Action plan
Territorial Growth Pact La Réunion

La Réunion,

Include the meeting in a process of emancipation, exceeded the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the model adopted until now involves providing lasting solutions to the challenges the horizon2020 to the territory, neighbourhood, in Continental Europe.

Didier Robert,
Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of the outermost regions (2012/2013)
President of the region of La Réunion

Pact2014 —2020:
A journey for access to a territorial competitiveness employment

Priority 1:Pact2014 —2020 — A journey for a territorial access to employment
A) focus on youth and develop employment
B) be opened and break with isolation

Priority 2:Pact2014 —2020 — A journey for access to a territorial coherence for Ecology
A) reconcile development and green growth
B) accelerate the ecological transition

Priority 3:Pact2014 —2020 — A journey for access to a territorial creative economy
A) local market
B) remove barriers to trade
The challenges facing la Réunion must face its horizon2020

Pact2014 —2020: A territorial pact for greater competence, greater consistency and greater territorial creativity

Priority 1: A journey for a territorial access to employment

Focus on youth and develop employment

Opening and break with isolation

Priority 2: A journey for access to a territorial coherence for Ecology

Reconcile development and green growth

Accelerate the ecological transition

Priority 3: A journey for access to territorial creativity in favour of Economic Affairs

Ensure a competitive and efficient local market

Remove barriers to trade

La Réunion, Earth Europe

Preamble

1. The action plan in its context

The preparation of the Action Plan is a follow-up to the European Commission Communication of June 2012, where it recognises the necessity of a “consideration much more extensive than in the past their situation (ORs) in the spectrum of European policy” for the implementation of its Europe2020. It invited each or to submit “an action plan defining via of objectives and stages, how it intends to implement the strategy Europe2020, taking into account the individual situation”.

This new approach took place within the island’s Presidency of the Conference of Presidents of the outermost regions and provided an opportunity to reaffirm the partnership approach of the ORs a long-standing tradition working together. Provided the document presented is not a Memorandum, or even a joint declaration. This is a policy document which takes note of the position of the European Commission, the convergence of views between the ORs and Commissioner Johannes Hahn, responsible for regional policy, on the need to favour a bottom-up approach and tailor our development in greater territorial dynamism.

See page 4 of the Commission Communication 20 June 2012: the outermost regions of the European Union: Towards a partnership for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”.

Ibid. P.19.
It presents, in a summary document, a coherent overall strategy for the outermost regions (component common to the eight ORs), as well as the strategic priorities of each of our regions for the period 2014—2020 (territorial component specific to the meeting).

2. Methodological principles

The Action Plan is designed to evolve with particular regard to the timetable that should see immediate facilitating the reforms of European policies by end 2013. He claims a coherent strategy based on a diagnosis, objectives, a method, principles, tools and resources. The Action Plan part of the current situation and does not add an additional layer to a strategic millefolium already very rich at local level (pr2d, sdadd, Réunion Green Island GERRI PRERURE, SAR, srit, Sri etc.). Beyond the approach to synthesise the different guidance documents developed in recent years, a far-reaching consultation process had been launched for the partners and civil society (prefecture, department, chambers of commerce, organised civil society, research organisations, etc.).

Furthermore, it should be stressed that the action plan will initiate a horizon approach which consists of seven pro-chains years and therefore prefers an approach by the future. The logic is no longer merely that of a catching-up or repair of the past, but preparation for the future. The meeting today needs of another type of development, sustained, which seeks to both the use or new activities and their lasting nature, i.e. compatible with economic efficiency, social justice and environmental sustainability. It is through excellence that the meeting would be able to meet these challenges.

This strategy implementation for the period 2014—2020, is also consistent with the requirements of effectiveness, strict management and optimal public funds today must-haves. In particular by focusing on areas of excellence of our island and positioning the meeting on new sectors and new markets.

In other words, it is more than compensate the meeting by agreeing to putting them in a situation which it will take ever, but to find each time, the levers of emancipation.

3. Summary of the action plan

The document is divided into two main parts:

Part I recalls the positions defended by the ORs and reflection and rédacteur common to the eight regions:

In particular, he recalled that Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU must become a reference in all policies conducted to ORs;

It advocated the development of European Union policy in the ORs into a policy euro-thereof authorised outermost regions;

He recalled that it is not for the ORs to one side, the internal aspects, and on the other, for the external aspects of EU policies, but they are indissociable and comprehensively in ja European Union policy for the ORs;

Finally, it presents a qualitative leap forward for the ORs to achieve the objectives of increasing Intel-ligente, sustainable and inclusive horizon2020.

Recognising shared that “each or is different and specific (that) runways should be envisaged for each” 3, the second part of this document contains the substantial development axes on the basis of their capacity to respond to challenges, mainly of demographic changes of the territory in terms of:

- Of jobs to be created,
- To boost competitiveness,
- Social housing to build and renovate,
- Infrastructure and services to be developed,
- Communication networks to further develop,
- Of productive sectors to be released,
Of training system to consolidating,
To promote cultural heritage,
Insertion mechanisms to deploy,
Mobility to invent,
To encourage entrepreneurship
Territorial cohesion and sustainable farming
Of regional cooperation projects in practice.
In the light of policy papers by local actors and the contributions received, whether civil society or local institutions, the action plan is structured around three priorities indicating each time in its human, territorial and economic components:

3. Make the territory attractive.

The action plan was finally carry an ambition which can be summarised in three words “grow, grow, radius -NER”, which act as conceptual path and guiding principle.
Grow: Starting at the field level of education, knowledge but also of citizenship. Because open routes empowerment requires the ability to organise one’s own work, take, individually and collectively, new responsibilities, both environmental, social, and economic. On the strength of these principles, the meeting may become an area of experimentation and the crucible of a new art of living for the 21st century.
Grow: By turning its back to the Indian Ocean, the meeting has for decades to turn our backs to a past mainly marked by poverty and underdevelopment. It has in fact also moved away from its future. Because, compete, and perhaps in the Indian Ocean.EU must therefore develop its trade, including economic conditions, with the coastal States, but also with emerging powers such as China, India and South Africa. Optimal opening of the island’s economy will be by the opening of enterprises, men and infrastructure.
Radiate: Lattractivité of the island is a decisive factor in its development. It naturally by a balanced aména -change the territory by transport infrastructure and facilities, public services, efficient. Give the meeting the attractiveness and effectiveness essential to increase its influence is a prerequisite. Provided a crucial stake in a world ultra-connected is to better awareness of the strengths of our island and to better position themselves vis-à-vis competing economies. Promote in particular a comprehensive and innovative e-attractivity assist tourism, biodiversity, renewable energy can revert to legibility and overall coherence. If the meeting is attractive, then university, research centres, health are likely to materialise. If the overall project, to the territory, is attractive then each themselves give the means, will together.

“grow, grow, emit three ambitions”, which reinforce each other. It would be unhelpful to highlighting openness to regional economies, if the meeting should remain engoncée in the regulatory rigidities. Similarly, competitiveness, openness and attractiveness of a territory are, of course, in services, accessibility, quality of service and community amenities or cultural but is also and especially on concepts, often intangible, as the level and quality of training and integration of research and development and innovation.

4. Challenges of the action plan: Remedy the problem missing links of the internal market
In recognising that there can be no smart, sustainable and inclusive development possible subject the reality of each territory, of what it contains, its potential and its employer, the European Commission is today inviting to answer a claim as old as legitimate: That of a territorial approach SOU-cieuse the adaptation of development instruments to the specificities of our island.
The challenge is therefore to build on this territorial approach integrated into various EU policies, to make them the marker of any public policy ambitious for our island.
Attention to specific development aspirations of the meeting at European level must naturally extend at national level to ensure the greater convergence of the Guidelines. In this sense, the action plan has an immediate and concrete referred practice: That create a weak link in the habitudes of thought and to open up the debate at the highest European level. This should therefore continue and move towards long-term viability to effectively mobilise all energies, to reinforce the own economic capacity at the meeting in the interests of sustainable development, to create the conditions for increased competitiveness of its economy in Europe and its neighbourhood. La Réunion is not concerned 21st century without assets. But they are, for too long prevented, by structural and regulatory constraints to fully play the leading role in the economy and growth of the island. Our region must be given the means to act, create, take initiatives. The meeting is ready to do so. European island reach, it aims to become the laboratory of all public policies.

Introduction

The outermost regions — Guadeloupe, French Guyana, Martinique, Reunion Island, saint-mar -tin, the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands — share of specific characteristics defined in Article349 TFEU. At 1 January 2014, Mayotte become an outermost region of the EU. They constitute a single reality and form a whole within the European Union, separate from the other regions of Europe, characterised mainly by:

A very remoteness from the European mainland, reinforced by insularity, or even double insularity or by the isolation. Isolated in their geographical areas and largely remote of the major trade routes, the ORs to the impossibility to take full advantage of the benefits of the EU market;

A small scale of the local market and thus the economic dependence on a few products; © difficult climatic and topographical conditions, small size, vulnerability to change CLIMA -tick and to extreme weather events;

A Neighbourhood proximity exclusively composed of third country of the EU or space totally isolated, two strategic challenges in terms of inclusion and cooperation; The permanence, the cumulation and the combination of these characteristics are structural constraints which seriously hinder the economic, social and territorial development of these regions. This justifies special and differential treatment. If in law, Europe recognises the unique case of the outermost regions based on the status of the outermost regions, in practice, its implementation remains mixed. For this reason, the Conference of Presidents of Regions ultrapé riphé -risks tirelessly strives to plead in favour of a renewed political commitment on the part of the institutions européennes to the RUF.

The Commission communication of 20 June 2012 entitled “The outermost regions of the European Union: Towards a partnership for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” updates in five axes (accessibility, COM -pétitivité, regional integration, social dimension and climate change) the development strategy that accom -pagnera the ORs in the fulfilment of the priorities of the agenda Europe 2020 for smart growth that Intel -ligente, sustainable and inclusive. Also, in a scenario made, it was essential that are “assessed systematically the contribution of European policies to the RUF, in particular when carrying out impact assessments”. On this basis,

---


4 Council conclusions of 14 June 2010
the specifically mentioned for outermost Europe ought to be integrated into Commission legislative proposals. In this context, the Conference of Presidents of the Outermost Regions reiterates its position expressed at the 18th conference held to Horta ( Açores) 14 September 2012 and which highlights the need to take a further step in the implementation of the strategy as proposed by the European Commission in June 2012, with appropriate sectoral European instruments and resources dedicated. This approach requires relevant solutions, balanced, assisting and consistent. The Commission Communication proposes to develop an action plan on the basis of development priorities, all public policies combined. Each action plan will therefore a démarche synthétique and upward-compatible targeting territorial needs and responses to address them.

Not have to date with the legislative and financial framework clearly established, leaves number of uncertainties. Beyond these difficulties and when fix a CPC for territorial development on 2014 — 2020, the ORs reaffirm their ambition to boost their economies, to preserve their traditional sectors, innovative action in areas with high added value and create jobs and thus registering firmly within a dynamique growth.

In presenting the Action Plan, the ORs demonstrate their willingness and their involvement in carrying out the thrust of the strategy of the EU to assist the outermost regions. This makes sense that if the instruments made available are adequate to fulfil the stated ambitions. To achieve the expected results, the outermost regions must also be able to count on the support of all stakeholders. However, there is no single model of development. If building on the strengths of the outermost regions should be taken into account, it cannot alone address all the challenges facing persistent imbalances and their correction. Permanent structural constraints require differential treatment to take account of the realities of the ORs. This is why the ORs maintain the territorial notions, and which constitutes an opportunité of innovative use of European policies.

In this context and in the reform timetable of policies for the period 2014 — 2020, the Action Plan is part of a coordinated approach with:
> strategies of European funds (ERDF, ESF, EAFRD, EMFF) and partnership agreements for 2014 — 2020;
> strategies should be developed under other programmes with strong territorial impact, such as POSEI (agriculture and fisheries) with the acquis must be preserved for the future;
> all other strategies developed across the board, whether at European level (notably the programmes for research, environment, education) at national level (national reform programme for example) or at the level of territories (patterns of economic development, transport, among others).

Complementarity and consistency of the objectives and priorities of the Action Plan are to be assessed also in terms of horizontal legislative frameworks in particular the common commercial policy, competition, public procurement and the environment.

An action plan’s ambition and the requirement

---

5 “in collaboration with their respective Member State, each or is invited to prepare an action plan defining via of objectives and stages, how it intends to implement the strategy Europe 2020, taking into account the individual situation and the various instruments available mentioned in this Communication, COM (2012)287 final, P.18 — 19
In a context marked by legal uncertainty and financial, the outermost regions are considering the Ave -NIR to ensure a return to growth, developing sustainable jobs in a socio-economic context today significantly deteriorated.

This exercise is in continuity of their own reflections leading to the adoption of memoranda in 2009 and 2010, as well as to the publication of various contributions in the Commission’s public consultations euro -thereof (territorial cohesion, Europe2020, transport, state aid, research and innovation, internal market, maritime policy, etc.).

The joint memorandum of May 2010 an innovative approach and urges the European Commission to refine your search -expensive a threefold balance for the outermost regions, while relying on the strategy it has developed in 2004 on reducing the accessibility deficit, improving competitiveness and regional integration:

A balance between the advantages and the structural constraints;
A balance between the internal and external aspects of European policies in order to avoid inconsistencies when their implemented;
A balance between the adaptation of European policies and the declination of specific instruments secto -riels.

The memorandum provides an incentive to ensure that all EU policies, while applying in the ORs, integrate a logic of territorial coherence which goes beyond the new objective “territorial cohesion” as set up by the Lisbon Treaty. Thus, the ORs can become real relevant areas of testing for a coherent and integrated implementation of Union policies at the regional level, on the basis of multi-level governance (European, national, regional). The principles of equal opportunities, consistency, exploiting the assets and partnership called “fundamentals” are from Cayenne 1999, the base the OR development strategy They were complemented by 2010 by two new orientations are the principles of proportionality and actual ultrapériphérie.si over time the European Commission has highlighted principles of valuation of assets and partnership through communications adopted in 2004 and 2008, it is now necessary to go one step supplé -mentaire to flesh out the other principles: Equal opportunities, consistency, proportionality and réalité. plusieurs dimensions must guide the European framework to be established for 2014 — 2020 and irrigating across all EU policies:

> take into account the status of the outermost regions to Article 349 TFEU, which justifies an application -adapted, including the derogation, policies and actions of the European Union to the ORs;

> respect the principles of reality and equal opportunities of citizens irrespective of their place of residence is essential, mainly regarding the access to the equipment and network services (services of general economic interest). It cannot for example, explaining the differences in treatment of citizens of the ORs in terms of territorial continuity or digital. Services of general economic interest are an example of persistence of discrimination including in the sectors most strategic and digital, transport, water and energy;

> implement the principles of coherence and proportionality: The successive revisions of State aid have never incorporated the requirement of consistency between the different purposes of aid necessary for potential beneficiaries. Also regulatory conditions environmental including greenhouse gas emissions, in the field of air transport, deserve special attention in view of the situation of the outermost regions, in order to avoid this requirement being disproportionate impacts thereon.

With this goal in mind, and contrary to the priority in the Communication from the European Commission, 20 June 2012, cohesion policy alone cannot reduce all territorial disparities, let alone respond, only, the need for funding that implies the joint ambition of a fresh strategy of the
ultrapériphé- REI.Cohesion policy requires very close coordination with other policies that have a strong territorial impact, in the interests of efficiency and rationalisation of programmes to be put in place.

This action plan goes far beyond this requirement by marking out the routes of a projection strategy which must serve a territorial vitality assumed. But to deploy at the appropriate level, this strategy is not severable projection of a testing strategy: Test, adapt the framework to the realities of remoteness is inventing new forms which pragmatically allow ORs to invent their business model of tomorrow .Has this strong desire expressed at regional level must now be a true European ambition to the outermost regions. It is in this spirit that this action plan is:That give priority to a business logic and accountability, guaranteeing economic development only smart, sustainable and inclusive.

Territorial aspect: La Réunion

Profile of La Réunion:Indicators
Digital•84 % of the population equipped with mobile• 2 links to a submarine cable•94.8 % of the population covered by broadband•52 % of the population equipped with Internet connection at home
Transport
2,2 million passengers airports method of commuting
• renewable energy in electricity generation
• for the energy dependence rate•Parks 1 931 km²
• nature reserves
Agriculture
• Utilised agricultural area (2010)
•762 agricultural holdings (2010)
• for the part of the agri-food sector in value added (2007)
• for the agricultural sector’s share in gross value added2007)

Prof L of La Réunion:Territorial description
Located in south-west Indian Ocean, La Réunion is the only European region in the southern hemisphere and that is furthest away from continental Europe.
Land of Europe, Terre de France, land Indian Ocean, it focuses more of the issues which are a major concern for sustainable development in the 21st century:Demographic pressure, the globalisation of trade, climate change, the management of natural resources and food security.
Land of mixing and cultural mix the identity of La Réunion was built, and is built, in the dialogue, in a dynamic process of mixing to multiple forms:Social, cultural, artistic and patrimo-niale which are identity of Réunion.This diversity of origin is accompanied by strong cultural and economic relations with the countries of origin — of Asia, Africa and Europe — whose potential is far from being fully used.
La Réunion must be able, in this context, enhance this successful symbiosis of people and cultures, serve as a catalyst for experimentation, whose acquired know-how can be transferred to countries of zone, a showcase European technology from which to develop a new economy of Réunion.
Prof L geographic and climatic
Subtropical island volcano subject climatic hazards and natural hazards, La Réunion is especially characterised by a mountainous terrain, by microclimates, by the outstanding richness and diversity of its media and natural resources.Its location as a relay the European ideal of observation of atmosphere and environmental monitoring assisted by satellite.
Unique bio-diversity, concentrating thousands of natural and endemic species, makes La Réunion
one of the 34 “hot spots” global terrestrial and marine biodiversity. Its circuses, screw rings and walls are entered as a Unesco world heritage site since 2010. The territory is protected in its natural park senior and its marine reserve or 42 % of area and 80 km of coastline protected. Finally, the mountainous terrain will require a concentration of the population primarily on the coastline direct-ment affecting living conditions. This imbalance between the high and low peaks would result in significant differences in terms of attractiveness, employment and accessibility and access to services to the detriment of rural areas.

Economic profile
La Réunion has evolved dramatically since its departmentalisation in 1946. The island’s economy is particularly dynamic. In recent years, final consumption and investment, supported, among others, by incentives F scales and by the implementation of large projects, were the main platform for growth.

However, the renewed policy F scale and on completing major work has exacerbated the effects of the economic crisis in Réunion in 2009 (-2.7 % growth in constant Euro). After one year 2010 sluggish activity improved in 2011 (GDP increase of 1.2 % in constant euros). Today Cyrus sentence has find new engines to underpin growth. However, beyond cumulative structural constraints, it has considerable benefits, in demonstrating its entrepreneurial dynamism with a rate of business start-ups particularly supported.

This dynamism is based on an economic development model based on an import-substitution. Three-quarters of local consumption are covered by Industry of La Réunion. This model now has a margin of important development for the future: Slots can still move towards import-substitution niches of developmental potential signif catif activities.

Today, the economic structure of La Réunion is essentially characterised by a high concentration of economic activity and employment in the tertiary and by a smaller industry and agriculture. The réunion has acquired the twenty-five years of an agricultural has a service economy. The role of primary sector accounts for only 5 % of market value added, compared to almost 70 % for the tertiary sector.

Agri-food takes a prominent place in the industrial structure of La Réunion, in particular due to an important agricultural potential, based in particular on the sector canne-sucre-rhum-énergie. Other base of the economy, the construction and public works sector is particularly effective and job provider (11 % of employees of La Réunion). This sector remains nevertheless heavily dependent on public procurement, tender solvent of dwellings, the cost of material and imports.

Trade, geared primarily to metropolitan France prove very unbalanced: The exporta- tion represent less than 10 % in value of the imports. La Réunion today remains isolation from other regional marginal and asymmetric market flows (only 7 % of trade between countries of the IOOC — Indian Ocean Commission). The industry has increased its efforts on the local market and has reached certain limits. Despite a mandatory regulatory framework and infrastructure for exchange that are to improve, businesses Réunion are now has the international with a view to increased volumes of cases.

During half a century, the established diagnosis led has seen a widening of the dependencies, whether eco-nomiques, social or energy. This situation raises the framework of a new model for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. This logic paves the way for the development of high-growth sectors such as fisheries, energy, digital and sustainable tourism which offer prospects for growth and job creation.

Demographic profile
Demographic change differs from that known Réunion on the European continent. La Réunion is a birth rate higher than that observed in metropolitan France. The population was multiplied by 2.4 in the course of fifty year. Whereas there are 839500 inhabitants in 2011, demographic projections envisage a crossing the bar to symbolic million inhabitants 2030.

One of the features of population of La Réunion, and which is a huge plus for the island is the stake
-NESSE of its population: 34% of the population is less than 20 years (against 25% in metropolitan France).

Despite sustained growth (around 3000 net jobs created per year), the social imbalances of -die or expand due to demographic changes. Uppermost among these imbalances, unemployment is highlighted as the scourge of society of La Réunion.

This demographic reality must be treated in a logical jobs and require La Réunion to the POSI-tionner to become a model for management of demographic transition of N to maintain territorial cohesion.

This cohesion effort requires accompanying levers and devices, that they are European, national and regional, novel and given demographic features of La Réunion.

The challenge s to which La Réunion must face its horizon2020

La Réunion is now facing a four-fold challenge: Demographic challenge, environmental challenge, energy challenge and challenge of globalisation. If their effects, being the European mainland, they are relatively degree of intensity unmatched in an insular area, isolated and very vulnerable. Include La Réunion in a process of emancipation, exceeded the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the model adopted until now involves providing permanent solutions to challenge s facing the horizon2020 to the territory, neighbourhood, in Continental Europe.

A *
IR -R
La Réunion,
Earth Europe
Pact2014 —2020: *
A territorial pact for greater competence, greater coherence and more creative territorial

Priority 1: for access to territorial competency emploilibérer for the potential for men and women is a decisive criterion for inclusive growth

1. focus on youth and develop employment

EU-wide, education and training play a key role in achieving the objectives of the stra-tégie Europe2020. This dimension represents depends to La Réunion, where Furthermore, unemployment rates are among the highest in the European Union.

This alarming situation requires parallel action to provide permanent solutions for employment. Meeting if prosperity depend to a large extent on its young people, which poses serious problems in realising their potential and contribute to society. Young people are still far too many to leave school without qualifications or with insufficient skills, fail to find employment and find themselves at risk of social exclusion. Others, the more trained, are struggling to integrate into the world of work in the absence of sufficient disposal outlets.

The active population is in a complex environment, difficult and is adversely affected struc-turelles constraints, namely the additional costs in the outermost regions differently. In the absence of sufficient critical mass, special attention must be paid to the design of infrastructure, production tools. In the same spirit, researchers, despite their powers, remain outside grids research.

It is crucial that public policies allow all Réunionese to give the best of their potential. To improve their performance, it is therefore essential to promote social inclusion and occupational -sionnelle, while promoting personal fulfilment, cohesion and citizenship.
In the particular context of strong demographic growth coupled with its young population, structural unemployment and the more traditional skills change, the human challenge along three dimensions: Qualification, employment, and social cohesion. Accompany the demographic dynamics involves action specifically on the factors of urban cohesion, social inclusion and fight against poverty.

La Réunion therefore faces many challenges: Investing in education, training and learning, Facilitating access to knowledge (including and necessarily outside the territory), to create the maximum of permanent jobs locally, but also allow access to other employment qualifications outside the island.

Objective: Our social situation complex requires the structuring of a large social project intended to cover all situations, including exclusion and insecurity.

Actions:
> support these guidelines through cohesion policy and more specifically the intervention of the European Social Fund (1);
> for 2014 — 2020, expectations are geared towards the “Youth Guarantee” which are necessarily should be defined and managed at the appropriate level, including at regional level. This route is the only to be followed to ensure responsibly addressed that responds more closely to the situation of La Réunion where 54.2 % of 15 — 24 have been unemployed (2);
> exploit the “Progress programme” in favour of social innovation and social experimentation to small scale testing of innovative policies and spread effective solutions (3);
> make available “the Instrument for microfinance and social entrepreneurship axis to encourage greater investment in expansion of social enterprises (4);
> develop preventive and curative practices drop-out and school failure (5);
> promote prevention and combating functional illiteracy (6).

2. be opened and break with isolation
The question of the mobility of its residents abroad (Europe or neighbourhood) arises clear from and to La Réunion. As a territory remote of 10 000 km from mainland France, which is farthest from the European continent, the accessibility deficit mainly affects persons and property. It is necessary to plan for eleven hours of flight time and a minimum budget EUR 1000 per person (the equivalent of the minimum wage), or three weeks minimum of navigation for freight transport to Europe. These constraints are primarily be the principles of free movement and equal opportunities. The accessibility deficit of La Réunion coupled with isolation affects trade, and seriously hampers economic development initiatives and makes it very difficult to access the knowledge society and the upgrading of skills. Today, 20 % citizens have never left the territory. The problem of mobility is a precondition for economic and social cohesion: The principle of free movement, cornerstone of European integration, is clearly now one of the “missing links” in the internal market for which must be answered in order to enable all Réunionese, as a citizen, move freely on European territory. Whether in particular training, work, study, exchange, care, learn, it is important to ensure the same rights as those whose bénéficiant of all Europeans.

It goes without saying that even if the development of digital technology facilitates access to the knowledge society, this can never replace the experience gained from a physical mobility carried out by people, in particular young people, in continental Europe in the Indian Ocean area or elsewhere.

If the ability to mobility is a prerequisite for the insertion in the construction of life paths satisfying and social ties diversified the mobility issue, as perceived since La Réunion is not only a choice, it represents a tremendous opportunity. It represents an opportunity to open up to the world, to study in sectors chosen, to allow each resident, from whatever social background, to build its by-course of life and achieve its highest level. Today, many citizens who are least resilient than
others. In a region with a very high unemployment rate, a significant part of the population is deprived of free movement and has only limited possibilities to break the island. Therefore, it is important to offer, in particular young people, the opportunity to discover new horizons, to seize new opportunities and prepare their return to the island to develop a local economy (expertise and added value of technicality and entrepreneurship).

At local level, important work is continuing in order to support mobility since La Réunion, particularly young people. However, not all instruments and tools made available to Europe are not used to their maximum capacity and many obstacles to trade persist for individuals, at all stages of their lives. If mobility in education and training throughout life has changed considerably over the last decade, it involves still today, which remain complex and hinder journeys undertaken by our students, apprentices, our school leavers and our teachers.

Mobility to La Réunion should also be encouraged if one takes account of the attractiveness of its Terri -ANS: Among its strengths, multiple areas of skills developed at La Réunion, a unique geostrategic position of Europe in the catchment area of the Indian Ocean at the EU’s external borders. However, La Réunion not part of the Schengen area, it does benefit CIE Community rules relating to visas and may not invoke the flexibility provisions for visa waiver agreements concluded here and there. This situation affects the movement of all categories of persons and particularly tourists, the top-level sportspersons and entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, La Réunion EU values: Peace, security, European identity, the enforcement of rights where these are -damentaux. Namely through the contribution in recent years the structural funds (ERDF and ESF), La Réunion was not only developed infrastructure which have helped to develop a territorial dynamism but also acquired a recognised competence and know-how in the field of education, training and higher education. Also, it is an advance post of the Union in the Indian Ocean able to offer high-quality training in a political context and secure health which calls for the establishment of a device experimental “Erasmus-style of the large Indian Ocean”.

A study of INSEE (June 2013) on the Réunion in mobility of young people 2012 establishes that the support mechanisms to encourage mobility. The cost of mobility is a disincentive for 45% of young people. If the support mechanisms (aid for travel, housing and guarantee of a return) is complete, 40% of people who decline a mobility, change their mind and acceptance thereof. For that, it has an impact on the price of air transport document, the Commission invites the ORs to combine several Community tools, including aid of a social nature with public service obligations binding. However, and practice, these instruments combine difficult and complex to implement. Since the physical link that La Réunion has with the European continent materialises only by air connections, mobility, necessarily entails this phase of transport, strongly issuing greenhouse gases. This dependence should not penalise people, notably through carbon taxes on ticket prices. Finally, and outside target audiences “students”, “individuals following a training pathway profession -nelle or apprenticeship”, the lack of fairness in the mobility of Réunion residents, in the euro area the EAN Parliament, in application of the principle of free movement of persons, called an appropriate treatment at national and European levels.

Objective: Realise the free movement of all citizens by ensuring consistency and complementarity of national and Union programmes.

Actions:
> promote synergies and improve the efficiency of mobility programmes through instruments single, simple and legible for the citizen (7);
> consider, on an experimental basis, the introduction of a system of regional mobility type “Erasmus the large Indian Ocean” bringing together the funds of the territorial cooperation objective euro -thereof under the cohesion policy, as well as the funds of the “Erasmus for all” programme. This would be a single programme at the level of the Indian Ocean which ensures a homogeneity of -ventions of the target audiences and enjoying greater visibility for its beneficiaries.
> remove barriers to trade between persons: Simplify rules on visas (NOTAM -ment for businesses, students, tourists and top-level sportspersons), accompany with European instruments the financing of aid of a social character, improve air services and sea (9);
> reducing the accessibility deficit by integrating a mobility component in the definition and implementation of all policies public services pupils, students, apprentices, young désco -larisés or school leavers, teachers, unemployed, people in precarious situations, researchers, entrepreneurs, farmers and fishermen...(10);
> developing the legislative framework of the future “Erasmus for all” programme to make eligible not only neighbouring countries of La Réunion including Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros, South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya but also the countries with which La Réunion has privileged relations as Canada, Australia, India and China (11);
> encourage the movement of assets in order to widen the markets of La Réunion with the narrowness is a handicap to the development of activities. This approach would contribute, beyond exchanges of your -riences and transfers of know-how, reduce production costs through synergy and economies of scale arising from a regional approach (12);
> facilitate the mobilisation and optimising all the expertise available at La Réunion, which has poles of excellence in many areas (13);
> provide for exemptions and/or compensation to reduce the economic impact resulting from the réglemen -ruling on the EU ETS of greenhouse gas emissions (14);
> encourage sharing of experiences of mobility in order to minimise the way initially implement innovative actions developing culture of mobility (15).

Priority 2: access for a territorial coherence for the territorial cohesion and sustainable écologiegarantir a means to eliminate all the difficulties affecting the citizens “bien-vivre”
1. reconcile development and green growth E

La Réunion faces considerable pressure entails consequences in particular in terms of planning, availability of land, and respect for environmental balance. The supply of services of general interest must therefore be more important and requires prior a policy of in -vestissements infrastructure which contributes to improved access to the territory. The small size of the island conjuguée in hilly, accentuate imbalances between the service needs and available supply.

In Réunion, access and provision of these services are of particular importance as a pillar of the model of society. They remain essential for ensuring social and territorial cohesion and for the competitiveness of the economy. Thus, particular attention must be paid to these services, in areas such as transport, energy, water, waste, digital, health care, childcare or care for the elderly, assistance to disabled persons or social housing. They together constitute an essential safety net for the population and contribute to promoting social cohesion.

In the case of companies, the availability of regular services and efficient is a prerequisite for a competitive business environment. As regards the users, these services should meet the needs of consumers both in terms of access, as regularity and pricing. Their proper functioning is a préalable-clef for the execution of the priorities of the agenda Europe2020.

The development of some sectors justifies a reorganisation to take account of the challenges in the short term, in particular demographic and energy. If major investments have been made up to now, they now need to be up-graded and made more secure. This approach is particularly true in the following sectors:

Digital J to acquire a model Réunion competitive sustainable and inclusive economy, new information technologies and communication play a key role. Do they lead to advantages écono-Ries and sustainable social that it is important to exploit through a genuine strategy all-inclusive digital offer the Réunion essential infrastructure for the information society of tomorrow. La Réunion has significant growth potential in this sector.

Digital meeting the situation is characterised by a persisting mismatch between supply networks of COM -munications electronic availability in the country and how bénéficié continental Europe. Beyond the delay in the deployment of new technologies (4 g, NGA) hampering the development of practices and services, the question of the safety of international connections and the long-term availability of capacities needed to improve access to the island remains a challenge for the territory. INVESTissement without a consequence a long-term international capacities of network security, and a service level set by the Digital Agenda for Europe will not be met.

The risk of a new digital divide due to the delay of deployment on the very high speed or inadequacy of international capacity meet the ever increasing needs is real. Offer less (least diversified, less attractive, extra-costs structural) and imperfect competition illustrate the situation of La Réunion. Dependence on underwater the only cables connecting to the rest of the world, leads ineluctably to a fragmentation of the digital single market with a two-speed Internet j the European continent with rates prompt and that of our island, much slower. This diagnosis commonly accepted for more than ten years, there is still no solution in the current legislative framework.

Consequently, users are penalised because they cannot access high-speed services on equal terms to that of continental Europe.

Objective:
Ensure the continued effective Digital

Actions:
Proposals for an EU regulation on digital infrastructures and their costs, current -ment under discussion, should take the actual measurement of the handicaps affecting our island and therefore must provide urgent specific provisions allowing correct them.
These provisions are:
> authorise, on public funds, the construction of cables underwater to serve La Réunion (16);
> promote public intervention even in presence of a competitive situation once the various existing private initiatives are insufficient to eliminate the additional costs of the remoteness and to create a level playing field with the European continent (17);
> encourage electronic communication operators to make offers of services as competitives than on the European mainland, where all economic conditions are met (18);
> realise the endorsement of La Réunion at programme EFC — Connecting Europe Facility for major projects. Promote the admissibility ICT projects La Réunion brought by both private and public actors (19);
> improve the regulatory framework on State aid in the IT sector informed-and communications and services of general economic interest to take account of the situation of La Réunion (20).

Waste: e’ regards the issue of storage, La Réunion still faces the risk of saturation landfill near capacity without no viable alternative. The lack of available land coupled to the impact of European environmental standards, conduct local governments reached a deadlock. On the question of recovery of waste, sectors remain complicated to be put in place. Sélec-tive collection is used for endowing the recycling sectors (e.g. plastics, paper and board, glass, aluminium and metals, green waste, special waste etc.) which reached difficult to the break-even point. Depending on the type of waste and after valuation, they are dispatched outside the territory, i.e. around Europe (example: Battery) or the interna-under (South Africa, Asia), or face the regulatory provisions (ex: Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal) that complicate dispatch outside OECD countries. Overall transport conditions are not favourable (lack of rationalisation) and their costs are very high.

Objective: benefit from a waste management system fully adapted to the needs and specific territorial features

Actions:
> design a specific regulatory framework on storage and recovery of waste which takes account of the situation of La Réunion and generating disproportionate effects (21);
> create a specific status of La Réunion under the Basel Convention (22);
> open a regional maritime international line for dispatching waste supported by State aid to transport (23);
> improve the profitability of recycling (24).

EAU I water resources is important to La Réunion and, is theoretically sufficient in relation to the needs (including agricultural irrigation, drinking water, industrial waters). The situation is however complex due to the serious imbalance between the East (heavy rainfall) and the West of the island (arid), as well as the seasonal imbalance (long periods of drought during the harsh winter Austral). Infrastructure is often outdated and insufficient, especially in the mountain region.

Terms of regularity and quality of the services offered to users, a significant share of the population is experiencing frequent blackouts water and water unhealthy occupation (particularly during periods of bad weather). The vast majority of volumes taken by abstraction, causing pollution problems, and by POM -pages embroidered with difficult access and to secure.

The question of matching the needs and demand steadily growing concern is immediate.

Objective:
La Réunion is committed to the objectives of sustainable management of water resources

Actions:
> in the framework of the CAP reform — common agricultural policy, and in particular of its second pillar, the EAFRD — European Agricultural Fund for Rural development should for the period 2014 —2020 help finance irrigation networks (construction, modernisation, (extension)25);
> secure water supply of its population and increase performance of networks (26);
> further improve sanitation, pollution control, conservation and management of aquatic environments (27).

Jtn transport as island and remote territory La Réunion is experiencing serious obstacles to dépla - cements of people and goods.

Internally, the road network remains the main axis and is characterised by its lack of maturity. The phenomenon of congestion are recurrent on tracks, subject to increased pressure due to demographics and changes in lifestyle (urban sprawl, increasing distances between home and work, somewhere...). The large works and upcoming projects (new road of the coastline, deployment and connection of the collective transport networks via the project trans-éco express, tcsp,) show increasing effort of self -local authorities for mitigation of the difficulties and the associated reduction of nuisances and pollution. These projects contribute to guarantee an optimal mesh size of the territory and to provide appropriate solutions to secure the dépla -cements under the rugged mountainous terrain. Due to its topography and climate, the cuttings of the transport network are frequent. Major investments are required in order to secure the means of communication within the island, and in particular between the west and north of the territory. Reducing the isolation of the island’s Interior and circuses necessitate tailor-made responses.

The future plans must allow the promotion and development of collective transport and sweet. They involve nevertheless significant investment, both in the infrastructures and equipment in order to develop and improve the quality of public transport that in awareness-raising for lasting changes uses. Developing the provision of modern and efficient public transport, improve the quality of service offered to users are a priority. The completion of a regional network of guided transport orien -ruling illustrates a decisive step towards intelligent and sustainable transport. Furthermore, for reduced bottlenecks, approximation of services, the development of e-services and e-Administration permit by digital technology, the development of teleworking and adaptation of working methods are related phenomena to be included in policies to reduce travel.

Externally, relations are dependent on proper functioning of the port and airport infrastructure. However, changes in the fleets of vessels and aircraft, as population growth and the needs for upgrading, require a constant dedicated infrastructures. Moreover, compliance with international standards is needed in the competitive environment with the other installations of the Indian Ocean area.

The geographical position of the island makes vital the rapid harmonisation of nodes interna - tionaux: Development of accessibility, increase the competitiveness of infrastructures. It is only on this basis that La Réunion may see reduced the structural handicaps which characterise Europe. Strengthening openness to the world of La Réunion remains a challenge. To triple challenges of opening-up of Réunion, regional economic complementarity and the pooling of supply, the proposed creation of a regional maritime company would be able to provide appropriate responses. The islands of the area, particularly dependent on the route for their supply as with the outlets for their local production would have a tool shared in the service of their competitiveness.

Objective:
Reduce the deficit of external and internal accessibility of La Réunion

Actions:
> integrate projects in port and airport infrastructure of La Réunion in the European mechanisms (interconnection28);
> improve the frameworks on State aid for land, air and sea transport to accompany the modernisation of infrastructures and launching transport services in particular through the creation of new lines at international (29);
> encourage by means of appropriate tools, intelligent and sustainable transport systems (30);
> have a single legislative and non-legislative framework, legible and homogeneous on the
conditions for support to mobile transport assets (31).

Energy: 1st energy system of La Réunion is isolated not interconnected. The territory is strongly
dependent of the so-called external fossil primary energy. The action taken since many years aims
at controlling REduce energy, particularly on development of renewable energy (photovoltaic,
wind power and in particular marine energies). Today the energy sector is loss-making due to high
costs of production of electricity. However, the proactive policy development at local level for
renewable energy sources will help to improve the profitability of this service. It is precisely in this
context and from natural assets unique, that La Réunion, from tests of prototypes, new process
notably in the area of marine energy.

Objective:
Reduce the energy dependency of the island actions:
> integrate projects in energy infrastructure of La Réunion in the mechanisms of interconnection
European32);
> improve state aid frameworks in the energy sector to accompany the modernisation of
infrastructure, energy efficiency, etc. (eco-innovation33);
> support, with incentive rates, research, development and innovation in the area of energy
efficiency, in promoting renewable energy technologies and new modes of transport and storage of
energy (34);
> adapt EU legislation on fuel quality to diversify sources of provisioning and reduce the
costs of fuel (35);
> pursue a policy of energy efficiency by taking advantage of the full potential of the natural island
conducive to the development of renewable energy (36);
> establish innovative funding to the launch of Prototype37);
> define locally multi-annual programming of investments in the field of energy (38).

European policies must contribute to improve quality, choice, profitability and efficiency of these
services. This approach is all the more important in times of budgetary austerity.

The sector can play a role of buffer against the crisis and permits an economic recovery. It creates
sustainable premises, in particular through labour intensive sector, to develop sectors green in the
local economy, and the spill-over effects on the rest of the economy.

Invest in social housing is help the construction industry, as well as that of renovation, in particular
thermal refurbishment and renewable energies which are sectors with high yields and tanks to
employment creation. This approach requires land availability favourable construction and all
connections associated (water, electricity, broadband, sanitation in particular) in a territory to
rugged mountainous terrain and subject to conflicting use between the urban and the rural
areas. This is causing problems technical and extra costs.

La Réunion has a very strong need for housing. 9 500 homes per year resulting in 2 to 3 times higher
than that of any region in metropolitan France. This is due to a strong demographic growth. In a
region particularly affected by unemployment, there are 26 000 households pending social housing
and 25% of them are in a situation of overcrowding.

Combating repairing dilapidated housing, in its various forms (dirt, almost), remains a
priority. Rehabilitation operations are of interest to both health, and social science. The lack of social
housing and urban sprawl unworthy also explains the perpetuity of the dirt.

Objective:
Have a housing building stock sufficient and high-quality

Actions:
> stabilise the regulatory framework for State aid, in particular through the device of challenges-
calisation (39);
> support the rehabilitation of housing particularly unhealthy, through appropriate instruments
Social and solidarity-based economy | this sector, with high growth potential and employment, is today 18,000 employees. The sector, very diversified, is characterised by a socially useful approach. More efforts to find a gain: Focus primarily on local development initiatives, reintegration and combating exclusion, the sector tends to offer goods and services for the greatest number.

Objective:
Anchor and strengthen a growing sector

Actions:
> strengthen the foundations of a policy of social innovation in creating an investment fund to support innovative local initiatives (41);
> define a platform for exchanges and networking of actors (42);
> enhance the local know-how (43).

Housing jobs

Accelerate the transition ecological 2.

While there is no doubt that the economic development model chosen these last 30 years for La Réunion resulted in the significant increase in the standard of living of its people, these guidelines are achieving their limits. The expansion of mass consumption pattern and the vitality population have increased demand for fossil fuels which explains largely the increased imports. Between 1970 and 2010, the import bill, jumped by 137 million to EUR 4.3 billion, almost half of our GDP. La Réunion is in a situation of dependency: The transferring public funds, national and European, have become rather than investment but pillar of our economy (public economics ensure 35% of GDP in Réunion). Energy dependence is marked because La Réunion does not, on its soil, energy pri -Mayors is 64% of its electricity production. This weight of fossil fuels within the island’s economy is likely to worsen in view of the price volatility of oil products and demand rises.

The energy autonomy and the search for a new model of economic development more environmentally friendly are priorities for the island and proved to be new levers for growth. Taking into account the natural assets of the island, 36% of electricity production is renewable energy is still substantial scope for an increase.

This model incorporates the preservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, biodiversity and exceptional recovery. Guideline majeure to deploy is structured around the concept of "bio-economy tropical" combining economic development and social and ecological energy efficiencies. In terms of governance, such a model assumes consistency rigorous public policy as a whole and its financing in particular. It requires also seeking synergies and complémentarités between the various public policies applied in the territory in order to ensure a rapid transition and effective. Réunionese are the biggest players in this paradigm shift, a privileged relationship between public authorities and users shall operate through specific actions on communication, information and awareness-raising to encourage a change of behaviour and uses.

This model is conducive to experimentation. La Réunion may serve as a reference not only in Europe but also in the neighbourhood and in small island States of the tropical belt. It is synonym for smart growth and sustainable employment.

Known its environment to adapt and releasing the potential

Increased knowledge of the environment which composed La Réunion is a sine qua non in defining and implementing policies on protection, adaptation and environmental actions.

Preservation of biodiversity: La Réunion identifies an exceptional heritage on account of its indigenous terrestrial ecosystems, habitats, its marine, its geological heritage. The challenges of
knowledge, management and conservation of biodiversity are considerable. The island is internationally recognised as a priority in terms of preservation. The inventory of biodiversity has not yet been completed and many species remain to be discovered. The groups of species better known shall contain a genetic diversity which remains so far not assessed. It is essential to disseminate and share knowledge with the highest number: The natural heritage is a common asset of which each individual must feel responsible. Under a bioeconomy tropical, maintaining biodiversity must be reconciled with growth économique and infrastructure development. This balance can only be reached by a thorough knowledge of species, ecological corridors and operation of environments to best manage conflicts of use of a precious and limited land resource.

Community action had found a full role in the island’s landscape protection biodiversity. The preparatory action ‘best’ has, by its calls for proposals 2011 and 2012 and geared to needs in particular local bodies, associations, local players. Originality support is offered by the EU has attracted the enthusiasm of actors of protection of biodiversity of La Réunion. Not to renew it marks a disengagement from the Union to the detriment of the management and conservation of biodiversity. A disengagement even more incomprehensible that it is counter to the priorities however displayed sustainable growth within Europe 2020.

Objective: ensure specific treatment, a differentiated approach in the definition and the declination of programme for the environment

Actions:
> extend the best initiative as conceived initially (44);
> extending the approach pursued in the framework of the preparatory action best as defined in 2010, to all actions to be supported in the environmental field (45);
> authorise aid to investment incentives in particular the maximum environmental standards and operating aid which is not progressively reduced and not limited in time (46);
> optimise the use of various instruments, Europeans (environment, climate change, research-innovation, structural funds, EAFRD and EMFF) to improve knowledge of ecosystems and to encourage the exchange of best practices (47).

Managing natural hazards | La Réunion is highly exposed to multiple natural risks (hurricanes, inondations, tsunamis, erosion, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fires). These phenomena are amplified by a cyclical and psychosociologique context are unfavourable and through activities man-made (urban sprawl and strong demographic pressure) participating vulnerability and resilience decreased. To deal with this, experience and expertise have been developed. These achievements enable La Réunion, as European region, confirm its role advance post observation and platform for rapid intervention favoured in the Indian Ocean area through the centre of natural hazards of La Réunion.

La Réunion has a structure for monitoring and analysing becoming a reference mark observation and atmospheric monitoring tropical in the Southern hemisphere. Indeed, within a context of global changes on -veillance, the parameters of the atmosphere is crucial both as regards the fight against climate change and adaptation. The Observatory OPAR — physics of the atmosphere of La Réunion is studying, continuously, atmosphere and may thus generate dynamic processes but also of medium- and long-term trends for the island’s territory but also for the whole world is the African continent.

La Réunion also has a pole of excellence in sensing, appointed seas-oi. This station allows to receive and treat high resolution satellite images within a radius of approximately 2 500 km of La Réunion. Therefore there is a clear seas-oi regional since it covers all zones eco -nomiques EEZs (exclusive) for countries of the Indian Ocean Commission and part of Eastern and Southern Africa
The data collected helps to develop applications with high added value for the Indian Ocean area: Climate change adaptation, spatial planning (urbanisation, land management, integrated coastal zone management, agriculture), environmental protection (marine and coastal: Traffic, fisheries (including illegal pollution), health and research-innovation.

In a region highly exposed to natural disasters, the island has a regional platform of the weighted average Indian Ocean (rapid piroi). Equipped with basic necessities (kits cholera and water, tents, medicines, etc.), this structure is capable of projecting of rescue teams in less than 24 hours in the area. La Réunion tested was capable to export good practice and models of action towards its neighbourhood. It is a strong potential still to exploit, by pooling this platform to seas-oi. This structure reflects extremely well the proposal made by Michel Barnier 2006 to support the European civil protection force on the outermost regions. Golden asset could be highlighted through a financial SOU-Tien regional cooperation fully tailored to the area.

The presence at La Réunion of the BRGM — Bureau of geological and mining research including engineers multidisciplinary competence in the fields of water, the risks land movement, coastlines and materials, contributes to increase trade within the zone. Enhancement of the know-how must here find its place through research and development programmes, training and economic value in the fields of development and environment.

These structures, alongside the whole local partnership, are met within the Observatory of natural hazards of La Réunion its objectives are to enhance the consideration of natural hazards in public policies to planning. Among its tasks, a strong contribution to the development of a genuine common culture of the risk, the structuring of observation of natural hazards through time and space and strengthening of La Réunion and the mobilisation of players and the pooling of resources. La Réunion is a laboratory to open skies with natural risks (risks, issues and vulnerability) which can serve as a relay useful for the EU in the south-west Indian Ocean.

Objective:
Confirm La Réunion as a European platform structured prevent and cope with natural risks in the Indian Ocean area.

Actions:
> realising the potential exception of La Réunion by facilitating support for the development of research (pro-grams48);
> devote La Réunion as a basis for the European Union for prompt responses in the Indian Ocean area (49);
> take account of the nature of the actions linked to compensation for damage caused by the natural catastrophes by providing for an automatic meeting eligibility to the Fund of solidarity of the European Union and on the other hand, rapid support under the European civil protection mechanism (50);
> boost regional cooperation activities by means of appropriate regulatory measures and simplified under the European territorial cooperation objective of cohesion policy (51).

Resource development through the development of green industries
La Réunion should continue its investments in sectors with a high added value. Its strategic business lines that are agri-foods, tourism, energy, fisheries and digital and health, are all levers for growth in the service of the bio-economy tropical.

Building on the living resources: Biotechnology offer in La Réunion an opportunity to develop a therapeutic potential, cosmetics, and energy. Molecules identified through the work of the "Chemical Laboratory lcsnsa — natural substances and food sciences" and “the aplamedom —

---

6 Report by Michel Barnier, for a European civil protection force: Europe aid, may 2006, P.16
Association for aromatic and medicinal plants of La Réunion”, will allow La Réunion to position themselves in research and the development of new pharmaceutical remedies (combating epidemics and Chikungunya, dengue type diseases, diabetes, etc.).

Regional cooperation projects (‘summer schools” for the benefit of researchers in health of the local) are a means to develop research, including on infectious diseases, with neighbouring countries. Their deployment can be optimised through appropriate tools that facilitate the capacity of the health sector to respond to calls for proposals Europeans and ensure the scientific and financial management, through a pooled accompanying platform. The involvement of business start-ups and therefore project innovation euro -péens must be consolidated because they are still too few at the local level.

The CYROI as a centre of trade between researchers and clinicians, aims to consolidate research programmes for the use of molecules compounds from biodiversity of La Réunion and their vectorisation (for example, nanoparticles). Ability to perform studies from Chemistry to pre-clinical studies, the teams of the platform are able to gain a foothold in that market segment. The aim is to enable a valuation that will result in the creation of spin-off responsible for economic development. The management and the preservation of fishery resources and marine ecosystems needed to take into account migration, habitats and their interactions. In a tropical context, local researchers have genuine expertise that should be fostered. Excellence in this field also the development of the fisheries sector, a sector with high growth potential.

So-called “traditional” of the island’s economy, agriculture has launched a process of modernisation. This orientation opens new perspectives face the challenge of food security of the island and the Indian Ocean area and supports the innovation dynamic and diversification of production. Emblematic of cane culture also engages in research (excellence in varietal selection and hybridisation natural), animal health, innovation (the first global labelled “ercane” in particular) and sustainable development (valuations by green chemistry, land regulatory, Combating the invasive plant species). Innovative, this sector is also job provider and know-how.

Enhancement of the primary sector also requires improving local production. It comes to improve processes exploitation and processing of agricultural products to establish a sustainable and more environmentally friendly to the benefit of consumers. In this context, the Pôle de compétitivité “Qualitropic” brings businesses and public and private research laboratories to facilitate the emergence and management of collaborative projects on all innovations designed the exploitation of natural resources, soil and marine Indian Ocean. Again, this is therefore to develop and introduce new products and services with high added value and new process increasingly competitive and high quality around -nematement. La Réunion has a regional EU competence in the Indian Ocean area, in the field of quality and of the protection of origin of the products (octroi tax — Certifying Body Tropic Réunion Indian Ocean. This structure should be recovered as instance relays in the area carried out by the Food and Veterinary Office in Dublin of the European Union.

~ objective: A bioeconomy the value-added

Actions:
Facilitating access for researchers to EU programmes for research and innovation (horizon(2020)52);
Strengthen the structuring of research as response to the lack of critical mass (53);
Encourage regional cooperation activities by means of adequate instruments, taking into account the nature of the expenditure related to the mobilisation of researchers, teachers, health professionals, innovative enterprises and the scope for co-operation activities with the international (involving running costs and transport (high)54);
Pay special attention to European standards and certification and the issue of patents upgrading skills European developed in this field at La Réunion, in the Indian Ocean area (55).
Strengthen the promising sector of the “Energy — Environment” operation of energy potential appears to be the only response to an energy dependency which has continually increase under the pressure of needs and uses. Demographic projections for 2030 predict a further increase in energy demand on which the territory should address both in mastering energy costs when substituting fossil developing new process in the interests of energy efficiency. In this perspective, La Réunion is committed to a strong energy policy view to the transition towards a decarbonised economy and energy independence towards 2030. To achieve this, it can rely on the plan “PRERURE — Regional Plan of renewable energy and efficient use of energy”, on a huge potential for renewable energy but also on genuine expertise in this area. Under this sector for the future, three priorities emerge:

Reducing energy consumption
Among the priorities related to increased energy demand include the reduction of expenditure in fossil and sensible use of resources, in particular in transport, construction and households’ consumption. The commitment of the territory to energy autonomy in the medium term is accompanied by a policy of Rural Development collective transport. This dynamic should make attractive public transport facing the dominant use of cars. The building sector represents one of the biggest energy saving potentials after that of transport. In this context, the construction of housing contributes to achieving the climate goals of Europe 2020 and thus meet with the environmental emergency, while reducing household energy bills and dependence energy. La Réunion has knowhow in buildings (eco-construction, creation and adaptation of materials with extreme weather conditions). Energy efficiency of La Réunion also implies optimise the distribution networks. Entry in a sustainable approach for the future implies discussing a shift towards smart grids, so-called “smart grids” using new technologies, and in particular digital technologies. Again, a comprehensive approach through the existing (TEMERGIE clusters — cluster energy to the island of Réunion), mobilising all actors, positionnerait La Réunion as the leader for innovation.

Securing the energy supply
La Réunion should focus on the development and production of renewable energy. On this point, has major advantages: Solar energy (solar water heater and photovoltaic), wind energy, energy hydroelectrical strength, biomass, marine energies. These possibilities are already being exploited or so far considered. They repré -feel all opportunities to achieve a rational energy mix between renewable and non-renewable energies. Solar energies there is now a growing industry which exceeds the level of a mere processing industry limited to the Assembly. Indeed, La Réunion has a genuine expertise in industrial and manufacturing in the field of solar and photovoltaic. It should be noted that half of solar water heaters in France are installed at La Réunion. In addition, La Réunion has photovoltaic farms, the first in Europe.

If the achievement of the objective of energy autonomy by 2030 is a real challenge, the prospects are quite positive and should be encouraged. Beyond the question of production, the issue of storage of energy for an island non-interconnectée is crucial. For the future, it is a point on which stakeholders (industrial, researchers, public authorities) to look for securing and innovate.

Investment in local knowledge
In terms of adaptation to climate change, natural hazards and use of resources, La Réunion may rely on its experience, that of its businesses and researchers, to develop basic and applied research in fields related to energy, agriculture, building and the TER -restre and marine environment. It has the
potential to play a leading role in its geographical area and be leader of a bioeconomy tropical. Réunion applications know-how are very diverse. La Réunion has been a pioneer in the field of labels of eco-construction. Researchers of the University of La Réunion (lpbs — physics laboratory of the building and systems) and industry (the consultancy firm specialised inset — Engineering technical equipment) have created the label “perene — Energy performance”. It is a tool to help in the design of buildings and systems applicable on the island of Réunion which has the objective to cut Consumption of buildings 30% compared to a standard building, while preserving the comfort of its occupants. This partnership approach was included in the construction sector of social housing (Operation “Ceylon” of the SIDR — real estate company of département of La Réunion) with a view to promote the “properly draw up” in La Réunion. Infrastructure needs ensure an outlet certain know-how Réunion to be supported.

The development opportunities regarding use and exploitation of the marine environment are considerable. To this end, the regional pole sea represents a watershed Marine Research of La Réunion and on its ability to innovate. It will allow the pooling of skills and knowledge (IRD, Ifremer, University of La Réunion, ARDA, arvam, BRGM) at the service of professionals. This is true cluster with a maritime tradition will offer countless openings on its environment and its marine ecosystems.

Another example of know-how, the F lière cane, copy as regards the valuation of co-products. Bagasse is the second renewable energy source after water. By its investment in research, innovation and sustainable development, the sector is increasingly performance, creates synergies, provides access to NOU-calves markets and contributes to the reputation of La Réunion. The energy challenge requires increased investment in research and innovation which are beyond the reach of a public body or private insulated. To stimulate regional investments, specific financial mechanisms for the different stages of innovation and deployment need to be put in place.

Objective:
Improve energy efficiency by valuing the know-how of La Réunion

Actions:
Include La Réunion in the European strategy for the completion of the internal energy market (56);
Fully exploit the opportunities offered by the EU financial instruments to support the development of renewable energy sources at La Réunion and in the Neighbourhood (57);
Support research, innovation and technology transfer by encouraging and rewarding the co-products (58);
Fostering regional cooperation through the know-how Réunion taking into account the nature of the expenditure related to the mobilisation of researchers, teachers, professionals, of innovative enterprises and the scope for co-operation activities with the international (involving running costs and transport (high)));
Encouraging experimentation and the placing on the market of new sustainable energy technologies, cost-effective, high performance décarbonées (60);

Knowledge, securing and recovery of resources will be the means by which La Réunion will establish a bioeconomy tropical. This framework will encourage the development of a business environment facilitating economic growth.

Priority 3: for access to local creativity territory of the economy away from Europe, isolated, with economic fabric made mainly of small establishments, the écono-crumble of La Réunion evolves in a local market very small in size, which borders in parallel of regional markets to labour costs are low. Its firms are in direct competition compared to their regional environment with third countries which are not subject to the European rules.
1. ensure a competitive and efficient local market
Among the structural constraints affecting the development of the island’s economy, the narrowness of the market impact particularly economic operators in terms of investment opportunities and value for money. Competition that is active on the European continent is not similarly Réunion on the market. Businesses located at La Réunion are not at risk of affectation of trade Intra-Community as illustrated by the very low attractiveness of the territory as regards foreign investment or even national. This simple reality calls for solutions which are fully adapted. The question of the future of the island’s economy encourages it to continue the discussions on the development of its model based traditionally on the import-substitution. In this context there is a need to support traditional forms and, in parallel, a policy of incentives on the levers for growth. Access to financing for companies: Even if the business creation is very dynamic, the question arises if the activity for structures often fragile and particularly as a result of weak economies of scale. When it comes to innovate, risk-carrying is aggravated in a context of supply restrictions exacerbated of the banking sector. Replies should therefore be made to further accompany of invest-commitments to achieve, offset the additional costs of remoteness and address the lack of cash. Facilitating access to bank financing remains crucial for the development of the business sector.
The entrepreneurial fabric faces more challenging conditions of access to credit and supply of financial institutions least diversified. For engine of recovery and job creation, it is therefore important to facilitate rapid and effective access to financing. Today, the panoply of tax instruments and financial engineering appears as appropriate to the economic sector development. Whether dock dues, excise tax exemption, soft, the tie, tools provide venture capital, support for business, devices microfinancement social security contributions exemption, it is crucial that European and national legal frameworks continue to support, for the future, business development. This framework should be also synonym for Stability to secure project promoters in duration. Indeed, all uncertainties or challenged such strategic cause devastating effects also in our economy (dismissals, withdrawal of investors, banks wary of discouragement in business, risks).
To remedy this situation, it is also important to secure the financial engineering instruments, like the RECOM-mandations made by Pedro Solbes Mira in its report of 12 October 2011 on completing the internal market in the outermost regions, including through guidance of the EIB and the EIF. This approach also implies the establishment of innovative schemes support initiatives entrepreneurship Réunion.
Investing in the drivers of growth by research, innovation and clusters: Research and innovation, as vectors for economic growth and high added value for the island’s economy, is needed to gain new markets by an offer efficient and create job opportunities and employment. Among our strengths, a dense network of micro-businesses, SMEs provide the means to innovate in the areas of policy such as ACTI-vités agri-food, tourism, energy and digital technology. Challenges to enhance performance and access markets concern in particular:
A range of opportunities to exploit, in particular in the areas of biotechnology, tropicalité, food safety, energy and digital;
Innovations to high potential for employment to be given priority in the tourism sector, Sources of potentially valuable innovation to detect and encouraged;
An attractive market and efficient to encourage, including stimulating creativity, focusing on young people and on the creation of networks for exchange;
The promotion of a culture of innovation and supporting risk-taking, in a market where the required critical mass is lacking, to be committed;
Support non-technological innovation and innovation in services, development of tools for growth and maturity research projects.
The European rules on aid to research and innovation still require, at the level of the local market, a significant development in order to have a range of incentives and tools, in full coherence with the priorities of the agenda Europe2020. When it comes to accompany potential beneficiaries to the international instruments in force have been too adrift of La Réunion. Although future EU programmes for research (horizon2020) or business competitiveness (Cosme) contain an external aspect, they leave little PERS -pectives under the neighbourhood of La Réunion. Apart from South Africa or India, emerging powers, most markets surrounding La Réunion (e.g. Madagascar, Mauritis, Seychelles, Comoros, Mozambique in particular) cannot meet not necessarily qualifies for financial support of projects at international.

The strategy of intelligent specialisation of La Réunion, currently under preparation, will not only to include La Réunion among European regions whose economies compé -titifs advantages, but also to identify and develop the activities of the future.

The levers for growth
These levers for growth are those which combine from the strengths of La Réunion, a high development potential in terms of jobs.

Tourism offers real opportunities: First post export economic lever which generates over 846 million euros turnover per year and almost 7 000 direct jobs, tourism was placed as a priority regional2010 —2015.

The objective is to achieve 600 000 tourism in the island by Horizon2015 and 1 million towardsIn 2020.

Keeping with these objectives the supply of tourism services (hotels, restaurants, leisure, etc.) in both qualitative and quantitative terms, needs to be strengthened. Significant efforts have been undertaken to develop the competitiveness of the destination on the in -ropéens and foreign markets. Growth potential is estimated at 10 000 people, an increase of 7 % of the employed.

Consolidate tourism on the criteria of sustainable development: To improve the image and attractiveness of our island in connection with our specificities and the classification on the UNESCO World Heritage List, La Réunion aims at accom -pagner the creation of prestigious éco-lodges sites to main feature to include the tourism development of our destination in a framework environmentally friendly éner -Gies focusing on renewable energy but also catering short supply chains (in conjunction with the farmers, the fishing sector, cooperatives, nearby markets, crafts, the organic sector) or by making the discovery of the natural environment a real reason for stay. A specific approach to the issues facing senior our island shall be encouraged by reliance on the diversification of tourist facilities and artisanal.

Since 2010, the concept of “islands of vanilla” was designed for a tourism for the Indian Ocean. This label, which regroups six islands in the Indian Ocean (La Réunion, Mauritis, Madagascar, Seychelles, The Comoros, Mayotte), OJEU on the differences and specificities of each island, foster synergies and the COM -plémentarités for the whole area. Overall, it aims both to revitalise the tourism in the Indian Ocean area according to the international application but also to acquire a share of the new tourist market based on the strengths of each island. The “islands of vanilla” enable people in search of new green products and innovative, to discover the Indian Ocean area in a single journey.

The regional strategy aims to strengthen the growth sectors tourism based on three main areas of complementary actions:
Raising awareness and visibility of La Réunion: Drawing the benefits from vanilla combined “islands”, integrating international networks, use the Internet and social networks to the best of their ability, investing in signposting numé -may by entering into a “etourisme”;
Develop supply and accompany the development of eco-tourism: Increase the accommodation
capacities classified, improve the overall quality of products, structuring these sectors, “de-
compartementalise” training structures through the creation of an action plan on the tourism
professions and networking the various components of the tender (sport, culture, nature);
Diversify markets and expand the season: Continue the presence in traditional markets (France, alle-
-Magne), focus work on the markets or to potential (Switzerland, Belgium, South Africa, Korea),
pool promotion with the islands vanilla in emerging markets (China, India, etc.)
The island’s economy is also based on key sectors such as agriculture, industry and the public
batiment-travaux diversif acapacity which has helped initially to stabilise and in a second step to
renewing growth dynamics. Today these pillars and create jobs, must be consolidated.
Agriculture is particularly dynamic, jobs and contributes to the development of CA -tivités with
high added value for which market shares can still be generated. Over the years, the agricultural
sector, although highly dependent on inputs necessary for production, was able to exercise its own
model of development. Its policy of structuring is regularly qualified of copy.
The agricultural economy is based on the two pillars organised in inter-branch organisations. The
first concerns the sector canne-sucre-rhum-énergie which is the centrepiece of the agricultural
system Réunion. The second is the cation is around F Lières diversif plant and feed. The channels
“holdings” arrived at a stage of maturing their RIP placed to organise themselves for inter-branch
organisation dynamic. Crop diversification studies have begun their structuring. This backbone and
innovative organisational taken by the actors (professional, institutional and financial partners) is a
considerable asset for an insular area.
La Réunion had the capacity to compete on the world market with very high quality products,
niche. It is in this light that the “CIRAD — Recherche Agronomique pour le développement”
proposed creating a regional platform agricultural research for development (prérad) be established
which would specialise on very high quality products as cocoa high-end, pepper to tail or coffee
Bourbon pointed.
To support projects concerning the processing of fruit and vegetables, La Réunion is today with an
innovation ecosystem: The Pôle de compétitivité Qualitropic armelhor, ercane, the show dynamism
in this area. It is appropriate to develop a network technical transfer to generalise innovation and
help farmers.
The model prevails the small family business, thus maintaining employment and secure the
hereditament. Nevertheless rural and peri-urban areas are exposed to competition between
agriculture and the other projects (housing, road networks, areas of activity).
Water issues is linked to all challenges. Increase yields land situated at altitude is the condition in
order not to reduce the agricultural potential which requires an extension of the irrigated areas
supporting agricultural and rural development.
It is also about maintaining and developing the production facilities of farmers towards a Opti-
mum safety and food safety. For the future, it is also:
© improve the competitiveness vis-à-vis imported products by sector structuring,
professionalisation of holdings, to better respond to market expectations, and by professionalising
the holdings per technical support, continuing training, the development of mentoring and the
establishment of reference; © to improve the competitiveness of farms and tools the agro-industrial
sector for better economic performance of the agricultural sector, and thus meet with the strong
demand by consumers in food products cheap;
© implement a policy of differentiation, recognition of quality symbols local production allowing in
particular exploiting niche markets and developing export markets.

The industrial diversification has enabled entrepreneurs for Réunion develop activities in all areas.
For the future, support must also look for new F Lières in particular in the areas of Biochemistry,
biotechnology, digital, renewable energy and building materials, -rables. Greater performance, it is
important to develop the process, increase the level of competence and management of employees,
and to invest in innovation.

Endogenous development pillar, industry is by essence an engine of sustainable development in its three components:

In its economic dimension, it identifies 360 enterprises and represents more than EUR 2 billion of turnover, added value 560 million. The different sectors (agro-industry, manufactured goods, capital goods,...) is contributing to a local supply varied, high-quality, with real regulating effect on the price of imported goods. The food-processing industry is essential to food safety. Produce in a tropical environment governed by a technical framework and EU environmental, generates compé -tences advanced and original on the local market who appear to be a real potential in global markets;

In its social dimension, industry concentrated 12 000 jobs and real know-how. Labour costs, particularly high wage costs significantly lower statements within the area also reflects the requirement that Excellence offered this sector.

In its environmental dimension, the limited size of a territory complicates coexistence of uses (housing, COM -merce, industry, nature protection). It requires improvements balanced and programming illuminated which anticipates to prevent them, conflicts of use. In this context, industry are fully engaged in an optimal sustainable management.

Among the strategic priorities defended by the industrial include containment energy, waste, nutrition- health, the promotion of local products and adapting standards and products to specificities of our around nement.

Fisheries and aquaculture are a major shift of their existence and a fortiori, their empowerment econo -mique which is heavily dependent on the outcome of the ongoing reform of the common fisheries policy (CFP). Beyond the overall guiding this reform, the polar opposite of our situation, it is necessary to place this sector situation to modernise and diversify to construct its own development path around four priorities: Strengths, potential, scientific expertise on sustainable management of stocks and financial engineering.

This approach calls for the definition of a new economic model of fisheries and aquaculture to La Réunion. Therefore this is réenclencher a development plan for the fishing fleet, in relation to a fishery resource available and the rising cost of inputs (fuel, baits...). Fisheries should also be done in standards for frozen of very high quality. Same time, it is necessary to continue the modernisation of small ships and the integration of new fishermen by the construction of coastal vessels. This segment is a factor of social stability, economic cohesion and balanced land coastline Réunion. The POSEI fisheries as conceived, do not correct all imperfections faced by F lière in their development prospects. To this end, the instrument should continue to evolve and consider the questions regarding the exploitation, inputs, to the local market, routing, the structuring of the sector, the impact on the price to consumers, competitiveness, adding value to fisheries products... This approach will be a response tailored to the missing chainons single market, continued economic, social and territorial cohesion.

In terms of governance, and in the spirit of a responsible attitude on the part of professionals and better appropria -that challenges it appears appropriate to regionalise, at sea-basin level Indian Ocean, the management of the fishery resource. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, this guideline is required with regard to the fisheries agreements which the European Union concludes with neighbouring non-member countries of La Réunion.

This new model would not be complete if it did not called for an economic return from the holding not affecting the Indian Ocean. This ambition is accompanied by the development and upgrading of INFRAS -tructures for greater allure economic development and tourism.

Objective:
Improving the competitiveness of enterprises and make the local market attractive
Actions:
Simplify the framework for the authorisation of operating aid (compensate for excess costs) and 
Éval -uation effects of remoteness (constraints61);
Provide for State aid to investment incentives in the field of research and innovation in full 
coherence with the framework for State aid for regional purposes (62);
Facilitate access to financing by pooling different FEIs, COM -taken at the international level, to 
limit catches of risks related to surrounding instabilities (63);
Include neighbouring countries of La Réunion in the external aspects of the programme horizon2020 and Cosme programme; Businesses’ access to the Cosme programme (Réunion64);
Consolidate the mechanism from dock dues, tool in the service of economic development (65);
Extend the excise duties at reduced rates for traditional rum of La Réunion (66);
Encourage the financial support for foreign language learning (mostly English) for all players in the 
sector (tourism and leisure activities67);
Establish arrangements overall support in favour of tourism companies and artisa -NAT engaged in 
operations (e-tourisme and eco-tourism68);
Create a platform indiano-océanique vocational training in tourism professions (69);
Reinforce the POSEI agricultural framework (70);
Support, through appropriate devices, the supply of inputs (fertiliser) (71);
To encourage the structuring of a platform for regional cooperation in the field of food safety, food 
safety, quality of products and agro-ecological, animal and plant production (72);
Renew aid to the fishing fleet (construction, renewal and modernisation) (73)
Authorise the financing fish-aggregating devices anchored (74);
Developing the fisheries POSEI in a broader framework and adapted to the structure and 
development of the sector (75);
Regionalise at sea-basin level regional advisory councils fisheries76);
Involve and inform La Réunion, in the context of the negotiations of the fisheries agreements and 
dialog -gues in international fora, on any issues of relevance for pathways Réunion (77).

2. remove barriers to trade
Has the international companies operate in an environment with high growth potential. In parallel, 
the markets for proxi -mité are also sometimes certain risks related to political instabilities,
corruption, insolvency customers, the foreign exchange risks related to F uctuations monetary,
damage of goods, etc.
Vis-à-vis other countries of the Indian Ocean area, La Réunion has comparative advantages due to 
the high levels of qualifi cation, the quality of its infrastructure, know-how on companies and a 
competence to the maintenance of equipment of high technologies. La Réunion has a great potential 
in terms of vocational training, health and education. The most favourable to the island’s economy 
by2020 also lies in the promotion of new sectors innovation to strengthen its regional 
integration. Developing research will reinforce the leadership of La Réunion on these sectors. 
Strengthening the competitiveness of La Réunion also involves supporting initiatives at 
international level in a spirit of economic complementarities in the area. With regard to the location 
of the island, entrepreneurs turn naturally towards the neighbourhood to conquer new markets. 
This is however encountering a series of obstacles to trade which affect both searching for new markets, 
that the physical travel business leaders and goods, the conditions for making the investments, their 
finances -should their safekeeping.
Work of articulation between public policies, research performance and competitiveness of 
enterprises, will allow La Réunion to become an attractive territory: Attract capital in a Europe-wide 
or international scale is essential.
As regards the movement of people and goods, it is crucial to have regular high-quality regional 
services, the only guarantee of reactivity and effectiveness. This includes both infrastructure, which
requires a constant upgrading and services. However, within the area, transport interconnections remain incomplete and require special attention, concerted between La Réunion and the countries of the zone to facilitate trade. The Community framework of competition on State aid on air and maritime transport should evolve to authorise start-up aid for transport services departing of La Réunion to the international level.

Excluded from the Schengen area, La Réunion is impose a rigid regulatory framework concerning issuing of visas accommodation which discourages both business trips that the travel. Thus, it is both entrepreneurship, tourism, cultural and sporting activities which are primarily penalised, while the EU facilitates via visa exemptions traffic on the European territory of foreign nationals.

Trade within the regional environment are regulated by international law faced by Réunion’s ambitions to promote economic development, governed by EU rules. Of addition, international trade agreements (EPA, fisheries agreements, institutional dialogues (IOTC) comprises any blind spots whose meeting is diminished. Their impacts are never subject of an ex ante evaluation, the results of which will identify precisely the interests and needs of La Réunion. As stressed on several occasions the European Parliament, and the European Economic and Social Committee, this should be corrected.

The asymmetry in multiple legal frameworks which apply in zone, place La Réunion in a particularly complex situation. It is illustrated in particular by a difference in overlapping standards and eventually hinder economic development at international level. To mitigate the risks of investors, it is also nécessaire regulatory framework is stabilised, securing transactions on both sides of the border.

Unfinished inclusion of La Réunion in the internal market is a constant argument, for which it is important to re-deploy a renewed development strategy to improve competitiveness and hence the performance of the business fabric, create a favourable environment for the input of all opportunities, facilitate access to markets (local, international/neighbourhood, and European) including accompanying in an appropriate manner the international development.

Objective:
Sustain economic development in the international

Actions:
Act concerning the European framework for State aid to allow economic development at international Investment in tangibles and intangibles (78); Carry out European-wide systematic impact assessments of trade agreements inter-national including fisheries and promote the presence of La Réunion in the negotiation forums international trade agreements and programming of international donors in zone (79); Exploit the sectors where La Réunion has a competitive advantage as for example on the issue of standards and certification, transfers of know-how between the partners of the area and the promotion of European standards (80); Optimising infrastructure local transport, research and development, certification and inspection for the area (81); Support projects of supply mutual bail (82); Facilitate the movement of entrepreneurs, sports competitors of La Réunion to the countries of the zone, and vice versa, as well as tourists third-country nationals to the EU (visas) (air services, 83); Encourage joint ventures (Joint venture) with partners in the area (84); Adjust the rules for cohesion policy and for regional State aid to ensure that the future European territorial cooperation programme incorporates of aid in favour of economic development to the international (85).