

# THE OUTERMOST REGIONS EUROPEAN LANDS IN THE WORLD



- Madeira is an archipelago located 1 000 km away from Portugal, in the Atlantic, with 260 000 inhabitants.
- The archipelago's main assets are tourism, natural resources, the development of spatial technologies and biotechnologies. Tourism can be boosted with a better valorisation of cultural and natural resources..
- The export of agricultural products (sugar, tropical fruits and wine) is an important part of the archipelago's economy. These products can be turned into real competitive assets.
- The region faces challenges: the **unemployment rate** of young people is more than double the EU average and low levels of qualification of the population and early school leaving remain issues.

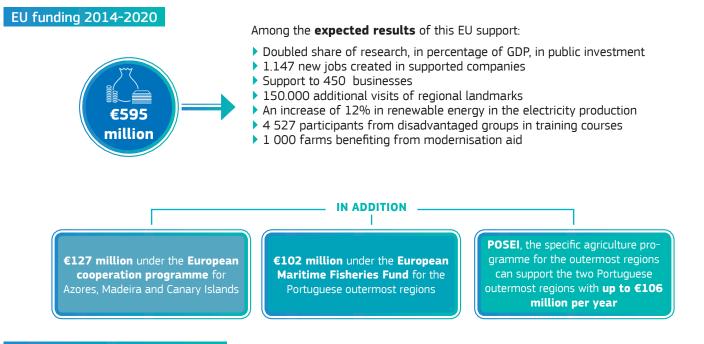
### WHAT WILL THE NEW EU STRATEGY BRING TO MADEIRA?

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 Madeira, the strategy could help support in particular:

- A solid **blue economy** sector, by encouraging the development of marine renewable energy, aquaculture and blue biotechnologies and local fisheries
- A more competitive **agri-food 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
- The **region's interests** taken into account upstream when negotiating trade agreements involving specific local products (such as wine and bananas).
- ✓ Further support to **transport connections**.



## WHAT DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION DO FOR MADEIRA?



### Specificities of other EU policies

The outermost regions benefit from specific or derogating legislative and non-legislative measures, in areas such as regional development, agriculture, state aid and taxation, transport and fisheries in order to mitigate the impact of their specific constraints and boost economic growth. Madeira in particular, benefits from a specific taxation regime for locally produced and consumed rum and liqueurs.

### EXAMPLE OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE EU IN MADEIRA



### **Clinical simulation Centre in Madeira**

#### EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND EU funding: €1.6 million

The Clinical Simulation Centre, located in the hospital Dr Nelio Mendonça, is equipped with advanced and innovative medical simulators in order to develop best medical practices, improve the quality of care and the safety of patients and offer continuous training for medical staff.



#### Installation of a satellite tracking centre in Madeira

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND EU funding: €2.7 million

The project support the installation of a satellite tracking centre, 25 transponders and 8 earth stations. These installations help track the satellites and communicate with them. The Centre will also be able to provide and commercialise services related to satellites technologies, making Madera a front runner in cutting-edge technology.