

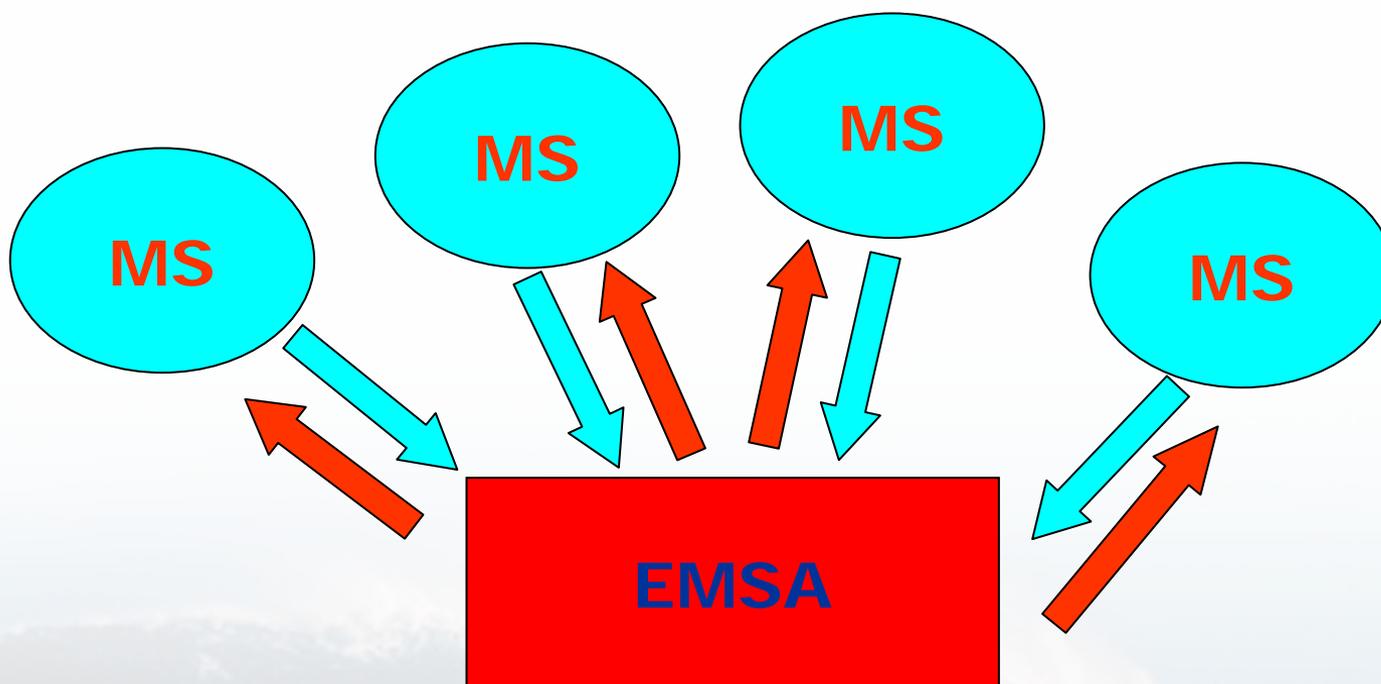
The European Maritime Safety Agency

**Technical Co-operation and
Development**

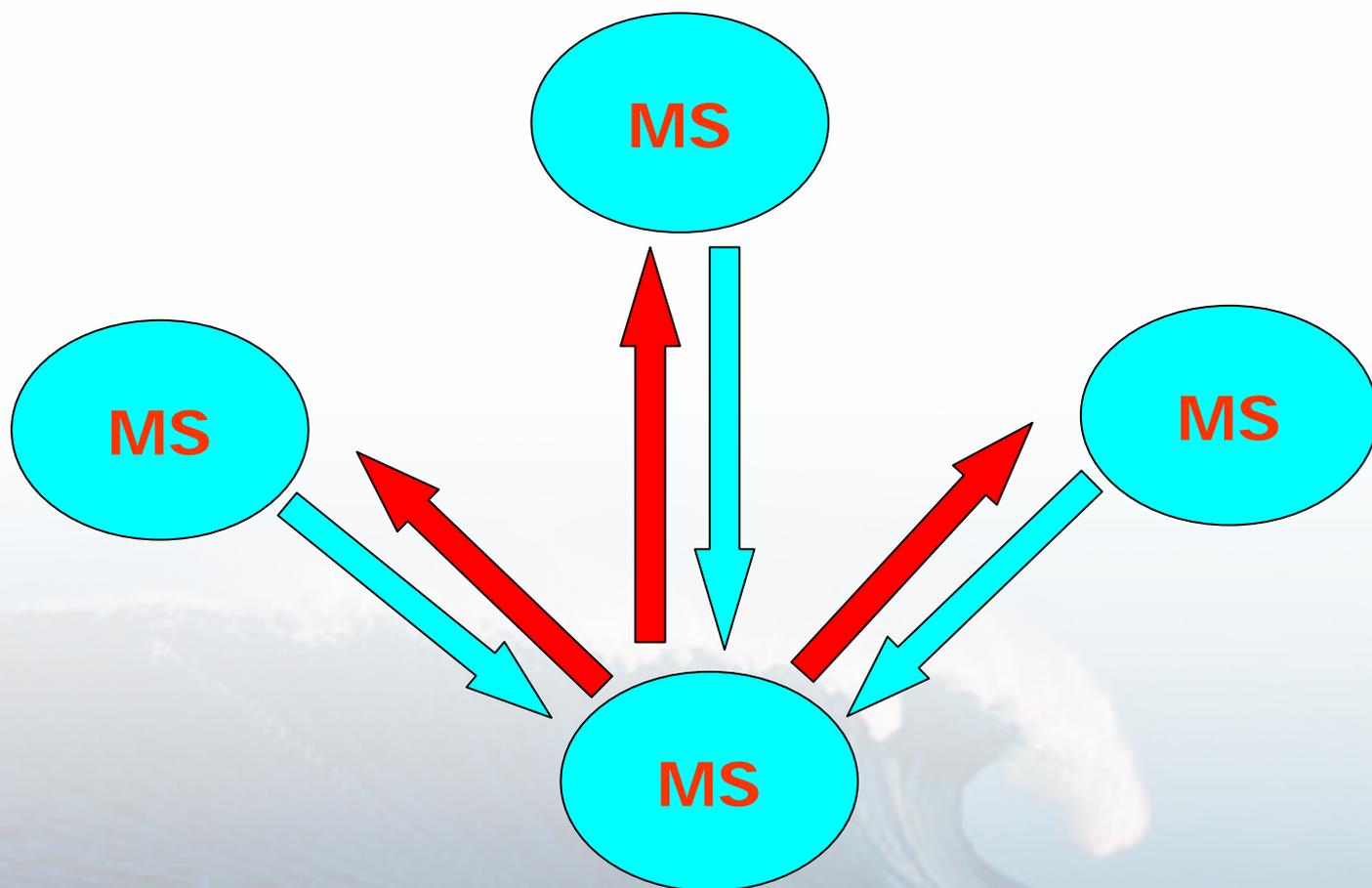
Cooperation among Member States



Co-operation in the field of maritime safety, security and pollution prevention



Co-operation in the field of maritime safety, security and pollution prevention



Current situation of EU financial instruments for third countries.

Candidate and potential candidates (under DG ELARG):

The new Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) came into force on 1 January 2007, bringing all pre-accession support into one single, focussed instrument. It replaced the 2000-2006 pre-accession financial instruments PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD, the Turkish pre-accession instrument, and the financial instrument for the Western Balkans CARDS.

IPA covers the countries with candidate status (currently Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey) and potential candidate status (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia including Kosovo).

Current situation of EU financial instruments for third countries.

Neighbourhood countries (under DG RELEX):

From 1 January 2007 onwards, as part of the reform of EC assistance instruments, the MEDA and TACIS and various other programmes have been replaced by a single instrument – the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).

The European Neighbourhood Policy applies to the EU's direct neighbours by land or sea – Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine. Relations with Russia are developed through a Strategic Partnership policy.

The Twinning projects

Launched in May 1998, the Twinning programme aims to help beneficiary countries in the development of modern and efficient administrations, with the structures, human resources and management skills needed to implement the acquis communautaire to the same standards as Member States.

6

Each Twinning project has at least one Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA) and a Project leader. The RTA is seconded from a Member State administration or from another approved body in a Member State to work full time for a minimum of 12 months in the corresponding ministry in partner country to implement the project. The Project Leader is responsible for the overall thrust and coordination of the project.

Thank You