



European Commission



THE OUTERMOST REGIONS EUROPEAN LANDS IN THE WORLD



FRENCH GUIANA



248 000 inhabitants



83 846 km²

- French Guiana is situated in the South American continent, 7000 km away from Paris and has 248 000 inhabitants.
- Sheltering a large tropical forest, French Guiana has **strong natural assets**: untapped land reserves, minerals, fisheries and a **unique biodiversity**.
- The region also hosts the **French Guiana and European Space Centre**. This is Europe's main spaceport, and is therefore of **primary, strategic importance for independent access to space**.
- **Unemployment and early school leaving** are among the most important challenges. The region has an exceptional demographic growth: its population is due to double by 2040.
- **The lack of basic infrastructures** such as water and waste management systems, education and health facilities, transport, generates sanitary and social risks. Long borders with Brazil and Suriname are difficult to control and create many challenges related to **illegal immigration**, crime and illegal gold mining.

WHAT WILL THE NEW EU STRATEGY BRING TO FRENCH GUIANA?

By encouraging the outermost regions to **capitalise on their unique assets**, the strategy will help them create **new opportunities** for their inhabitants, boost **innovation** in sectors like agriculture, fisheries or tourism, while deepening the **cooperation** with neighbour countries. For the French French Guiana, the strategy could help support in particular:

- ✓ A more **competitive agri-food and fisheries sector**, with modernised production processes
- ✓ **Enhanced mobility, employability and new skills for young people** by financially helping students and volunteers travelling under Erasmus + and the European Solidarity Corps
- ✓ **A hand to researchers and their activities** by facilitating their participation in the EU research programme Horizon 2020
- ✓ **Waste management solutions** under the LIFE programme 2018-2020
- ✓ Further support to **transport connections**



WHAT DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION DO FOR FRENCH GUIANA?

EU funding 2014-2020



Some **expected results** of this support:

- ▶ Reaching a 3-year survival rate for most newly created businesses
- ▶ 70% of the population living in remote areas covered by communication networks
- ▶ 16 300 additional daily users of collective public transport;
- ▶ 90% of the population with access to drinking water
- ▶ Support to 9000 young people in their job search
- ▶ 350 farms benefiting from modernisation aid.

IN ADDITION:

€19 million
under the **European cooperation programme** for the Amazonia area

€131 million
under the **European Maritime Fisheries Fund** for the French outermost regions

POSEI,
the specific agriculture programme for the outermost regions can support the French outermost regions with **up to €278 million per year**

Specificities of other EU policies

The outermost regions benefit from specific or derogating measures, in areas such as agriculture, state aid and taxation, in order to mitigate the impact of their specific constraints and boost economic growth. French Guiana in particular, benefits from a specific taxation regime for the consumption in France of locally produced traditional rum as well as from the exemption or reduction of the dock dues to goods produced locally.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE EU IN FRENCH GUIANA



Regiment of Adapted Military Service (RAMS)

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND

EU funding: €6 million

The Regiment of Adapted Military Service is a socio-professional insertion service for young people between 18 and 25, who are furthest away from the job market. The project aims to improve their professional prospects.

In 2016, the project supported 538 young people.



The University of French Guiana - Campus of Troubiran

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

EU funding: €28 million

The EU financed the upgrade of the university's infrastructure to welcome a growing population of students. The campus of Troubiran will also host research teams and start-ups.

The university offers courses on biodiversity management, territorial management, tropical infectiology and on French Guiana's society. The campus has a natural ventilation system and a photovoltaic power plant.