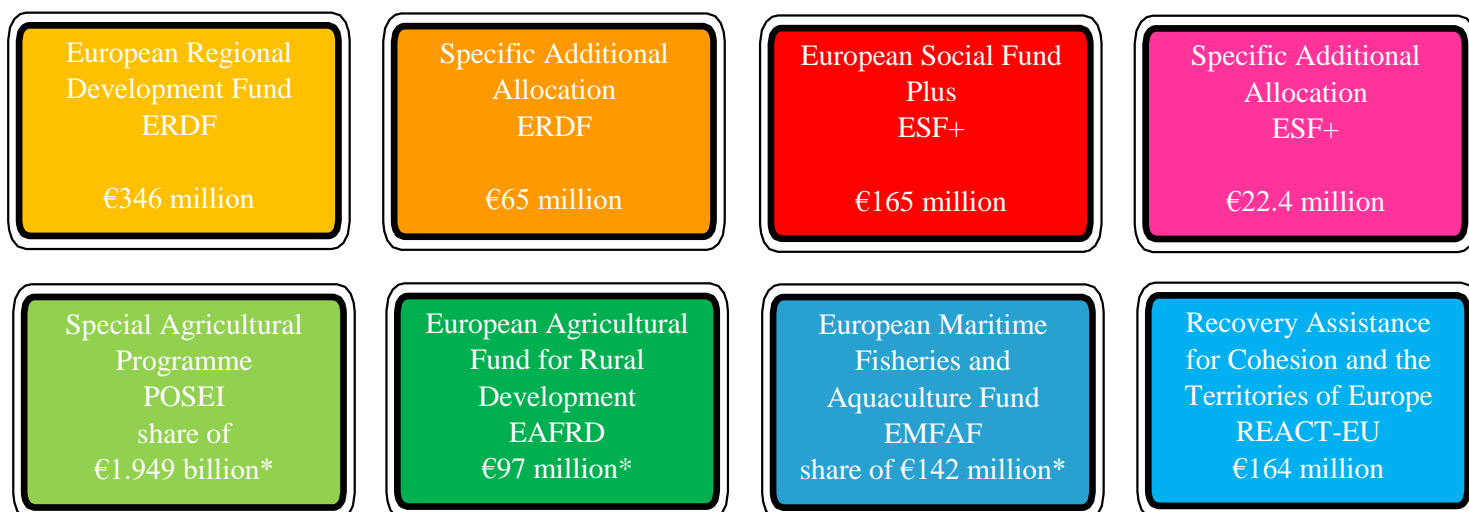
Challenges

- **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

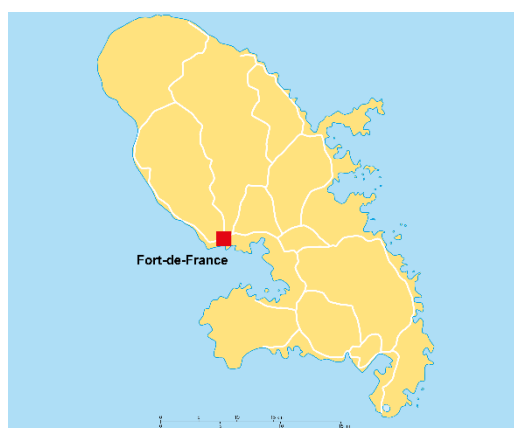
Earmarked EU funding 2021-2027⁶



⁶

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

MARTINIQUE



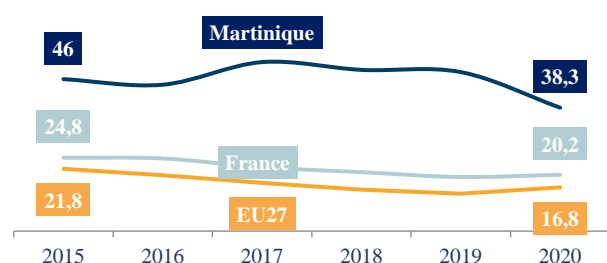
 359 821
  6 845 km
  1 128 km²

At a glance

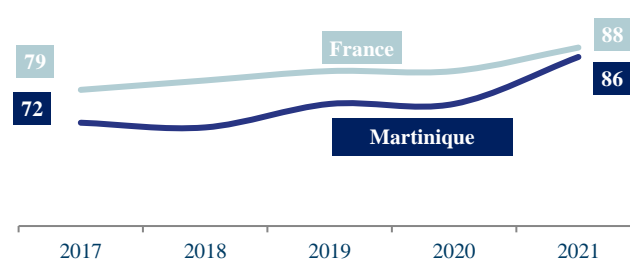
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 76% of EU-average*
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates are well above French and EU averages**
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) is higher than French and EU averages**
- % of households with broadband 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**

*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]

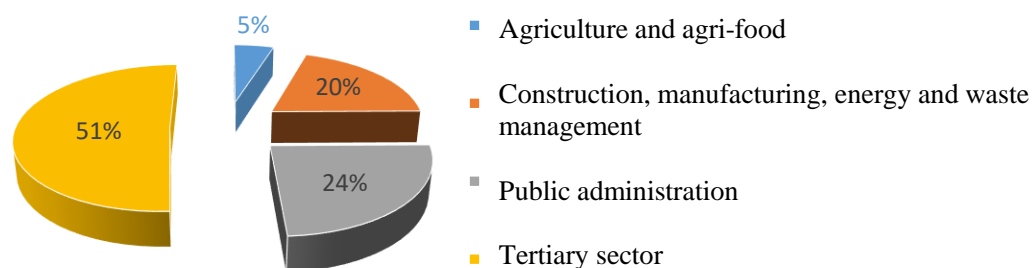
INDICATORS

	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

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)

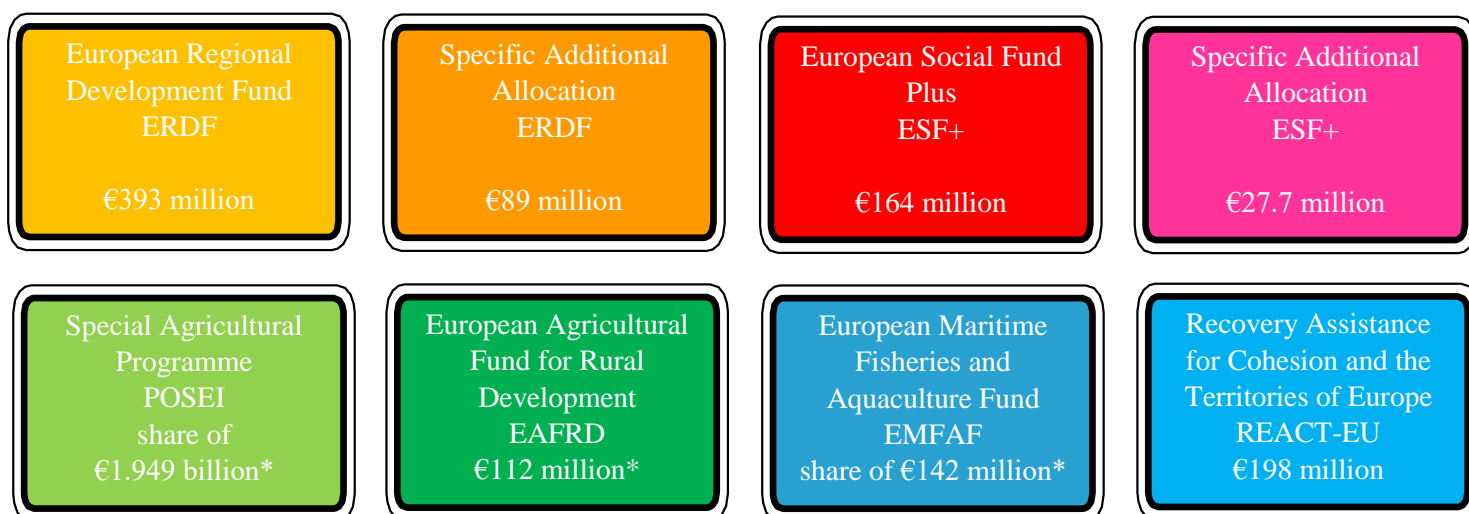
Challenges

- **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



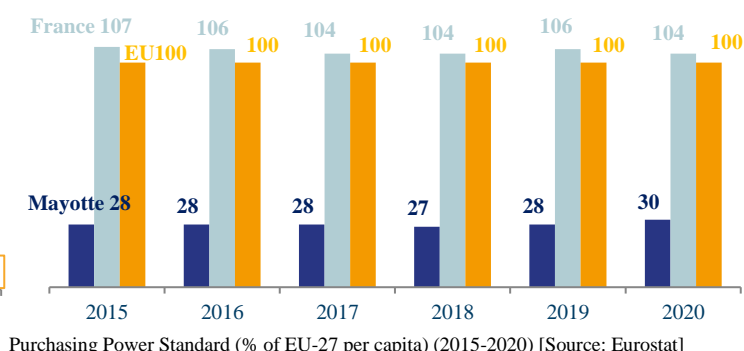
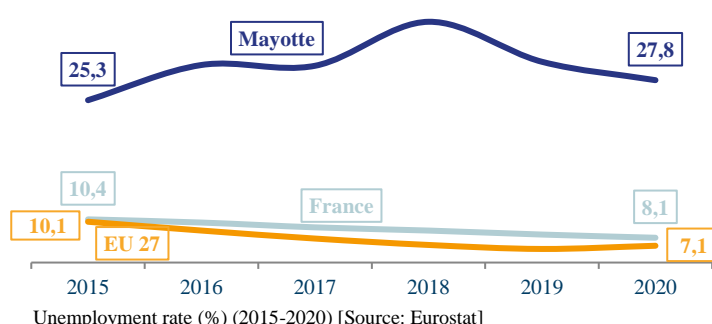
278 926
 8 039 km
 367 km²

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



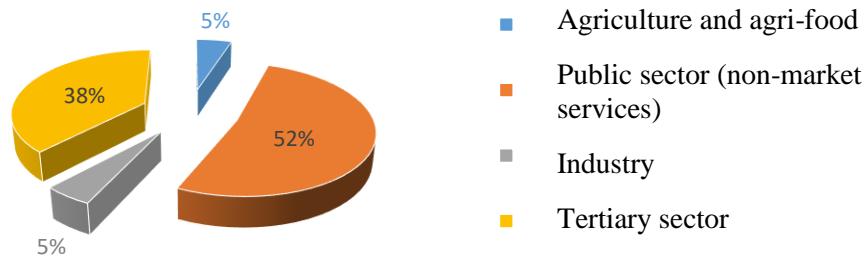
INDICATORS

	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

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

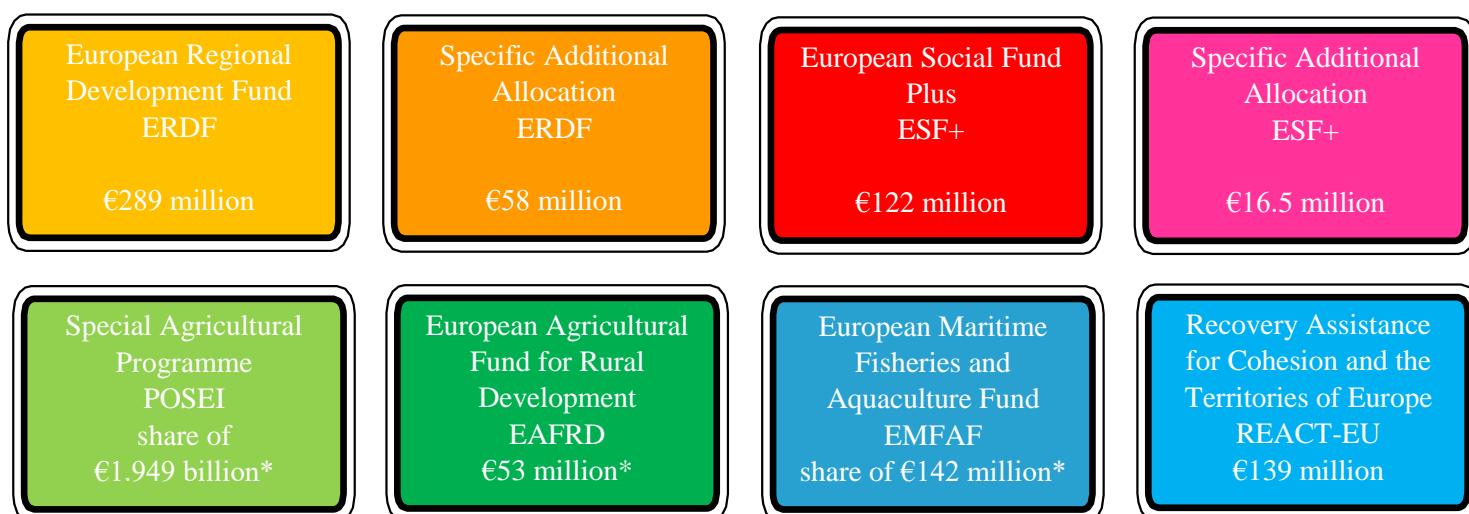
Challenges

- **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



RÉUNION



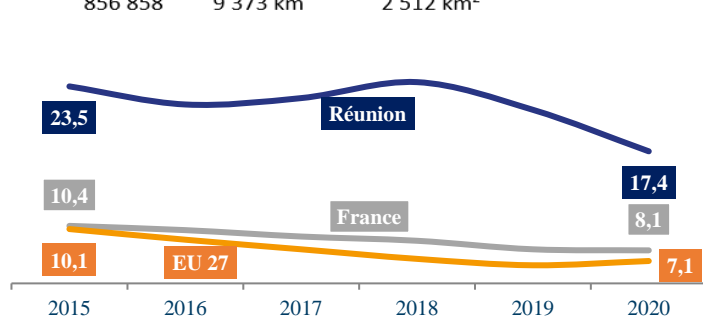
856 858 9 373 km 2 512 km²

At a glance

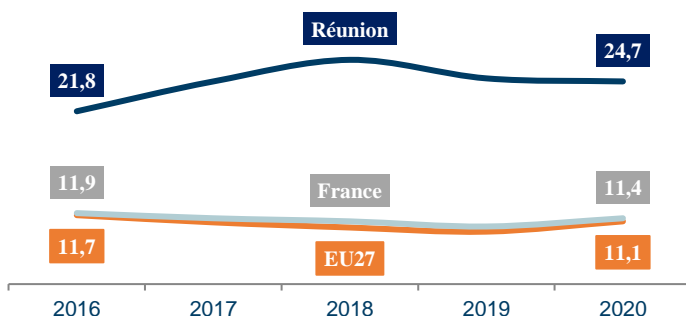
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 68% of EU-average*
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates more than double French and EU averages**
- Rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) more than doubles French and EU averages**
- Exclusive maritime economic 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, %) (2016-20) [Source: Eurostat]

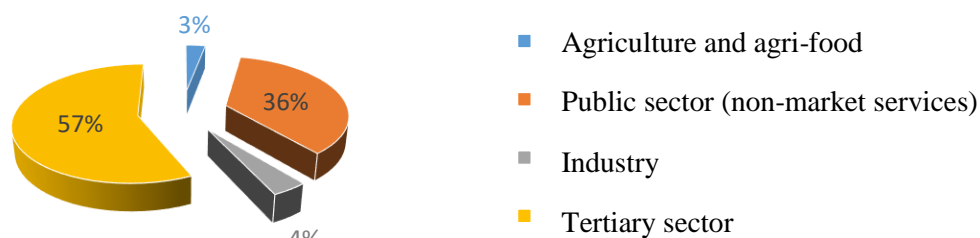
INDICATORS

	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

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

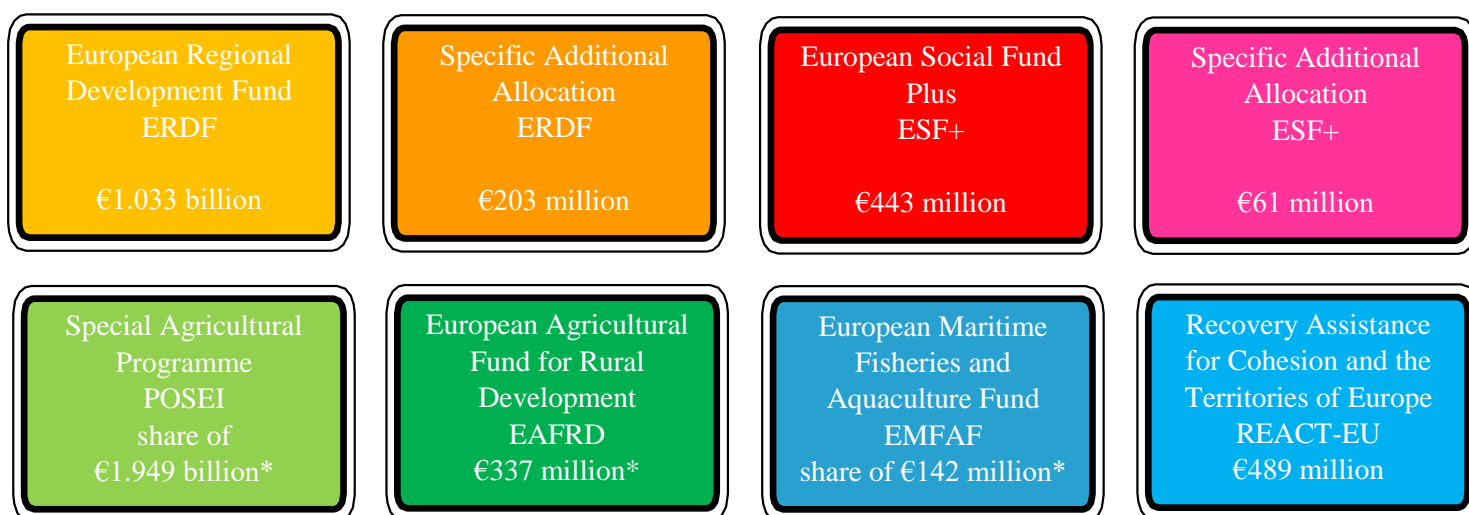
Challenges

- **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



SAINT-MARTIN

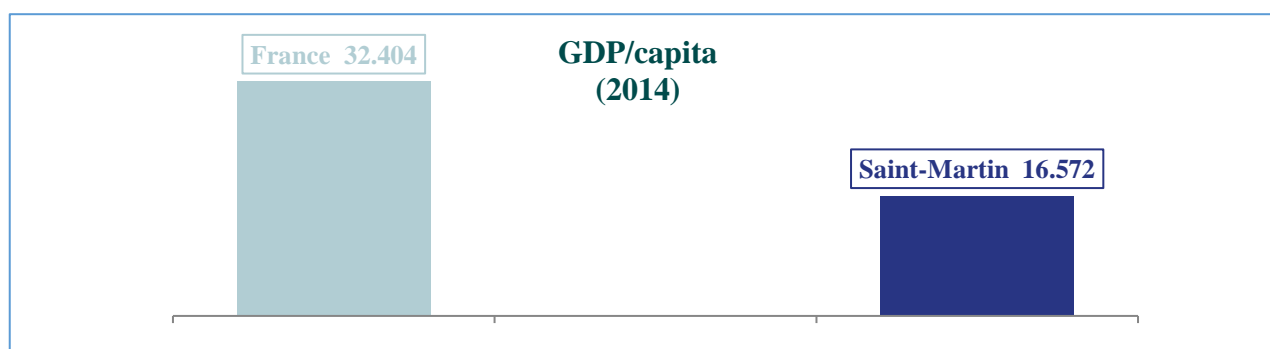


 32 489
  6 712 km
  53 km²

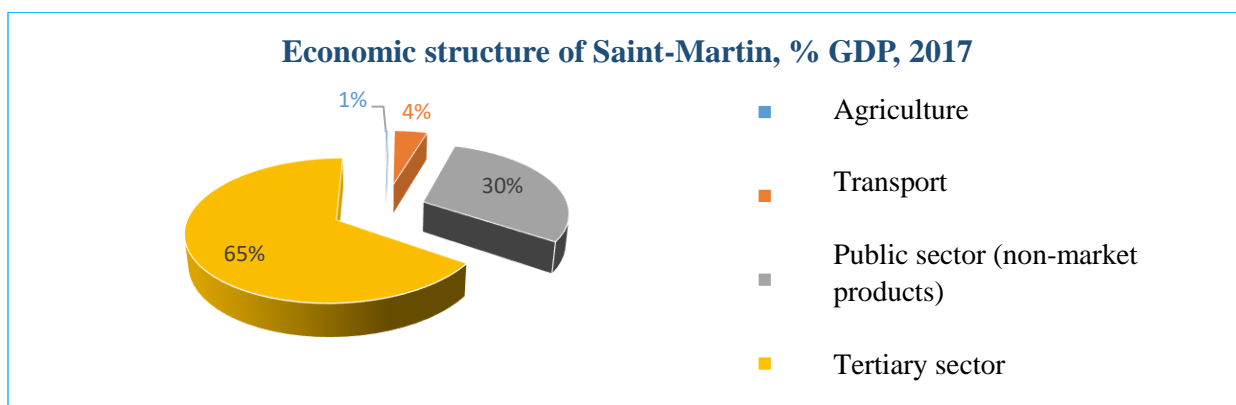
At a glance

- 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

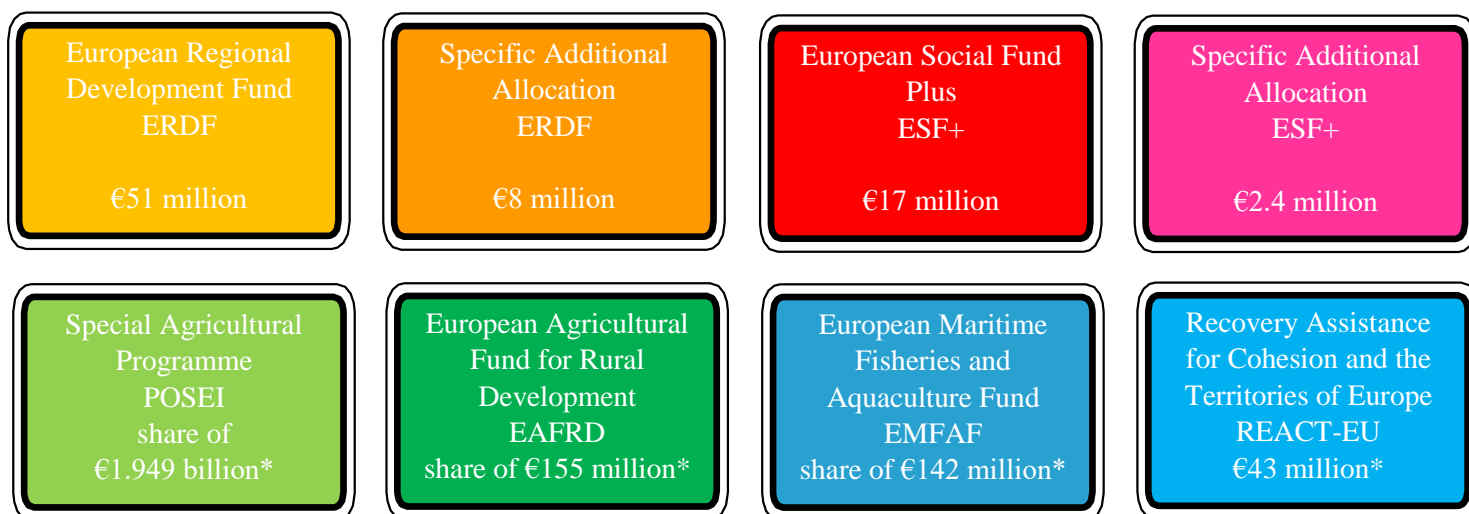
Challenges

- **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



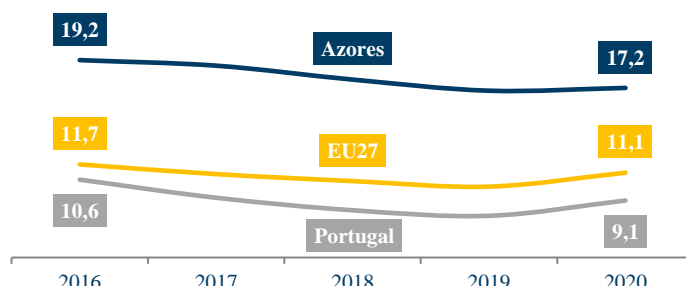
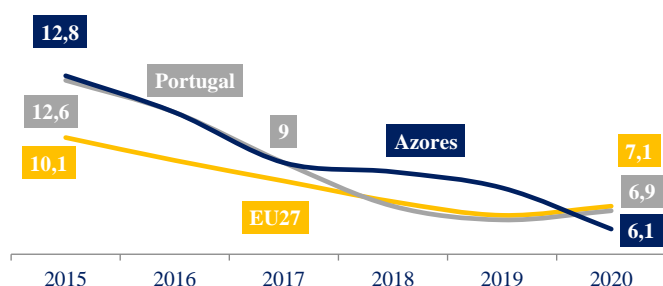
242.796 1.445 km 2.322 km²

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

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

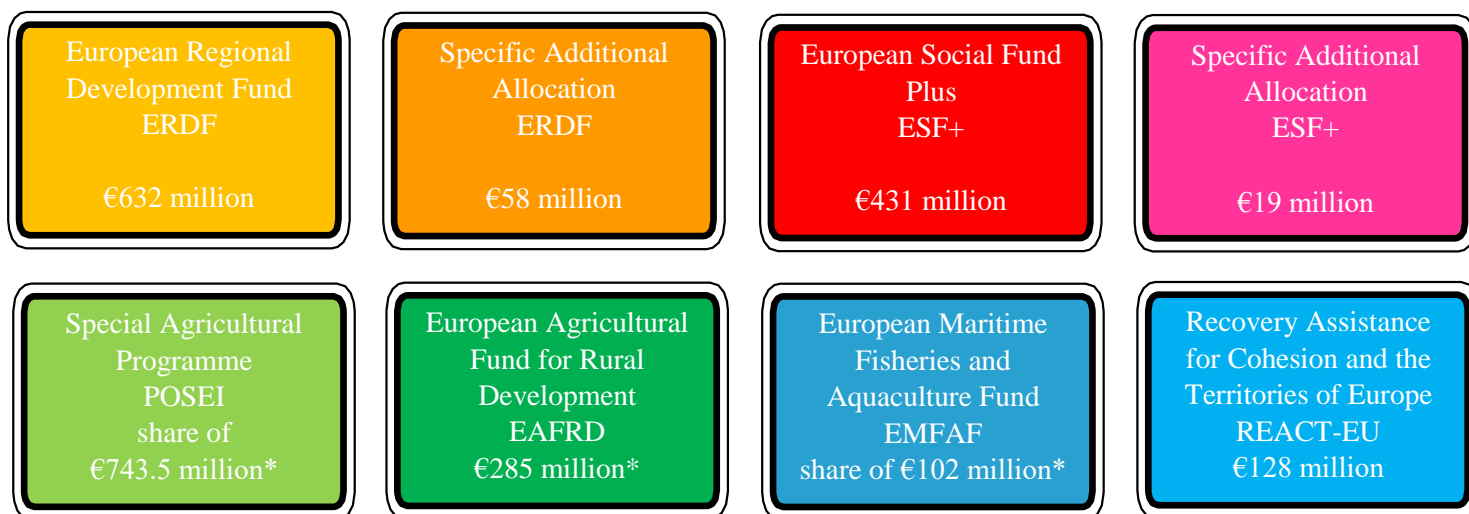
Challenges

- **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



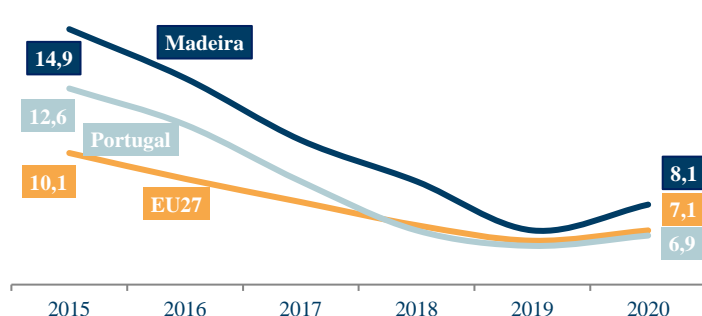
254 254 950 km 802 km²

At a glance

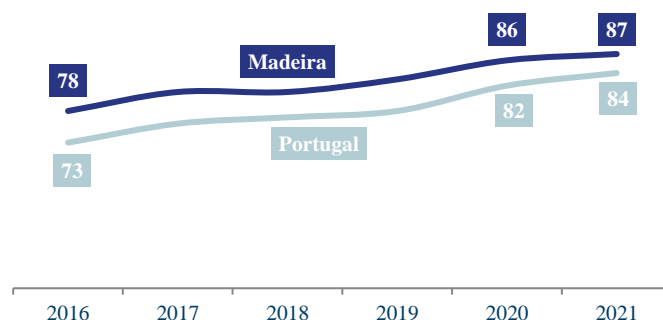
- Gross Domestic Product/capita (PPP) stands at 69% of EU-average*
- Unemployment rate is above Portuguese and EU averages**
- % of households with broadband access to the internet is higher in Madeira than in Portugal**
- Exclusive maritime economic zone: 442 248 km²***

*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

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

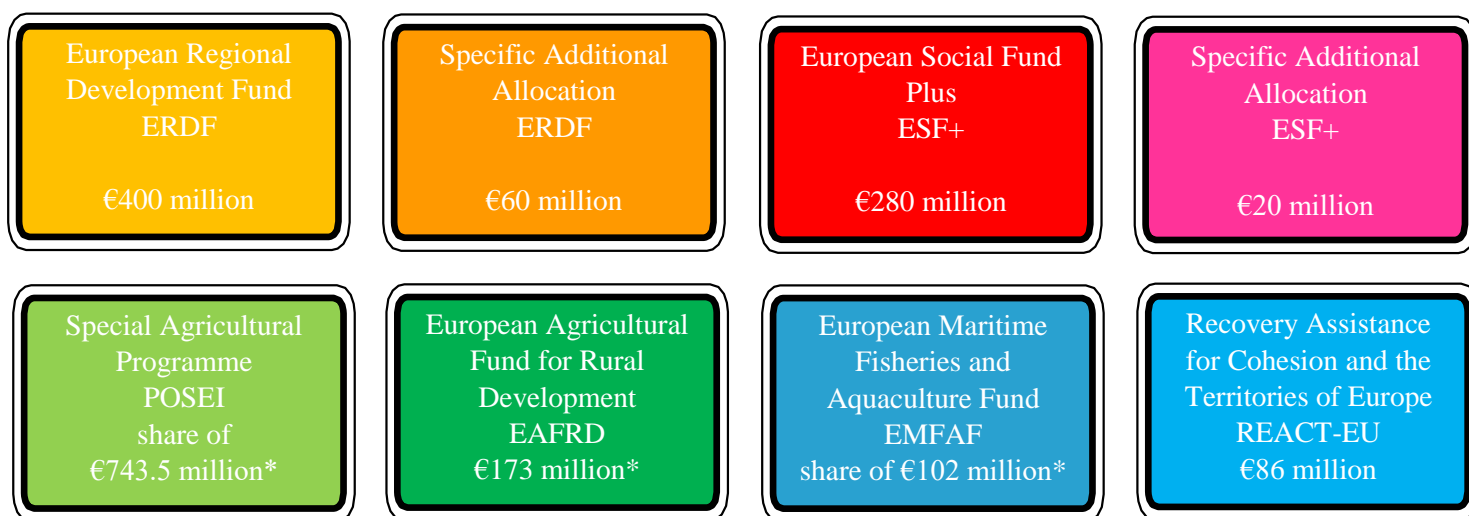
Challenges

- **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

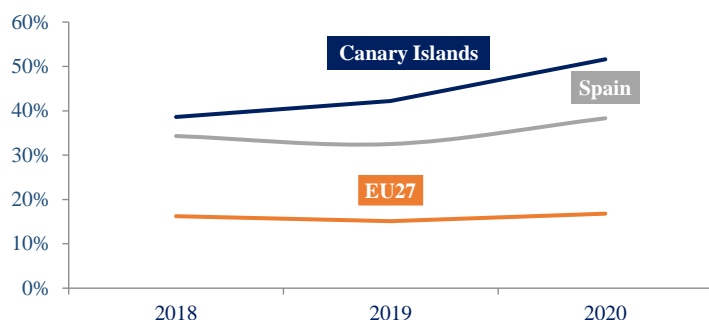
At a glance

- 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***

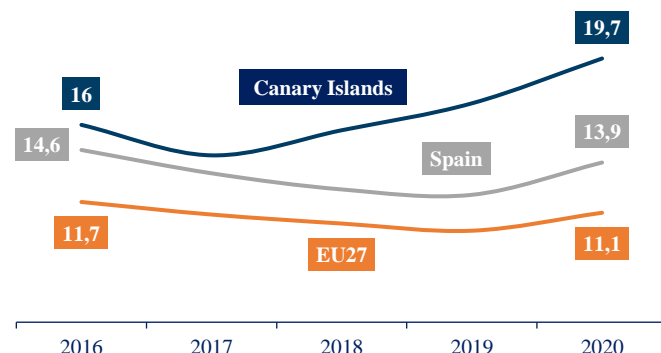
* Source: Purchasing power standard (PPP, % of EU-27), Eurostat 2020

**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]

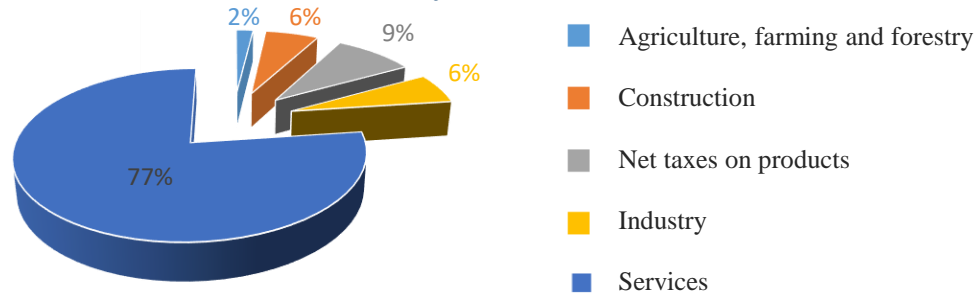
INDICATORS

	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

European Regional Development Fund ERDF €1.430 billion	Specific Additional Allocation ERDF €507 million	European Social Fund Plus ESF+ €682 million	Specific Additional Allocation ESF+ €166 million
Special Agricultural Programme POSEI €1.879 billion	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development EAFRD €148 million*	European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund EMFAF €88 million	Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe REACT-EU €630 million

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