

# ATLAS OF THE SMALL EUROPEAN ISLANDS



## Atlas of the ESIN Islands

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## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this Atlas is to (a) present some basic data on the geographical features of the small islands of Europe who are members of the European Small Islands Federation (ESIN), and to (b) raise awareness of the lack of other, relevant basic data on the same small islands.

An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. This atlas is focussed on small and very small islands that fall below the system of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) within the European Union not having a fixed link to the European mainland. ESIN represents 1,640 such islands with a resident population of 359,357 people.

These small islands have 3-4 million summer residents and ten times as many visitors, which creates a heavy human pressure on the islands' social, technical and ecological systems. They are valuable natural sites of major importance for a rare fauna and flora, and are naturally positioned to be vital parts of the Blue Strategy. Small islands are forced to and have learnt to be sustainable because of their scarcity of resources and high costs for external resources. They have a lot to gain in being economically, environmentally and socially self-sufficient. They bring great value to the European Community and could be better governed were they more accurately described.

### **1.2 Delimitations**

This draft of an Atlas of small European islands is delimited to those that are currently ESIN members.

### **1.3 Maps**

The maps show different aspects of the small such as size, distances, population change and the threat from climate change.

September 2016,

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## 2 The islands of Europe

### 2.1 What is an island?

The Eurostat publication *Portrait of the Islands* (Eurostat, 1994) proposed a definition of islands including five criteria:

- an area exceeding 1 km<sup>2</sup>
- a distance of at least one kilometre to the continent
- no permanent link with the continent
- no presence of an EU capital city
- a permanent resident population of at least 50 people.

The latter of these criteria was primarily included for reasons of data availability, as it appeared impossible to collect data for islands with less than 50 inhabitants. According to these criteria, the study concluded there are 440 islands in Europe.

This pragmatic solution to a statistical challenge has tended to become a definitional criterion in its own right when subsequent studies have reused these criteria, for example in the *Analysis of the island regions and outermost regions of the European Union* (Planistat Europe and Bradley Dunbar, 2003). The authors of this study highlight the limitations of such a definition in the introduction to the report. They suggest that islands less than one kilometre from the coast may experience the same problems as other islands and that archipelagos (comprising several islands redundant which do not satisfy the criteria individually are excluded, even if the archipelago as a whole would satisfy the criteria).

In the Fifth Cohesion Report (CEC, 2010), islands are defined as “NUTS 3 regions where the majority of the population live on one or more islands without fixed connections to the mainland, such as a bridge or a tunnel”.

### 2.2 How many inhabited European islands are there?

The number of inhabited islands in Europe, big or small, bridged or un-bridged, NUTS or non-NUTS, in seas, rivers and lakes, states, regions, municipalities or else, is 2,418 with a resident population of 13,9 million people.

Country	Total of inhabited islands		Whereof big islands	Uninhabited islands
	Number	Population		
Albania				7
Croatia	311	114,174		1,000
Cyprus		854,000	1	
Denmark	76	976,771	3	
Estonia	20	51,361	2	217

Finland	455	54,000		179,000
France	188	58,674	1	
Faroe Islands	12	48,574		
Germany	45	345,932		
Greece	144	1,078,082	4	
Greenland	39	56,648		
Iceland	3	332,529	1	
Ireland	65	22,376	1	
Italy	73	237,639	2	
Latvia	5	773		
Lithuania	1	1,642		
Malta	2	423,382		
Montenegro	2	125		
Netherlands	21	1,190,015		
Norway	104	356,319		
Poland	3	102,237		
Portugal	14	3,213,013		
Romania	1	25		
Russia	5	204,683		
Spain	18	3,213,013		
Sweden	879	220,000	2	221,800
Ukraine	3	3,744		
UK				
England	27	734,924		
Northern Ireland	1	110		
Scotland	86	99,623		79
Orkney	21	18,664		
Shetland	10	22,785		
Isle of Man	1	64,679		
Channel Islands	7	125,000		
Aland islands	52	28,007		6,412
Sum	2,418	13,926,700	21	408,805



### 2.3 Statistics on European islands

The nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)<sup>1</sup> was established by the statistical office of the European Communities, in cooperation with the Commission's other departments, so as to establish a single, uniform breakdown of territorial units for the production of Community regional statistics.

The current NUTS 2013 classification subdivides the economic territory of the European Community into 98 regions at NUTS 1 level, 276 at NUTS 2 and 1,342 at NUTS 3. On NUTS 2 level are regions, provinces and prefectures, 800,000 to 3 million people headed by a governor. On NUTS 3 level are parishes, cantons, oblast, cities, counties and municipalities, 15,000 to 800,000 people headed by a mayor. Deviations exist for particular geographical, socio-economic, historical, cultural or environmental circumstances, especially for islands and outermost regions.

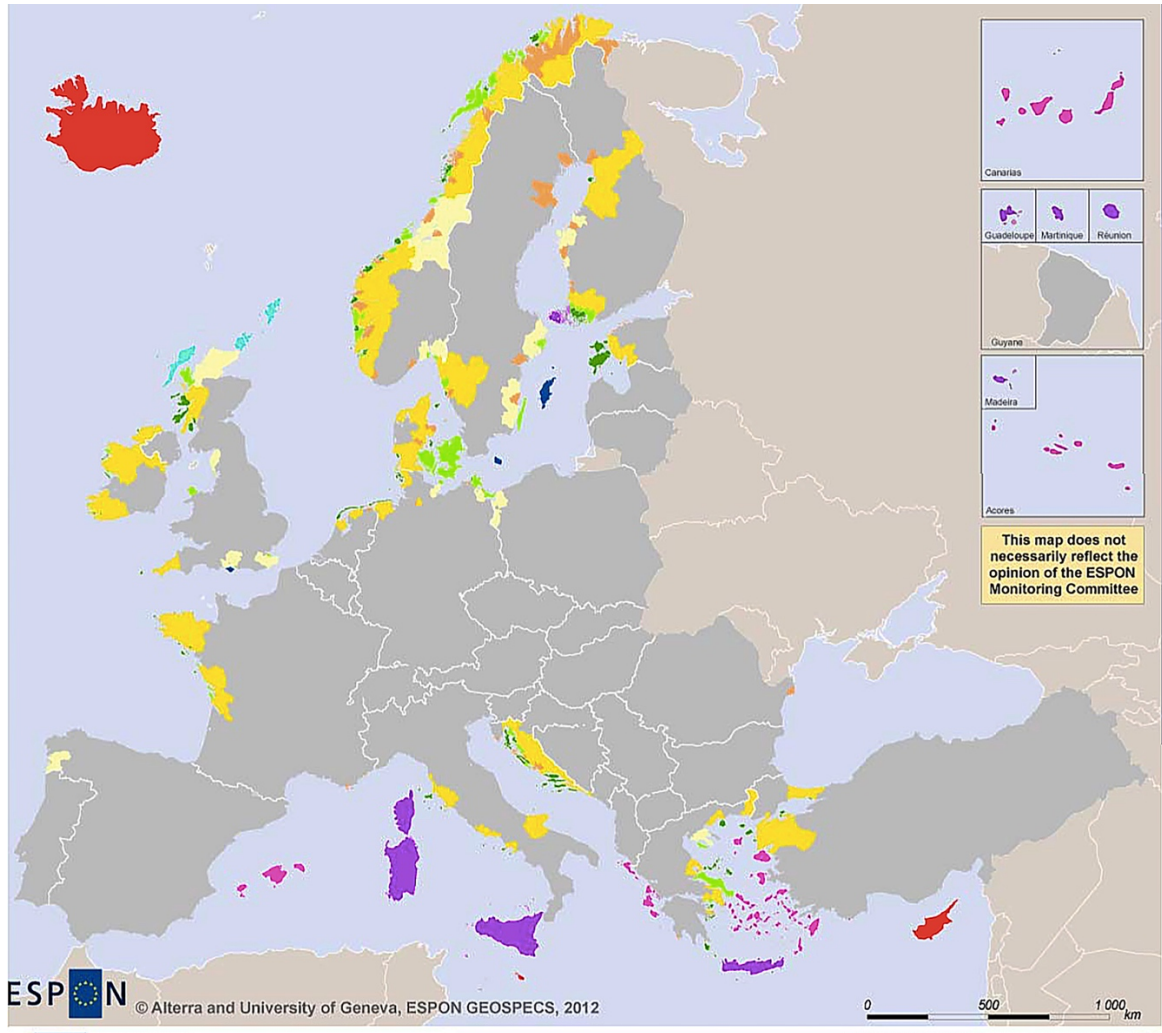
Fifteen island regions with NUTS 1 or NUTS 2 status are identified. Six of these are Outermost regions. All remaining regions are Mediterranean, except for the Åland archipelago, which is an autonomous part of Finland.

This leads to a delineation and typology of European islands showed in the map<sup>2</sup> below:

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Nomenclature\\_of\\_territorial\\_units\\_for\\_statistics\\_\(NUTS\)](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Nomenclature_of_territorial_units_for_statistics_(NUTS))

<sup>2</sup> GEOSPECS European Perspectives on Specific Types of Territories, Final Report 20/12/2012



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**Island delineation**

**NUTS 0 level: Small island states**

- Main island
- Secondary island municipalities: situations of double insularity

**NUTS 1/2 level island regions**

- Main island
- Secondary islands municipalities: situations of double insularity
- Archipelagos

■ ESPON space

■ Other countries

**NUTS 3 level island regions**

- One main island
- Archipelagos

**LAU 2 level: Island municipalities**

- Entirely insular municipalities with a fixed link to the mainland (from one or more islands)
- Other entirely insular municipalities

**Regions and municipalities with significant insular component**

- NUTS 3 regions including island municipalities with a fixed link to the mainland
- NUTS 3 regions including other island municipalities
- Municipalities within significant insular component: > 8% of the municipal territory or total island area > 10km<sup>2</sup>

## 2.4 The European small islands as an asset

In regional planning, small islands are mostly invisible or else being portrayed and judged by "what they don't have" including people, natural resources and competitive advantages. This rhetoric has even been adopted by us islanders to garner global attention and resources. More recently, we have developed a countervailing narrative that sees island societies as resilient, nimble, flexible, connected and adaptable to external events. Seas are increasingly being viewed as routes and highways instead of as barriers.

Rather than being poverty-stricken and destitute, many islands might be more accurately described as innovative and entrepreneurial, with a great potential because of (1) the vast sea that surrounds them, (2) the many people that use them, (3) the large ecosystems that need them, and (4) the big place they occupy in the human mind despite their smallness. Because of their geographic circumstances they have, through necessity, become innovative and entrepreneurial over time.

### *1 Islands are vital for the the European blue growth*

'Blue Growth' is the European long term strategy to support sustainable growth in the marine and maritime sectors. Islands give their respective nations right to vast sea areas as well as seabeds.

Example: Islands constitute 5,8% of the Croatian land but represent 37% of Croatia total area as a nation when the sea is included.

The blue strategy consists of aquaculture, coastal tourism, marine biotechnology, ocean energy and seabed mining. Islands also offer excellent wind, solar and tidal opportunities.

Example: In 2015, a SABELLA turbine<sup>12</sup> was installed on the seafloor in the famous tidal stream "Fromveur" between islands Ouessant and Molène on the coast of Brittany, connected to Ouessant by a 2,000 meter underwater cable. It is 17 meters high and weighs 400 tonnes, built for this hostile environment, pre-orientated in the direction of the tidal currents with a profile of its symmetrical blades helping to capture the ebb and flow. <http://www.sabella.fr/fiche.php?id=112&lg=gb>

Blue Growth depends largely on the 'wet area' of islands, and inhabited islands are vital key points for this strategy as bases for competence, maintenance and service.

### *2 Islands are vital for European people as resorts*

Encyclopaedias such as Wikipedia give a false impression of the human pressure on small islands. Typically, an island with 100 resident inhabitants have ten times more summer inhabitants and a hundred times more visitors.

Example: The island of Nagu<sup>3</sup> in Finland has 1,350 all-year residents, 8,500 summer residents who spend 30 days on the island, 30,000 visitors who spend 2 days and 1,700,000 persons travelling through the island.

All-year residents	1,350	360 days	492,750 person-days
Summer residents	8,500	30 days	255,000 person-days
Visitors	30,000	2 days	60,000 person-days
Travelling through	1,700,000	2 hours	388 person-days
Sum			807,750 person-days

The total of days humans spend on Nagu, using roads, electricity, ferries, healthcare, mobile phones and water, producing garbage, sewage and emissions is 807,750/365 days which is the equivalent of a population of 2,601 persons, not 1,350<sup>4</sup>.

This is even truer for islands in the Mediterranean where the tourism pressure is extremely high with visitors staying a week, not just 2 days. Recently a large number of new visitors have arrived, namely refugees.

### *3 Islands are vital for European fauna and flora*

Islands are valuable natural sites of major importance for birds, fish and eco-systems. Environmental programs protect a large portion of the European islands areas.

Example: On the sixteen islands on the coast of Brittany with a total population of 62,000 people, all are governed under at least one environmental program. 42% of the islands' total area is protected by Natura 2000 and 20% is Znieff I (Zone Naturelle d'intérêt écologique faunistique et floristique).

This is an opportunity as well as a constraint for the local communities.

### *4 Islands are vital part of European culture*

Small islands have had and have a deep symbolic influence on art, music, poetry, literature and film. They represent an invaluable cultural heritage and closely knit communities.

Example: "The Aran Islands on Ireland's west coast have had an influence on Western culture that is disproportionate to their size, caused by their unusual cultural and physical history." [Wikipedia]

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<sup>3</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagu>

<sup>4</sup> <https://europeansmallislands.files.wordpress.com/2013/01/nagu1.pdf>

## 3 The islands of ESIN

### 3.1 What is ESIN?

The European Small Islands Federation (ESIN) was founded in 2001 as a non-political federation of associations for small islands and archipelagos in Europe. ESIN represents its members on issues of mutual importance before the European Union parliament and institutions, and is also a forum for comparison of experience between the members.

ESIN has at present (2016) 11 members representing small islands of Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden and Åland.

In each of these nations there are associations representing small islands and archipelagos and these from the member organisations of ESIN. The associations must have as their aim the overall sustainable development of small islands and the improvement of living conditions for the resident small island population in that country. Therefore, there is only one member from each country. This member represents (a) their own member islands, and (b) every small island in that nation.

### 3.2 ESIN's definition of a small island

ESIN defines 'small island' through the following criteria:

#### *a Population numbers*

A small island to ESIN is inhabited all year round by at least 1 but not more than 5,000 persons.

Some of the small islands are very small islands, by which we mean islands with a population of 5 to 50 to 5 inhabitants. Such islands, although very small, still have families and workplaces and need services such as transportation, schools, healthcare, energy, telecom, water and waste management, law and order. They typically have summer populations a hundred times their winter population and large numbers of visitors.<sup>5</sup>

By tiny islands, we mean islands with fewer than 5 inhabitants. Most such islands are close to the mainland, only have one or two inhabitants who are not young,

<sup>5</sup> The ESPON EUROISLANDS Study 2013/2/2, Scientific Report, made the following distinctions (page 175 ff):

#### "3.4 Typology of the islands

*Very big islands* (more than 50,000 inhabitants): Sicilia, Sardegna, Mallorca, Cyprus, Kriti, Malta, Corse, Isle of Wight, Lesvos, Kerkyra, Gotland, Eivissa i Formentera, Menorca, Dodecanisos (Rodos).

*Big islands* (between 5,000 and 50,000 inhabitants): Chios, Samos, Bornholm, Zakynthos, Western Isles, Orkney, Kefalonia, Shetland, Gozo, Åland, Kyklades.

*Small islands* (less than 5,000 inhabitants): Kokar, Lipsi, Lipari and Samsø."

We sympathize with this and would add *very small islands*, which only have 50 to 5 inhabitants, and *tiny islands*, which have less than 5 inhabitants.

they are off the grids, they manage their own sea transports but they still have need for and the right to telecom connections, healthcare, law and order.

*b The absence of a fixed link*

A small island has no bridge, causeway or tunnel to the mainland and is not situated in a lake or in a river.

*c Being below NUTS coverage*

A small island is not a statistical unit in the NUTS system.

*d Their dry area*

A small island is no bigger than 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

Out of 526 islands presently in the ESIN organisation, 19 are bigger than 500 km<sup>2</sup>, 49 are bigger than 100 km<sup>2</sup> and 336 are 10 km<sup>2</sup> or smaller.

This goes for the “dry area” of the island – the land. It is, however, of great importance to include the “wet” area of an island – the surrounding sea – when calculating island’s emissions, their value from a blue strategy perspective, their fishing rights and their eco-systems.

*e Their jurisdiction*

Some very small islands are municipalities in France, on Åland and in Denmark (one), but most ESIN islands are governed by local boards or committees with very limited resources, while the true political and financial power sits on the mainland or on a larger island in an archipelago.

### 3.3 The small islands of ESIN

The table on page 4 showed there are 2,425 inhabited islands in Europe. Some are big, some have fixed links to the mainland, some belong to nations that still are not members of ESIN.

Given the definitions in chapter 3.2 above, ESIN represents 1,640 islands small islands in Europe with a total population of 359,357 people:

Country	ESIN small islands	
	Number	Population
Albania		
Croatia	311	114,174
Cyprus		
Denmark	42	13,423
Estonia	18	3,504
Finland	551	8,706
France	21	46,843

Faroe Islands		
Germany		
Greece	130	65,552
Greenland		
Iceland		
Ireland	30	2,911
Italy	29	22,422
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Malta		
Montenegro		
Netherlands		
Norway		
Poland		
Portugal		
Romania		
Russia		
Spain		
Sweden	391	29,429
Ukraine		
UK		
England		
Northern Ireland		
Scotland	70	24,025
Orkney		
Shetland		
Isle of Man		
Channel Islands		
Aland islands	46	28,240
Sum	1,640	359,357

These 1,640 small islands have 3-4 million summer residents and ten as many yearly visitors, which creates a human pressure on the islands' social, technical and eco-systems equivalent of a population of over 1 million people.

The ESIN islands with most inhabitants are Île d'Yeu, France (5,000 inhabitants on 23 km<sup>2</sup>), Milos in Greece (4,977 inhabitants, 160 km<sup>2</sup>), Arran in Scotland (4,629 inhabitants on 43 km<sup>2</sup>) and Čiovo in Croatia (4,455 inhabitants, 28 km<sup>2</sup>).

The islands with the smallest populations are tiny islands with just 1 or 2 inhabitants (typically of high age), situated in Sweden or Finland. This kind of island life is becoming rare as those inhabitants pass away and the island becomes uninhabited.

The biggest of the ESIN islands when it comes to area are the Scottish ones topped by Stronsay (1,100 km<sup>2</sup>, 349 inhabitants).

European countries and self-governed regions with small islands that are still not members of ESIN are Norway, Germany, Netherlands, the Faroe Islands, the Channel Islands, Portugal, Spain, England, Wales and Northern Ireland and Malta.



## 4 Sustainability indicators

'A community that monitors and documents the results of its actions, and that regularly reflects on its progress and barriers, learns from its experience. It becomes more resilient, more capable of adapting to change, and better able to improve its efforts and sustain itself over time'.

United Nations, 2007

### 4.1 Key challenges for island communities

Small islands, especially those with a population of 1,000 inhabitants or less, face the challenge of being distant (for example access to main land services, cost and expenditure), the challenge of being small (for example migratory issues, economic development and diversification), the challenge of governance and jurisdiction and the challenge of climate change, for example coastal/marine pollution, land management.

A number of individual island development plans and associated policies incorporate many or if not all of the above.

The 2007 SENSOR Report on Sustainability in European Islands focuses on sustainability issues in relation to European islands. It helps to underpin Article 182 in the Amsterdam Treaty, the European Union Cohesion Policy and Strategies relating to regional development funding. Important issues highlighted in report include:

- Size and population of islands dictates that there are different priorities and challenges in relation to social, economic, governance and environmental sustainability
- "The need to develop comparable data-sets and sustainability issues which may be used to inform policy decisions at EU Level".
- 16 sustainability indicators selected-now "fit for purpose" or requiring closer scrutiny and definition?
- The need to recognise that there are different sustainability challenges re: cold and warm water islands (Page 19 & 27)

### 4.2 Purpose of sustainability indicators

Early warning signals – "change analysis"

To identify weaknesses and strengths

Supporting and influencing future decision making process

Supporting evidence incorporated into strategic/policy development and application

Providing public and stakeholder information

### 4.3 Key challenges for island communities

What constitutes a "good indicator"? It should be (a) Technically robust; (b) Sensitive to change, can be regularly updated; (c) Relevant, meaningful, available and understood by all; (d) Complementary – direct correlation with other indicators (for example, a short-

age of social housing on an island may have a direct relationship with migratory trends; Levels of tourism may have a particular impact on employment opportunities and the maintenance of an islands environment; (e) Comparability – measuring “like with like”.

#### 4.4 A plethora of sustainability indicators

Current/future development of ESIN sustainability indicators – what is the “fit”? Avoiding repetition and confusion. A need to be mindful of other data-sets which are in operation such as:

- National/regional – established by national governments and specific service departments (often used for example in regional planning).
- Local government – measuring effectiveness of local strategies and policies which may and are often directly correlated to island communities.
- Individual islands – supporting local development planning

Island size	<b>Very big island</b>	<b>Big island</b>	<b>Medium island</b>	<b>Small island</b>	<b>Very small island</b>	<b>Warm water island</b>	<b>Cold water island</b>
	Pop 50,000 and more	Pop 50,000 to 5,000	Pop 5,000 to 1,000	Pop 1,000 to 50	Pop less than 50		
Sustainability indicator							
<b>SOCIAL</b>							
Annual population change – migratory growth / reduction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percent of population over 65	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percent island homes with internet/ broadband connections			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annual percentage of island students progressing to further education		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Access to Island emergency/health care provision			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Percent stock of social housing available for island residents			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percent of islands residents speaking alternative language to the majority of each state's population *			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GOVERNANCE							
Number of island residents who vote in National/local elections	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Establishment of an individual island local development plan in conjunction with all residents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ECONOMIC							
Sector type employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unemployment rates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Annual total of tourists to an island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Number of social enterprises on Island			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
% of island population employed in - agriculture/farming - fishing industry		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENVIRONMENTAL							
Coastline and fishing - European blue flag - status/bathing waters directive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Annual island precipitation rate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percent of land sustainably managed by Natura 2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percent of island residences served by island renewable energy resourced	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Percent of island sewage treated	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Domestic water quality	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**4.5 Managing and administering ESIN sustainability indicators**

Who oversees and coordinates the process?

Identifying the role of Island Federations for example data supply

Reporting procedures and communications

What about other stakeholders and their roles and expertise?

Explaining in detail what are the key components of each agreed ‘indicator’

**4.6 Conclusions**

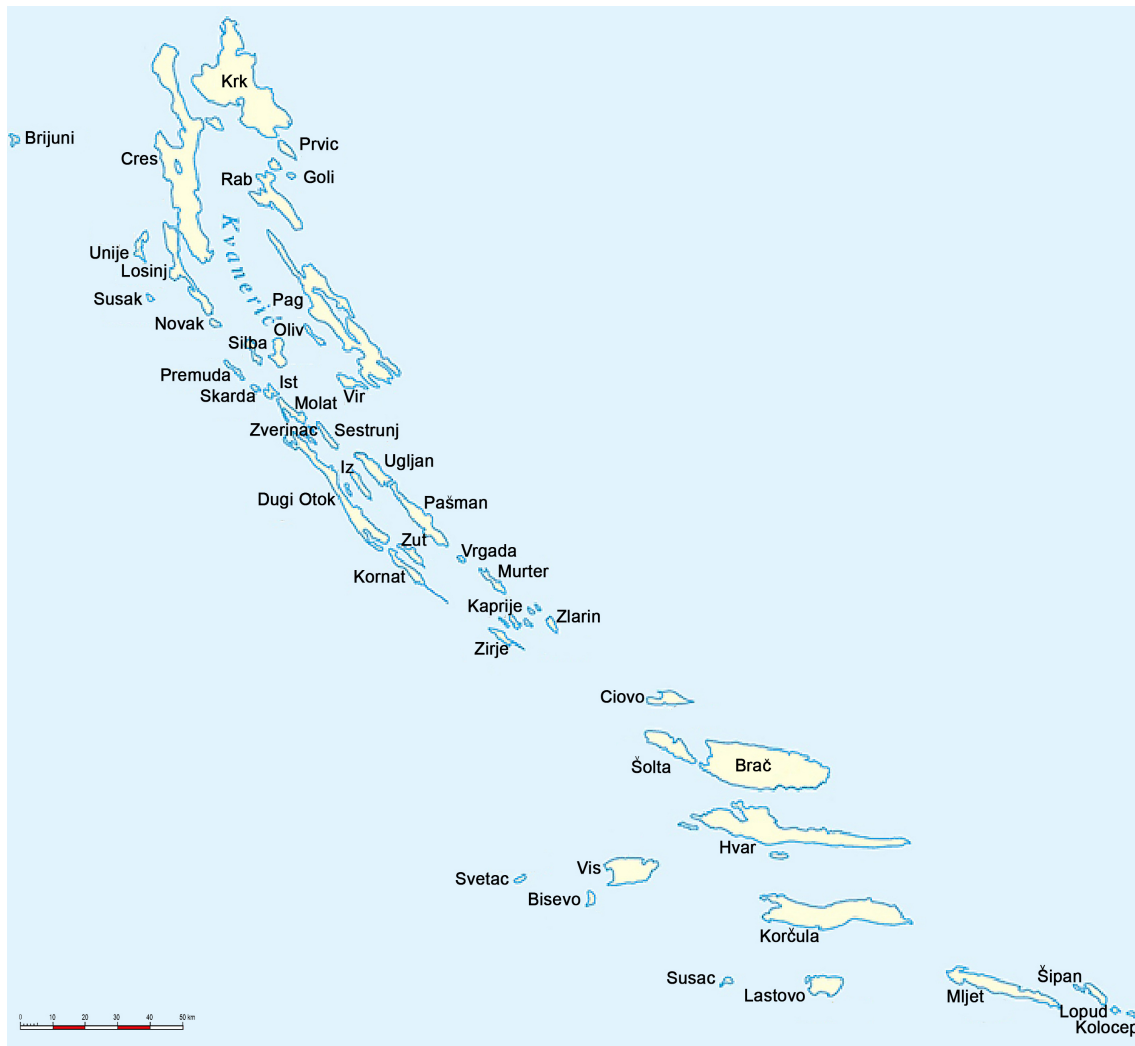
The proposed list of island sustainability indicators as outlined in Appendix A have been designed to add maturity to those initially established in “Sensor Report” 2007, are under the ownership of ESIN and are open to regular monitoring, evaluation and challenge, sit alongside and reinforce the seven key principles enshrined in the European Commission’s “2020 Strategy” and the 2021-2029 EU programme, and can act as objective evidence in the application of European Commission support as well as influencing future strategy and policy which directly effects island communities.

## 5 ESIN islands per nation

This part of the Atlas presents the small islands of the 11 member nations of ESIN: Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden and Åland.

The ESIN member organisation of each of these countries is representing all the small islands of its nation before ESIN, whether all small islands may or may not be members of that organisation.

The presentations include an introduction, how the islands are administrated, the national small island organisation (= ESIN member organisation), a short brief on infrastructure, and what is on their agenda. There is a table including all the small islands with a population as defined on page 9-10 above.



Map of some of the 311 inhabited Croatian islands



Komiža on Vis

#### 4.1 The small islands of Croatia

The Croatian islands are the second largest archipelago of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean Sea. There is a total of 1,246 islands whereof 311 inhabited all year by 114,174 islanders. They cover 3,259 km<sup>2</sup> which is 5,8% of Croatian land but 37% of Croatia, including the water surface.

According to professor Nened Starc of the Ekonomski Institute Zagreb<sup>6</sup>:

“There are hypoinsularised bridge islands, urban subarchipelagos, small “drained” hyperinsularized islands (up to 25 km<sup>2</sup>, up to 250 islanders), two islands on one, resilient islands, peninsulas as islands, outer fishermen’s islands.

All are losing economic versatility; (Almost) all are specialising in tourism; (Almost) all tending to water supply dependency; Diminishing economic marginality at the expense of selfreliance; Too close (and too weak to escape

mainland influence; Too weak to influence anything on mainland.

Too close to raise curiosity, a proper interest; Islandness denied; Insularity overseen; Too close to avoid (super)imposed mainland development policies; Too exposed to mainland policies to develop their specific island policy; Well articulated particular island identities; “Bilateral” communication with the mainland; Archipelago identity in traces.

Recalling the island sustainability (and resilience): Centuries old man-made environment, scarce resources, multi-skilled islanders, minimal outreach, minimal exchange with the mainland, high degree of selfsufficiency, “enforced” sustainability (sustain or perish).

Figures quoted (all too often):

- Declining birth rate, newcomers keep the population stable
- Demographic structure getting worse and worse
- Out-migration from 1920’s on,

<sup>6</sup> Lecture given at the ISISA 2016 conference on Lesvos.

- Rural decline, small scale urban-rural divide”

### **Governance**

There are four layers of governance in Croatia. Administratively, the islands belong to different mainland regions and have bilateral communication with the these. The mayors visit the government in Zagreb to negotiate for projects and funding, competing with each other. The cooperation between the islands is weak. The smaller the municipalities, the more power to the counties and the state. Only three municipalities have mayors who “refuse to go to Zagreb” and who develop their islands on their own.

In 1997, the National Island Development Program was developed on the mainland and on the islands including 49 island and 4 coastal –island and 3 peninsular towns and municipalities in 7 coastal counties (Adriatic NUTS 2 regions), stating:

- Islands are equal parts of Croatia in terms of development policy
- Island is a system
- Island is a development unit
- Island resources are to be used fully and sustainably
- State and county dministration and local self-government are to play an active role in island development
- Island development management is to be continuous.

The development programme set up goals like:

*Sustainable development:* production within the island ecosystem carrying capacity, returns on investments, acceptable social dynamics preserved

*Islands are socially satisfactory populated:* the island community is permanently attractive to its members due to its size, sex and qualification structure, living standard and the way of life. Decision making implies participation of islanders.

*Stay of present population, return of primarily younger, economically active islanders who have left the islands* (state of affairs: young islanders prefer mainland urban centers to islands).

*Island investment conditions balance with investment conditions on the mainland* (state of affairs: island investments are 30-100% higher than comparable mainland investments).

*Maximum possible extent of diversification of island economy* (state of affairs: tendency to monosectoral tourism economy).

*Full physical accessibility of island resources* (state of affairs: overgrown vineyards and olive groves, impassable field lanes).

*Full accessibility of island resources in legal transactions* (state of affairs: outdated cadastre and land books).

### **National island organisation**

Otocni Sabor

<http://www.otocnisabor.hr/>



Croatian small islands with a population of at least 5 all-year residents:

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>			
Arbanija (Čiovo)	374		Čara	616	
Babino Polje	270		Caska	25	
Bajčići	131		Česvinica	55	
Banj	193		Čižići	113	
Banjol	1,907		Cres	2,289	405,7
Barbat na Rabu	1,242		Ćunski	165	
Barušići	25		Dančanje	27	
Baška	981		Dinjiška	137	
Batomalj	141		Dobrinj	109	
Belej	55		Dobropoljana	279	
Beli	47		Dol	311	
Betina	697		Dol	130	
Biševo	15	5,9	Donja Banda	149	
Blato	3,570		Donja Vručica	33	
Blato	39		Donje Selo	159	
Bobovišća	65		Donji Humac	157	
Bogomolje	100		Drače	93	
Bogovići	317		Dračevica	89	
Bol	1,609		Dračevo Polje	13	
Boljenovići	87		Draga Bašćanska	253	
Borovik	12		Dragove	36	
Bošana	41		Dragozetići	20	
Božava	116		Drvenik Mali	87	3,4
Brbinj	76		Drvenik Veliki	150	11,7
Brgulje (Molat)	48		Duba Pelješka	44	
Brijesta	58		Duba Stonska	36	
Broce	87		Duboka	13	
Brusići	40		Dubrava	133	
Brusje	194		Filozići	6	
Brzac	178		Gabonjin	201	
			Gajac	84	
			Garica	156	
			Gdinj	133	

Gorica	90	
Gornja Vrućica	46	
Gornje Selo	238	
Gornji Humac	271	
Gostinjac	77	
Govedari	151	
Grmov	2	
Grohote	449	
Gromin Dolac	3	
Hlapa	63	
Hodilje	190	
Hvar	3,771	
Ilovik	85	5,5
Ist	182	16,5
Ivan Dolac	39	
Ivanje	3	
Jagodna	30	
Janjina	203	
Jelsa	1,801	
Jezera	886	
Jurandvor	299	
Kali	1,638	
Kampelje	8	
Kampor	1,173	
Kaprije	189	7
Klanice	50	
Klimno	116	
Kolan	379	
Kolanjski Gajac	17	
Koločep	163	2,4
Komiža	1,397	
Korčula	2,856	
Korita	46	
Kornati	19	32,4

Kornić	433	
Košljun	47	
Kozarica	28	
Kraj	281	
Krapanj	170	
Kras	227	
Kremenići	75	
Kučiste	217	
Kukljica	714	
Kuna Pelješka	223	
Kustići	139	
Lakmartin	24	
Lastovo	350	40,8
Linardići	139	
Ljutići	9	
Lopar	1,263	
Lopud	249	4
Lovište	228	
Ložišća	139	
Loznati	40	
Lubenice	12	
Luka	153	
Luka	123	
Lukoran	503	
Lumbarda	1,213	
Lun	307	
Jezera	886	
Jurandvor	299	
Kali	1,638	
Kampelje	8	
Kampor	1,173	
Kaprije	189	7
Klanice	50	
Klimno	116	

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Košljun	47	
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Krapanj	170	
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Dragove	36	
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Duba Stonska	36	
Duboka	13	
Dubrava	133	
Filozići	6	
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Ilovik	85	5,5
Ist	182	16,5
Ivan Dolac	39	
Ivanje	3	
Jagodna	30	
Janjina	203	
Jelsa	1,801	
Jezera	886	
Jurandvor	299	
Kali	1,638	
Kampelje	8	
Kampor	1,173	
Kaprije	189	7
Klanice	50	
Klimno	116	
Kolan	379	
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Koločep	163	2,4
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Korčula	2,856	
Korita	46	
Kornati	19	32,4
Kornić	433	
Košljun	47	
Kozarica	28	
Kraj	281	
Krapanj	170	
Kras	227	
Kremenići	75	

Kučište	217	
Kukljica	714	
Kuna Pelješka	223	
Kustići	139	
Lakmartin	24	
Lastovo	350	40,8
Linardići	139	
Ljutići	9	
Lopar	1 263	
Lopud	249	4
Lovište	228	
Ložišća	139	
Loznati	40	
Lubenice	12	
Luka	153	
Luka	123	
Lukoran	503	
Lumbarda	1,213	
Lun	307	
Male Srakane	2	
Mali Iž	215	
Mali Podol	3	
Mali Ston	139	
Malinska	965	
Mandre	395	
Maranovići	43	
Marinje Zemlje	63	
Maršići	10	
Martinšćica	132	
Maslinica	208	
Mastrinka	947	
Merag	10	
Metajna	236	
Metohija	157	

Miholašćica	36	
Milčetići	245	
Milna	830	
Milna	104	
Milna	30	
Milohnići	87	
Milovčići	124	
Mirca	321	
Miškovići	59	
Molat	107	22,2
Mrljane	249	
Mundanije	520	
Muraj	42	
Murter	2,025	
Murvica	21	
Nakovanj	3	
Nečujam	171	
Nenadići	157	
Nerezine	353	
Nerežišća	616	
Neviđane	376	
Njivice	1,115	
Novalja	2,358	
Novo Selo	152	
Okrug Donji	268	
Okrug Gornji	3,081	
Okuklje	31	
Olib	140	26,2
Omišalj	1,868	
Orebić	1,979	
Orlec	92	
Oskorušno	101	
Ošljak	29	
Osobjava	36	

Osor	60	
Oštrobradić	86	
Palit	1,687	
Pasadur	100	
Pašman	392	60,1
Pernat	8	
Pijavičino	113	
Pinezići	196	
Pitve	69	
Plisko Polje	19	
Podgorje	171	
Podhumlje	32	
Podobuče	34	
Podselse	19	
Podšpilje	11	
Podstražje	40	
Polače	113	
Poljana	294	
Polje	300	
Poljica	74	
Poljica	59	
Pomena	52	
Popova Luka	27	
Porat	192	
Porozina	29	
Postira	1,429	
Potirna	23	
Potočnica	11	
Potomje	252	
Povlja	332	
Povljana	759	
Pražnica	371	
Predošćica	3	
Preko	1,286	

Premuda	64	8,7
Prožura	40	
Prožurska Luka	40	
Prvić Luka	164	
Prvić Šepurine	239	
Pučišća	1,529	
Punat	1,860	
Punta Križa	63	
Pupnat	391	
Putniković	82	
Rab	437	
Račišće	432	
Radići	175	
Rasopasno	104	
Rava	117	3,6
Risika	148	
Rivanj	31	3,6
Rogač	126	
Rogačić	12	
Ropa	37	
Rudina	70	
Rudine	5	
Rukavac	66	
Sabljići	21	
Sali	740	
Saplunara	67	
Savar	53	
Selca	846	
Selca kod Bogomolja	6	
Selca kod Starog Grada	17	
Sestrunj	48	15,1
Silba	292	14,1
Šilo	384	

Šimuni	165	
Šipanska Luka	212	
Skrbčići	146	
Škrip	172	
Skrivena Luka	33	
Slatine	1,106	
Smokvica	916	
Smokvica	55	
Sobra	131	
Soline	47	
Soline	38	
Sparagovići	114	
Splitska	368	
Srednje Selo	104	
Sreser	192	
Stanković	252	
Stara Baška	113	
Stara Novalja	286	
Stara Vas	90	
Stari Grad	1,885	
Stivan	40	
Stomorska	245	
Ston	549	
Strilčići	3	
Sučuraj	357	
Suđurađ	207	
Sumartin	474	
Supetar	3,213	
Supetarska Draga	1,099	
Susak	151	3,8
Sutivan	822	
Sutomišćica	336	
Sužan	84	
Sveta Nedjelja	131	

Sveti Anton	149	
Sveti Ivan	72	
Sveti Ivan Dobrinjs	47	
Sveti Jakov	77	
Sveti Petar	14	
Sveti Vid Dobrinjsk	61	
Sveti Vid-Miholjice	261	
Svirče	407	
Tisno	1,287	
Tkon	763	
Tomislavovac	104	
Tribulje	54	
Trpanj	598	
Trstenik	117	
Turčić	22	
Uble	222	
Ugljan	1,278	
Unije	88	16,9
Ustrine	22	

Valun	65	
Vantačići	214	
Vela Luka	4,137	
Vele Srakane	3	1,2
Veli Iž	400	
Veli Lošinj	901	
Veli Rat	60	
Velo Grablje	7	
Verunić	40	
Vidalići	22	
Vidovići	2	
Viganj	283	
Vir	3,000	22,1
Vis	1,672	89,7
Vlašići	272	
Vodice	7	
Vrana	12	
Vrbanj	498	
Vrbnik	948	



Map of the 27 small islands that are members of *Sammenslutningen af Danske Småøer*





## 4.2 The small islands of Denmark

As a country of islands, most connected by bridges and tunnels, Denmark also has 42 inhabited islands without a fixed link.

The islands vary greatly in regard to size and population as well as in accessibility. Ferryrides vary from only 2 minutes to 3 hours.

Unique coastal nature is the greatest asset of the islands and the small Danish islands are popular holiday destinations.

There has been an almost continuous exodus from most of the islands, partly as a result of the “rationalization” of the society, especially in the 1960ies, when the flow from rural areas to urban life was at its limit. During the past 5 decades the question of employment, flexible transport arrangements for commuting, education - and in modern times infrastructure like broadband and mobile connectivity - are central to the settlement of new islanders and retention of islanders. However, the demographic pattern – more old people inhabit the islands than babies born – is the biggest challenge to the decreasing of the island population.

The Danish government has tried to stop this decrease in population from the islands, for example by subsidizing the operation of the ferries to islands. The islands which have focussed on a strong locally based brand are those that have succeeded best.

### Administration

Administratively, most of the islands belong to a local authority (municipality) on the main land . Only Samsø, Læsø and Fanø are local authority areas in their own right. A few smaller islands are nature reserves or privately / governmentally owned.

### National island organisation

The Danish Small Islands Organisation *Sammenslutningen af Danske Småøer* [www.danske-smaaoer.dk](http://www.danske-smaaoer.dk) was founded in 1974 by the islanders themselves.

It organizes 27 small islands with all-year-populations from 7 to 850 inhabitants. The member islands have no local authority, but are parts of larger municipalities. The organization is run democratically by a board of islanders with

the main task to preserve and develop the societies of the small islands as places for all-year-residents, and to be the voice of the islanders in the political landscape.

**Infrastructure**

Most islands are connected to the main land/ larger islands by public ferry routes. Apart from the very smallest ones, all islands are connected to the grid and water supply. Healthcare varies from island to island, and not all have schools on the island.

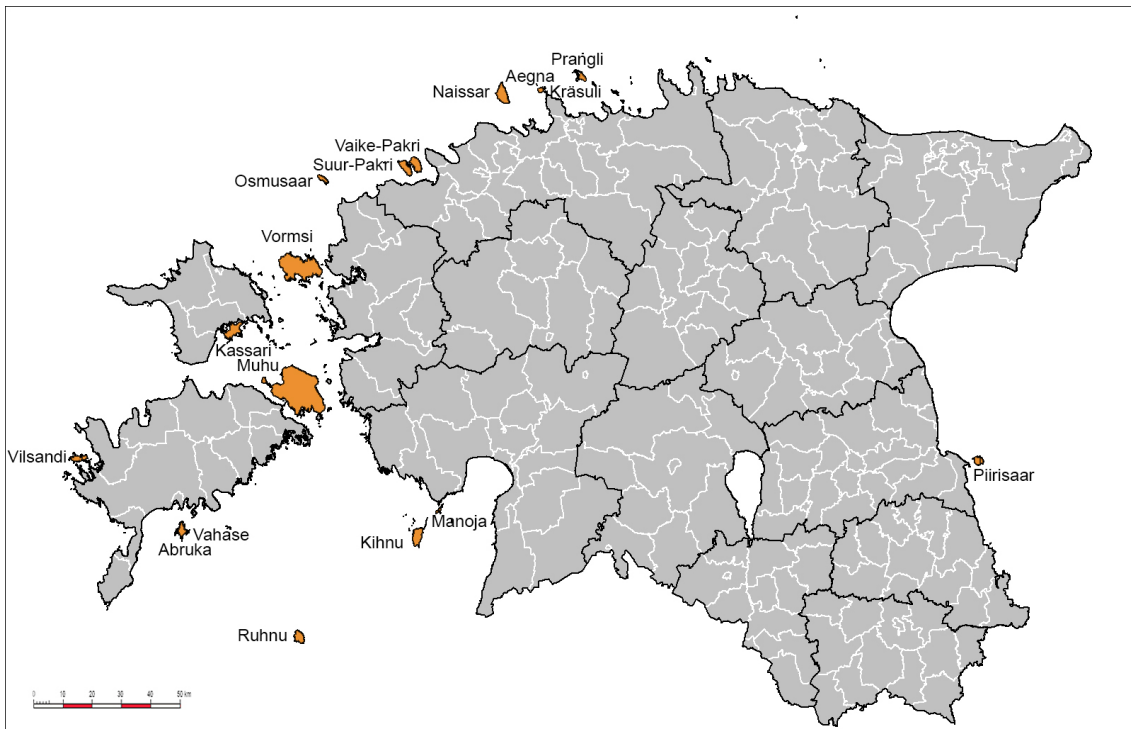
**Agenda**

Most important issues are tourism development, ferry services, broadband and mobile infrastructure and employment.

## Danish small islands:

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Agersø	174	6,8
Anholt	145	22,0
Askø/Lilleø	46	4,2
Avernakø	114	6,0
Barsø	22	2,5
Birkholm	12	0,9
Bjørnø	34	1,5
Bogø	24	6,3
Christiansø	91	0,4
Drejø	65	4,2
Egholm	44	6,0
Endelave	167	13,0
Eskilsø	6	1,4
Fanø	3 290	56,0
Fejø	442	16,0
Femø	119	11,5
Fur	765	22,0
Hjarnø	106	3,5
Hjortø	7	1,0

Laesø	1 817	118,0
Lilleø	7	0,1
Lindholmen	1	0,1
Livø	7	3,3
Lyø	101	6,0
Mandø	43	7,6
Middelgrunds Fort	1	0,1
Nekselø	19	2,2
Omø	156	4,5
Orø	846	15,0
Saltholm	2	16,0
Samsø	3 710	114,3
Sejerø	351	12,4
Skarø	32	2,0
Strynø	186	5,0
Store Okseø	2	0,1
Taerø	1	1,8
Trekroner	1	0,0
Tunø	114	3,5
Vejrø	4	1,6
Venø	195	6,8
Vorsø	1	0,6
Årø	155	5,7



Map of the 18 small Estonian islands



Ice road from Hiiumaa to mainland

### 4.3 The small islands of Estonia

Estonia is a country rich in islands: 2,355 islands and islets lie on its Baltic coasts and in Lake Peipus.

Generally, the islands lie quite close to the mainland. The vast majority of these islands are tiny (under 100 km<sup>2</sup>) with small populations and only two – Saaremaa together with Muhu, and Hii-

umaa together with Kassari, connected by causeways – exceed 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

Forty of these islands have been inhabited for hundreds of years. Before World War II, Estonia's islands were home to 78,000 people including 6 islands with approximately 3,000 inhabitants populated mainly by ethnic Swedes. Some of

Estonia's small islands are dispersed along the coast west of Tallinn, some are hidden between the big Saaremaa and Hiiumaa islands in the Moonsound, and one lonely island is under 10 hectares.

There is a rapid transition since 1992 to market economy: free market prices have replaced fixed-priced goods and services – difficulties for small insular societies in adjustment to these changes.

Today, the total population of the islands is considerably less. According to the Estonian Population Register, at present the total number of people living on the Estonian 20 inhabited islands stands at approximately 48,000, amounting to roughly 3,7% of the national total. The actual number of permanent (year round) islands' population is estimated to be up to 10% smaller than indicated in the official records. This has to do with the possibility to enjoy the travel/ferry fare concession granted to small island residents, or to express their solidarity with and support to a local municipality/community, numerous summer islanders have registered their island homes to be their permanent or usual residence even if they do not live there permanently.

As a rule, islands tend to be scarcely populated with an average population density of a maximum of 12 people/km<sup>2</sup>. There is one exception: Kihnu, whose population density is 39 people/km<sup>2</sup>.

There is a tendency to repopulate the previously uninhabited military islands (Naissaar, Osmussaar, Pakri islands).

### **Administration**

Estonian small islands:

Saaremaa and Hiiumaa are regional authorities (counties), Muhu, Piirisaar, Ruhnu and Vormsi are parishes.

### **National island organisation**

The Association of Estonian Islands, founded in 1992, is a voluntary non-profit organization of representatives of the residents of islands.

Its aim is to preserve and restore permanent settlement on small islands, <http://saared.ee/?lang=en>.

### **Infrastructure**

For comprehensive schools and regular all-year around ferry transports, see table below. "S" stands for summer traffic only. Depending on winter conditions there are ice-roads in winter time.

### **Agenda**

The *Permanently Inhabited Small Islands Act* entered into force in 2004. There is a Small Islands' Programme to support re-establishment of infrastructure.

A special *Small Islands Commission* exists, headed by the Ministry of Regional Affairs. A state programme supporting the cultural heritage of island has been launched and a position of "island watchers" has been created on a number of small islands.

The national programmes aiming to support the cultural activity and traditional life style of Kihnu and Manõja people was started in 2007, and the UNESCO Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity of Kihnu Cultural Space was proclaimed in 2003.

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Comprehensive School	Regular ferry transports
Abruka	32	8,8		x
Aegna	10	2,9		S
Kassari	286	19,3		
Kessulaid	2	1,7		
Kihnu	490	16,4	x	x
Kräsuli	2	0,2		
Manilaid	51	1,9		

Manõja	30			x
Muhu	1 923	198,0	x	
Naissar	9	18,6		S
Osmussaar	2	4,7		
Pakri	5	24,5		
Piirisaar	96	7,8		x
Prangli	128	6,4	x	x
Ruhnu	120	11,4	x	x
Vahase	1	0,7		
Vilsandi	22	8,8		
Vormsi	325	92,9	x	x





Suomenlinna island in Helsinki

#### 4.4 The small islands of Finland

Finland has 76,000 islands with an area over ½ hectares in lakes, rivers and along the coasts, where they form vast archipelagos in where the outermost islands can be very remote from the mainland. It is the country with the highest number of islands in Europe<sup>7</sup>.

Just as Finland is sparsely populated, so are the islands: 549 are inhabited all year

round by 8.706 people. On a 10 km<sup>2</sup> island which would have a population of 1,000 in Italy or Greece, there are 10 people in Finland.

The 551 inhabited islands have 15.000 vacation houses with about 60,000 summer residents, making summer populations typically seven times the winter population.

Five islands have more than 400 residents: Bergö in Malax, Karlö (Hailuoto), Sveaborg (Suomenlinna) in Helsinki, Nagu Storland and Korpo churchland. Half of the islands (309) only have one or two residents.

Of the islands, 230 are over 100 hectares, 79 are 50-100 hectares and 128 are tiny, under 10 hectares.

##### Administration

The islands of Finland belong to the regions...

##### National island organisation

FÖSS was founded in....?

<sup>7</sup> Soisalo is a large island of Savo in eastern Finland, surrounded by lakes Kallavesi, Suvasvesi, Kermajärvi, Ruokovesi, Haukivesi and Unnukka. With an area of 1,640km<sup>2</sup>, it is considered the largest island in Finland and the largest lake island in Europe. It is surrounded by water on all sides, but because water levels differ substantially, Soisalo is no real island. The height difference between Kallavesi in the north and Haukivesi the south is six meters, which gives rise to powerful rapids between some of the lakes. If one accepts that an island can be surrounded by water with completely different height levels half of southern Finland can be regarded as an island. The second largest island Sääminginsalo is also surrounded by several lakes, but its water levels do not differ and it is separated from the mainland by an artificial channel.

## Infrastructure

The average distance to a place with a mainland road is 5 km with a median of 1 km. On more than half of the islands, islanders manage their own sea transports. The remaining ones are served by 21 cable ferries and 41 ferries. 63% have access to electrical grids, 32% have broadband connection, and one third of the islands have some sort of road. The number of schools has diminished from

The following table shows 85 (out of 551 in total) Finnish islands having more than 5 all-year residents, summing up to 7,020 winter and 27,272 summer inhabitants:

	All-year population	Part-time population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Ahvensaari	15	260	5,2
Ampuminmaa	5	236	0,9
Asla	5	804	16,2
Aspö	85	32	0,9
Attu	10	692	12,0
Bergö	497	160	21,8
Biskopsö Kimito	8	204	7,2
Biskopsö Par- gas	19	176	2,6
Björkö	72	248	5,3
Byön	8	128	1,9
Bötesön	5	64	0,8

16 to 12 since 1990 and the number of grocery shops from 26 to 14.

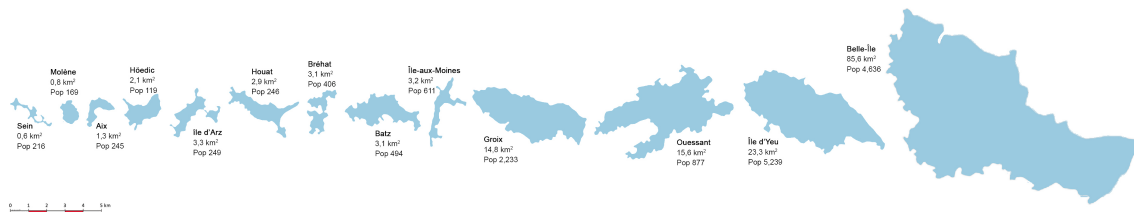
## Agenda

Eskö-Järvön- Ångsön	36	532	7,6
Granhalm- Brändholm	9	12	0,2
Gyltö	16	0	2,9
Haapasaari	23	304	0,4
Hailuoto Karlö	983	272	195,4
Haverö	18	284	4,2
Heisala	15	88	4,9
Hevosaari	15	328	1,2
Hitislandet	65	280	4,1
Houtskär	350	896	34,7
Högsar	20	340	7,3
Högsåra	47	172	5,3
Iniö	108	172	74,1
Jumo	54	168	3,6
Jurmo	11	36	2,8
Järvistensaari	5	424	0,9
Kalvön	10	0	2,3
Kasnäs	64	364	8,0
Kaunisaari	8	384	4,1
Keistiö	41	128	10,0
Kirjais	31	248	10,2
Kirkonmaa	21	252	8,0
Kolko	15	140	3,5



Korpo kyrk-land	656	2 152	63,9
Kuggö	10	48	1,2
Kuutsalo	40	844	7,7
Käldö	6	4	1,6
Lailuoto	11	104	0,6
Lillpellinge	55	296	2,8
Lömsö-Kivimo	33	208	5,9
Maskinnamo	5	212	3,9
Mielisholm	70	480	5,9
Mossala	68	76	7,2
Nagu Lilland	296	1 324	38,4
Nagu Storland	924	2 296	72,9
Norrkulla	14	0	3,7
Norrskata	76	840	14,4
Nötö	12	204	3,9
Orslandet	57	364	11,6
Pakainen	17	220	5,9
Palva	56	300	2,9
Partensaari	6	72	0,6
Pensar	24	160	3,1
Pettu	11	516	9,1
Pirttisaari	12	208	1,6
Raissiluoto	10	16	0,9
Ramsö-Kaldö	18	152	2,2
Rosala	142	416	8,2
Ruotsalainen	20	204	3,3

Salavinen-Vähämaa	29	60	4,8
Samsaari	6	32	0,8
Sandö	6	160	3,8
Saverkeit	43	212	8,6
Simsalö	32	148	1,0
Själö	7	0	0,2
Skärlandet	190	564	13,6
Sommarö	11	140	3,3
Sorpo	16	116	4,6
Stenskär	8	8	0,4
St Svedjeholmen	6	0	0,1
Storpellinge	178	688	12,9
Suomenlinna	799	0	0,8
Söderkulla	14	532	3,8
Talosmeri	10	60	0,5
Torsö	18	680	9,2
Utö	33	112	0,8
Vallmo	5	256	2,3
Vartiosaari	23	148	0,8
Vartsala	96	1 804	31,0
Vattkast	24	228	4,7
Velkuanmaa	33	352	7,1
Vänä	20	20	1,9
Åselholm	17	104	3,5
Älgsjölandet	9	304	6,6



Map of the French Atlantic islands arranged by dry area, adopted after ID-Îles Magazine



The port of Molène

#### 4.5 The small islands of France

The French coastline is dotted with small islands. The largest – Oléron, Ré and Noirmoutier – are bridged with populations over 10,000, 21 of them are inhabited and unbridged = small islands in the ESIN meaning of the word.

They are situated on the Atlantic coast outside Brittany and on the Mediterranean coast.

In comparison with otherwise similar municipalities on the mainland, these small island communities are better provided with certain services, particularly educational and health services, and with local shops. Typical of this is the *Îles du Ponant* (Western Isles) middle school system (.) which stands as a symbol of the islanders' determination to stop the depopulation of their islands.

Because of their isolation, island com-

munities are more vulnerable to a lack of basic services than those on the mainland, where such services may be found in a neighbouring village. Because of this, there are more public services available per capita on the islands; inversely, market forces dictate that where they are not subsidized, private-sector services are less frequently available than on the mainland.

The leading economic feature remains tourism. For the islands as a whole, the beds/population ratio exceeds 3:1, and in the case of Arz and Bréhat the ratio is 6:1. On every island except Belle-île, Houat and Groix there is a stark contrast between the growth in the market for holiday homes and the decline in the number of first homes. The development of tourist-related employment may be making some contribution to the preven-

tion of depopulation, but is doing nothing to consolidate the economy in the form of steady jobs.

**Administration**

**National island organisation**

Les Îles du Ponant ("the Western Isles) was founded in...

French small islands (non Outre-mer):

**Infrastructure**

Schools

Ferries

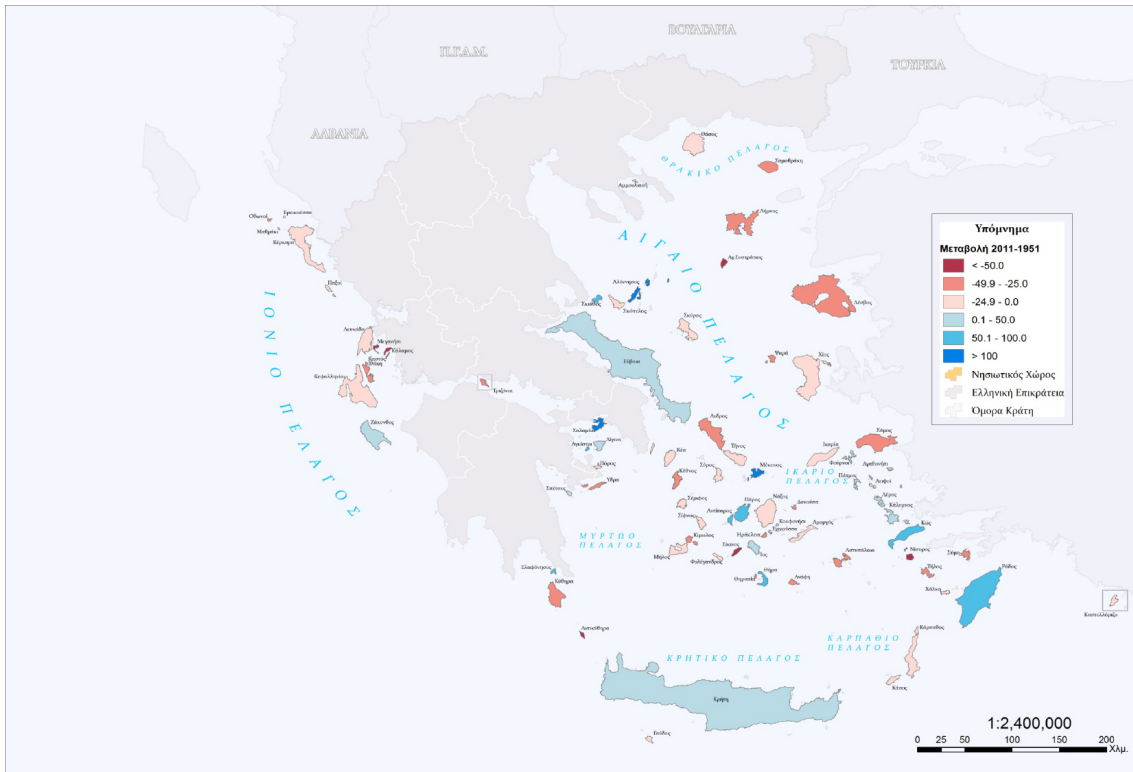
Energy

Water and sewage

**Agenda**

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name	Winter population	Summer population	Dry area km <sup>2</sup>	Population density (people per km <sup>2</sup> )	% pop over 65 years	Unemployment rate	GDP per capita	Water abstraction rate (m <sup>3</sup> )	% agricultural use	% Natura 2000 land	Energy consump kWh/capita	Virtual distance
Île d'Yeu	4,636	x4,6	23,3	196	20	10		406,000	5	40	4,890	18
Belle-Île	5,293	x5,4	85,6	62	20	13		403,000	34	59	4,553	16
Groix	2,233	x3,9	14,8	150	27	17		/	25	50	4,326	14
Ouessant	877	x4,1	15,6	57	26	14		70,000	13	45	4,260	25
île-aux-Moines	611	x7	3,2	193	33	10		61,000	3	57,7	4,792	0,5
Batz	494	x5	3,1	166	24	12		38,000	43	0	3,779	3
Bréhat	406	x9,3	3,1	131	21	8		50,184	7	43	5,391	3,5
Porquerolles	200	/	12,5	16								
Houat	246	x4,5	2,9	86	28	19		20,000	0,1	95	4,502	16
Molène	169	x5,1	0,8	248	34	12		/	1	57	2,919	12
Île-d'Arz	249	x9,4	3,3	75	35	6		26,000	11	83	4,398	3
Aix	245	x7,7	1,3	203	33	18		/	7	0	3,948	3
Sein	216	x6,3	0,6	338	36	11		/	0	70	2,926	23
Île du Levant	186		0,9									
Hoëdic	119	x9,6	2,1	58	25	11		12,000	50	96	4,048	24
île des Embiez	127		0,9									
Île St-Honorat	56		0,6									
Port-Cros	48		0,7									

Mt Saint-Michel	41		4,0	10		0		/	/	100	/	2,5
Gd Île Chausey	4-6		0,7	/		/		/	/	100	/	16,5
Île St Marguerite	16		2,7									



Population change on Greek islands 1951-2011, per cent per island [Atlas of Greek Islands, University of the Aegean 2015]



## 4.6 The small islands of Greece

Greece has 130 inhabited small islands with a total of 65,552 inhabitants.

There are five island regions in Greece: four of them are NUTS2. 7 islands belong to Athens. Crete is NUTS 2, Zakynthos is NUTS 3.

The islands' economies are mainly based on the exploitation of local resources through tourism. There are other businesses, particularly in the food and beverage industry (wine, Ouzo, olives), but they have difficulty functioning because of high transport costs, long distances from major markets and lack of qualified personnel.

The tourism industry has big seasonal fluctuations: overcrowding in peak season and underactive during the remaining time.

The financial crisis after 2009 has had a major influence on the economy of the islands: the tax exemptions applied on islands under 3,100 inhabitants since 1990 have been abolished or reduced due to the Memoranda of Agreements required by Greece's lenders.

On top of this, a tsunami of refugees hit the islands in 2015.

### Administration

Greece used to have a "one island – one municipality" principle with very small municipalities (for example Gavdos 98 inhabitants). Greece was regarded as the most centralist country of the European Union, with many smaller municipalities, especially rural and island communities, being extremely understaffed and deprived of any possibility of fulfilling their tasks. There was (is?) a perennial lack of human and financial resources. Islands

used to have one official – a municipality secretary – who did everything. Islands were consequently totally dependent on higher levels of administration and only cleaned roads and provided water themselves.

In 1997, the Kapodistrias reform sharply reduced the number of small municipalities from 6,000 to 1,034 through compulsory mergers. The Kallikratis reform took this a step further, made them 325 and reduced their employees by 50%.

The following financial crisis could not have come at a more inconvenient time. On medium islands, mayors say the reform has been acceptable: on small islands they say it is a catastrophe.

### National island organisation

The Hellenic Small Islands Network (HSIN) is a non-profit organisation for island municipalities, communities, social institutions, unions, associations, other social-public-private sector entities and individuals. It provides all kinds of legal services for sustainable development of the islands and subsidiary support the municipalities in matters pertaining to the Greek small islands responsibilities at national, European and global level.

Sustainable development is the network's main purpose, meaning economic development with rational use of development resources with respect to maintaining social cohesion and with respect to the natural and cultural environment and ultimately to the quality of life of the islanders.

### Infrastructure

Schools

Ferries

Energy: most small islands in Greek are off the grid, typically producing energy with

Water, sewage...

The following table comprises 80 small Greek islands with a population of at least 5 all-year residents /(there are an additional ~50 with less than 5 residents):

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Adelfoi	11	1
Agathonissi	185	14
Agios Efstratios	270	43
Agistri	398	12
Alatas	5	1
Alkionides	35	1
Alonissos	2,750	130
Amorgos	1,634	121
Amoulani	499	7
Anafi	262	38
Angistri	1,142	13
Antikythira	70	20
Antiparos	811	35
Antipaxos	61	4
Arkoi	54	7
Astypaleia	1,066	97
Chalki	272	28
Delos	9	3

## Agenda

Dokos	8	12
Donoussa	112	13
Elafonisos	1,041	20
Ereikousa	33	4
Farmakonisi	74	4
Folegandros	572	32
Fourni	1,366	30
Gavdos	115	30
Gyali	10	5
Hydra	1,982	50
Ios	1,659	108
Iraklia	117	18
Ithaka	3,107	96
Kalamos	465	25
Kasos	1,084	70
Kastellorizo	492	12
Kastos	120	6
Kea Tzia	1,783	104
Kimolos	910	36
Koufonissi	280	6
Kyriamadi	26	
Kythira	3,017	278
Kythnos	1,620	99
Lipsi	602	16
Maganisi	1,041	22
Mathraki	297	3
Meganission	1,240	20
Megisti	271	9
Milos	4,302	151
Nisiros	950	42

Oinoussai	689	14
Othonoi	631	10
Passas	5	2
Patmos	2,720	34
Paxi	2,207	25
Peristera	5	15
Poros	3,504	23
Prasonission	47	2
Psara	433	40
Pserimos	76	15
Ro	15	1
Samothraki	2,859	178
Sarakino	5	1
Saria	22	20
Schoinoussa	120	8
Serifos	1,089	73

Sifnos	2,625	74
Sikinos	259	41
Skorpios	5	1
Skyros	2,590	210
Spetses	3,618	22
Stepsopoula	11	2
Symi	2,268	58
Telendos	92	5
Thirassia	234	9
Thymania	145	10
Tilos	780	65
Tourlis	35	1
Trikeri	91	3
Trizonia	126	3
Yali	16	5





Bere Island

## 4.7 The small islands of Ireland

All but two of Ireland's Islands are off the west coast of the country, from County Donegal in the north-west to County Cork in the south-west.

If we exclude Islands that are uninhabited or are connected by bridges / causeways to the mainland, there are 31 with a total population of 3,039 (according to the 2011 census).

In breaking down the total population into groups, there are two Islands with a population over 500, two with populations between 200-500, 8 Islands with a population between 50 and 200 and 19 Islands population with 1 to 50 people.

The islands range in distance from the mainland from 13km of heavy sea to a few hundred meters. Many, while relatively close to the mainland, have access limited by large tidal fluctuations, strong currents and inappropriate landing areas.

Half of the islands have 'inish' as part of their name. In the Irish language, 'inish' or 'inis' means island: Inis Mór means Big island, Inis Bó Finne means the island with of the white cow. Another Irish word for island is "oileán;" this designates other Gaeltacht islands. While English is the predominant spoken language on the mainland, many of the islands have, because of their isolation, retained their use of the Irish language. This is particularly true for the Oileáin Árainn, Oileán Thoraí, Árainn Mhór and Oileán

Chléire.

The islands have a declining population largely due to migration to the mainland or immigration overseas, regarded by many islanders as an economic necessity. Migration is higher among females; overall, there are 83 women per 100 men on the islands.

### **Administration**

The islands have no local autonomy, each being a part of an adjacent mainland county.

### **National island organisation**

The Irish Islands Federation – *Comdháil Oileáin na hÉireann* – is the representative body for the off-shore Islands of Ireland. The organisation supports sustainable, permanent communities on Ireland's islands through advocacy of Island-proofed policies, enlightening local and national government on challenges and needs of the Islands and acting as a conduit for concerns of Islanders.

### **Infrastructure**

*Schools:* Larger Islands have primary and secondary schools while smaller Islands have only primary, with secondary school students having to travel to the mainland for education.

*Ferries:* Except for the very small islands there are subsidised ferry services to the Islands.

*Energy:* Islands are connected to the national electricity grid. There is research

being done on renewable energy resources on some Islands.

### Agenda

There is an urgent need for recognition and resolution by local and national government of challenges faced by Islands on an on-going basis, year-to-year. There has been no formal Programme for Islands for many years, core funding for Island Development Companies and for Co-ops is not guaranteed into the future and there is little Island-proofing of Government policies and programmes.

Irish small islands:

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Árrain Mhór	516	43,0
Bere Island	210	12,0
Clare Island	160	130,0
Clynish	4	7,0
Collanmore Island	0	38,0
Dursey	6	20,0
Gabhla	15	
Heir	22	97,0
Inis Bigil	24	20,0
Inishbofin (Gal)	180	4,0
Inishbofin (Don)	36	4,0

Severe financial cuts to all programmes and uncertainty of future funding hinder sustainability while the lack of a year-on-year infrastructural programme threatens progress previously made to access, coastal erosion protection and other structural advances.

Comhdháil Oileáin na hÉireann continues to highlight these threats to the future of Ireland's Islands.

Inis Óirr	249	32,0
Inishbeg	8	13,0
Inishfree Upper	9	30,0
Inishkeeragh	7	30,0
Inishlyre	3	5,0
Inish Meáin	157	50,0
Inish Mór	824	108,0
Inishmulclohy	6	18,0
Inishnee	43	96,0
Inishturk	53	25,0
Islandmore	0	12,0
Lambay Island	6	6,0
Long Island	6	36,0
Oileán Chléire	125	121,0
Owey Island	0	
Raithlin Island	100	99,0
Rutland Island	0	9,0
Sherkin Island	106	151,0
Tory Island	144	14
Whiddy	20	10,0



Sea level rise is a severe threat to islands as can be seen on this map of a worst case scenario for Italy by the year 2100, showing the impact of climate change and the resulting melting of polar ice, the movement of tectonic plates, earthquakes and volcanic activity

Source: "Coastal structure, sea-level changes and vertical motion of the land in the Mediterranean" (2015) National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology, Special Publication 388 of the Geological Society of London



Scoglietto outside Elba

## 4.8 The small islands of Italy

Besides the two large Italian islands Sicily and Sardegna, there are a number of small islands off the coast of the Italian peninsula:

- 1 Those opposite the central-southern coast of Tuscany, which are collectively known as the *Archipelago Toscano*: Montecristo, Giglio, Pianosa (Elba is too big to be include in the ESIN small islands);
- 2 Off the Latian coast the archipelago of the Ponziane, between the south and south-west limits of the Gulf of Gaeta;
- 3 In the Gulf of Naples: Procida, Ischia and Capri;
- 4 The Tremiti archipelago (San Nicola, San Domino and Capraia) which lies some 20 km from the north Gargano coast;
- 5 The Egadi archipelago to the west of Sicily: Favignana, Marettimo and Levanzo;
- 6 Pantelleria
- 7 The Pelagie archipelago (Lampedusa and Linosa)
- 8 The Eoile islands: Lipari, Aicudi, Filicudi, Panarea, Vulcano, Stromboli and Salina;

9 The smaller islands surrounding Sardegna, some of which form small archipelagos: La Maddalena, Budelli, Caprera, Razzoli, Santa Maria, Santo Stefano and Spargli, while San Pietro is linked to the mainland.

### Administration

### National island organisation

ANCIM was founded...

### Infrastructure

Schools

Ferries

Energy

Water and sewage

### Agenda

Italian small islands with a population of at least 5 all-year residents:

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Alcudi	120	5,0
Barbana	50	1,0
Burano	2 777	21,0
Capraia	406	19,0
Caprara	496	3,0
Favignana	4 383	37,0
Filicudi	235	9,5
Giannutri	27	2,6
Giglio	1 447	24,0
Giudecca	255	3,0
Isola S Michele	15	0,5

Levanzo	450	5,8
Linosa	433	5,4
Marettimo	684	12,3
Nisida	300	1,0
Panarea	280	3,4
Pianosa	10	10,0
Ponza	3 212	7,0
S Stefano	10	4,0
Salina	4 000	27,0
San Domino	215	2,6
San Nicola	119	2,0
Stromboli	400	12,2
Tavolara	25	5,0
Torcello	20	1,0
Ustica	1 330	8,0
Ventotene	708	1,5
Vivara	5	1,0
Vulcano	10	25,0



## 4.9 The small islands of Scotland

There are many islands off the coast of Scotland, with the Western Isles and the northern archipelagos of Orkney and Shetland that between them accounting for most of the islands of the United Kingdom. In addition to these, there are many more Scottish islands, the main ones being the Clyde islands, the Isle of Bute, the Argyll Islands and the islands of the Highland region.

- 1 The Western Isles consist of a chain of islands, 13 that are inhabited, stretching some 200 km from the Butt of Lewis in the north to Vatersay in the south. They are located in the north-west periphery of Europe, part of the North Atlantic fringe.
- 2 Orkney lies just 10 km from the Scottish mainland. Formerly an old Norse jarldom which was pledged to Scotland in 1468, Orkney still retains strong Nordic traditions that makes this area, along with that of Shetland, quite different culturally from the rest of the Highlands and the islands of Scotland.
- 3 The Shetland Islands form the most northerly part of the United Kingdom, with about 100 islands whereof 15 inhabited.
- 4 The Clyde Islands have two main centres of population: Arran and Great Cumbrae. Arran has major transport links with the central belt of Scotland,

Scottish small islands with a population of at least 5 all-year residents:

although it is geographically closest to the Kintyre Peninsula of Argyll.

- 5 The Isle of Bute is situated on the outer reaches of the Firth of Clyde.

- 6 The Argyll Islands include about 20 inhabited islands of which principally Islay, Jura, Colonsay, Mull, Iona, Tiree and Coll. The most populated island – Islay – has a somewhat more diversified economy, including whisky distilling, fishing, quarrying, forestry, commercial peat cutting and a creamery. The largest island is Mull, which has a varied topography, while Jura is a mountainous island with small strips of flat land on the east coast.

- 7 The islands of the Highland region include Skye, hum, Muck and Canna.

### Administration

#### National island organisation

The Scottish Islands Federation...

#### Infrastructure

Schools

Ferries

Energy

Water

#### Agenda



	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Arran	4,629	43
Baleshare	58	910
Barra	1,174	6
Benbecula	1,303	8
Berneray, N Uist	138	1
Bressay	368	3
Bruray	24	55
Burray	409	903
Canna	12	1
Coll	195	8
Colonsay	124	4
Easdale	59	20
East Burra	76	515
Eday	160	3
Egilsay	26	650
Eigg	83	3
Eilean Tioram	6	2
Eriskay	143	703
Erraid	6	187
Fair Isle	68	768
Fetlar	61	4
Flodaigh	7	145
Flotta	80	876
Gigha	163	1
Graemsay	28	409
Great Bernera	252	2

Great Cumbrae	1,376	1
Grimsay	169	833
Grimsay (South)	20	117
Holy Isle	31	253
Housay	50	163
Hoy	419	13
Inchmurrin	8	120
Innis Chonain	5	8
Iona	177	877
Islay	3,228	62
Isle of Ewe	7	309
Jura	196	37
Kerrera	34	1
Lismore	192	2
Luing	195	1
Muck	27	559
Muckle Roe	130	2
North Ronaldsay	72	690
North Uist	1,254	30
Oronsay	8	543
Papa Stour	15	828
Papa Westray	90	918
Raasay	161	6
Rousay	216	
Rùm	22	5
Sanday	494	10
Sanday	9	5
Scalpay	291	184
Seil	551	653
Shapinsay	307	1
South Ronaldsay	909	3
South Uist	1,754	5
South Walls	41	32

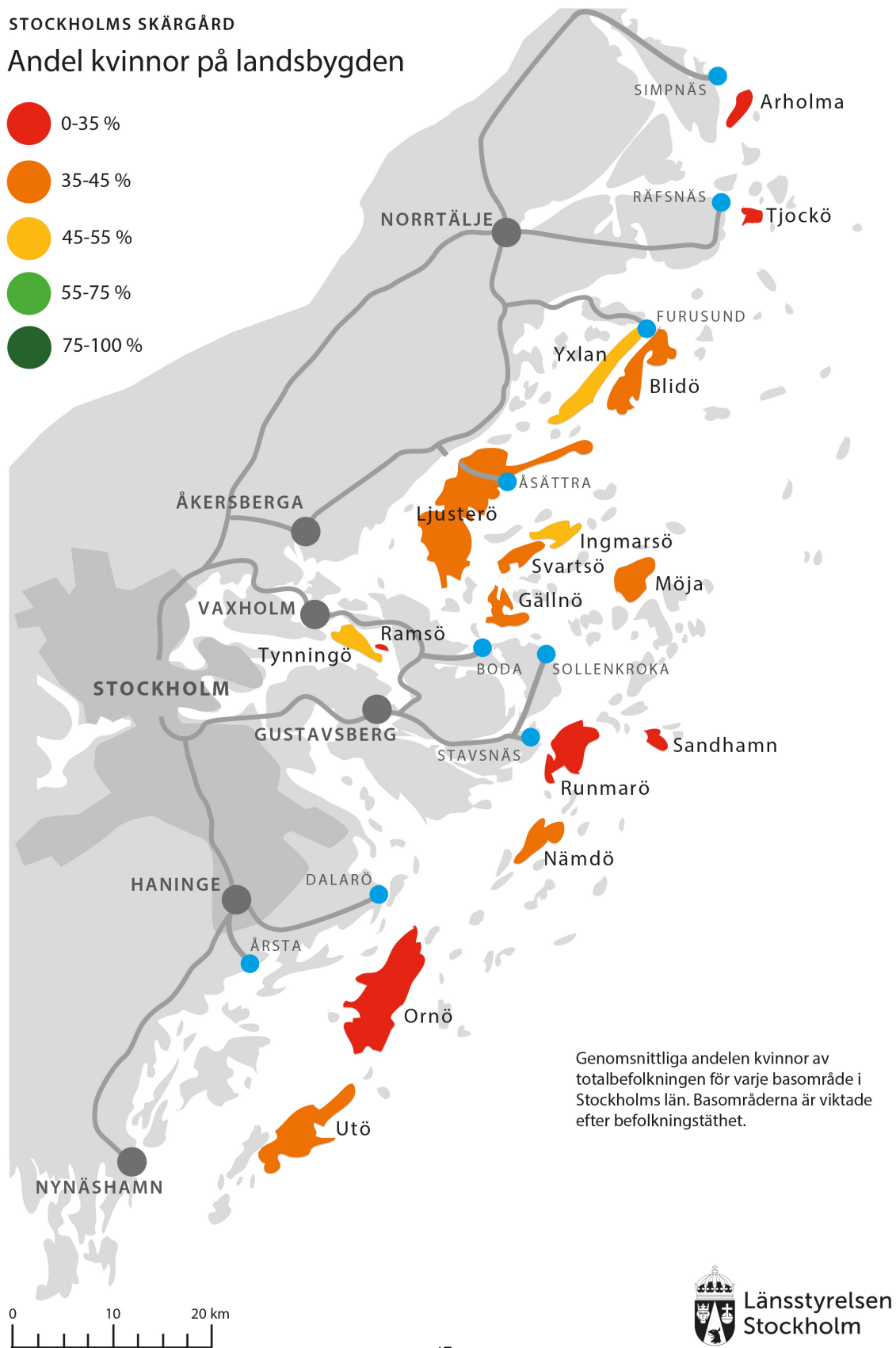
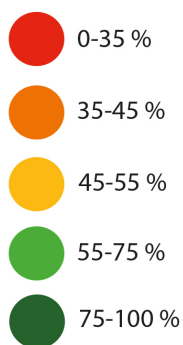
Stronsay	349	1,100
Tiree	653	3
Trondra	135	8
Ulva	11	275
Unst	632	2
Vatersay	9,6	12

West Burra	776	960
Westray	588	743
Whalsay	1,061	5
Wyre	29	2
Yell	966	311
Rousay	216	21



STOCKHOLMS SKÄRGÅRD

Andel kvinnor på landsbygden





#### 4.10 The small islands of Sweden

Sweden has 392 all-year inhabited small islands along its coasts with 220,000 islanders.

##### Administration

##### National island organisation

Skärgårdarnas Riksförbund – SRF – the National Association for the Swedish Archipelago) was established in 1982 and covers, among other things, matters relating to employment, housing and transportation. During April, Sune Fogel-

ström from Möja island took over as chairman after Bengt Almkvist, who has been the leader of SRF almost from its startup nearly thirty years ago.

##### Infrastructure

##### Agenda

Swedish small islands:

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Askö	1	6,3
Asperö	415	0,9
Aspö	455	8,0
Aspö (Värmdö)	2	0,6
Aspöja	26	1,7
Badholmen	2	0,0
Barnholmen	1	0,1
Bastuholmen	2	1,0

Bedarön	7	1,8
Bergö	4	0,1
Berkön	2	0,6
Beten	1	0,5
Betsö	2	0,6
Birkö	5	0,2
Bispgrund	1	0,2
Biskopsön	2	0,8
Björkholmen	2	0,0
Björkö (Haninge)	7	2,9
Björkö (Öckerö)	1,476	5,5
Björkö (Birka)	9	4,0
Björnholmen	2	1,3
Blidö	597	21,5
Bohus-Malmön	236	5,2

Bokö	4	0,3
Bokö (Alingsås)	2	0,6
Brattön	3	1,4
Brommö	3	13,3
Bryggholmen	10	3,0
Brunskär	7	0,2
Brännö	823	4,4
Bullerholmen	2	0,0
Bullerön	1	0,8
Bålsön	3	3,1
Daggungarna	2	0,0
Degerön	1	4,2
Duvholmen	8	0,0
Dyngön	2	0,9
Dyrön	245	11,0
Dävensö	2	3,9
Edholma	8	0,6
Edholma	8	0,5
Edholmen (Nynäshamn)	2	0,0
Edlunda (Ö Granholmen)	7	0,2
Edsgarn	4	1,0
Edö ö	1	1,0
Ekholmen (värmdö)	5	0,4
Eknö	1	1,8
Ekö	4	0,2
Ekö	2	0,1
Enskär	1	0,9
Enö-Järsö	9	10,5
Ersholmen	1	2,0
Fejan	7	0,8
Finnhamn (Stora Jolpan)	7	0,9

Fiskartorpsholmen	1	0,0
Fiversättraön	5	0,8
Fjällsholmen	13	0,8
Fjärdlång	1	3,5
Flatgarn	2	0,4
Flatholmen	4	0,1
Furö	1	0,4
Furören	1	2,6
Fåglarö	2	0,6
Fångö	13	4,4
Fårholmen (Ramsö)	2	0,0
Fårholmen (Tynningö)	1	0,0
Fårö	527	114,0
Fälön	10	2,8
Gillholmen	2	0,3
Gillinge	6	0,7
Gisslingö	1	3,5
Gotska Sandön	2	36,6
Granholmen	9	0,9
Granholmen (Vaxholm)	4	0,1
Granön	2	1,9
Grinda	6	1,7
Grindö	2	0,2
Gränsö	11	4,7
Gränö	2	0,5
Gräskö	23	1,2
Gräsmarö	7	0,8
Gräsö	669	92,9
Grönsö	1	0,4
Grönsö (Arkösund)	11	4,7
Grötö	86	0,6

Gubbante	1	0,0
Gummerholmen	2	0,1
Gåsö	1	1,2
Gåsö (Nacka)	9	1,0
Gällnö	26	5,2
Gälö	2	0,3
Gärdsholmen	3	0,2
Halsön	1	1,7
Hamburgö	150	5,1
Hanö	21	2,1
Harstena	11	1,6
Hartsö	2	3,3
Harö/Storö	21	5,5
Hasselö-Sladö	26	8,1
Hastö	8	0,3
Hemholmen	3	0,6
Hemskär	3	0,2
Hemsön	126	54,0
Hermanö	102	0,1
Herrön	29	3,5
Hindersön	25	14,1
Hindö	1	0,4
Hjälmö	18	1,1
Hjärterön	2	0,5
Holmön	60	24,0
Husarö	25	1,5
Hyppeln	173	0,8
Hyndan	2	0,0
Håskö	7	1,9
Hällsö	2	0,7
Hänö	1	1,2
Högmarsö	29	2,4
Idholmen	1	0,4
Idö	6	1,0

Införvarv	1	0,0
Ingmarsö	16	6,0
Inlängan	7	1,3
Ivö	192	13,0
Jakobsö	1	0,8
Jerkö	1	0,4
Jungfruskär	4	1,0
Junkön	9	13,1
Jurstaholm	4	0,5
Jutholmen	4	0,0
Jäverön	10	8,9
Kallaxön	13	3,8
Kallsö	20	1,2
Kallöholmen	1	0,1
Kalvholmen	2	0,0
Kalvsund	218	0,4
Kalvön	3	0,5
Kalvön	8	4,5
Kanan	6	0,1
Kasholmen	1	0,3
Kastellet (Vaxholmen)	6	0,1
Kiddön	1	0,3
Klockarskäret	2	0,0
Klöverön	15	6,4
Korsholmen	7	0,1
Korsö	2	1,0
Krampö	2	0,8
Krokholmen	7	0,4
Krokskär	2	0,1
Kymendö	26	1,8
Kungshatt	21	1,9
Kurön	5	1,7
Kälkholmen	5	0,6

Källskär	1	0,1
Källö-Knippla	352	0,5
Käringön	117	0,4
Kärleken	2	0,0
Kättilö	4	1,3
Köpstadsö	110	1,0
Ladholmen	7	0,5
Laduholmen	4	0,0
Lagnö	1	0,6
Lambarön	40	0,2
Landsort	27	1,7
Lidingö	31	30,0
Lidön	2	2,8
Lilla Dalö	4	0,0
Lilla Ekholmen	2	0,0
Lilla Gräskö	7	0,1
Lilla Kalvholmen	2	0,0
Lilla Keholmen	1	0,0
Lilla Krokholmen	1	0,5
Lilla Lammholmen	1	0,0
Lilla Loppskär	4	0,0
Lilla Rimmö	1	0,7
Lilla Rätö	1	1,7
Lilla Saxaren	2	0,3
Lilla Sjalgrundet	2	0,0
Lillkrån	2	0,2
Lillsandskär	3	0,2
Lill-Tomasgrönnan	2	0,3
Lindholmen	1	0,2
Lindö	1	1,2
Ljusterö	525	65,0
Lungön	6	9,3
Lurö	2	1,8
Lyr	137	8,5

Lådna	50	1,8
Långgarn	14	1,1
Långholmen	2	0,2
Långholmen (Västerås)	2	3,4
Långö (Nyköping)	2	4,7
Långö (Västervik)	2	0,4
Långö-Träsö	1	1,5
Långön (Luleå)	5	6,0
Långön	1	0,5
Lånjö-Marö	2	0,5
Länsö	3	1,7
Lökholmen	1	0,2
Lökholmen (Värmdö)	1	0,1
Löparö	9	2,0
Lövön	2	1,6
Malhuvud	2	0,5
Malmön	1	2,9
Malö	239	9,5
Markobben	2	0,0
Marstrand	414	1,1
Marö	1	0,3
Marsö	4	0,4
Marsö (Nyköping)	2	0,3
Missjö	7	0,9
Mjölkö	7	0,5
Mjölkö	5	0,7
Moholmen	2	0,1
Morsholmen	1	0,3
Mosesholmen	2	0,1
Mulö	2	0,2
Musön	1	1,8
Möja	200	12,8
Mörtö	7	1,9

Norderön	117	7,7
Nordkoster	125	3,9
Norra Malmö	2	3,3
Norra Marsö	1	0,3
Norra Stavsudda	10	0,5
Norra Ulvön	35	16,2
Norrholmen	3	0,3
Norröra	10	2,0
Nämdö	31	10,4
Nävelsö	4	0,9
Oaxen	7	0,5
Ormön	12	3,0
Ornö	214	47,5
Orrön	6	1,3
Otterö	3	3,6
Pankakan	1	0,0
Pukholmen	2	0,1
Ramsvikslandet	24	8,9
Ramsö	65	1,0
Ramsön	1	0,7
Revlingen	1	0,4
Ridön	2	4,0
Rindö-Skarpö	1,465	6,5
Ringsö	3	7,5
Ringsö (Strängnäs)	6	1,9
Risholmen	1	0,2
Risö (Nyköping)	1	0,7
Risö (Söderköping)	2	1,5
Risön (Kalix)	2	0,8
Risön (Tjörn)	3	0,3
Rundö	3	0,7
Runmarö	260	13,3
Runnö	1	5,6

Rågö	2	1,9
Rånö	9	5,2
Räknö	2	0,8
Rävsund	1	0,2
Rödlöga	1	0,9
Rörskäret	3	0,3
Rörö	266	0,2
Saltärna	3	0,9
Sandön (Sandhamn)	88	2,2
Sandön (Luleå)	56	24,7
Saxaren Lindholmen	2	0,4
Segelholmen	2	0,1
Siarö	2	1,8
Sippö	2	0,2
Själbottna	3	1,6
Skansen	2	0,1
Skedholmen	1	0,1
Skogsholmen	2	0,1
Skogsön	1	0,7
Smågö	7	1,1
Småholm	1	0,0
Solidö	7	0,6
Sollenkroka	1	0,6
Stegesund	25	0,6
Stenshamn-Utlängan	3	2,8
Stomnarö	12	1,1
Stora Alö-Bokö	10	5,0
Stora Ekholmen	2	0,1
Stora Enskär	9	0,2
Stora Fjäderholmen	2	0,1
Stora Furuholmen	1	0,0

Stora För	1	0,5
Stora Lindholmen	2	0,0
Stora Loppskär	2	0,1
Stora Mosskullen	2	0,2
Stora Munkholmen	2	0,0
Stora Ramsö	2	0,2
Stora Rimmö	2	1,4
Stora Risten	8	2,1
Stora Skraggen	4	0,0
Stora Skålviksholmen	2	0,1
Stora Snixholmen	2	0,1
Stora Ålö	10	6,5
Storbrändön	5	10,1
Storholmen Kalix)	2	0,2
Storholmen	153	0,4
Storsandskär	14	0,4
Storön	2	0,0
Strömsö	2	0,0
Styrsö	2	0,5
Styrsö (Göteborg)	2 744	5,8
Städsholmen	1	0,2
Sundholmen	5	0,6
Sundskär	1	1,0
Svartlöga	1	0,9
Svartsö	72	7,0
Svenska Högarna	4	0,6
Syd-Hällsö	2	0,8
Sydkoster	238	7,8
Särsö	6	0,7
Sävö	9	0,9
Söderarm	1	0,1
Söderholm	3	0,4
Södermöja	11	2,9

Söderöra	15	1,3
Södra Lagnö	6	1,1
Södra Stavsudda	7	1,7
Tegelön	16	0,5
Tisenö	3	1,3
Tistelholmen	6	0,0
Tistronskär	1	0,1
Tjockö	50	2,8
Tjärnekalv	9	0,8
Torrö	2	0,52
Tranholmen	353	0,4
Trossö-Kalvö-Lindö	8	4,6
Trysunda	2	2,4
Trångholmen	12	0,4
Trännö	10	1,0
Träskö	4	0,8
Träskö (Värmdö)	2	0,9
Träskö Storö	1	1,5
Tvarun	2	0,0
Tvestjärten	3	0,1
Tynnelsö	2	2,8
Tynningö	415	4,6
Tärnö	1	1,1
Ungskär	7	0,9
Utö	187	28,7
Uvön	10	1,9
Valen	16	1,2
Vasholmen	1	0,1
Vattharet	4	0,1
Vendelsö	367	7,5
Vendelsö	2	1,4
Viberön	3	0,4
Viggö	1	0,3

Vinö	13	2,1
Vinön	102	5,2
Visingsö	736	25,0
Vrångö	365	2,4
Vällö	16	3,5
Välön	1	4,1
Vånö	5	0,4
Väderskär	2	0,3
Vänsö	4	1,8
Väringsö	2	1,3
Vässarön	2	2,1
Västra Björkholmen	2	0,1
Västra Delsholmen	4	0,4
Västra Strängön	2	0,6
Ytterö	57	3,8
Ytterön	2	0,3
Yxlan	346	16,9

Ålön	7	0,5
Åstol	197	0,2
Åsundaön	2	4,0
Äggholmen	2	0,0
Älgön	10	2,2
Älö	2	1,0
Ämtö-Väggö	2	7,4
Ängsholmen	8	0,2
Ängskär	1	0,9
Ängsö	4	0,7
Äpplarö	4	1,1
Äspholm	7	1,1
Öckerö	9,913	11,5
Öna	1	0,9
Örsö	17	1,2
Örö	2	0,4
Östra Strängön	2	1,0





Kyrksundet bridge

#### 4.10 The Åland Islands

On the Åland Islands, the word island ("ö" in Swedish) is not much used except as a suffix in island names such as Bastö, Eckerö and Brändö. The 28,000 inhabitants use islet, skerry, inch, outcrop and shoal to describe their 6,500 islands which form a vast archipelago at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia in the Baltic Sea.

The Åland Islands is a Swedish-speaking, autonomous, demilitarised landscape of Finland.

##### Administration

Åland's autonomous status gives provincial powers to the Åland parliament and government. The local administration consists of 16 micro-municipalities whereof the six eastern ones are called archipelago municipalities, have no fixed links, have small populations (the smallest one being Sottunga, 100 inhabitants) and are quite distant – the most remote ones being Brändö and Kökar at 2,5 hours from the Åland mainland by ferry.

##### National island organisation

The organisation representing the Åland Islands before ESIN is Företagsam Skärgård <http://skargarden.ax/eng/> founded in 1997 by the six archipelago municipalities. Chairman is Björn Rönnlöf från Sottunga, the manager is Kristian Packalén, [kpackale@gmail.com](mailto:kpackale@gmail.com).

##### Infrastructure

The region was knotted together in the 1970's by roads, bridges and ferries in a traffic system still needing an update. All islands are connected to the grid, have excellent healthcare, no shortage of water and good telecom connections.

##### Agenda

Most important issues are the modernisation of the sea transport system and the ageing population in the six archipelago municipalities.

Åland small islands with a population of at least 5 all-year residents:

	Resident population	Area km <sup>2</sup>
Andersö	3	
Asterholma	11	
Baggholma	12	
Björkö	13	
Björnholma	13	
Brändö	108	
Bussö	6	
Degerbylandet	201	
Dånö	19	
Eckerö	978	
Enklinge	89	
Finholma	21	
Finnö	17	
Fiskö	40	
Flisölandet	109	
Hamnö	25	
Hastersbodalandet	93	
Helsö	81	

Husö	5	
Isaksö	19	
Jurmo	53	
Jyddö	8	
Karlby	79	
Korsö	20	
Kumlinge	215	
Kyrkogårdsö	10	
Lappo	46	
Ledsöra	36	
Mickelsö	38	
Nötö	17	
Sandö	40	
Seglinge	41	
Simskåla	39	
Sonboda	82	
Sottunga	108	
Torsholma	89	
Töftö	104	
Ulversö	23	
Vårdö	179	
Värdö	5	
Åva	85	
Överboda	36	
Överö	17	

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