



AN t-ÚDARÁS UM
CHOSAINT
IASCAIGH MHARA

SEA-FISHERIES
PROTECTION
AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

2020

BIA MARA SÁBHÁILTE INBHUNAITHE
SAFE SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD



2020 AT A GLANCE



42,568 Landings
357,606 Tonnes



4,048 Consignments
37 Countries
91,824 Tonnes



742 Third Country Imports
23 Countries
5,318 Tonnes



1,595 Shellfish Samples
400 Phytoplankton Samples



1,066 Official Control
Samples



1,808 Fishing Vessel
Inspections



1,908 Food Safety
Inspections
38 Food Safety Incidents



57 Case Files Initiated
92 Separate Infringements
Detected



79 Foreshore Licences
Reviewed
7 Multi Agency
Checkpoints



Our Vision

Seas full of fish, coasts full of jobs.

Our Mission

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is committed to the effective and fair regulation of the sea fishing and seafood sectors that fall within our mandate. This means all fishing vessels operating within Ireland's 200-mile limit, Irish fishing vessels wherever they operate, and all seafood produced in Ireland wherever it is marketed.

Our Commitment

In support of the mission and vision statements, the SFPA is committed to ensuring;

- that our stakeholders have the utmost trust and confidence in the integrity, quality and efficiency of our operations and in our effective contribution to the delivery of the shared vision for the marine resources surrounding Ireland;
- the application of the law in a fair, consistent and sensible manner, treating people with impartiality, transparency and respect, whether large operators or small;
- that we innovate continuously to simplify processes and improve effectiveness and build partnerships and consultation mechanisms with all our stakeholders to work successfully towards the achievement of our common goals.

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Chair's Statement: Susan Steele

I am pleased to submit this annual report, which sets out in detail the various activities we undertook and our accomplishments across all areas of our statutory remit including protecting and conserving fisheries resources and ensuring seafood safety.



The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) completed an extensive programme of work during 2020 and I am pleased to submit this annual report, which sets out in detail the various activities we undertook and our accomplishments across all areas of our statutory remit including protecting and conserving fisheries resources and ensuring seafood safety. 2020 also marks the end of our current three year Strategy and the content of this report reflects the activities in place to deliver on that Strategy.

Like every organisation, COVID-19 impacted the operations of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA). The safety of our staff and industry colleagues is always our main priority, and last March, we had to pivot to ensure that we continued to deliver on our remit in a safe and secure manner.

Throughout the pandemic, the SFPA has continued to maintain its sea-fisheries and seafood safety regulatory services with, some modifications, to ensure the health and safety in line with Government guidelines and HSE advice. I would like to acknowledge the ongoing commitment and cooperation from across the organisation and within industry to the temporary measures and modifications that have been introduced.

There were several significant developments and work priorities during 2020. Among these was the roll-out of VALID, a major new IT system, part of our continuous efforts to identify and implement new and alternative ways that will improve our compliance assessment capabilities in order to safeguard a strong regulatory system. VALID is a fully automated crosscheck system that automatically verifies data, including in real time.

The system will make it easier to identify vessels with a higher risk of non-compliance, enabling the SFPA and its control partners, the Naval Service and the Air Corps, to focus resources on vessels and fishing activity requiring more targeted inspections. Work is underway on the second phase of the project which will further enhance non-compliance detection and risk assessment.

Regulation, including health certification, underpins confidence in the safety of Irish seafood products, providing vital reassurance to retailers, hospitality businesses and consumers at home and abroad. In addition to the SFPA's ongoing extensive work in this area across the year, the Authority actively prepared for the impact on Irish seafood companies trading with the UK and vessels fishing in UK waters from its departure from the EU and its subsequent new status as a Third Country.

The implications of Brexit for the fisheries industry in Ireland are far-reaching. They have significantly influenced the work output of many areas of the organisation in recent years, especially in 2020, as we worked to ensure that we had the necessary resources in place. Over the past three years, 31 posts have been filled as a direct result of Brexit, including an additional 26 Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers (SFPO).

As well as their work in the areas such as recruitment and training, our HR team focussed extensively on employee health and wellbeing during 2020, mindful of the pressures people were experiencing juggling home and work responsibilities.

At the end of 2020, there were a Total of 148 employees in the SFPA, an increase of 42% since 2016. In 2019, in recognition of the significant changes in our remit and the scale of the organisation since our establishment in 2007, we commissioned PwC to undertake a comprehensive review of the organisation. Their report was published in 2020 and the Authority has accepted in full the recommendations.

Work commenced during the year on putting in place a roadmap to deliver those recommendations, including the establishment by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine of an independent Advisory Board to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.

The Organisational Capability Review Report and its recommendations provide a clear path for the changes that are required to ensure that the SFPA can effectively and efficiently deliver on our statutory mandate in sea-fisheries protection and seafood safety into the future. Implementation of the recommendations will continue through 2021 and 2022. Progress has been made on many of the recommendations including several areas that were identified internally ahead of the report. Amongst these was the establishment of a new Data Unit to support the SFPA's operational functions, part of a major programme to improve the operational capability of the organisation.



Throughout 2020, with the support of staff, the SFPA continued to provide the regulatory perspective at home and abroad.

Throughout 2020, with the support of staff, the SFPA continued to provide the regulatory perspective at home and abroad. Senior staff maintained their active participation in a wide range of national and international working groups and committees - albeit virtually - including the European Fisheries Control Agency amongst others.

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority entered 2020 with an ambitious work programme. While COVID necessitated some changes in how we delivered on it, the significant commitment and professionalism of the staff of the SFPA - from our offices in every major port around the coast to the head office in Clonakilty - ensured we continued to deliver on our remit to safeguard Ireland's marine resources and seafood safety.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank them most sincerely for their endeavours throughout the year, notwithstanding the challenges, pressures and remote working practices wrought by COVID.

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is adhering to the relevant aspects of the Public Spending Code.

Finally, on behalf of the Authority, I would like to acknowledge and thank the members of the Sea -Fisheries Protection Consultative Committee, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Organisational Review Advisory Board for their valued counsel and support. I would also like to thank the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Officials within his Department for their continued support of the SFPA.

Susan Steele

AUTHORITY CHAIR

Report of Director of Operations: Seamus Gallagher

"No one can whistle a symphony. It takes a whole orchestra to play it."

- H.E. LUCCOCK



Without doubt 2020 has been the most difficult and challenging year that I personally have encountered in my role as Director of Operations with SFPA, but it's been that way for everyone. Our respective teams have genuinely shone in coping with all the tribulations that COVID-19 presented and which required in of all of us an inner strength, not just to seek to work and succeed, but to protect and support our colleagues, and more so our families and loved ones, from an unseen but virulent adversary, which remains with us, and will likely do so for some time to come.

The role of Director of Operations of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority affords me the opportunity to reflect upon the efforts of our respective operational Port teams in their roles and tasking within SFPA and their contribution, both personally and when aligned with port colleagues, as is a key requirement in their respective tasking. As ever, the work seldom ceases and the effort never wains, and we, as a result, can yet again record a year of positive progress in our inspectorate oversight of all aspects of fisheries control tasking aligned to our key work areas.

I would like to congratulate those Officers newly joined in 2020 and others that have reviewed and considered their respective positions and have chosen to progress their careers in new roles and work areas within SFPA and, to each and all, I wish you every success.

To those who joined SFPA in 2020, it's said that the first year is always the hardest, but many more challenges are upon us from 1 Jan 2021 and what BREXIT will task us to is yet to unfold, but, as ever, your dedication and commitment to your respective roles will bring us to the fore and, with your input and effort, we will ensure we remain exactly where we need to be and to have you with us in that challenge.

The current and evolving Brexit situation, in regard to monitoring and control of sea-fisheries, will be a hugely significant issue and will task each of us in our respective roles but, as ever, such challenges are something very much core to SFPA and will continue, as in this instance, mindful of the new geopolitical map to which we must now address our respective tasking and to ensure that SFPA are to the fore in all our respective roles within this new era.

A challenge is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination.

New horizons and new challenges await and we in SFPA will be there to ensure that each and every challenge is met head on.

Seamus Gallagher
Director of Operations

Report of Director of Corporate Affairs:

Conor O'Shea

The Corporate Affairs Unit is responsible for providing services and support to the SFPA Authority and Staff on matters in relation to Corporate Governance, Corporate Reporting, the General Data Protection Regulation and Freedom of Information. The Unit also supported the Delivery of Ireland's EMFF Programme projects in 2020.

The year brought many challenges, in particular, the arrival in March of the COVID-19 pandemic. These required the Unit to adapt to remote working at short notice and this was done in a seamless way with minimum impact to the delivery of the core services provided by Corporate Affairs.

The Unit continued to deliver on its assigned tasks as set out above and to support the SFPA in delivering on its mandate. The Unit provided administrative support to the Authority, the Audit & Risk Committee and the Sea-Fisheries Protection Consultative Committee throughout the year. The Unit is also responsible for reporting on the SFPA's delivery of its Strategy at quarterly Corporate Governance meetings with our parent Department. Other routine work during the year included dealing with Freedom of Information, AIE, SAR requests and Parliamentary Questions.

In 2020, changes in Unit staffing resulted in some Unit members transferring to other SFPA Business Units and I want to thank them for their contribution to the effective working of the Unit, and in particular the delivery of the Annual Report which is a significant undertaking every year. The unit was joined by new Administrative Staff in the latter half of 2020.

Support to the SFPA's Project Management Office in the delivery of Ireland's EMFF Programme projects continued throughout the year. Work also began in preparing SFPAs submission in respect of the new EMFAF programme from 2021 to 2027.



The SFPA held quarterly meetings with its parent Department updating them on the implementation of the Code, GDPR implementation and also delivery of its Strategy Statement 2018 to 2020 as part of its responsibilities in its Oversight and Performance Agreement with DAFM. The Unit prepared the required reports in advance of the meetings.

Whilst 2020 was a very challenging year for everyone in the Unit we continued to carry out our duties in a professional manner. I would like to thank the members of the Team for their contribution to the Unit's delivery of its mandate.

Conor O'Shea
Director of Corporate Affairs

Report of Director of Finance:

Louise Murphy

Similar to all other business units of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority ("SFPA"), 2020 was an unprecedented year for the Finance Unit. In March 2020, the Unit mobilised to remote working and since then in line with public health advice, only essential work has been physically carried out in the office. Despite this unexpected change in mode of working, the Finance Unit continued to provide strategic and operational financial support and advice to the business units of the SFPA.

The Finance Unit received and managed a budget of over €13 million in 2020. Funding was made available under subhead D.6 of Vote 30 Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Funding was also made available to the SFPA under the Operational Programme of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and supported by Ireland's European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) Programme. In 2020, project income received in respect of the expenditure incurred under the Programme was €1.2 million.

The SFPA Financial Statements were subject to audit by the Comptroller and Audit General and the audit report from the C&AG forms part of the financial statements in this Annual Report.

The Finance Unit plays a key role in ensuring that an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated. The SFPA has outsourced its internal audit function and under the stewardship of the Audit and Risk Committee, five corporate internal audits were undertaken during 2020. Audits included: a review of the system of internal financial control, a review of the Annual Governance Statement and Statement of Internal Control process, a review of travel and subsistence expenses, a review of third party contracts and leases and a follow-up review of audit recommendations from previous internal audits. Management responses were provided to internal audit recommendations arising and reported to the Audit and Risk Committee and appropriate corrective action plans have been agreed and are being implemented.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has evolved rapidly since the beginning of 2020 and the Finance Unit has supported the organisation's response to the Government's 'Return to Work Safely Protocol' by assisting with the procurement of goods and services to support the implementation of the SFPA's COVID-19 Response Plan. Furthermore, the Finance Unit has adapted policies and procedures for the duration of the pandemic to ensure the safety of its staff including procedures with respect to the use of pooled utility vehicles and private vehicles.

Despite the challenges, in September 2020, the Finance Unit commenced a project to implement an integrated financial management system, which will improve the Unit's ability to provide efficient and effective financial support and advice to the business units of the SFPA and supports the SFPA's strategic outcomes in decision making and information management in its Statement of Strategy 2018-2020. It is anticipated that the new system will be in use from March 2021.

The staff members of the Finance Unit carried out their roles in a highly competent, proactive and professional manner and I would like to thank them all sincerely for their contribution and commitment to the Unit's achievements.

Louise Murphy
Director of Finance

Report of Director of Human Resources:

Yvonne Grant

The SFPA Human Resources team is committed to providing a professional service to our internal customers. Throughout 2020, The SFPA HR team delivered on our mandate and contributed to organisation performance in many ways. This was achieved through partnering with senior management and being a strategic support.

The HR team support a culture of high performance. There has been full participation in the PMDS process and the HR team supported line managers through the process to ensure its effectiveness.

We aim to recruit the best people for posts through robust and transparent recruitment practices in line with CPSCA guidelines. A key focus for 2020 was ensuring the SFPA had adequate resources in place in advance of Brexit. Over the past three years, 31 posts were filled as a direct result of Brexit. This figure includes 26 Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers (SFPO) who undergo an extensive training programme in advance of being issued with a warrant. The proactive formation of recruitment panels for SFPO, Executive Officer and Clerical Officer grades ensured we were best placed to fill posts in a timely manner.

Overall in 2020, 29 posts were filled and headcount increased to 148 employees. This represents a 42% increase in headcount over the past four years.

Other key areas of focus in 2020 were the population of a Data Management Unit and a Project Management Office. We have adapted our induction and onboarding programme so that it can be delivered remotely.

COVID-19 posed many challenges during the year. The SFPA has encouraged its staff members to work remotely since March and we continue to adhere to Government recommendations in relation to COVID-19. All SFPA staff are set up to work remotely and a programme of ergonomic assessments were conducted on each individual's remote workstations. In parallel with this, the Government Return to Work Protocol was implemented throughout SFPA offices, to ensure the safety of individuals frequenting the offices and to prepare for an eventual return to the offices, post pandemic.

SFPA HR foster a culture of employee health and wellbeing, which is promoted through our comprehensive wellness programme. There was an increased emphasis on this during the year, as the HR team were acutely aware of the pressures people were experiencing juggling home and work responsibilities.

Continuous learning and development is encouraged to enable everyone to develop to their full potential. During 2020, our Training Plan was adapted to online delivery which was an additional challenge for some training providers. The SFPA training plan was based on development plans identified in the PMDS process, as well as compliance training and strategic training gaps which were identified.

SFPA Management met with the representative union through our Joint Council forum to discuss industrial relations matters. Ibec were engaged early in 2020 for the purpose of representing and advising the SFPA in relation to IR matters in particular. The implementation of the Organisation Capability Review will provide an opportunity for SFPA management and the representative union to consider initiatives to improve the IR relationship.

I would like to thank the members of the HR and Health and Safety teams for their valuable contribution during the year.

Yvonne Grant
Director of Human Resources

Report of Director Data, ICT and Projects:

Brian Fitzgerald

The implementation of the workforce mobilisation programme resulted in an organisational capability that facilitated staff to work from anywhere at any time. This was particularly useful during the COVID-19 pandemic.

During Q4, 2019, the unit completed a workforce mobilisation programme which was achieved by standardising and upgrading all SPPA staff endpoint ICT equipment. In turn, this facilitated an improved disaster recovery and business continuity capacity whereby all mission critical business systems were accessible 24X7 using secure devices and remote access solutions. I would like to acknowledge and thank the management and support teams within the IT Infrastructure Division in DAFM for their ongoing support with this project and all our ICT requirements.

An immediate benefit of the workforce mobilisation programme was the ability of all SPPA to work from remote locations as the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic came into effect. At the beginning of February 2020 we anticipated an office shut-down within weeks due to the progression of the pandemic across Europe. Additional Cisco WebEx Meeting capacity was acquired and this was used by business units on a daily basis for hosting all internal and external meetings. Thankfully for the rest of 2020, and into 2021, all units reported levels of business activity commensurate with normal office activity. There was widespread acceptance and implementation of a new normal for conducting business which emerged as a result of having to work remotely. We were also in a position to support our parent Department with the provision of over 100 recently retired laptops which were subsequently re-imaged and distributed to DAFM staff to enable them to work from remote locations also.

Within the unit the work responsibilities are broadly categorised into either ERS or ICT competency areas, however there are projects and issues that require full team participation.

The ERS related work includes technical and business support for the Electronic Logbook for all Irish vessels within jurisdictional waters and EU waters and in particular for vessels going to Norway in December / January periods, support for all ongoing development of fisheries control systems to the FLUX business language, support for the development of the VALID Cross checking module, support for the FMC, the provision of Subject Matter Experts for meetings with DG Mare, EFCA and NEAFC, supporting the ongoing ielnspect inspection application, and support for the Blue Fin Tuna Fishery every summer.

There are approximately 210 fishing vessels in Ireland fitted with Electronic logbooks. In 2018, the Irish fleet submitted over 7,200 ERS logsheets, in 2019, the number was over 7,500 ERS logsheets and in 2020, the fleet submitted over 6,800 ERS logsheets. It is important to note that a significant amount of paper logsheets are also being submitted every year (Average 12,000 P/Y). The data from these logsheets is processed manually into IFIS by SPPA staff.

In 2020, a new ICT helpdesk was implemented and additional resources were added with 2 Executive Officers and 1 Clerical Officer being secured for the unit. The programme of moving to the Government cloud continued with the procurement of a primary and failover servers which will allow for the graceful retirement of multiple smaller servers nationwide. We now have an agreement with the OGCIO to work with them and to implement suitable solutions from the Build-To-Share portfolio which are available for all Public Sector Bodies. As per the public sector ICT Strategy we will continue to deliver better outcomes and efficiency through innovation and excellence in ICT. The Data and Statistics capacity within the unit was transitioned to the newly created Data Unit within the SPPA as part of the SPPA reorganisation plan.

The unit is comprised of the following staff: 1 AP, 4 Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers, 1 HEO, 2 EOs and 1 CO.

Brian Fitzgerald
Director Data, ICT and Projects

Report of Director of Trade and Audit:

Bernard O'Donovan

The Authority continued to develop and strengthen diplomatic and technical links with international seafood trade contacts throughout 2020.

In addition to the normal engagement with industry and connected trade stakeholders, the Authority actively prepared for the impact on Irish seafood companies trading with the UK and vessels fishing in UK waters as it left the EU and became a third country. The Authority maintained its certification and control regimes in response to the unprecedented challenges brought by COVID-19 and its impact on maintaining regulatory oversight for the Authority and on the trading patterns and opportunities for Irish seafood companies. The Authority continued to liaise with overseas control agencies and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade officials on a wide range of seafood market access and technical support issues. Export markets on which access and support work was actively conducted during the year included South Korea, Japan, China, UAE, Vietnam, USA, Canada and the Gulf States.

Key engagements during 2020 included:

- Regulatory preparedness for the departure of the UK from the EU and the future trading relationship. This included national and EU co-operation and cross-agency collaboration with regulatory partner organisations and agencies to examine and prepare for food safety and fishery control implications;
- Internal capacity building within the organisation including clarification of technical requirements, contingency planning, communication and liaison with other key stakeholders on fisheries regulatory preparedness for the UK exit from the EU regulatory regime and common market;
- Designed and developed Brexit information seminars for industry in addition to leading individualised regulatory engagement and preparation conversations with diverse external stakeholders;
- Continued organisational involvement with seafood relevant areas of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission;
- Updating organisational certification and oversight regimes in response to introduction of revised foundational EU food safety official controls regulation.

The Authority developed its work in seafood trade regulation, provision of technical market access support, performing official controls in disciplines including company and product registration and certification, seafood safety and sea-fisheries conservation. Implementation and enforcement by the Authority of EU official controls regulation and fisheries conservation legislation continue to act as the regulatory baselines upon which Ireland's robust seafood certification system is built. Inspection and health certification of export consignments continued during a year in which specific COVID-19 related challenges were faced in order to continue to provide public and customer assurance on seafood safety and quality standards that are expected in international food markets and provided for in EU regulations.

Trade flows of fish and fishery products certified

Exports of Irish seafood to international destinations outside the EU encompassed the processing of 4,048 health certificates for 91,824 Tonnes of produce in 2020. The main export markets certified by volume of produce were Nigeria, Egypt and Cameroon, mainly covering exports of pelagic fish.

Official controls in the area of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing continued to be conducted. This included the verification of 742 catch certificates relating to the import of 5,318 Tonnes of produce from 23 countries. The main countries in which import consignments originated were Iceland, Equador, China and Ghana.

94 catch certificates were issued for the export of 11,812 Tonnes of Irish seafood produce to 13 countries, of which, the main species were Atlantic Mackerel, Atlantic Horse Mackerel, Norway Lobster and Atlantic Herring.

A Total of 31 direct landings of fishery products by non-EU fishing vessels into Ireland resulted in the import of 49,260 Tonnes of produce.

Bernard O'Donovan
Director of Trade and Audit

Support

Support the organisation to achieve excellence through its staff. Our effectiveness in achieving our vision depends on the skills, capability and professionalism of our staff and our structures.



Corporate Governance

The 2016 Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies sets out the minimum standards to which State Bodies such as the SFPa must operate and the Authority has adopted the Code to the extent that it applies to the SFPa.

The Code was updated in September 2020 - the Code has been amended to include a new Annex on Gender Balance, Diversity, and Inclusion to supplement the existing 2016 Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies. The annex sets out measures designed to enhance diversity on State Boards and addresses recommendations made by an Inter-Departmental Group on Gender Balance on State Boards.

The Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 also sets out governance requirements for the SFPa, which supersede the provisions of the Code. The SFPa provided confirmation to its Parent Department, DAFM that it was complying with the Code insofar as it applies to the SFPa.

The Authority signed an Oversight and Performance Agreement with the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine in 2017, which describes the implementation of the Code by the SFPa under the Governance of the DAFM. In 2020, the SFPa and DAFM held quarterly formal meetings where the SFPa provided detailed briefings on deliverables set out in that agreement and information on any other relevant corporate governance matters.

Authority Meetings

There were twelve formal Authority meetings held in 2020, with the two Authority Members attending all of them.

Freedom of Information

The SFPa is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2014 (the FOI Act) and has a guide for members of the public on how to access records under FOI which is available on our website at www.sfpa.ie. In 2020, the SFPa received nine FOI requests.

Access to Information from the Environment

The European Communities (Access to Information on the Environment) Regulations 2007 to 2018 give legal rights to those seeking to access information on the environment from public authorities such as the SFPa.

Under these regulations, information relating to the environment held by, or for, a public authority must be made available on request, subject to certain exceptions. The AIE regulations also oblige public authorities to be proactive in providing environmental information to the public. The SFPa has published information on its website on how members of the public can seek information under AIE.

The AIE Regulations provide a definition of environmental information and outline the manner in which requests for information may be submitted to public authorities and the manner in which public authorities are required to deal with requests e.g. time frames for response. The regulations also provide for a formal appeals procedure in the event that a person is unhappy with a decision on their request.

In 2020, the SFPa received one AIE request.

Subject Access Requests under GDPR

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has provided information on its website on how data subjects can access their personal information held by the SFPa. In 2020, the SFPa responded to four such requests.

Protected Disclosures

The SFPA has developed detailed Guidance Documents for SFPA staff and for workers from outside of the SFPA who may wish to make a protected disclosure to a Member of the Authority under Statutory Instrument 339 of 2014.

Guidance for external workers is published on the SFPA's website. SFPA continued to provide training to Staff as part of new staff Induction training on Protected Disclosures. The SFPA received no Protected Disclosures in 2020. A Protected Disclosure received in 2018 was still being assessed and investigated as appropriate during 2020.

Section 49 Complaints

The SFPA has a complaints officer from outside of the Authority to consider and report independently on complaints made under Section 49 of the 2006 Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act. A complaint may be submitted to the Complaints Officer and details are published on the SFPA website.

Complaints under this procedure may only relate to the enforcement of sea-fisheries or food safety law. Complainants may make a complaint to the Section 49 Complaints Officer at any stage within 28 days of the event. Complaints may be made on behalf of an individual by their producer organisation or other recognised representative organisation. No such complaints were received by the Section 49 Officer in 2020.

Standards for the provision of information by bodies under the aegis of Government Departments

A Dáil Procedure was put in place in 2016 setting out standards for the provision of information by bodies under the aegis of Government Departments. The main requirements were:

1. Provide and maintain a dedicated email address for Oireachtas members and notify/publicise this to members.
2. Comply with the target deadlines and standards and terms of acknowledgments and substantive responses to queries, as follows:
 - Response time for acknowledgement two working days;
 - Acknowledgement should include contact details for the official dealing with the query;
 - Response time for substantive reply - 10 days.
3. Establish a suitable mechanism/escalation path, internally within the body and externally within the Department.
4. Designate a person at senior management level with responsibility for ensuring the timely provision of information to the Houses of the Oireachtas and their members.
5. Put in place a formal feedback process to obtain feedback from Oireachtas members i.e., by way of periodic surveys.
6. Report annually (in their annual report) on compliance standards.



In 2020, the SFPA did not receive any requests for the provision of information directly from Members of the Oireachtas, however, twenty four Parliamentary Queries were redirected from the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine to the SFPA and these were responded to directly to the Member of Oireachtas concerned in nineteen cases within the 10 day deadline from receipt to issue of a substantive response. The delay in responding to the other five were due to restricted access to information due to restrictions in place because of COVID-19.

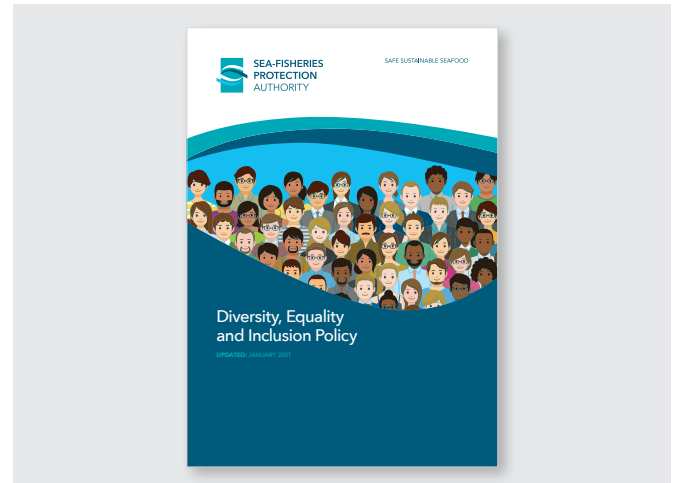
Business Continuity Planning

In 2019, the SFPA carried out a comprehensive review of its Business Continuity Plans (BCPs). As a result of that review SFPA put in place a programme to ensure that all SFPA staff would be in a position to work remotely if required with the necessary IT equipment being made available. A further review was carried out in March 2020 with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. This preparatory work ensured that SFPA staff were equipped to work away from the Office when required. The SFPA has followed Government guidelines in respect of working from remote locations where possible and has continued to provide a regulatory service throughout the Pandemic.

Official Languages Act 2003

In 2020, the SFPA was notified that it was one of the bodies that came under the scope of the "Official Languages Act 2003 (Public Bodies) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 230 of 2020) with effect from 25 June 2020. Work commenced on complying with the Organisations Obligations under the Act.

Promoting Diversity and Inclusion



The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014 places a positive duty on public sector bodies to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and protect human rights in our daily work. This is referred to as "The Public Sector Duty".

The SFPA aims to ensure that no individual or group is directly or indirectly discriminated against for any reason with regards to employment or accessing its services.

The SFPA has developed a draft Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Policy which covers the employment of people with disabilities, employment equality and gender identity and expression. As part of our training plan for 2021, we will be developing online training (self-paced) to roll out to all staff members in relation to this important matter.

Gender Balance in the Board membership

The SFPA does not have a Board in the traditional sense but currently comprises a two-member executive Authority. As of 31 December 2020, the Authority had one (50%) female and one (50%) male members, with one position vacant.

The Authority therefore meets the Government target of a minimum of 40% representation of each gender in the membership of State Boards.

Ireland's EMFF Programme

Ireland's EMFF Programme



Ireland's European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) Programme is the fund for the European Union's maritime and fisheries policies for 2014-2020. It is one of the five European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds which complement each other and seek to promote a growth and job-based recovery in Europe. Ireland's EMFF Programme is co-funded by the Government of Ireland and the European Union.

Each country is allocated a share of the Total Fund budget, and then draws up an operational programme, saying how it intends to spend the money. Ireland's Fisheries Operational Programme priorities are:

- Promoting environmentally sustainable, resource efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based fisheries;
- Fostering environmentally sustainable, resource efficient, innovative, competitive and knowledge-based aquaculture;
- Implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP);
- Increasing employment and territorial cohesion;
- Fostering marketing and processing;
- Implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP);
- Technical assistance.

The fund is a key part of a reformed and reforming Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and facilitates projects to enhance monitoring control and enforcement efforts and provides better regulation through initiatives such as:

- Implementing new technologies
- Providing advanced training
- Promoting compliance

As a regulator in the seafood sector in Ireland, the SFPA continues to make a key contribution across the essential areas to support Ireland's EMFF Programme programme.

The global outbreak of COVID-19 introduced unexpected changes to planned Ireland's EMFF Programme work in 2020 and required the SFPA to quickly adapt projects and programmes to support a remote working model.

This involved reprioritisation of requirements, adjustments to project plans as well as introducing new approaches to deliver the work. The result of this project reorganisation was a greater emphasis on IT implementations/ redevelopment projects with some training and in-person seminars delayed and/or cancelled.

In 2020, approximately €1.2m was allocated across a range of qualifying projects, many of which are multi-annual projects that were progressed or initiated during the year as described below.

Compliance Promotion

Compliance Promotion projects and initiatives continued in 2020. Since 2016, the objective of this project is to raise awareness of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) amongst stakeholders within the Irish Fishing Community. The SFPA internal portal project completed in February 2020 and provides a resource to all internal staff to support and inform on key regulatory requirements. The Confidential Line Campaign commenced in 2020 with the objective to improve compliance with sea-fisheries and seafood safety regulations through increased reporting of non-compliances to the SFPA's Confidential Line. This campaign will continue in 2021.

Technical Assistance

In providing support to the Control Authorities in delivering all SFPA Ireland's EMFF Programme related projects under Ireland's EMFF Programme operational programme, the Technical Assistance initiative ensures the successful execution and management across all projects including oversight, administration, financial management and control for the overall projects. This stream has been in place for the duration of Ireland's EMFF Programme operational programme (2014-2020).



Training and Exchange of Staff

Training and Exchange of staff is a multi-annual project, initiated in 2015 and will continue for Ireland's EMFF Programme duration. It includes the development of training and exchange programmes between Member States, in the monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries activities and promotes and supports risk analysis systems which will lead to a more effective sea inspection and air surveillance regime and aligned shore-based regime. Due to COVID-19 a number of planned training initiatives in 2020 such as risk based training and gear technology training were postponed, however Ireland's EMFF Programme funding provided continued support in the facilitation of regulator training for new SFPOs.

National Infringements Register



SFPA is responsible for the enforcement of sea-fisheries and seafood safety legislation outlined in the SFMJ Act 2006 and the FSAI Act 2009 in conjunction with any related European legislation. EU Regulation 1224/2009 establishes a community control regulatory system, with implementing regulation EU Regulation 404/2011 for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy. In 2020, supported by Ireland's EMFF Programme, the National Infringements Register project commenced to deliver an improved mechanism to capture and report on infringements recorded during inspections as well as providing greater visibility on the status of cases and the introduction of a Case Management System to support the enforcement function. This project will continue in 2021.

Quality Management Systems

A number of audit findings identified gaps requiring improvements to the SFPA's framework for the production, ongoing management and communication of policies, processes and SOPs (including FINs and National Control Programmes). Supported through Ireland's EMFF Programme, the Quality Management System (QMS) project seeks to introduce a formalised system that documents processes, procedures and responsibilities for achieving quality policies and objectives and coordinate and direct the organisation's activities to meet its regulatory requirements, ensuring improved efficiency on a continuous basis. The project, which commenced in 2020, will be a multi-annual project across the SFPA.

VALID

The VALID project introduced by the Commission sets out the guidelines for validation. Member States are required to develop automated systems and supporting databases for the purpose of validation of data in accordance with the regulation, including cross-checking, analyses and verifications. In 2020, Ireland's EMFF Programme funding provided support for the addition of new automated crosschecks to the validation system as well as development of a fully automated crosschecking system which supports assignment and reporting of crosschecks. This work will continue in 2021.

ieInspect

Supported by Ireland's EMFF Programme, enhancements to the existing ieInspect application were developed in 2020 to support the requirement to remove paper-based inspections conducted under Annex XXVII of Commission Implementing Regulation EU 404/2011. This also included an upgrade to support new standard message format, UNCEFACT to support inspections for vessels from all Member States and a number of identified enhancements to minimise the time required to complete an inspection electronically.



Remote Electronic Monitoring

Under the proposal for a new EU regulation (COM/2018/368 final) which suggests the mandated use of REM by Member States as a tool to promote compliance with the landing obligation, under the Common Fisheries Policy, the SFPA have identified the requirement to understand the electronic monitoring solutions that currently exist to support control activities and which monitor compliance with the Landing Obligation. Through Ireland's EMFF Programme, the project which commenced in 2020 focuses on introducing applications and equipment that support remote electronic monitoring on board fishing vessels and implementation of the Landing Obligation through the following:

- Capture and recording of all fishing events including those directly related to LO;
- Identification of non-compliant behaviour while at sea;
- A deterrent to illegal activity in relation to the landing obligation;
- A more cost-effective monitoring tool than through the use of observers on board fishing vessels.

Review of the Organisational Capability of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority

In 2019 the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) commissioned a Review of the Organisational Capability of the Organisation. The principal objective of the review was to contribute to the ongoing and future development of the SFPA so that it is recognised as an agency of excellence and role model for other agencies. Encompassed by the Review was the organisation of the SFPA to deliver on its mission of commitment "the effective and fair regulation of the sea fishing and seafood sectors that fall within [its] mandate. This means all fishing vessels operating within Ireland's 200-mile limit, Irish fishing vessels wherever they operate, and all seafood produced in Ireland wherever it is marketed."

The Review involved wide engagement with management and staff. In addition, external engagements took place with key stakeholders and representative organisations.

The Organisational Review was carried out by an external service provider to assist the SFPA Authority in the effective and efficient delivery of its mandates. A Steering & Oversight Group comprised of three senior and expert persons, all independent of SFPA, was put in place to oversee the review.

The Review Report was presented to the Authority in April 2020 and was published on the SFPA website. The Report examined and made recommendations in the following areas:

- organisational structure and design;
- strategic management;
- internal structures and staffing arrangements;
- industrial relation working environment and processes;
- learning and development;
- internal and external communications.

The Authority have accepted in full the recommendations in the Report and in 2020 commenced putting in place a roadmap to deliver those recommendations. In July 2020, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine nominated an Advisory Board to oversee the implementation of the recommendations. Work commenced in 2020 in identifying the means necessary to deliver on the report recommendations.

Audit and Risk Committee Report

This report of the Audit and Risk Committee of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) is a synopsis of its key functions and outputs for the financial year ended 31st December 2020.

Membership of the Audit and Risk Committee

Mr. Peter G. Cowap – Chair

Mr. Pat Farrell

Mr. Brendan O’Shea

Mr. Rav Vithaldas

Mr Sean Angland – Deputy Chair

The composition of the Audit & Risk Committee through the Financial Year 2020 remained unchanged from 2019.

Committee Meetings

The Audit and Risk Committee’s Terms of Reference require the Committee to meet on at least four occasions each Financial Year.

The Committee met on six occasions during 2020, namely: February 17, April 27, June 15, September 7, November 9 and December 14 (including with the C&AG). Due to COVID-19 restrictions, 5 of these meetings were held virtually. The Committee also additionally met to review the Report prepared by PwC on the Authority’s Organisational Capability on May 26, 2020.

In addition, Authority Members Susan Steele (Chair) and Andrew Kinnear, the Director of Finance, Ms. Louise Murphy (and interim replacement, Ms. Teresa Godwin-Coombs) and, as requested, the Director of Trade Support, Internal Audit (professional services provided by Deloitte), Chief Scientific Officer and Brexit Lead, the Director of Corporate Affairs and the Director of HR, were invited to attend meetings. Additional Executives and Officers of the Authority were invited to meet and report to the Committee on specific matters e.g. Director of Operations, Director of Port Operations, Chief Risk Officer, and Director of Enforcement.

The Committee was provided with and wish to acknowledge the Secretariat support provided by the Authority throughout 2020.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee assists the Authority in fulfilling its overseeing responsibilities relating to:

- The integrity of the Financial System including the financial reporting process;
- The Risk Management process;
- The System of Internal Control;
- The relationship with the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG);
- The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority’s process and internal controls for monitoring compliance of implementation of Official Controls in the areas of sea-fisheries, seafood safety, Health and Safety and other relevant laws and regulations;
- The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority Code of Conduct;
- Performance of the Authority’s Technical and Corporate Internal Audit function and associated Independent Auditors.

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for advising the Authority on whether an appropriate regime of internal control is in operation but not for the formulation or implementation of such a regime.

The work and areas focused on by the Audit and Risk Committee during 2020 comprised:

1. Reviewing the Authority’s preparedness and operational response including business continuity and disaster recovery to the COVID-19 pandemic;
2. Reviewing the Authority’s ongoing preparedness for Brexit and in particular, the potential Legal, Technical, Operational and Regulatory implications for Trade Compliance;
3. Receiving periodic updates on progress with a number of legal, compliance and enforcement issues including the FU16 Nephrops Case (Supreme Court Judgement), introduction of ‘Penalty Points’ and VALID systems etc;

4. Participating in the review of the Authority's Organisational Capability and associated Transformation Programme and its potential ramifications for Governance, Risk Management, Internal Control Environment and Compliance;
5. Briefings on the progress and status of the Authority's response to the EU DG-Mare Audit and subsequent Commission Administrative Inquiry concerning, inter alia, compliance with Official Controls pertaining to the weighing of Pelagic Landings and catches of Bluefin Tuna;
6. Updates on the Internal Audit Plan for 2020, including Internal Audits and Assurance work focused on the Annual Governance Statement and Statement of Internal Control Process, Third Party Contracts & Leases and Travel & Subsistence Expenses;
7. Reviewing the implementation of the Authority's Technical Internal Audit Plan;
8. Reviewing the Annual Statement of Internal Control for 2019 and associated Report and Financial Statement;
9. Engaging with the Comptroller and Auditor General on the completion of the 2020 Audit, in particular, reviewing with them their Audit Planning approach for FY 2021, including the prominence and bearing that COVID-19 will present across all of the Authority's activities.

Risk Management

One of the key roles of the Audit and Risk Committee is to review the effectiveness of the Risk Management process:

1. This work included ongoing review of the SFPA's Risk Policy and Risk Appetite, together with progressing enhancements in the management of the Authority's Risk Register, together with the Chief Risk Officer;
2. Clearly, the significant 'new and emerging' risks for 2020 were COVID-19 related risks, whereby the Committee examined the discrete set of risks identified specifically relating to COVID-19, e.g. Remote Working (user access controls), segregation of duties (for instance concerning payments and funding activities) and the impact on the Authority's Regulatory requirements (e.g. monitoring, inspection, enforcement).

In addition, the Committee conducted a further review of its terms of reference and undertook a self-assessment evaluation of its own performance on November 4th, 2020.

Priorities for 2021

1. Ensure adherence to the SFPA Internal Audit Plan and Technical Audit Programme for 2021 and assess outcomes;
2. Ongoing review of the SFPA Risk Register, including through focusing on COVID-19 and post-Brexit-related risks and additional thematic deep dives e.g. IT and Data Strategy;
3. Engage with the Comptroller and Auditor General in delivering audit satisfaction;
4. Review outcomes of EU Commission Administrative Inquiry and the Authority's control initiatives (e.g. VALID system) in order to understand and assess their potential impact on the Authority's compliance with the EU Official Controls Regime;
5. Support, as appropriate, the Authority's Transformation Programme designed to implement PwC's Organisational Review, focusing in particular on the potential implications for the Authority's Risk and Control Framework and capacity to handle risk;
6. Review of the Annual Statement of Internal Control for the Authority and associated Report and Financial Statements for 2020;
7. Continue to provide oversight of the Authority's management of outstanding audit findings.

Conclusion

The Members of the Audit and Risk Committee would like to acknowledge the collaboration and assistance during the year of the staff of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority.

In particular, the continuing efforts made by the Authority Members to facilitate Briefings and Intelligence on Industry-related matters have served to assist the Committee in its understanding of the complexity of the Fisheries Sector and are welcomed.

The Audit and Risk Committee is satisfied that in general there are, aside from those matters that are contingent to the ongoing EU Commission Administrative Inquiry referenced above, adequate systems of internal control, risk management and sources of assurance.

Mr. Peter G. Cowap

Chair - SFPA Audit and Risk Committee

HR Update

In Total 29 posts were filled during 2020. Much time was spent during the year with the recruitment and onboarding processes.

All recruitment was carried out by SFPA HR with the support of a recruitment services provider, in line with the Code of Practice for Appointment to Positions in the Public Service and within our allocated pay budget.

31 posts in Total have been recruited in preparation for Brexit since 2018, including 26 Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers and additional support and specialist roles.

Five new Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers were recruited in 2020, based in Castletownbere, Killybegs, Dunmore East and Howth.

A new Data Management Unit was populated with resources during the year (reporting to the Chief Scientific Officer) which will focus on the collation, analysis and interpretation of data available to the SFPA.

Table 1: SFPA Staffing By Grade December 2020

Principal Officer	3
Assistant Principal	9
Senior Port Officers	8
Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers	82
Higher Executive Officer	13
Executive Officer	13
Clerical Officers	20
Total	148

The HR team delivered on our Training Plan for 2020. Training spend was €106,317 in 2020, including Health and Safety and other training. Training which HR organised included:

Table 2: Training Delivered in 2020

Project Management	Performance Review Training
Management Development Programme	Excel Training
Leading high performance teams	Conflict Avoidance and Resolution Training
Competency based interview skills	Interview Panel Training
Report writing	Language Training
Time Management training	Dignity at Work

Overview of Energy Usage

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority consumed a Total of 1,133,683 kWh of energy in 2020, the breakdown in percentages is as illustrated in fig 1. This was a decrease in energy consumption of 36% compared to 2019. This decrease was due mainly to the reduction in air travel during the year as a result of the pandemic.

Transport fuels again this year accounted for the bulk of energy consumption within the SFPA at 45%. Road vehicles accounted for 40% of the Total energy usage and air travel accounted for just 5%. Road diesel consumption has decreased by 17% on last year due to the disposal of the SFPA fleet in December 2019 and also the effects of the COVID-19 travel restrictions. The SFPA moved to a private mileage model in Q4 2019. Private mileage is not reported for the purposes of SEAI reporting, however it has been included for the purposes of this annual report to provide a true reflection of the overall reduction in transport year on year. A small number of shared utility vehicles were retained for use in each port.

There were no RIB Patrols during the Spring / Summer Season in 2020 which positively affected petrol use. Air travel showed an overall reduction of 77% on the previous year. This was as a direct result of the restrictions on overseas travel imposed during the pandemic.

Electricity consumption accounting for 31% of Total energy usage, which increased by 4 % year on year from 2019. A newly constructed utility and storage facility on Dinish Island was completed during 2020 which provides storage, a lab area, changing facilities and a drying area for SFPA staff usage.

Overall headcount between end of 2019 and end of 2020 increased from 133 to 148 staff.

Heating increased by 8% on 2019, particularly in Clonakilty. The SFPA shares the Clonakilty location with BIM and apportions utility costs based on Total floor area. The SFPA also share their section of Head Office, Clonakilty with a number of DAFM personnel, who were present in the office throughout the year. Issues with the AHU unit serving general areas in Clonakilty has also impacted thermal efficiency on site.

Actions Undertaken to be More Energy Efficient

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is part of the SEAI network for medium sized organisations and the public sector network. The organisation’s energy performance for the year was reported directly to the SEAI in order to track progress towards the 33% energy reduction target for the Public Sector by 2020.

The SFPA signed up to the SEAI Public Sector Partnership Programme.

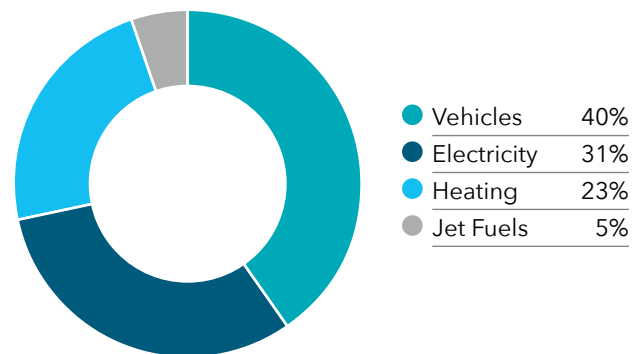
Energy Audits were conducted in all 7 SFPA locations and an SFPA Energy Strategy 2020 - 2030 has been developed with the aim of achieving the target of 50% energy reduction by 2030 as directed in the government’s climate action plan.

The SFPA Shoal Committee also act as energy representatives in each location to champion energy awareness. BMS, heating and air conditioning systems are proactively monitored throughout the winter and adjustments made according to weather and exceptions made for holiday periods.

Actions Planned for 2021

- The SFPA will look at a programme of change over to LED lighting in all office locations.
- The SFPA will explore installation of EV Points in all Port locations in conjunction with DAFM.
- An overall reduction in travel should be seen following the adoption of online delivery of training and conducting online meetings.
- A Health, Safety and Facilities Manager will join the SFPA in May 2021, who will drive a culture of energy awareness and manage facilities projects as part of our Energy Strategy.
- SFPA will continue to work with the OPW’s state-wide staff energy awareness campaign, Optimising Power at Work to improve energy management practices in 2021.

Figure 1: Energy Consumption: Kwh



Health and Safety

SFPA Health and Safety Goal

The stated aim of the SFPA is that the safety, health and welfare of all employees remains a 'paramount objective'. This is achieved through work practices that are safe, that are consistent with safe working practices and are in accordance with legislation and public health guidelines. We work to achieve this objective at all times.



2020 was a testing year and presented additional challenges with the arrival of COVID-19. To combat this and to continue to deliver on all outputs in line with the stated aim, it was necessary to devise and implement specific policies, procedures and work practices across all areas of the organisation.

In general, our Safety, Health and Welfare programme remains proactive. It is designed to deliver on each individual's expectation to work in a safe environment where tasks and outputs are systematically and continuously evaluated in order to list and identify any potential hazards. It is then designed to devise, develop and implement work practices and procedures that work towards achieving this expectation. This is a cyclical process. Our working environment and work outputs are subject to change and consequently it is necessary that our programme remains dynamic, that it is owned by all personnel, that it is concise and that it seeks to provide certainty. Throughout 2020, our Safety Committee, our Lead Workers Representatives, our Fire Wardens and our First Aid Responders all strove to achieve these aims.

SFPA Health and Safety Outcomes

Throughout 2020 the SFPA successfully completed several objectives; as follows;

1. Health and Safety Training - completed;

Table 3: Health and Safety Training 2020

Description	No. of Attendees
General: Throughout 2020, the SFPA delivered 32 different Health and Safety related training courses / events for personnel through attendance on a mixture of (1) In-House, (2) On-Line, (3) Private and (4) Public courses, as outlined below;	
3 x On-Line Safe Boarding Procedures	6
3 x H&S Induction Training Courses	8
4 x On-line Lone Working Training courses	8
2 x Manual Handling Training Courses (Physical attendance)	6
7 x Manual Handling Webinar courses	54
2 x Lifejacket Awareness Training Courses (Practical Training)	13
1 x Critical Incident Management Training course	16
4 x PHECC FAR Training courses	20
2 x PHECC FAR (Refresher) training courses	12
1 x Fire Warden Training course	8
2 x Safety Rep Training courses	3
1 x COVID-19 Lead Worker Representative Training course	10

2. H&S COVID-19 related Initiatives:

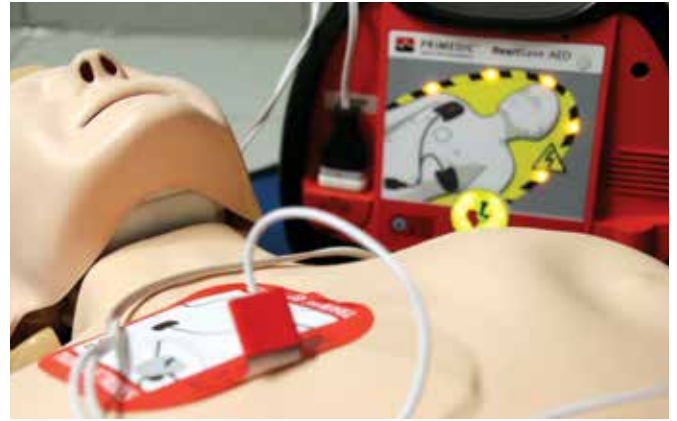
- a. Completion of SFPA Response Plan
- b. Completion of Office Occupancy Assessments
- c. Completion of COVID-19 specific Risk Assessments
- d. Completion of COVID-19 specific Operational Guidelines for Boarding and Inspecting Fishing Vessels
- e. Fed into COVID-19 Operational Guidelines for inspections at FBO premises

3. Safety Statement, SOP and Guidance Document issuance and reviews:

- a. Ongoing review of our Safety Statement with Two (2) amendments to the document incorporating;
 - i. Revised SFPA Organogram
 - ii. SFPA Mental Health First Aiders (MHFAs)
 - iii. Revised Panel of Safety Reps, First Aid Responders and Fire Wardens
 - iv. Introduction of SFPA Lead Worker Representatives
 - v. New Section 6.5 in relation to COVID-19
- b. In continuance of our ongoing programme, a revision of all SFPA SOPs (10 in number) and SFPA Guidance Documents (4 in number) was completed.

4. Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment (PPCE):

- a. Completed the schedule of COVID-19 specific PPCE and finalised distribution to all locations;
- b. Ongoing provision of general PPCE through the CH Marine contract.



5. Workplace Accidents / Incidents:

As stated, we work in a relatively hazardous and changing environment and although our ultimate goal, in so far as is practicable, must be to achieve an accident / incident free year this environment is going to make this goal that much more difficult to achieve.

Consequently it is likely that Accidents, Incidents or Near Miss events will occur. However, the reporting of these is key in helping to identify any discrepancies in our protocols, procedures and then to inform and develop the necessary revisions. It is also essential in helping to ensure that we provide and use items of PPCE that are to best practice standards.

2020 was a relatively successful year with three reported accidents/incidents. Two of the Accidents were reportable to the Health & Safety Authority (HSA) in accordance with legislation and were in respect of a Road Traffic Accident and a Manual Handling Accident. The third accident resulted in a Safety Advisory being issued.

Advise

SFPA viewed as the authoritative source of information on the protection and regulation of sea-fisheries and seafood production.



Promoting Compliance

Memorandum of Understanding between SFPA and DAFM

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SFPA and DAFM Divisions in Clonakilty regarding the provision of data and services was signed in April 2018.

The MOU specifies the timelines of delivery, level of detail and data quality required, and seeks to ensure that such requests for data are only sought where necessary, having regard to the resources necessary to service ad-hoc requests.

During 2020, a Total of 259 queries were received and processed compared with 267 in 2019. Forty three percent were data related queries as described in Table 4 below.

Table 4: DAFM Queries

Section	Number
Brexit	5
Data	142
Dunmore East	3
Fisheries and Food Support	12
Howth	13
Killybegs	3
Legal	13
Operations	43
Rossaveal	2
Trade	8
Other	14
FSAI Cross Agency Residues Management Group	1
Total	259

DAFM Situational Reports

In March 2020, the SFPA commenced providing the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine with Daily Situation Report on Fishing Activity and Food Business Activity as part of COVID-19 Daily briefings. This continued until the end of June 2020 when they were reduced to twice weekly and thereafter to once per week.

Fisheries Information Notices

The SFPA published 11 Fisheries Information Notices (FIN) in 2020 on our website as follows:

1. FIN 1-2020 Celtic Sea Conservation Area Closure
2. FIN 2-2020 Irish Sea Cod Box Closure
3. FIN 3-2020 Separate Stowage of Demersal Catches
4. FIN 4-2020 Irish Coastal Baselines
5. FIN 5-2020 Closed Season for Shrimp
6. FIN 6-2020 Approved Operators retailing to the final consumer
7. FIN 7-2020 Commercial Vessels or Aquaculture Producers selling directly to the final consumer
8. FIN 8-2020 Porcupine Bank Closed Area
9. FIN 9-2020 Landing Obligation Compliance
10. FIN 10-2020 Sea bass Fishery
11. FIN 11-2020 Bluefin Tuna

Sea-Fisheries Protection Consultative Committee

The SFPA facilitated two meetings of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Consultative Committee in June on the SFPA Organisational Review Report and in September on BREXIT and the Points system.

Committee Members

The members of the Consultative Committee in 2020 were:

Gillian Mills (Chair)	Inshore Ireland
Catherine McManus (Deputy-Chair)	Marine Harvest
Ann-Marie Mulloy-Gautier	Connemara Seafoods Limited
Eamon Dixon	Erris Inshore Fishermens Association
John Power	Inshore Fishermens Rep. Wexford Lobster Co-Op.
Ebbie Sheehan	Irish Fishermans Organisation
Lorcán Ó'Cinnéide	Irish Fish Importers & Exporters Association
John Ward	Irish Fish Producers Organisation
David Kirwan	Irish South & East Fish Producers Organisation
Anthony Sheehy	Irish South & West Fish Producers Organisation
Norah Parke	Killybegs Fishermens Organisation
Sean O'Donoghue	Killybegs Fishermens Organisation
John Harrington	Kush Seafoods Limited
Paul Connolly	Marine Institute



The functions of the Consultative Committee are laid down in the 2006 Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act as follows:

- to inform the Authority of concerns and views of the sea- fisheries and seafood sectors regarding the functions of the Authority;
- to seek to keep the sea-fisheries and seafood sectors generally informed of the applicable sea-fisheries law and food safety law, as well as of the standards, guidelines, practices and procedures operated by the Authority in relation to the enforcement of that law;
- to advise the Authority on keeping the burden on the sea-fisheries and seafood sectors generally of compliance with that law to the minimum possible consistent with the essential purposes and the effective enforcement of that law;
- to advise the Authority of its views on the fairness and consistency of the operations of the Authority;
- to seek the delivery of a high standard of service by the Authority.

Promoting Compliance

Attendance at European Meetings

DG MARE - EU Commission

The objectives of DG MARE are as follows:

- protect the maritime environment while maintaining Europe's competitiveness;
- implement the new common fisheries policy;
- use the potential of Europe's seas to create sustainable jobs that preserve natural resources;
- establish rules for the management and governance of the world's oceans together with global partners.

The SFPA participates in technical meetings organised by DG MARE in the area of Control and Enforcement.

European Expert Group on Fisheries Control

To ensure that the Common Fisheries Policy benefits from the best scientific, technical and economic advice the Commission established an Expert Working Group on Fisheries Control.

The Role of the Expert Group is to:

1. Review the technical aspects of monitoring and inspection in the field of fisheries;
2. Assist the Commission in the preparation of legislative proposals and policy initiatives;
3. Coordinate with Member States facilitating the exchange of views.

The meetings with control experts of Member States are devoted to the control and enforcement of the Common Fisheries Policy rules. The expert group serves also to develop cooperation with and between Member States, to develop recommendations and ensure their effective implementation and application. The meetings also cover control issues under the Regional Fisheries Management Organisation's and third countries agreement. Due to COVID-19 restrictions no meetings of the Control Expert Group took place in 2020.

European Fisheries Control Agency

The European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) is a European Union agency. The agency's mission is to promote the highest common standards for control, inspection and surveillance under the CFP. Its primary role is to organise coordination and cooperation between national control and inspection activities so that the rules of the CFP are respected and applied effectively.

The added Value of the work of the agency lies in its contribution to a European-wide level playing field for the fishing industry so that European obligations are observed by everyone and everyone in the sector is treated equally, wherever they might be operating. Secondly, it contributes towards sustainable fisheries by enhancing compliance with existing conservation and management measures to the benefit of present and future generations.



EFCA Administrative Board

The SFPA represents Ireland on the EFCA's Administrative Board. The Administrative Board is made up of one representative of each Member State and six representatives of the European Commission. Roles of the Administrative Board include:

- Adopt the multi-annual work programme of the Agency which establishes its overall objectives, mandate, tasks, performance indicators and the priorities for each action of the Agency over a five-year period;
- Appoint the Executive Director;
- Adopt the general report of the Agency for the previous year;
- Adopt the Final Budget of the Agency.

The Administrative Board met on one occasion in 2020.

Promoting Compliance

EFCA Regional Steering Groups

In 2020, the SFPA attended Regional Steering Groups hosted by the EFCA. The EU Fisheries Control regulation (1224 of 2009) allows for the European Commission, in concert with Member States, to adopt specific control and inspection programmes (SCIP) for specific fisheries or sea basins. These SCIP are implemented through Joint Deployment Plans (JDP).

Ireland is involved in three SCIP namely Western Waters, North Sea and NEAFC. In order to coordinate these SCIP, EFCA produces a Joint Deployment Plan (JDP) for each SCIP. The JDPs establish that the deployment of pooled national means is coordinated by EFCA in cooperation with the Member States and frequently with the presence of national coordinators at EFCA premises. A Regional Steering Group (RSG) composed of Commission, Member States and EFCA representatives is in charge of ensuring the proper implementation of the plan. The RSGs normally meet 2/3 times during the year at EFCA offices in Vigo however in 2020 all meetings were held virtually.

The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) is the Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) for the North East Atlantic. The area covered by the NEAFC Convention stretches from the southern tip of Greenland, east to the Barents Sea, and south to Portugal.

Recommendations adopted by NEAFC are legally binding. The SFPA participates in NEAFC technical PECMAC meetings as part of the EU delegation at NEAFC meetings.

PECMAC- Permanent Committee on Monitoring and Compliance

This Committee is comprised of representatives from all the Contracting Parties of NEAFC. It is responsible for advising the NEAFC Commission on issues relating to fishing controls and the enforcement of the NEAFC Scheme. PECMAC normally meets 2/3 times annually at NEAFC office in London. In 2020, these meetings were held in virtual mode.

EU Live Bivalve Mollusc Working group meeting

The SFPA attends and represents Ireland at the EU Working group meeting on Bivalve Mollusc chaired by the Commission.

At this forum proposed changes to legislation in the area of Live Bivalve Mollusc food hygiene requirements and official controls are discussed with Member States. Any issues identified by a Member State(s) with enforcing the relevant legislation are also highlighted at the meetings and discussed. Proposals are also put forward to the Commission. The SFPA has played a significant role in preparing submissions in consultation with relevant stakeholders and presenting at these meetings. The SFPA has built good working relationships with Competent Authorities in other Member States at these meetings.

Key recent issues discussed include: the new Official Control Regulation – Regulation 625/2017 (OCR), Norovirus in oysters and controls in this area, Scallop official controls, EFSA opinions, proposed changes to legislation on live bivalve molluscs, biotoxin analysis and methods, Trade of Live Bivalve Molluscs between the EU and US.

The SFPA also contributes to discussions on proposals and legislation presented at the following meetings which are attended by a representative from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM):

EU Expert Group on Food Hygiene and Control of Food of Animal Origin

Food Hygiene requirements and official controls on all products of Animal Origin including Live Bivalve Molluscs and Fishery Products are discussed at these meetings. Proposed legislative changes across the whole food chain are presented at these meetings and views put forward by Member States. Any issues identified by a Member State are also highlighted and discussed at this forum.

Standing Committee On Plants, Animals, Food And Feed Section: Biological Safety of the food Chain

The Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF) is composed of representatives of all EU countries and presided by a European Commission representative. Draft Regulations are presented by the Commission at these meetings for voting and views exchanged.

As part of the consultation process and in collaboration with DAFM, SFPA gives expert opinions on the various proposals and issues discussed at these meetings.

Report of Director of Port Operations:

Adrienne Patterson

Impact of COVID-19 on Operational Tasking

Like many other organisations the work of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) was impacted by COVID-19. In March 2020, the SFPA introduced measures to ensure that the production and placing on the market of safe seafood and continuation of our role in trade was and continues to be maintained while at the same time offering protection to our inspectors, during COVID-19.

The SFPA, throughout the pandemic, has continued to maintain its sea-fisheries and seafood safety regulatory services, with some modifications, to ensure the health and safety of its staff and industry colleagues, in line with Government guidelines and HSE advice. Safety of our staff and industry colleagues remains our main priority.

Since COVID-19, we were required to implement some changes as to how we conduct our business including changes to our operational procedures, to ensure safety of our staff and industry colleagues, while continuing our regulatory services. This has included sourcing additional Personal Protective Equipment and putting in place a protocol on boarding of vessels while undertaking inspections at landing. Routine boarding inspections and premises inspections were suspended for a period during 2020 for the reasons outlined above. While there remained situations that did require boarding of fishing vessels and entry into food establishments during this time, such as non-compliances detected or Naval Service detentions, additional safety measures were introduced to protect our staff, members of the industry and public.

We were required to make these temporary changes to operations but continued to closely monitor activity to detect potential non-compliances. Throughout 2020, there was increased monitoring of activity at sea by SFPOs, quayside inspections when vessels land and follow up with post landing cross-checks. On the sea-food safety side, remote inspections were undertaken using online platforms. In addition to this our SFPOs continued to be available to undertake the inspection and certification of goods for export. SFPOs at all times were available to manage any food safety alerts and breaches of food safety law. SFPOs are continuing to take shellfish samples from areas that are in production.



VALID

During 2020, the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) completed the roll-out of a major new IT system designed to support increased compliance with sea-fisheries regulations. VALID, a fully automated crosscheck system, will automatically verify data, including in real time. The system will make it easier to identify vessels with a higher risk of non-compliance, enabling the SFPA and its control partners, the Naval Service and the Air Corps, to focus resources on vessels and fishing activity requiring more targeted inspections.

The new system applies to all Irish vessels fitted with an electronic recording and reporting system (ERS).

VALID has been developed for the SFPA and the Defence Force's Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine's (DAFM) Information Management Team within the current Integrated Fisheries Information System (IFIS). SFPA and FMC can now automatically cross-check data information provided in the electronic logbooks by the vessel Master and the vessel's electronic monitoring system (VMS), as well as information provided by buyers on sales notes, allowing immediate identification of inconsistencies, errors and missing information.

The SFPA/FMC monitors and follows up on all fails that are notified by the system in relation to data in order to close them out. This may include them contacting the Master/Owner and notifying them of the action that they may be required to take. More serious fails may result in infringement action being pursued by the SFPA/FMC.

Work is underway on the second phase of the project which will enable the generation of reports on cross-checks and individual vessels across all cross-checks. This will allow for greater oversight into non-compliance trends and risk assessment.

Promoting Compliance

Brexit Preparedness

On 31 January 2020, the United Kingdom departed from the European Union. The remaining 11 months of 2020 comprised a Transition Period that would come to an end on 31 December 2020. SFPA used that period to build from preparedness already developed towards previous Brexit deadlines, to plan for the significant increase in regulatory obligations facing the organisation with a geographically adjacent Third country as significant trading and fishing partner. When compared to intra community regimes between EU Member States, both the food and fishery controls implemented by SFPA for interfaces with Third Countries are substantially different with generally more onerous operator obligations and official control requirements. In general terms the SFPA 2020 focus was one of transitioning from understanding the nature and extent of those changes, to building the necessary operational capability to implement those changes from year's end, and to communicate requirements to the Irish seafood sector to enable their preparedness.

2020 saw much work in understanding the ongoing negotiation progress towards a future trading and fishing relationship between UK and EU, and hence likely control obligations around trade and fishing. For SFPA this required significantly enhanced interactions with various divisions of DAFM in order to maximise alignment with wider national and EU approach to a future UK trading relationship, attending various coordination and planning meetings with DAFM Brexit Unit and DAFM Fishery policy, both informing and being informed of national planning efforts. Throughout 2020, SFPA interacted extensively with DAFM operational divisions, and participated in the FSAI Interagency Brexit forum, bringing together all Irish food competent authorities, with particular focus on necessary controls of consignments of food imported from and exported to UK. Additionally, in 2020, SFPA, the Dept. of Defence and Defence Forces established a specific working-group on UK departure, chaired by SFPA, to ensure preparedness in the area of direct landings and at-sea fishing. SFPA also contributed to meetings with European Fisheries Control Agency and EU coastal states to ensure necessary preparedness within North Western Waters Joint Deployment planning coordinated by that agency. Within the organisation, 2020 saw resource deployment planning, procedure development and training, ongoing briefings for SFPA management and continued operation of internal Brexit Planning Committee.

SFPA compliance promotion work saw particular work in maintaining currency and accuracy and comprehensiveness of messaging on www.sfpa.ie and response to industry queries at sfpabrexit@sfpa.ie. In Quarter 3 & 4 of 2020 this was further enhanced with three joint BIM/SFPA Brexit preparedness industry seminars, SFPA-Consultative Committee briefings, and specific information push to particularly effected sectors of Irish Seafood Sector, e.g. Scallop producers.

Impact on consignment trade, both imports and exports, for fishery products to and from UK had been relatively certain at all stages of Brexit. For imports from GB, full third country protocols would apply from 01 January including pre-notification, entry through Border Control Post, health certificates, and for wild-caught marine fish, anti-IU Catch Certificates. UK decisions mid-2020 set out a phased introduction of their food safety import requirements becoming applicable to EU exports throughout 2021 but not immediately on 01 January. SFPA 2020 work had a consequent focus on obligations applicable from 01 January, anti-IUU import control including catch certificate verification and export catch certificate validation, whilst also considering export health certification applicable from 01 April.

For imports the substantial change arising for SFPA was the need to conduct anti-IUU controls on consignments of fishery products, entering the EU from UK, at an Irish Border Control Post. Whilst EU legislation set out a requirement for 3 working days advance submission of documentation, SFPA made an administrative decision to accept 24 hours' advance submission for scenarios including UK imports, acknowledging the practicality for operators and increasing the burden of rapid processing by SFPA. As an additional step to minimise industry impact, SFPA engaged with DAFM IT systems to enable Irish fishery product importers to submit both their health cert to DAFM, and Catch Certs to SFPA, through a single submission. A Memorandum of Understanding between SFPA and DAFM Import Control Operations Division was developed and signed in 2020 to ensure coherency between DAFM food safety (SPS) controls on all products of animal origin, including fishery products, and SFPA IUU documentary controls on a subset of those. Operationally, SFPA established a system whereby authorised staff rostered throughout SFPA port offices undertake the necessary documentary controls. For Export Catch Certification, SFPA engaged with DAFM IT systems to facilitate efficiency of operator applications.



Direct landings were a specific matter subject to extensive planning considerations. With Brexit, arrival by UK fishing vessels to Irish ports would become a form of food importation from Third Countries, and conversely, Irish vessel landing to UK ports a form of food export. Entry of fishery products to the EU in this manner create specific operator requirements and control obligations. SFPA have 'port state' responsibility for three broad areas of EU Food/SPS import obligations, anti-IUU legislation for Third Country and North east Atlantic Federation Commission (NEAFC) foreign vessel land. Operators would need to come to specifically designated ports, make substantial advance submissions and await authorisation prior to landing. 2020 saw specific efforts to align the overlapping but separate obligations with a view towards maximum coherency for operators and authorities.

Resourcing of FMC nationally, and SFPA at Designated ports was assessed and augmented. Specific seminars were arranged at Ireland's request through the EFCA to ensure harmonisation across EU coastal states. Ireland had two ports designated for such landings, Castletownbere and Killybegs. A Port State Direct Landing procedure was agreed between SFPA and Ireland's Fishery Monitoring Centre to enable a single point of submission by fishermen.

From a flag state perspective, SFPA worked with DAFM IT to ensure that Irish Electronic Logbooks systems would automatically generate Catch certificate validation request to SFPA, when an Irish fisherman submitted a prior notice of landing to a UK port.

From an at-sea perspective, Brexit-related changes could reasonably anticipate access and opportunity in the wild-fishery sectors, both for EU (including Irish) fishermen in UK waters and UK fishermen in EU (including Irish) waters. For almost all of 2020 there existed a significant uncertainty with a very broad range of outcomes including zero reciprocal access to status quo. This uncertainty was constantly monitored by SFPA and discussed within EFCA JDPP planning and within the SFPA-DOD/DF UK Departure Working group. Potential risks were considered, along with appropriate risk management strategies. The issue of displacement was identified as the highest risk for Irish fishery control, whereby EU fishers that had previously relied on fishing access and opportunities in UK waters, might shift their effort to Irish EFZ. Ireland's contribution to the necessary protection of the fishery resource was planned within the EFCA JDP, with strategic deployment of the EFCA surface patrol vessels. The Christmas Eve Trade and Cooperation agreement, between UK and EU, created potential for reciprocal access subject to specific authorisations.

Introduction of a Quality Management System (QMS)

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has begun to introduce a Quality Management System (QMS) to encourage a quality-focused approach to consistent levels of service delivery across the organisation. A key outcome will be to enable more effective responses to requests for information from internal and external stakeholders and to fully reflect data storage and retention legislation that applies equally across the entire public sector. This initiative will leverage an already widely available platform of standardised record and document management methodology that is used across the public sector.

The long term purpose of this initiative is to enable a streamlined information flow that will drive organisational operational efficiency. Some examples of approach will be to introduce a standard methodology to creating documentary procedures and handling record management. Only live versions of documents will be available for distribution while obsolete versions will be archived. The internal Share drive will be replaced by the eDocs platform which will provide the necessary conditions for document access and sharing. The project will involve reviewing and harmonising approaches to all electronic forms of communication and ensuring that information retained complies with all national and EU legislation in addition to being more easily searchable and managed.

High-level objectives of this initiative are

- Create Quality documentation for the purpose of implementing the QMS, informing members of the SFPA on Quality practices and setting a standard to maintain;
- Have a singular and secure document and record control management system for all working documents;
- Map each service undertaking by the SFPA as a process and update/develop procedures for each process;
- Orientate work practices to meet service commitments determined by national and European legislation and by the organisations strategy;
- Develop a Quality Culture within the organisation;
- The implementation of a QMS is contained within the programme for government and the strategy plan.

A quality management system can be used as a tool to greatly improve ways of working and provide consistency in workloads.

Dunmore East Art Wall Competition Winning Mural Unveiled Ardscoil na Mara student's design painted onto SFPA offices

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority's (SFPA) Port Office at Dunmore East now features an eye-catching fisheries themed mural, thanks to the creative inspiration of Ardscoil na Mara, Tramore student, Sarah Rogers who is in 5th year. Sarah's design was the winning entry in a special art competition to recognise and celebrate the region's deep ties with the fishing industry, which the SFPA ran with the assistance of Waterford Walls. Students between 13-19 years of age, enrolled in second-level school or Youth reach centres across Waterford were eligible to enter.

Waterford Walls artist Magda Karol brought the design to life on the wall, with the assistance of Sarah who picked up the basics of working with spray paint while working alongside the artist.



Pictured Above (L-R): SFPA Art Wall - at the SFPA's Dunmore East Port Office with the completed mural are: Nigel Ducker, Senior Port Officer in Dunmore East, Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority, competition winner Sarah Rogers, 5th year student at Ardscoil na Mara, Tramore, and Lucas Dwan of the Walls Project.



Validate

Ensure high quality data, analysis and risk assessment.



Fisheries Statistics

There were 42,568 landings including landings by Irish vessels both at home and abroad and landings of non-Irish vessels into Ireland. This includes 23,551 landings by vessels under 10m in length with data supplied by buyers via the sales note system. Logsheets submitted by vessels under 10m are included in the relevant column.

Table 6: Landings by Number

Fishing Vessel Nationality	Country where landing took place	Landing count (Based on logsheets data)	Landing count <10m (based on Sales Notes data)	Total Landings
Belgium	Ireland	6	-	6
Denmark	Ireland	28	-	28
France	Ireland	670	-	670
Germany	Ireland	14	-	14
Faroe Islands	Ireland	10	-	10
Iceland	Ireland	1	-	1
Ireland	Denmark	4	-	4
Ireland	Spain	41	-	41
Ireland	France	65	-	65
Ireland	Faroe Islands	6	-	6
Ireland	UK	353	-	353
Ireland	Ireland	16,395	23,523	39,918
Ireland	Netherlands	125	-	125
Ireland	Norway	21	-	21
Norway	Ireland	20	-	20
Spain	Ireland	608	-	608
United Kingdom	Ireland	650	28	678
Total		19,017	23,551	42,568

Table 7: Landings by Weight

Fishing Vessel Nationality	Country where landing took place	Tonnes	Value €
Belgium	Ireland	90	372,885
Denmark	Ireland	25,130	11,683,361
Faroe Islands	Ireland	20,564	5,320,080
France	Ireland	12,853	35,794,156
Germany	Ireland	442	1,481,638
Iceland	Ireland	1,850	477,372
Ireland	Denmark	4,241	1,094,113
Ireland	Spain	940	2,171,279
Ireland	France	1,701	4,117,092
Ireland	Faroe Islands	6,673	1,325,491
Ireland	UK	5,931	10,232,013
Ireland	Ireland	188,994	220,459,992
Ireland	Netherlands	1,929	6,542,634
Ireland	Norway	8,419	5,955,607
Norway	Ireland	27,113	6,995,268
Spain	Ireland	11,423	31,949,686
United Kingdom	Ireland	39,313	32,245,315
Total		357,606	378,217,982

Table 8: Top ten Irish ports by value

Rank	Tonnes	Landing Port	Landing Date: Year (YYYY)	Landing Country	Value €
1	33,363.34	Castletownbere	2020	IRL	110,073,052
2	164,421.6	Killybegs	2020	IRL	102,119,894
3	10,200.75	Dingle	2020	IRL	17,116,381
4	3,257.54	Kilmore Quay	2020	IRL	15,675,576
5	5,426.29	Howth	2020	IRL	11,245,013
6	2,981.87	Ros A Mhil	2020	IRL	11,109,165
7	5,114.94	Dunmore East	2020	IRL	10,844,502
8	3,201.81	Greencastle	2020	IRL	8,198,433
9	1,768.47	Clogherhead	2020	IRL	8,169,632
10	2,003.81	Union Hall	2020	IRL	6,094,501

Declared landings top 20 species into Ireland, ranked by weight

Table 9: Top 20 species landed into Ireland, ranked by weight

Rank	Species Code	Species Description	Tonnes	Value €
1	MAC	Atlantic Mackerel	70,223	53,040,334
2	WHB	Blue whiting (Poutassou)	66,523	29,368,118
3	JAX	Jack and horse mackerels nei	18,245	11,562,246
4	HKE	European hake	17,730	55,676,795
5	SPR	European sprat	13,790	2,968,783
6	ANF	Anglerfishes nei	11,427	51,578,368
7	BOR	Boarfishes nei	9,080	1,457,203
8	NEP	Norway lobster	5,809	38,057,579
9	LEZ	Megrims nei	5,747	15,801,103
10	HAD	Haddock	4,667	8,005,843
11	CRE	Edible crab	3,393	6,601,006
12	HER	Atlantic Herring	3,007	1,000,405
13	WHG	Whiting	2,874	4,286,182
14	WHE	Whelk	2,765	4,429,561
15	ANE	European anchovy	2,691	597,804
16	SCE	Great Atlantic scallop	1,694	18,727,230
17	SQI	Northern shortfin squid	1,377	2,988,922
18	WIT	Witch flounder	891	1,432,033
19	LIN	Ling	794	1,399,527
20	ALB	Albacore	754	1,769,797
Total			243,481	310,748,839



Sales Notes

The data below sets out each Sales Note recorded from 2019 and 2020 for Irish vessels. Sales notes are legally required for first sales of fisheries products.

We have implemented a new algorithm in detecting price anomalies and have used this to exclude values outside consistent limits. This should ensure better quality price and Value data into the future.

The Total number of sales notes, vessels with sales notes and number of species is down on 2019 but the number of buyers shows a small increase.

Table 10: Number of Sales Notes

Year	Total Number of Sales Notes
2019	52,144
2020	41,555

Table 11: Total Number of Registered Fish Buyers

Year	Total Number of Buyers
2019	85
2020	87

Table 12: Number of Species recorded on Sales Notes

Year	Total Number of Species
2019	145
2020	132

Table 13: Number of Vessels where sales notes were submitted

Year	Total Number of Vessels
2019	1,158
2020	1,073

SFPA Fishing Vessel Inspections

Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers of the SFPA undertook a Total of 1,808 fishing vessel inspections in 2020. 79% of these inspections were of Irish registered vessels with French registered vessels accounting for 6%, vessels registered to Spain accounting for a further 6% and UK registered vessels accounting for 4% of these inspections. The remaining 5% pertaining to vessels from 6 different countries as detailed in Table 14.

Table 14: SFPA Vessel Inspections

Nationality	SFPA Inspections
Denmark	27
Faroe Islands	10
France	120
Germany	6
Iceland	1
Ireland	1,435
Norway	19
Poland	1
Spain	107
United Kingdom	82
Total	1,808

Fisheries Control

Inspections by Vessel Length

Table 15: SFPA Inspections by vessel length

Fishing Vessel Nationality	Over 18 metres in length	Landings	% Inspected	Under 18 metres and > 10 metres in length	Landings	% Inspected	Under 10 metres in length	Landings	% Inspected	Total Inspections
Denmark	27	N/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Faroe Islands	10	10	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
France	119	678	17.55%	1	-	-	-	-	-	120
Germany	6	14	42.86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Iceland	1	1	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ireland	776	4,397	17.65%	261	12,239	2.13%	398	20,237	1.97%	1,435
Norway	19	20	95.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Poland	1	1	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spain	107	634	16.88%	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
United Kingdom	56	342	16.37%	18	161	11.18%	8	165	4.85%	82
Total	1,122			280			406			1,808

Over 85% of landings to Irish Ports are from Irish registered vessels, thus inspections on landing are primarily of Irish registered vessels.

Table 15 describes these inspections by vessel length with the >18metre sector receiving the greater number of inspections. This reflects the fact that even though this sector is the smallest numerically, it lands the bulk of the catch into Irish Ports, particularly of pelagic species.

An 'Inspection' means any check which is carried out by officials regarding compliance with rules of the Common Fisheries Policy and is noted in an inspection report as per Article 4(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

These checks can entail verification checks on some or all of the following vessel information (registration, licence, authorisations, logbook, VMS, vessel risk rating and risk assessment of the trip). These checks can be undertaken remotely, prior to the vessel entering port, or relate to catches onboard (box count, weighing on landing, species verification, size, quality), gear (mesh size, attachments, square mesh panel, twine thickness) and post landing crosschecks (transport, sales notes, labelling, traceability).



Pictured Above: SFPO participating in a MACP.

Non-Landing Administrative Controls

In addition to the physical fishing vessel inspections described above, Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers carried out an additional 1,596 Non-Landing Administrative Controls as follows:

Table 16: SFPA Non Landing Administrative Controls

Inspection Year	Vessel Nationality	Inspection Count
2020	Denmark	7
2020	France	78
2020	Ireland	1,425
2020	Norway	1
2020	Panama	1
2020	Spain	48
2020	United Kingdom	32
2020	Belgium	3
2020	Cyprus	1
Total		1,596

Multi-Agency Checkpoints

Multi-Agency checkpoints are undertaken by SFPA in conjunction with An Garda Síochána and, on occasion, with other agencies including the Health and Safety Authority and the Revenue Commissioners. In 2020, SFPA participated in seven Multi-Agency Checkpoints. Engaging with these initiatives allows Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers (SFPOs) the opportunity to assess compliance with both fisheries control and food safety requirements at this stage of the food chain.

Naval Service Fishing Vessel Inspections

Table 17: Naval Service Inspections

Nationality	Naval Service Inspections
Ireland	145
Spain	52
France	68
UK	32
Netherlands	4
Belgium	4
Germany	2
Russia	1
Poland	1
Total	309

The Irish Naval Service patrols 220 million maritime acres of sea, an area over 12 times the landmass of Ireland, which represents 15% of the EU’s fishing waters.

The Irish Naval Service carried out 309 inspections of fishing vessels at sea in 2020. Of the Fishing Vessels inspected, 47% were Irish vessels, 22% were French vessels, and a further 16% were Spanish vessels while 10% were UK vessels. The remaining 5% of vessels inspected were from 5 other nations as described in Table 17.

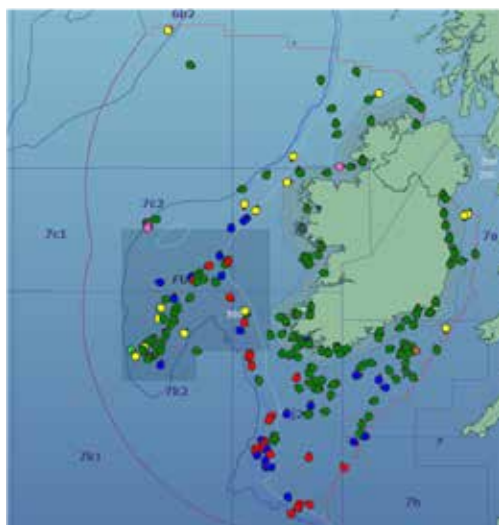
Inspections by ICES Areas

Table 18: Naval Service Inspections by ICES Area

ICES Area	Inspections
7J	119
7A	78
7G	48
7B	25
7K	7
7C	27
6A	2
7H	1
6B	2
Total	309

38% of the inspections undertaken by the Naval Service took place in Area 7J which is the sea area off the South West Coast of Ireland. A further 25% took place on the East and South East Coast of Ireland, ICES Area 7A. See further details in Table 19 and in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Fishing Activity in Irish Waters based on VMS positions



Naval Service Inspections by Vessel Length

Table 19: Naval Service Inspections by Vessel Length

Over 18 metres All Countries	143
Over 18 metres Ireland	(28)
Under 18 metres All Countries	166
Under 18 metres Ireland	(117)

Just under half (48%) of inspections at sea undertaken by the Naval Service were of vessels over 18 metres in length. The vast majority of these inspections (80%) were of non-Irish vessels, this reflects a particular focus by the Naval Service on vessels which fish in Irish Waters but do not land in Irish Ports.

Air Corps

In 2020, the Irish Air Corps CASA Maritime Patrol Aircraft undertook 152 Patrols during which 788 fishing vessels were observed and monitored.

Foreshore Licence Applications

Prior to the commencement of any works or activity on State-owned foreshore¹, a licence or lease must be obtained from the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine². Activities that require licences include works undertaken on the foreshore which encompass:

1. any function in relation to a designated fishery harbour centre;
2. any function in respect of:
 - (i) an activity which is wholly or primarily for the use, development or support of aquaculture, or
 - (ii) an activity which is wholly or primarily for the use, development or support of sea-fishing including the processing and sale of sea-fish and manufacture of products derived from sea-fish.

When an application is made to the Minister it is circulated to a number of public authorities, including the SFPA for observations and comment. The SFPA in assessing such applications have regard to their possible impact on commercial fisheries and to food safety concerns. In 2020, 79 such applications were received compared with 214 applications in 2019.

¹ Foreshore is the land and seabed between the high water of ordinary or medium tides (shown HWM on Ordnance Survey Maps) and the twelve-mile limit (twelve nautical miles is approximately 22.24 kilometres).

² In the case of works not related to Aquaculture or Fisheries applications must be made to the Minister for Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government.



Marine Licensing Vetting Committee

The SFPA participates in the Marine Licence Vetting Committee (MLVC) which is an ad-hoc multi-disciplinary committee convened, as required, for the purposes of undertaking a technical assessment of an application under the Foreshore Act 1933, as amended. It is not established on a statutory basis and members undertake to participate voluntarily in each instance, as representatives of their individual organisations. The MLVC provides technical/scientific advice on applications for Foreshore Leases and Licences. The MLVC also recommends appropriate conditions for the activities in the event of approval. In 2020, the committee issued reports on 24 applications compared with 19 in 2019, as described in Table 21 below.

Table 20: Foreshore Licence Applications Reviewed

Port Office Area	Observations 2020
Clonakilty	6
Castletownbere	6
Dingle	13
Dunmore East	9
Howth	13
Ros a Mhil	13
Killybegs	19
Total	79

Table 21: MLVC Applications

Nature of Development	Number
Port maintenance/dredging	3
Flood defence & pipelines	3
Marine leisure/commercial development	1
Marine site investigations and equipment deployment	15
Coastal protection and beach nourishment	2
Total	24

Food Safety

The Food Safety Authority of Ireland (FSAI) is the National Competent Authority for the enforcement of all food legislation in Ireland and carries out this function through a series of Service Contracts with official agencies. The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is the Official Agency charged with responsibility for the enforcement of food law in the Seafood Sector up to the point of retail. Included under this remit is the assessment of food safety controls across the marine and aquaculture sectors.

Number of Food Businesses

The SFPA was responsible for the enforcement of food safety legislation across a range of 2,695 food business operations compared with 2,725 in 2019.

Fishing vessels accounted for the just over three quarters of these operations (77%) with shellfish production areas and processing plants accounting for a further 7% and 4% respectively and the remaining 12% comprising a variety of businesses as detailed in Table 22.

Table 22: Food Business by Type

Business Type	Number of Establishments
Auction Hall	1
Cold store (animal origin no exposure)	4
Cold store (Fishery)	1
Dispatch Centre	14
Factory Vessel	1
Fishing Vessel	2,080
Food Broker	1
Food Stall: Fish	4
Freezer Vessel	56
Fresh Fishery Products Plant	64
Ice Plant	11
Importers	56
Processing Plant	105
Production Area	189
Purification Plant	22
Shellfish Farmer	30
Transporter	9
Wholesaler/Distributor	46
Other	1
Total	2,695

COVID-19 from a Sea-Food Safety Perspective

The COVID-19 pandemic was a dominant aspect of SFPA work in 2020, in terms of the impact of societal restrictions on our work. Additionally as competent authority for official control of fishery product safety, SFPA monitored emerging scientific understanding around any potential for foodborne transmission of the causative virus SARS-COV-2. Viruses, unlike bacteria, require live host cells to multiply, and can at most persist not multiply outside of the host. Whilst the overwhelming epidemiological picture was, and remains, a human respiratory syndrome transmitted through respiratory droplets, there emerged a clear picture of a gastro-intestinal syndrome, with virus present in faeces of infected people. During 2020, SFPA monitored emergent information, from the scientific community and various national and international public health authorities. Three potential different pathways of foodborne risk infection, bioaccumulation or contamination, were kept under consideration:

- **Infection:** Aquatic animals becoming infected, with consequent presence in food products derived from animals;
- **Bio-accumulation:** Aquatic animals biologically concentrating environmental virus with potential for foodborne transmission through consumption of food product derived from those animals;
- **Contamination:** Aquatic animals or their products becoming contaminated, either in the pre-harvest post-harvest processing, to act as a passive vehicles (fomites) of virus transmission between humans.

Infection with such viruses requires an intimate interaction at a molecular level between the virus and a receptor on the host cell, in the case of Coronaviruses, the ACE Receptor. Reports of COVID-19 infection in cats and mink demonstrated the potential for non-human infection, but available information for receptor structure in fish provided no indication of infection risk.

Bio-accumulation of virus present in human faeces is well-described for bivalve molluscs with consequent potential for transmission foodborne illness e.g. Noro or Hepatitis-A Virus in the case of faecal shedding of COVID-19 created analogous potential for presence in marine environment, and molluscan accumulation. Therefore in early to mid 2020 SFPA contributed significantly to a qualitative risk assessment of the development of COVID-19 illness from the consumption of bivalve molluscs.

Visit fsai.ie/Risk_Assessment_Development_COVID-19_illness_from_the_Consumption_of_Bivalve_Molluscs/ to download the 'Qualitative Risk Assessment on the Development of COVID-19 illness from the Consumption of Bivalve Molluscs' publication.



The conclusion of that work published in July 2019 was one of negligible risk of contracting COVID-19 in this manner, albeit with a high degree of uncertainty overall and particularly around the potential for infection arising from oral/food exposure. The utility of existing controls to manage risk of faecal viruses through mollusc consumption were considered. Throughout 2020, further data continued to emerge on molluscs and COVID-19, with a general tendency towards the utility of molluscs as sentinel animals, and hence mollusc monitoring as surveillance tool for this disease in human populations contributing to wastewater reaching marine environment.

Regarding contamination of food product, with passive presence on the food, some evidence emerged in 2020 of persistence during cold-chain distribution and detectable presence of this virus on food surfaces or food packaging, including fishery products. SFPA monitored WHO guidance for food business operators and publication of return-to-work protocols by Irish Health and Safety Authority to minimise infection spread in working environments including seafood processing establishments. The dominant view of international risk assessment including WHO and EFSA remained one of no indication of a role for food in COVID transmission e.g. WHO.

Visit apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331705/WHO-2019-nCoV-Food_Safety-2020.1-eng.pdf to download the 'COVID-19 and food safety: guidance for food businesses' publication.

WHO advice throughout 2020:

It is highly unlikely that people can contract COVID-19 from food or food packaging. COVID-19 is a respiratory illness and the primary transmission route is through person-to-person contact and through direct contact with respiratory droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes. There is no evidence to date of viruses that cause respiratory illnesses being transmitted via food or food packaging. Coronaviruses cannot multiply in food; they need an animal or human host to multiply.

However, during 2020, there emerged particular clusters of COVID-19 illness amongst workers in some food production establishments and increasing evidence for enhanced persistence in actively-refrigerated environments. In late 2020, SFPA entered into Memorandum of Understanding with the Irish Health and Safety Authority, establishing a role for SFPA in monitoring workplace compliance with guidelines designed to manage risk of COVID-19 transmission amongst operatives when conducting inspections at seafood establishments.

Food Safety Inspections

A Total of 1,908 food safety inspections were carried out by SFPOs in 2020, a reduction from 2,121 in 2019. In addition to approving food business operators, the SFPA's work in the area of seafood safety includes verifying seafood traceability, labelling claims, hygiene, seafood safety management systems and fish quality. The SFPA has a key role in responding to food incidents and complaints as to the nature, substance, quality or safety of a seafood product. Two thirds (66%) of all inspections consisted of official control checks, such as those required to provide certification for a consignment of food being exported to a third country. All inspections are detailed by type in Table 23 below.

Table 23: Food Safety Inspections

	Registered business	Approved business	Other	Total
Approval	2	21	10	33
Full hygiene	6	82	4	92
Routine inspection	22	279	31	332
Follow-up	3	55	1	59
Meeting / consultation	1	18	1	20
Complaint / incident	0	18	1	19
Official control checks	16	1,003	250	1,269
Fish quality	15	15	2	32
Vehicle hygiene	4	42	0	46
Vessel hygiene checks	2	4	0	6
Total	71	1,537	300	1,908

Inspections by Category

The breakdown of inspections by risk category, high, medium and low, with each category being sub-divided into Ready-to-Eat (RTE) and non-RTE is provided in the table below.

The high risk categories account for 43% of inspections, medium risk 31% and low risk 15%, with the remaining 9% not falling into any of these categories.

Table 24. Inspections by Risk Category

Inspections by Risk Type YTD	RTE	Non-RTE	Not Stated	Total
High	539	287	0	826
Medium	364	232	0	596
Low	51	250	0	301
Not Stated	0	0	185	185
Total	954	769	185	1,908

Sampling Activity

Sampling is an important official control activity undertaken by SFPOs.

Samples of fishery products, live bivalve molluscs (LBM), water and ice are taken to verify compliance with criteria and limits set in legislation. In addition, environmental swab samples are taken to monitor for the presence of *Listeria monocytogenes* in relevant Ready-to-Eat (RTE) Food Establishments. In 2020, a total of 1,066 official control samples from across the seven Port Areas were submitted for laboratory analysis as detailed in Table 25.

Table 25: Official Control Samples by Port Area

Port Office Area	Control Samples
Castletownbere	119
Clonakilty	146
Dingle	124
Dunmore East	171
Howth	168
Killybegs	103
Ros A Mhil	235
Total	1,066

Residues in Aquaculture

In Ireland, the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is responsible for ensuring compliance with the relevant EU Legislation for finfish aquaculture and for the follow-up of samples that are non-compliant under the National Residues Control Plan (NRCP). If a non-compliant result were to arise from sampling under the NRCP, the SFPA will carry out a follow-up investigation with, the assistance of the Marine Institute, to conduct sampling and analysis. Assistance may be required from DAFM veterinary inspectors in closing out the follow-up investigation.

In 2020, in excess of 626 tests and a Total of 1888 determinants were carried out on 220 samples of farmed finfish for a range of residues by the Marine Institute. No non-compliant results were reported in the routine 'target' national monitoring programme samples for farmed finfish in 2020.

Border Control Posts

In 2020, the SFPA, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine, rolled out the annual plan for sampling fishery products and other seafood at Border Control Posts. 101 samples were taken between Dublin Port and Shannon Airport. Microbiological, Chemical and DNA analysis were carried out on these samples. All 101 samples were compliant.

COVID-19 checks - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Health Safety Authority (HSA)

In October 2020, the SFPA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Health Safety Authority (HSA). The MOU established a co-operative framework between the HSA and the SFPA. The objective of the MOU was to outline the involvement of the SFPA in assessing and verifying compliance with the Return to Work Safely Protocol issued by the Department of Health and Business, Enterprise and Innovation in land-based seafood processing establishments approved by SFPA. The MOU sets out additional checks by the SFPA to check compliance with the Return to Work Protocol when attending SFPA approved land-based seafood processing establishments. The MOU was in place from October to year end 2020.

Joint agreement between DAFM SAT and SFPA

In 2020, the Surveillance, Animal By-Product and TSE (SAT) Division of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority signed a joint agreement.

This Joint Agreement is intended to formalise mutual co-operation between the Surveillance, Animal By-Product and TSE (SAT) Division of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the SFPA with a view to ensuring effective implementation of animal by-products legislation including Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009, as amended, and Implementing Regulation (EC) No. 142/2011, as amended, along with national legislation S.I. 187 of 2014, specifically in relation to Cat. 3 fish rendering plants, fish composting facilities and fish plants supplying pet food and other establishments involved in similar processes, as required. The SFPA will attend cross-agency meetings and consultative forum meetings in relation to the area of Animal By-Products.

Aquatic Animal By-Products

In Ireland, it is the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) to approve or register and implement animal by-product official controls at animal-by product plants. It is agreed that DAFM, in conjunction with SFPA staff, will approve/register animal by-product operators (aquatic animals only) and that the SFPA will undertake to carry out on going Official Controls and sampling at set frequencies. The SFPA liaises with DAFM on relevant aspects of these inspections as necessary including non-compliances. The responsibility for enforcement action under the animal by-product legislation lies with DAFM. However, if enforcement action is required at these plants, SFPA staff may assist DAFM in terms of providing technical expertise and documentary evidence along with corrective and preventive action follow-up.

Shellfish Safety Monitoring

Classification Sampling Programme

A Total of 1,538 (92% of target) microbiological samples were taken by Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers during 2020 as part of the Microbiological Monitoring of Bivalve Mollusc Production Areas.

A further 57 microbiological samples were taken in a number of areas seeking preliminary classification, or were submitted under a series of bacteriological surveys as part of Sanitary Surveys of Gweedore, Drumcliff, Sligo Bay and Dungarvan.

In 2020, SFPA detected a Total of 61 “out of range” results (3.9% of all classification monitoring samples taken) from the national classification monitoring programme, a slight increase on the 58 “out of range” results detected during 2019 and an increase on the previous 10 year average of 51 per year or approximately 3.2% of samples taken.

The months of January, June, July and August produced higher than average numbers of “out of range” results.

COVID-19 restrictions on movement and reduction in foreign visitors did not appear to translate to fewer recordings of “out of range” results.

“Out of range” results can be due to unusual weather events or local incidents giving rise to a spike in contamination at a particular time. All “out of range” results are followed up by SFPA.

Figure 4: Tending Mussel Lines



Annual Classification Review

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the annual review of Classified Live Bivalve Mollusc production areas in Ireland was conducted online via video conference from SFPA Head Office in Clonakilty on 24 June 2020. The review was undertaken by a sub-group of the Molluscan Shellfish Safety Committee (MSSC) comprising the SFPA (who chair the group), the FSAI, the MI, BIM and the ISA. The classification monitoring dataset analysed to underpin the review was for the period Jan 2017- Jan 2020 with 4,872 results from 147 sample locations being analysed.

Amended COP for the Classification and Microbiological Monitoring of Bivalve Mollusc Production areas

In December 2020, following consultation with the Molluscan Shellfish Safety Committee, SFPA released the amended version 7 of Ireland’s COP for the Classification and Microbiological Monitoring of Bivalve Mollusc Production areas.

This can be viewed via the following link: <https://www.sfpa.ie/What-We-Do/Molluscan-Shellfish/Guidance-Documents>.

Amendments to the previous version included:

1. Updated legislation (Comm. Implementing Reg. (EU) 2019/627).
2. Updated Sanitary Survey procedures.
3. Responding to out of range E.coli results from the monitoring programme.
4. Criteria for discarding results from the classification process.
5. Shore line survey COP
6. Sanitary Survey Template.

National Shellfish Monitoring Programme (Biotoxin)

Ireland introduced enhanced official controls to the National Shellfish Monitoring Programme (biotoxins) in 2014 in order to improve the robustness of the monitoring programme and so support industry in achieving their legal obligation to ensure that only safe food is placed on the market. Controls are as follows:

1. Monthly biotoxin verification samples taken by SFPOs and accompanied by an SFPA Official Sample Advice Note for all mussel production areas and production areas where the oysters are on a weekly sampling frequency, or
2. Quarterly biotoxin verification samples taken by SFPOs and accompanied by an SFPA Official Sample Advice Note for all production areas on a monthly biotoxin sampling frequency, i.e. all oyster, clam, cockle and scallop production areas that are NOT on a weekly sampling frequency.
3. Production areas that have been on a closed biotoxin status following a closure due to a toxic event will NOT be placed on an open biotoxin status unless the second opening biotoxin sample is taken under the supervision of the SFPA and accompanied by an SFPA Official Sample Advice Note.

A Total of 295 biotoxin verification samples were submitted by Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers during 2020 as part of Ireland's enhanced official controls under this monitoring programme.

A further 400 phytoplankton samples were submitted by Sea Fishery Protection Officers during 2020 as part of the weekly National Phytoplankton Monitoring Programme which provides early warning of potential harmful algae blooms in shellfish growing areas.

Figure 5: Oyster Trestles



COVID-19 measures for the NSMP

During 2020, and in order to be best placed to react to possible impacts of COVID-19, a series of weekly MSSC Video conferences were held in April and May in order to monitor the operation of the National Shellfish Monitoring Programme, such as, impacts on the operation of the Marine Institute's biotoxin and phytoplankton laboratories and reviews of the management cell decision-making apparatus in order to enhance rapid decision making.

Later in the year, during November, a further series of weekly tele-conferences were held in order to assess the impact of serious postal delays in shellfish samples arriving at the laboratories leading up to the Christmas period. Discussions with An Post led to the establishment of a series of protocols for the provision of direct delivery of shellfish samples to the PO Box at Galway mail centre.

Shellfish Waters Directive Monitoring Programme

During November of each year, SFPA have an ongoing agreement to assist the MI in facilitating the taking of shellfish samples to allow for the analysis of trace metals and organohalogenes.

In November 2020, 58 sites were sampled by Sea Fishery Protection Officers for subsequent Chemical Analysis of trace metals and organohalogenes by the Marine Institute.

DG (SANTE) Questionnaire on Live Bivalve Molluscs

In September 2020, Ireland received a detailed questionnaire from DG Health and Food Safety Directorate, F-Health and Food Audits and Analysis Department, as part of their programme to update their understanding of member states' official controls on LBM's.

SFPA provided a detailed outline of Ireland's Shellfish Monitoring programmes, co-ordinated responses from the various laboratories within the Marine Institute and replied via FSAL.

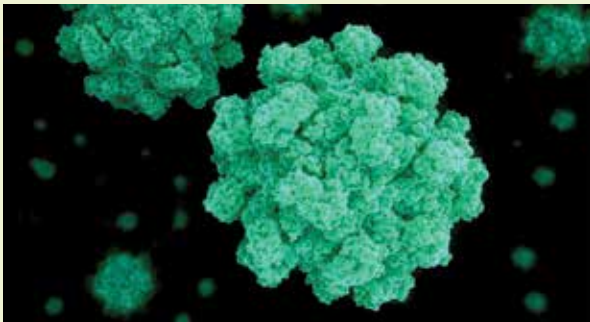
Sanitary Surveys

Sanitary surveys continued in 2020 in conjunction with Aquafact International Ltd. With regard to existing shellfish production areas, the desktop and shoreline studies were completed for Ballylongford and Blacksod Bay, whilst surveys were fully completed with the identification of sampling points for Sligo Harbour, Drumcliff and Gweedore Bay. Work was also commenced on the, as of yet, unclassified area of Sruwaddacon Bay.

A number of shellfish bacteriological surveys were also carried out in 2020 as part of the sanitary survey process. Shellfish species including pacific oysters, cockles and mussels in Dungarvan, Gweedore, Sligo and Drumcliff were subject to spatial surveys in order to further aid the selection of the RMP's (representative monitoring points).

As part of the revision of the Code of Practice for the Classification and Microbiological Monitoring of Live Bivalve Mollusc Production Areas, SFPA also drew up and included a new sanitary survey shoreline Code of Practice alongside further updated sanitary procedures and templates.

Norovirus



Norovirus is a virus causing gastroenteritis in people which, through its presence in wastewater, may be bioaccumulated in molluscs to result in food-borne illness through consumption of uncooked entire molluscs, including live oysters. In 2019, the European Food Safety Authority published its analysis of the results of an EU-wide baseline survey of Norovirus in Oysters showing ongoing prevalence, generally at relatively low concentrations in this food group. Extensive systems are already in place to manage risk of human faecal contamination of mollusc production, including the separate concepts of microbiological classification of production areas according to good (Class A) moderate (Class B) and poor (Class C) microbiological status of production waters, and also a specific microbiological criteria compliance with which is required for Live Bivalve Molluscs placed on the market as food products.

However, those are based on bacterial, not viral, indicators, and in early 2020, EU Commission DG-Sante made committological proposals for changes to EU regulations which would create an upper limit of Norovirus in oysters applicable in some scenarios of oyster trade.

SFPA brought the general shape of this proposal to the awareness of several Irish mollusc producer fora, including the national Mollusca Shellfish Safety Committee. SFPA offered advice to DAFM which directly informed an Irish view to the effect of being generally supportive of the broad shape of the DG-Sante proposal. However, various technical suggestions were offered to achieve a more precise regulatory framing with a view to ensuring operator clarity and particularly harmonised implementation across EU MS, including oyster producer states. Other Members States indicated general receptiveness but need for technical refinement, which DG Sante undertook to do within technical working groups. However, further proposals nor progress did not occur in 2020. The EFSA/ECDC One Health 2019 Zoonoses Report, published in early 2021, found Norovirus in fish products as the agent/food pair associated with the highest number of strong evidence outbreaks of foodborne illness in the EU in 2019.

Food Safety Incidents

A food incident is any event where, based on the information available, there are concerns regarding the safety or quality of food which require follow-up by the Competent Authorities in the interest of public health.

The SFPA may be notified of a food incident by the Food Safety Authority of Ireland, another Official Agency or a Food Business Operator. A non-compliant official control sample taken by the SFPA from a seafood establishment will also result in the opening of a food incident investigation.

During 2020, there were a Total of 38 food incidents investigated by the SFPA.



In accordance with a documented procedure on food incidents, and as part of the management of food incidents, a risk assessment is used to categorise food incidents as follows:

Class 1

The incident poses a potential, immediate or grave threat to public health e.g. potential implicated product still on the market, reports of illness(es).

Class 2

The incident does not pose an immediate or grave threat to public health (e.g. product past its shelf-life).

Class 3

The incident has been investigated by the SFPA incident investigation team and requires no further action by the SFPA (e.g. the establishment where the implicated product was produced is not under SFPA supervision). The FSAI will be informed of the decision by the SFPA not to progress the investigation further.

29 of the food incidents were categorised as Class 1 incidents, 8 were categorised as Class 2 incidents and 1 was categorised as Class 3.

Food Complaints

During 2020, the SFPA received 9 complaints, 6 related to food, 2 related to a food business and 1 related to animal by-products. The complaints concerned foreign objects, temperature control, food safety practices and labelling non-compliances. All complaints received by the SFPA are followed up. Corrective action put in place by the Food Business Operator to prevent re-occurrence is verified by the SFPA during official controls.

Compliance Activity

Food Safety Enforcement

In 2020, a Total of thirteen enforcement actions were taken by the SFPA comprising of:

- 10 Compliance Notices under S.I. 22/2020- European Union (Food and Feed Hygiene) Regulations 2020;
- 2 Fixed Payment Notices under S.I. 22/2020;
- 1 Improvement Notice under the Food Safety Authority of Ireland Act 1998.

Non-compliances included: incomplete documentation, inadequate Food Safety Management System, inadequate labelling, establishment carrying out unapproved activity and inadequate food hygiene standards.

Compliance notices are served under the European Communities (Food and Feed Hygiene) Regulations 2009 and may require the person on whom one is served to take such action as may be specified in the notice.

Improvement Notices are served under the FSAI Act when an authorised officer is of the opinion that a premises or practice is of such a nature that, if it persists, it will, or is likely to, pose a risk to public health.

A Fixed Penalty Notice (€250 penalty) is served if an offence has been committed under the European Communities (Food and Feed Hygiene) Regulations 2009. The Food Business Operator has 28 days to pay the fine and a prosecution will not be instigated within that time period.

Food Safety Collaboration

Collaborating with colleagues on a cross agency and multi-agency basis is essential to ensure best practice in food safety regulation. Table 26 lists all such meetings which took place in 2020.

Table 26: Food Safety Related Meetings

Event	No. of Meetings	No. of Staff days
SFPA/FSAI Bilateral	4	12
FSAI/SFPA/MI Trilateral	2	8
Molluscan Shellfish Safety Committee	4	10
FSA/FSANI/SFPA Trilateral	2	4
COVID-19 Management Cell Meetings	5	10
Sanitary Survey Review meetings	2	6
Annual Classification review meetings	3	4

Event	No. of Meetings	No. of Staff days
Lough's Agency /SFPA/FSAI Review meeting	1	2
Shellfish Waters Framework EPA/SFPA	4	8
Fish Health data sharing meeting MI/SFPA	1	1
Phytoplankton Monitoring MI/SFPA	1	1
National Technical Implementation Group WFD	4	4
Marine Institute Sanitary Surveys	2	5
EPA - Classified Production Areas & WFD	2	6
Food Standards Agency (NI) Cross Border Sanitary Survey	1	2
Inshore Management Group (DAFM, BIM, MI)	6	11
NIFF (National Inshore Fisheries Forum)	1	2
Food Safety Unit Meeting	4	1
Regulation 853/2004 and Regulation 627/2019	7	
Cross Agency Distance Selling	2	-
Invitation - Food Fraud Mission	2	-
GoToMeeting Invitation - DG(SANTE) - 2020 - 7099 Fact Finding Mission in Ireland	1	
SFPA and the FSAI data team	1	-
Supervisory arrangements meeting	1	0.5
DAFM /SFPA ABP	3	4

Food Safety Training and Development

Ongoing provision of training and information for SFPOs is essential to ensure Officers are kept up to date with legislative, scientific and other relevant developments across the seafood safety sector. The training and development provided in the SFPA in 2020 is detailed in Table 27 below.

Table 27: Food Safety Training & Development

Subject Matter	Number of Events	No. of Participants	No. of Staff days
BIM/IFA Aquaculture Oyster Workshop	1	18	2
safefood Webinar- Emerging Risks in Seafood	1	1	1
FSAI Food Fraud	3	10	15
FSAI Food Allergen Labelling	1	2	0.5
SFPA Food Safety Training for Newly Recruited SFPOs	2	5	100
safefood Webinar -Choosing the right packaging for your food product	1	1	-
safefood Webinar- SARS-CoV-2 and Foodborne Viruses in the Food Industry - Current Issues	1	6	0.5
HSA COVID Inspection Training Webinar	1	32	4
Regulation 2073/2005 Module 1: Identifying Relevant Microbiological Criteria	1	6	6
Regulation 2073/2005 Module 2: Sampling & Testing	1	6	6
BTSF Microbiological Criteria	1	6	6
BTSF Foodborne Outbreak Management	1	6	6
Sampling Procedures for the Official Control of Food of Non-Animal Origin	1	6	6

International Trade

Illegal Unreported Unregulated Fishing

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing depletes fish stocks, destroys marine habitats and distorts competition. It is detrimental to the livelihoods of honest fishers and undermines coastal communities, particularly in developing nations. Ireland, as a member of the EU, is working to combat the exploitation that enables illegal operators to profit from their activities.

The trading of fish and fishery products into or out of the European Union is subject to specific additional controls, under a legislative framework, to oppose IUU fishing activity. This provides that all imports of fish into Ireland from third countries (countries outside of the EU) must be notified in advance to the SFPA in order for the necessary checks to be undertaken. Fish caught by Irish vessels, which is being landed or exported to non-EU countries with the intention of trading it back into the EU, must also obtain a catch certificate at time of export. Without this catch certificate, it will not be possible for such fish to be re-imported into the EU.

Import Controls



In 2020, there were 742 imports totalling 5,318 Tonnes of fishery products into Ireland which represented a 9 % decrease in number but a 19 % increase in weight from the previous year.

Table 28: Imports to Border Inspection Posts Ireland

Exporter Country	Number	Weight (Kg)
China	49	917,967.43
Ecuador	55	924,700.26
Philippines	14	177,102.42
South Africa	16	338,085.8
India	25	410,315.6
Thailand	17	212,496.04
Mauritius	5	114,191.6
Iceland	431	224,411.7
Vietnam	28	286,291.04
Hong Kong	5	86,843.42
Argentina	3	54,615.4
Chile	5	107,024.29
Ghana	24	422,058.19
Norway	6	139,802.49
Canada	10	146,892
Madagascar	2	39,744
Myanmar	3	70,249
Bangladesh	4	41,915.5
Morocco	16	209,931.72
USA	16	252,444.68
Peru	1	13,130
Russia	5	102,517.74
Papua New Guinea	2	25,280.64
Total	742	5,318,010.96

Export Controls

In 2020, 94 consignments consisting of 11,812 Tonnes of fishery product were issued with Catch Certificates. This represents an 18% decrease in number yet a 1% increase in weight from the previous year.

Table 29: Number of Catch Certificates Issued by Country

Country	Number of Certificates
China	26
Norway	20
India	17
Japan	12
Ukraine	5
Tunisia	5
Faroe Islands	2
Ghana	2
Hong Kong	1
Belarus	1
Albania	1
Vietnam	1
Republic of Korea	1
Total	94

The majority of catch certificates, 32, were issued for Atlantic Mackerel followed by 22 catch certificates for Atlantic Horse Mackerel. The Control Authorities of other Member States are in charge of providing certification for products exported to a Third Country but they also may request certification for fish landings that took place from an Irish vessel in that State where the product concerned is to be exported to a Third Country and there is the possibility of it being re-imported in the future. In such instances, the certification process provides assurance to the requesting Member State that the fish in question was caught, and declared, in accordance with legal requirements.

Table 30: Species Export Numbers and Weights

Species	Recorded Species Export Numbers*	Weight (Kg)
Atlantic Mackerel	32	7,618,000
Atlantic Herring	14	3,238,000
Atlantic Horse Mackerel	22	701,000
European Sprat	3	116,000
Norway Lobster	18	94,000
Whelk	1	21,000
European Squid	3	20,000
Cancer Pagurus	1	2,000
Common Cuttlefish	2	2,000
Total	96	11,812,000

*Note: In two cases above, two species were recorded on the same catch certificate.

Health Certificates

A Total of 4,048 consignments of seafood Totalling 91,824 Tonnes and 25 species were certified for export from 50 Food Businesses to 37 countries outside the EU in 2020.

This compares with a Total of 7,076 consignments of seafood Totalling 83,727 Tonnes and 27 species which were certified for export from 58 Food Businesses to 44 countries outside the EU in 2019. In 2018 a Total of 7,168 consignments of seafood, Totalling 95,117 Tonnes and 25 species were exported from 62 Food Businesses to 46 countries outside of the EU in 2018.³

Table 31: Consignments certified

Countries	Tonnes	Consignments
Nigeria	40,621	84
Egypt	13,379	83
Cameroon	7,701	4
China	6,149	649
Ghana	5,100	41
Congo	3,394	25
Japan	3,148	65
Benin	2,748	24
Ukraine	2,413	62
Vietnam	2,124	79
Korea, Republic of	1,446	114
Togo	875	10
Liberia	837	7
Hong Kong	538	1,680
Jamaica	324	17
Israel	167	8
United Arab Emirates	123	308
Canada	110	315
Taiwan, Province of China	106	53
Belarus	95	4
Singapore	85	248
Tunisia	75	1
Malaysia	57	111
Thailand	46	37
Chile	28	3
Equatorial Guinea	25	1
Central African Republic	25	1
Angola	25	1
Philippines	24	2
Others	36	11
Total	91,824	4,048

Top Three Importing Nations

Three countries account for 67% of Irish Seafood exported to third countries outside the EU in 2020: Nigeria 44.2%, Egypt 14.6% and Cameroon 8.4%

Exports to these three destinations Nigeria, Egypt and Cameroon were primarily pelagic species, as set out in the tables below.

Table 32: Exports to Nigeria

Species	Tonnes
Blue Whiting	23,516
Mackerel	15,520
Herring	1,085
Horse Mackerel	500
Total	40,621

Table 33: Exports to Egypt

Species	Tonnes
Horse Mackerel	6,861
Mackerel	6,295
Herring	223
Total	13,379

Table 34: Exports to Cameroon

Species	Tonnes
Horse Mackerel	7,597
Blue Whiting	104
Total	7,701

³ Please note all the weights in this section refer to the product as exported and may not reflect the species live weight.

Exports by Species Class

In 2020 the vast majority (96.4%) of seafood exported consisted of pelagic species including Blue Whiting, Mackerel and Horse Mackerel. Shellfish exports made up almost all of the remainder with 3.3 % of exports and mostly included Whelk, Razor Clams, Pacific Oysters and Crab exports. A small amount of round fish comprised less than 1% of exports, mostly Salmon.

Table 35: Exports by Class

Species Class	Tonnes	Percentage
Pelagic	88,490	96.4%
Shellfish	3,064	3.3%
Roundfish	270	0.3%
Total	91,824	100%

Table 36: Pelagic Species

Pelagic	Tonnes
Mackerel	33,704
Blue Whiting	28,003
Horse Mackerel	24,884
Herring	1,484
Sprat	415
Total	88,490

Table 37: Shellfish Species

Shellfish	Tonnes
Whelk	1,725
Razor Clams	477
Pacific Oysters	435
Crab	282
Prawns	95
Mussels	32
Lobster	17
Others	1
Total	3,064

Table 38: Round Fish Species

Roundfish	Tonnes
Salmon	263
Others	7
Total	270

Exports of Mackerel

Exports of Mackerel to third countries Totalled 33,704 Tonnes in 2020. Almost all of this was frozen Mackerel (99%) with very small quantities of smoked and canned Mackerel also exported.

Table 39: Exports of Mackerel by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
Nigeria	15,520
Egypt	6,295
Ghana	4,058
China	2,560
Japan	2,276
Ukraine	2,064
Jamaica	324
Vietnam	283
Others	324
Total	33,704

Figure 6: Mackerel Exports

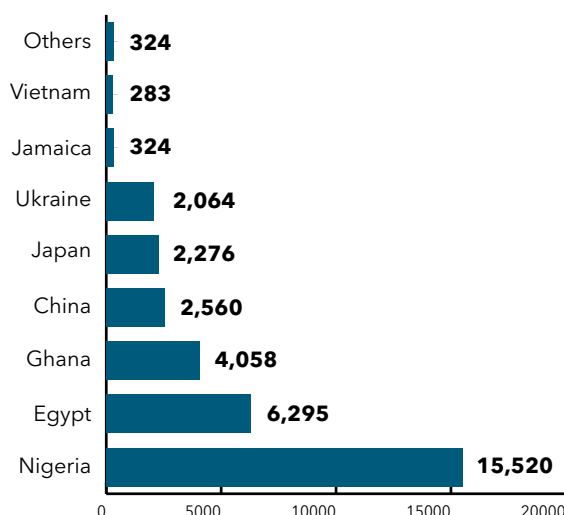


Table 40: Presentation Type Mackerel

Presentation	Tonnes
Frozen	33,604
Canned	72
Smoked	28
Total	33,704

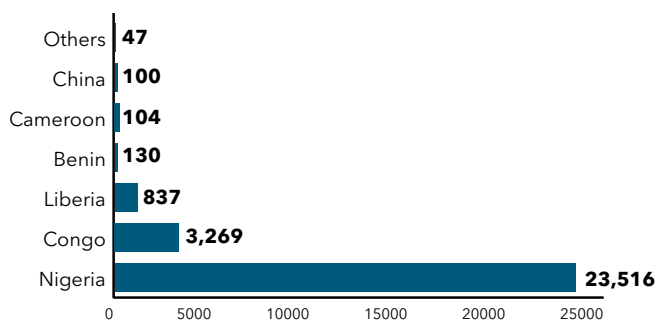
Exports of Blue Whiting

A Total of 28,003 Tonnes of Blue Whiting was exported to various third countries in 2020 of which 84% went to Nigeria. All Blue Whiting was exported frozen.

Table 41: Exports of Blue Whiting by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
Nigeria	23,516
Congo	3,269
Liberia	837
Benin	130
Cameroon	104
China	100
Others	47
Total	28,003

Figure 7: Blue Whiting Exports



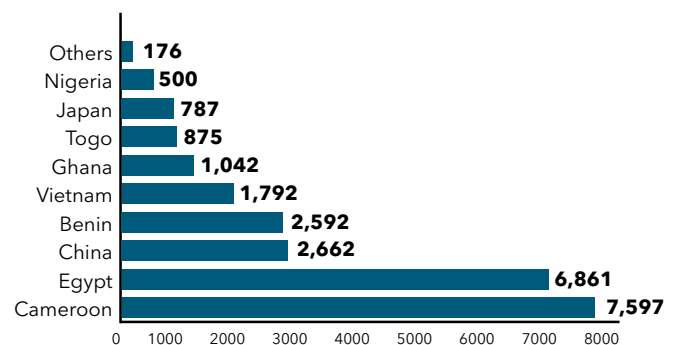
Exports of Horse Mackerel

A Total of 24,884 Tonnes of Horse Mackerel was exported to third countries in 2020 with 58% of this exported to Cameroon and Egypt. All Horse Mackerel was exported frozen.

Table 42: Exports of Horse Mackerel by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
Cameroon	7,597
Egypt	6,861
China	2,662
Benin	2,592
Vietnam	1,792
Ghana	1,042
Togo	875
Japan	787
Nigeria	500
Others	176
Total	24,884

Figure 8: Horse Mackerel Exports



Exports of Whelk

Whelk is regarded as a particular delicacy in some East Asian countries which is where the majority of this product was exported. In 2020, the majority of this Whelk was exported to Korea (82%). The majority of consignments of Whelk were exported frozen.

Table 43: Exports of Whelk by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
Korea, Republic of	1,414
China	201
Japan	44
Vietnam	20
Hong Kong	19
Others	27
Total	1,725

Figure 9: Whelk Exports

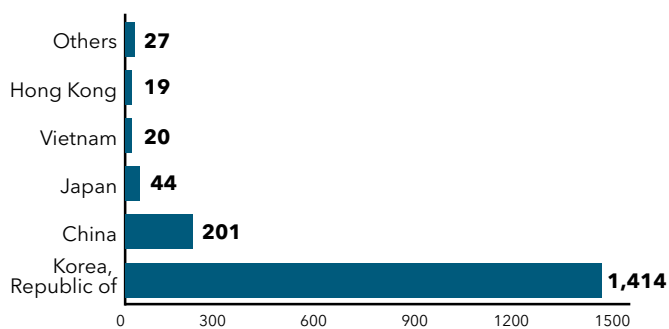


Table 44: Presentation Type Whelk

Presentation	Tonnes
Frozen	1,687
Live	38
Total	1,725

Exports of Herring

A Total of 1,484 Tonnes of Herring was exported to third countries in 2020. The majority (96%) of this Herring was exported frozen with the remainder comprising salted Herring.

Table 45: Exports of Herring by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
Nigeria	1,085
Egypt	223
Tunisia	75
Israel	66
Ukraine	19
Others	16
Total	1,484

Figure 10: Herring Exports

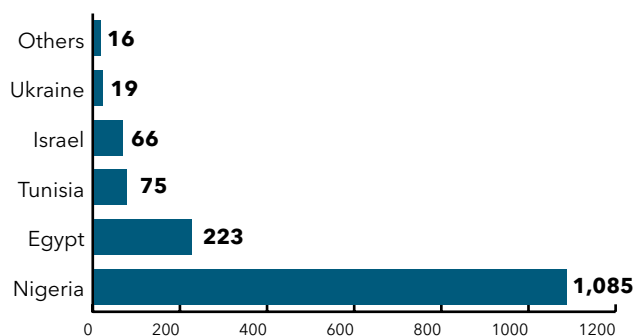


Table 46: Presentation Type Herring

Presentation	Tonnes
Frozen	1,418
Salted	66
Total	1,484



Exports of Razor Clams

Almost all Razor Clams exported to third countries are flown out live within hours of landing; a very small proportion (3 Tonnes) was exported frozen. The Asian market and Canada are the destinations for this product.

Table 47: Exports of Razor Clams by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
Hong Kong	344
Canada	61
China	58
Others	14
Total	477

Figure 11: Razor Clams Exports

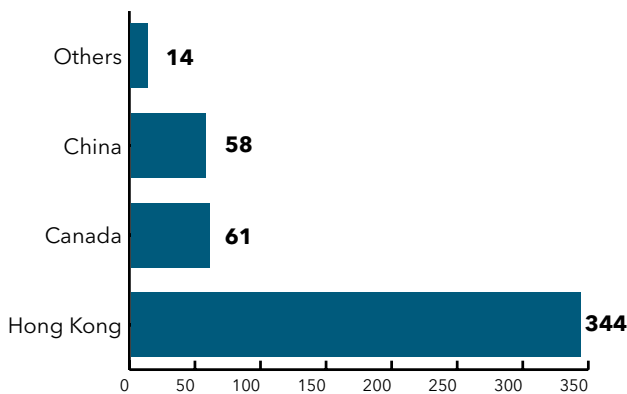


Table 48: Presentation Type Razor Clams

Country	Tonnes
Live	474
Frozen	3
Total	477

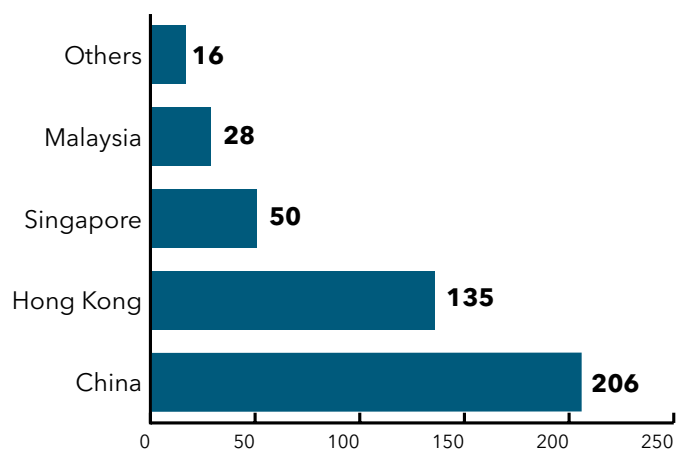
Exports of Pacific Oysters

A Total of 435 Tonnes of live Oysters were certified for export by the SFPA in 2020. Cultivated Irish Oysters were exported live to countries primarily in the Far East as set out in the table below.

Table 49: Exports of Pacific Oysters by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
China	206
Hong Kong	135
Singapore	50
Malaysia	28
Others	16
Total	435

Figure 12: Pacific Oysters Exports



Exports of Brown Crab

A Total of 282 Tonnes of Brown Crab was exported in 2020; the majority of this was exported to countries in the Asian market. 87% of the exports were of frozen Brown Crab while the remainder was exported as live produce.

Table 50: Exports of Brown Crab by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
China	186
Japan	34
Korea, Republic of	17
Vietnam	16
Canada	15
Hong Kong	10
Others	4
Total	282

Figure 13: Brown Crab Exports

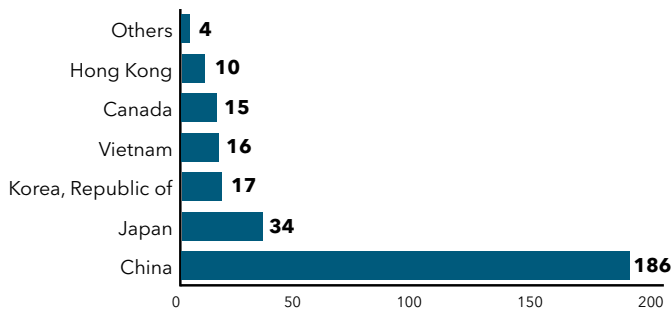


Table 51: Presentation Type Brown Crab

Presentation	Tonnes
Frozen	246
Live	36
Total	282

Exports of Salmon

In 2020 a Total of 263 Tonnes of salmon was exported to various third countries as set out in the table below. A small proportion (4%) of the salmon certified was smoked salmon while the remainder of the salmon was exported frozen.

Table 52: Exports of Salmon by Country and Weight

Country	Tonnes
China	74
United Arab Emirates	61
Belarus	50
Chile	27
Philippines	24
Hong Kong	20
Others	7
Total	263

Figure 14: Salmon Exports

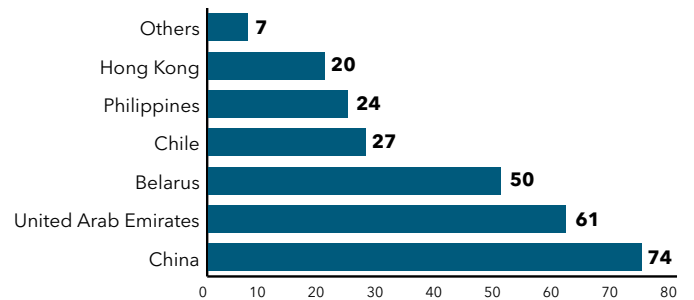


Table 53: Presentation Type Salmon

Presentation	Tonnes
Frozen	252
Smoked	11
Total	263

Enforce

Consistent superior delivery of control activities with an integrated risk-based framework to achieve increased compliance rates.



Food Safety and Fisheries Control Enforcement

During 2020, a total of 57 separate case files were initiated in the Irish Jurisdiction by the SFPA and the Naval Service by way of direct enforcement. Of the 57 cases, a total of 92 separate infringements were investigated.

EU Pelagic Audit

The EU Commission carried out an audit of Ireland's systems of fishery control related to the control of pelagic landings and controls/enforcement over catches of Bluefin Tuna in 2018. Following this audit, in July 2019, the EU Commission wrote formally to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine to initiate an Administrative Inquiry to examine in detail, the systems of fishery control in place in Ireland. The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority, in its capacity as the competent authority for sea-fisheries control, was given the task of coordinating Ireland's response to the Administrative Inquiry and, of relevant liaison, with the Commission.

A comprehensive response to the Administrative Inquiry was provided to the Commission in late 2019 and a further analysis on two specific areas was completed by the end of February 2020 and provided to the Commission.

In December 2020, the Commission responded to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine indicating there are a number of significant action points now to be considered by Ireland. The next phase in the process will be engagement between Ireland and the Commission to discuss the issues raised; this will involve a team from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine who will be assisted by the SFPA.



Pictured above: Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (Thunnus thynnus)

Case files opened

The 57 case files opened in 2020 related to vessels registered to the following nationalities:

Table 54: Case files opened

Country	No. of Case Files Opened
Irish	33
British	2
French	8
Spanish	5
German	2
Norwegian	1
Unregistered	3

The remaining 3 cases pertained to food processing businesses.

Of the 57 cases opened in 2020, 23 cases were also closed in 2020. The outcome of the 23 closed cases broadly fit into 4 categories:

- 10 cases concluded in the courts and resulted in convictions;
- 10 cases were closed as the direction from the DPP was that the case could not proceed;
- 1 case resulted in the Probation Act being applied;
- 1 case was a food safety issue where the business complied with the Fixed Payment Notice (FPN);
- 1 case was closed following completion of a mutual assistance request;
- Of the 57 cases opened in 2020, 34 cases remained open at the end of 2020. Of these open cases;
- 19 case files were still being compiled and awaiting further evidence or proofs;
- 2 were transferred to another Member State. In both of these cases, the SPPA were awaiting information from the Member States on the outcome of the cases before closing the files;
- 7 cases were proceeding pursuant to direction from the DPP and the State was awaiting court dates;
- 6 cases were, at the end of 2020, with the DPP awaiting direction.

Nature of the Suspected Infringements

Of the 57 case files opened in 2020, there were 92 individual infringements. These infringements broadly fall into the following categories:

Table 55: Infringements Categories by Number

Infringement Categories	No. of Infringements
Failure to facilitate officials or boarding ladder not provided	5
Fisheries Conservation: fishing in a closed area or unauthorised fishing	9
Fisheries Conservation: over quota or under-recording catch	8
Fisheries Conservation: undersized species, prohibited species	5
Fishing gear and vessel equipment related infringement: nets, markings, soak time, reporting equipment	14
Landing obligations and discharging issues	5
Fishing without a valid licence	2
Logbook not completed correctly or up to date	19
Vessel reporting related infringement	16
File being prepared: Infringement details pending	7
Failure to correctly stow fish	2
Total	92



Processing of Case Files

While 2020 saw 57 new case files opened, the Enforcement Unit saw 13 cases concluded in the courts in 2020. 11 of these were cases that had been started in 2020. Of the remaining 2 cases, one pertained to a case file opened in 2015 and the other to a case file opened in 2019.

Each of the 13 cases concluded in court in 2020 involved fishing vessels that had undergone the vessel detention process (by either the Naval Service or SFPA). The DPP generally deals with Irish masters by summons, rather than using the detention process.

In 12 of the aforementioned 13 cases, a fine was imposed by the courts. The Total amount of fines imposed across those 12 cases came to €39,300. These fines are paid to the Irish Court Services and payments are not administered or monitored by the SFPA.

Of the 13 concluded cases:

- 6 had a fine imposed, without any other sanctions, amounting to a Total of €7,500;
- 3 were fined and had their catch confiscated, amounting to a Total of €113,100;
- 3 were fined and had their gear confiscated, amounting to a Total of €32,300;
- 1 had no fine or gear confiscation, but had catch confiscated amounting €9,000.

€161,900 represents the sum Total in fines and catch and gear confiscations.

By the end of 2020, the status of the 57 case files and their infringements were as follows:

Table 56: Case File Statistics from 01 Jan to 31 Dec 2020

Case File Status	No. of Case Files	No. of Infringements
Case file being prepared	19	27
Closed on conviction	11	29
Closed: not proceeding	10	11
Directed by DPP	7	16
FPN Food	1	0
Mutual Assistance	1	0
Transferred Out	2	2
With DPP	6	7
Total	57	92

Points for Serious Infringements

All EU Member States are obliged to establish a points system to be applied to the licence holders of fishing vessels when a serious infringement of the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy is detected. The points system is intended to operate as a more immediate and harmonised sanction in that, regardless of where in the EU a serious infringement is committed, the licence holder will receive the same number of points. Under Annex XXX of EU Regulation 404/2011 each serious infringement has a designated number of points to be allocated.

The points system was introduced in Ireland in August 2020 by Statutory Instrument (SI 318 of 2020) as a parallel process to criminal prosecution. Therefore, the same case file will form the basis of both the points case against the licence holder and the criminal case against the Master. The last quarter of 2020 saw the set-up stage of this points system, so there were no cases during 2020.

As part of the set up stage, a Determination Panel, consisting of three independent legal professionals, was nominated by the Attorney General and appointed by the SFPA. A licence holder may take any proposal by the Determination Panel to assign points to the Appeals Officer. This person is an independent legal professional nominated by the Attorney General and appointed by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine.



Table 57: List of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ABP	Animal By Product
AIE	Access to Information on the Environment
AP	Assistant Principal
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BIM	Bord Iascaigh Mhara
BTSF	Better Training for Safer Food
C & AG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CO	Clerical Officer
COP	Code of Practice
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 19
CPSA	Commission for Public Service Appointments
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food & Marine
DG MARE	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG SANTE	Directorate-General for Health and Safety
DOD	Department of Defence
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
eDOCS	Electronic Documents
EFCA	European Fisheries Control Agency
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EMFAF	European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
EO	Executive Officer
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Electronic Reporting System


Acronym	Description
ESI	European Structural Investment
ESRC-IRC	The Economic & Social Research Council-Irish Research Council
EU	European Union
FBO	Food Business Operator
FIN	Fisheries Information Notice
FMC	Fish Monitoring Centre
FOI	Freedom of Information
FPN	Fair Processing Notice
FSAI	Food Safety Authority of Ireland
FSANI	Food Safety Agency Northern Ireland
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
H & S	Health & Safety
HEO	Higher Executive Officer
HR	Human Resources
HSA	Health & Safety Authority
HSE	Health Service Executive
HWM	High Water Mark
Ibec	Irish Business & Employers Confederation
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFA	Irish Farmers Association
IFIS	Integrated Fisheries Information System
IMP	Integrated Maritime Policy
IR	International Relations
ISA	Irish Shellfish Association
IT	Information Technology
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
JDP	Joint Deployment Plan

Acronym	Description
LBM	Live Bivalve Mollusc
LO	Landing Obligation
MHFA	Mental Health First Aider
MI	Marine Institute
MLVC	Marine Licensing Vetting Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSSC	Molluscan Shellfish Safety Committee
NEAFC	North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission
NIFF	National Inshore Fisheries Forum
NRCP	National Residues Control Plan
NSMP	National Shellfish Monitoring Program
OCR	Official Control Regulations
OGCIO	Office of the Government Chief Information Officer
PAFF	Plants, Animals, Food and Feed
PECMAC	Permanent Committee on Monitoring and Compliance
PHECC-FAR	Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council- First Aid Responder
PMDS	Performance Management Development System
PPCE	Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
QMS	Quality Management System
REM	Remote Electronic Monitoring
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RMP	Representative Monitoring Point
RSG	Regional Steering Group
RTE	Ready to Eat
SAR	Subject Access Request
SAT	Surveillance Animal By-Product and TSE
SCIP	Specific Control & Inspection Programmes



Acronym	Description
SFPA	Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority
SFPO	Sea-Fisheries Protection Officer
SI	Statutory Instrument
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPO	Senior Port Officer
SPS	Sanitary + Phytosanitary
UNCEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
YTD	Year to Date

Report and Financial Statements



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General Information

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Auditors:	Comptroller and Auditor General 3A Mayor Street Upper Dublin 1

Comptroller and Auditor General

Report for Presentation to the Houses of the Oireachtas

Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority

Opinion on the Financial Statements

I have audited the financial statements of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority for the year ended 31 December 2020 as required under the provisions of section 65 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006. The financial statements comprise

- the statement of income and expenditure and retained revenue reserves
- the statement of comprehensive income
- the statement of financial position
- the statement of cash flows and
- the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority at 31 December 2020 and of its income and expenditure for 2020 in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 – *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland*.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit of the financial statements in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as promulgated by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are described in the appendix to this report. I am independent of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority and have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the standards.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Report on information other than the financial statements, and on other matters

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has presented certain other information together with the financial statements. This comprises the annual report, the governance statement and Authority members' report and the statement on internal control. My responsibilities to report in relation to such information, and on certain other matters upon which I report by exception, are described in the appendix to this report.

EU Commission audit

The statement on internal control includes a disclosure about an EU Commission audit undertaken in 2018. The audit and a subsequent administrative inquiry resulted in the Commission identifying significant shortcomings in the weighing and reporting of pelagic fish landings and a lack of controls or enforcement over catches of bluefin tuna. In April 2021, the Commission revoked a derogation granted in 2012 allowing the weighing of catches at Irish processing facilities. The statement on internal control also outlines how the Authority is working with the fishing industry and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine to introduce practices that conform with EU regulations.


Organisational capability review

The statement on internal control sets out details regarding an organisational capability review report issued in April 2020. The review made a number of recommendations relating to inadequacies in data management, data analytics capability, IT capability and industrial relations capability. The statement of internal control details actions being taken by the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority to address these issues.

Salary overpayments

Note 8 to the financial statements discloses that salary overpayments of €861,000 have been written off. As disclosed in the note, these overpayments arose due to an initial instruction from the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform in 2013 not to apply pay reductions to certain allowances. This position was reversed in 2017, at which stage the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority made a provision for recovery of the amounts involved. In April 2021, the Department advised that recovery of these overpayments was not required.

Seamus McCarthy



Comptroller and Auditor General
10th June 2021

Comptroller and Auditor General

Appendix to the Report

Responsibilities of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority members

The governance statement and Authority members' report sets out the Authority members' responsibilities for

- the preparation of financial statements in the form prescribed under section 65 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006
- ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with FRS102
- ensuring the regularity of transactions
- assessing whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate, and
- implementing such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor General

I am required under section 65 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 to audit the financial statements of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority and to report thereon to the Houses of the Oireachtas.

My objective in carrying out the audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. In doing so,

- I identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls.
- I evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures.

- I conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, on whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- I evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Information other than the financial statements

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information presented with those statements, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, I am required under the ISAs to read the other information presented and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with knowledge obtained during the audit, or if it otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

Reporting on other matters

My audit is conducted by reference to the special considerations which attach to State bodies in relation to their management and operation. I report if I identify material matters relating to the manner in which public business has been conducted.

I seek to obtain evidence about the regularity of financial transactions in the course of audit. I report if I identify any material instance where public money has not been applied for the purposes intended or where transactions did not conform to the authorities governing them.

I also report by exception if, in my opinion,

- I have not received all the information and explanations I required for my audit, or
- the accounting records were not sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

Governance Statement and Authority Members' Report

Governance

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority was established under the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006. The functions of the Authority are set out in section 43 of this Act. The Authority is accountable to the Minister for the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and is responsible for ensuring good governance of the organisation. The regular day-to-day management, control and direction of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is the responsibility of the Chairperson, who is an Authority member and two other Authority members. The Authority members are also members of the Senior Management Team. The Senior Management Team must follow the broad strategic direction set by the Authority and must have a clear understanding of the key activities and decisions related to the entity, and of any significant risks likely to arise. Under the provisions of Section 68 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006, the Chairperson is accountable to the Public Accounts Committee and the Joint Committee on Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Authority's Responsibilities

The work and responsibilities of the Authority are provided for in:

- the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006,
- other relevant legislation including; Health & Safety Law, Employment Law, Data Protection Law, Freedom of Information Law, Sea Fisheries Law and Food Safety Law,
- the public Financial Procedures published by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform,
- the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016,
- the Oversight and Performance Delivery Agreement with the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine 2017-2020,
- the Service Contract with the Food Safety Authority of Ireland, and
- the Service Level Agreement with the Department of Defence.

Matters specifically reserved for Authority decision are set out in the Corporate Governance Policies and Procedures.

Section 65 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 requires the Authority of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority to keep, in such form as may be approved by the Minister for the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform, all proper and usual accounts of money received and expended by it.

In preparing these financial statements, the Authority of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently,
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that it will continue in operation, and
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

The Authority is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, its financial position and enables it to ensure that the financial statements comply with Section 65 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006. The maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority's website is the responsibility of the Authority.

The Authority is responsible for approving the annual plan and budget. An evaluation of the performance of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority by reference to the annual plan and budget was carried out on 08 February 2021.

The Authority is also responsible for safeguarding its assets and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Authority considers that the financial statements of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority give a true and fair view of the financial performance and the financial position of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority at 31 December 2020.

Governance Statement and Authority Members' Report (continued)

Authority Structure

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority does not have a Board but currently comprises a two member Executive Authority. One of the members of the Authority is the Chairperson. A third Authority member post is being filled through the Public Appointments Service. The table below details the appointment period for the current Authority members.

Authority Member	Role	Date Appointed from/to
Dr. Susan Steele	Authority Chairperson	4 March 2013 to 28 February 2025
Mr. Andrew Kinneen	Authority Member	1 January 2007*

* Andrew Kinneen is a permanent member of the Authority in line with Section 47; subsection 2(a) of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006.

Schedule of Attendance

A schedule of attendance at Authority Meetings is set out below. Authority Meetings were held on 06 February 2020, 10 March 2020, 12 May 2020, 02 July 2020, 14 July 2020, 13 October 2020, and 11 November 2020.

Authority Meetings

Number of Meetings	7
Susan Steele	7
Andrew Kinneen	7

Audit and Risk Committee

The Authority has established an Audit and Risk Committee which comprises five independent non-executive members. The role of the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) is to support the Authority in relation to its responsibilities relating to risk, control, and governance and associated assurance. The ARC is independent from the financial management of the organisation. In particular, the Committee ensures that the internal control systems including audit activities are monitored actively and independently. The ARC reports to the Authority formally in writing annually.

During 2020, the members of the Audit and Risk Committee were: Peter Cowap, Chairperson, Seán Angland, Pat Farrell, Brendan O'Shea and Rav Vithaldas. There were six meetings of the ARC in 2020.

The Authority undertook a self-assessment evaluation of its own performance on 10 February 2021 and that of its Audit and Risk Committee on 05 November 2020.

Schedule of Attendance, Fees and Expenses

A schedule of attendance at the Audit and Risk Committee meetings for 2020 is set out below including the fees and expenses received by each ARC member:

Audit & Risk Committee	Fees 2020 €	Expenses 2020 €
Number of Meetings	6	
Peter Cowap, Chair	5	2,012
Seán Angland	6	-
Pat Farrell	6	1,697
Brendan O'Shea	5	1,697
Rav Vithaldas	6	1,413
	6,819	862

Governance Statement and Authority Members' Report (continued)

Review of the Organisational Capability of the SFPA

Government policy as expressed in their strategy "Civil Service Renewal Plan" provides for the implementation of a programme of organisational reviews, the purpose being:

"To embed a culture of regular and objective assessments of the capacity and capability of each Department to achieve its objectives and take the necessary action to close any gaps". In 2019, the Authority commissioned a Review of the Organisational Capability of the SFPA. The principal objective of the review is to contribute to the ongoing and future development of the SFPA so that it is recognised as an agency of excellence and role model for other agencies. The areas covered by the Review are to review the organisational capability of the SFPA to deliver on its mission of commitment "the effective and fair regulation of the sea fishing and seafood sectors that fall within its mandate. This means all fishing vessels operating within Ireland's 200 mile limit, Irish fishing vessels wherever they operate, and all seafood produced in Ireland wherever it is marketed."

The Organisational Review has been completed by external service providers to assist the Authority in the delivery of effective and efficient performance of the statutory responsibilities of the organisation. A Steering and Oversight Group comprised of three senior and expert persons all independent of SFPA was put in place to oversee the Review. The Review report was issued on 03 April 2020. The Review made 46 recommendations that, when implemented, will address issues identified to improve the effectiveness of the organisation. An independent advisory board has been appointed by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine to support the Authority and to oversee the implementation of the Review recommendations. During 2020, progress was made on 27 of the 46 recommendations in the Report. A Director of Transformation was appointed to the SFPA in January 2021, to implement the review recommendations. The full Review report is available on the SFPA website.

Disclosures Required by Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016)

The Authority is responsible for ensuring that the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has complied with corporate governance requirements, including those of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies ("the Code"), as published by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform in August 2016.

The following disclosures are required by the Code:

Employee Short-Term Benefits Breakdown

Employees' short-term benefits in excess of €60,000 are categorised into the following bands:

Range From	To	Number of employees 2020	Number of employees 2019
€ 60,000	- € 69,999	3	9
€ 70,000	- € 79,999	22	20
€ 80,000	- € 89,999	27	27
€ 90,000	- € 99,999	8	7
€ 100,000	- € 109,999	3	3

Note: For the purposes of this disclosure, short-term employee benefits in relation to services rendered during the reporting period include salary, allowances, overtime and other payments made to the employee, but exclude employer's PRSI.

Consultancy Costs

Consultancy costs include the cost of external advice to management and exclude outsourced 'business-as-usual' functions.

	2020 €	2019 €
Financial/accounting advice	-	10,049
Human resources	16,730	11,070
Legal advice	140,283	167,561
Public relations	47,102	45,776
Business improvement projects	-	123,441
Strategy implementation ¹	95,288	220,531
EMFF project / consultancy costs ²	1,004,820	474,172
Support for the EU Audit response ³	74,609	359,606
Other	-	14,464
Total consultancy costs	1,378,832	1,426,670
Consultancy costs charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves	1,378,832	1,426,670
Total	1,378,832	1,426,670

¹ In 2019 and 2020, Strategy implementation consultancy costs includes the cost of the external service providers engaged to undertake the Review of the Organisational Capability of the SFPA.

² EMFF Project/Consultancy costs include the cost of external consultants to provide project management support across EMFF related projects.

³ The EU Commission carried out an audit of Ireland's systems of fishery control related to the control of pelagic landings and controls/enforcement over catches of BlueFin Tuna in 2018. External service providers were engaged in 2019 and 2020 to assist the SFPA with the review and analysis of significant volumes of historic data and in the preparation of formatted data in response to the Administrative Inquiry.

Governance Statement and Authority Members' Report (continued)

Legal Costs and Settlements

The table below provides a breakdown of amounts recognised as expenditure in the reporting period in relation to legal costs, settlements and conciliation and arbitration proceedings. This does not include expenditure in relation to general legal advice received by the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority which is disclosed in Consultancy costs above.

	2020 €	2019 €
Legal fees - legal proceedings	73,582	11,029
Settlements	4,160	9,904
Total	77,742	20,933

Included in these legal costs is an amount of €Nil (2019: €5,004) in relation to on-going matters involving the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority.

Travel and Subsistence Expenditure

Travel and subsistence expenditure is categorised as follows:

	2020 €	2019 €
Domestic		
Authority ⁴	3,820	22,800
Employees ⁵	517,766	678,404
Audit & Risk Committee	862	5,246
Consultative Committee	1,783	12,016
International		
Authority ⁴	872	5,803
Employees ⁵	22,294	118,411
Total	547,397	842,680

⁴ Includes travel and subsistence of €4,417 paid directly to Authority members relating to 2020 (2019: €29,377). A balance of €275 (2019: €8,273) relates to expenditure paid by the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority on behalf of the Authority members. During 2020 €Nil (2019: €9,047) of the Total amount of travel and subsistence costs for the Authority members was reimbursed to the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority by EU agencies.

⁵ During 2020 €15,250 (2019: €19,770) of the Total amount of travel and subsistence costs for Employees was reimbursed to the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority by EU agencies.

⁶ Hospitality costs relate to a meeting of the North Atlantic Fisheries Intelligence Group (NA-FIG) which was held from the 3rd - 5th December 2019, in SFPA Headquarters in Clonakilty. 26 participants from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Canada, United States, Ireland and the United Kingdom took part in an intensive agenda. NA-FIG members from the national agencies of tax, customs and fisheries control collaborate on a shared understanding, information and intelligence about the fisheries sector and related business areas for the purpose of combating criminality in the sector.

Hospitality Expenditure

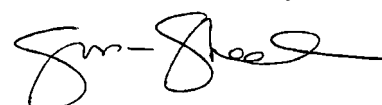
The Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves includes the following hospitality expenditure:

	2020 €	2019 €
External stakeholder hospitality ⁶	-	4,751
Total	-	4,751

Statement of Compliance

The Authority has adopted the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016) and has put procedures in place to ensure compliance with its corporate governance responsibilities including those laid down in the Code, as they apply to the Authority. Where other relevant legislation including the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 specifies corporate governance obligations, these supersede the provisions of the Code.

On behalf of the Authority



Dr. Susan Steele

Chairperson of the Authority

9th June 2021

Statement on Internal Control

Scope of Responsibility

On behalf of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority I acknowledge the Authority's responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal control is maintained and operated. This responsibility takes account of the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016).

Purpose of the System of Internal Control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a tolerable level rather than eliminate it. The system can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely manner.

The system of internal control, which accords with guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, has been in place in the Authority for the year ended 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements except for the internal control issues outlined below.

Capacity to Handle Risk

The Authority has established an Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) comprising five independent non-executive members with financial, audit, governance and technical expertise, one of whom is the Chair. The ARC met six (6) times in 2020.

The Authority has outsourced its internal audit function to a professional services firm. Internal audit operates in accordance with the Authority's internal audit charter and the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016). The programme of work performed by internal audit is agreed in advance with the ARC. The programme is reviewed annually and revised as and when required. The current internal audit work programme takes account of areas of potential risk identified by the organisation having regard to its strategic objectives and risk management framework. All internal audit reports are considered by the Authority and ARC. These reports highlight deficiencies or weaknesses, if any, in the system of internal control and the recommended corrective actions to be taken where necessary.

The Authority has developed a risk management policy which sets out its risk appetite, the risk management processes in place and details the roles and responsibilities of staff in relation to risk. This policy has been issued to all staff who are expected to work within the Authority's risk management policies, to alert management on emerging risks and control weaknesses and assume responsibility for risks and controls within their own area of work.

Risk and Control Framework

The Authority has implemented a risk management system which identifies and reports key risks and the management actions being taken to address and, to the extent possible, to mitigate those risks.

The SFPA Risk Management Policy complies with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016. The SFPA has appointed a Chief Risk Officer. Unit based risk registers have been developed by each business unit which identify the key risks facing the Authority and are subject to on-going review. Risks are identified, assessed and measured according to their significance. Any risks deemed to be fundamental risks or of a certain score will be included as part of the overall risk register for consideration and discussion by the Authority. The register is reviewed and updated by the Authority on a quarterly basis and subsequently presented to the ARC. The outcome of these assessments is used to plan and allocate resources to ensure risks are managed to an acceptable level.

The risk register details the controls and actions needed to mitigate risks and responsibility for operation of controls assigned to specific business units/managers. The Authority has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment containing the following elements is in place:

- procedures for all key business processes have been documented,
- clearly defined management responsibilities and powers,
- there is a comprehensive budgeting system with an annual budget which is reviewed, approved and kept under review by the members of the Authority,
- regular reviews by the Authority of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts,
- financial and operational responsibilities have been assigned at management level with corresponding accountability,
- there are systems aimed at ensuring the security of information and communication technology systems,
- there are systems in place to safeguard the assets, and
- regular internal audit reviews on financial, operational and compliance controls and procedures.

Statement on Internal Control (continued)

Ongoing Monitoring and Review

Formal procedures have been established for monitoring control processes and control deficiencies are communicated to those responsible for taking corrective action and to management and the Authority members, where relevant, in a timely manner. I confirm that the following ongoing monitoring systems are in place:

- key risks and controls have been identified and processes have been put in place to monitor the operation of those key controls and report any identified deficiencies,
- reporting arrangements have been established at all levels where responsibility for financial management has been assigned, and
- there are regular reviews by Authority members and senior management of periodic and annual performance and financial reports which indicate performance against budgets/forecasts.

Procurement

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has procedures in place to ensure compliance with current procurement rules and guidelines as set out by the Office of Government Procurement.

Impact of COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19 evolved since March 2020 and the situation is unprecedented and rapidly changing. The SFFPA has dealt with the challenges in maintaining effective internal controls by:

- Implementing business continuity plans ensuring minimal disruption to operations,
- Identifying and reporting new risks as a result of COVID-19 and the management actions being taken to address and mitigate those risks and reporting them to the Audit and Risk Committee as part of the risk register,
- Putting supports in place to assist with remote and virtual working,
- Executing internal and external communication response strategies for COVID-19,
- Establishment of a Return to Work Safely Committee,
- Implementation of a SFFPA COVID-19 Response Plan, and
- Revision of SFFPA operational Standard Operating Procedures to ensure SFFPA statutory responsibilities continue to be met while ensuring the SFFPA follows Government guidance on COVID-19 best practice.

The Authority's response to the impact of COVID-19 has been considered as part of the review of effectiveness of the system of internal control for 2020.

Review of Effectiveness

The Authority's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by:

- the senior managers within SFFPA who have responsibility for SFFPA procedures and practices that uphold the internal control and assurance framework,
- the work of the Internal Auditor,
- the Audit and Risk Committee which oversees the work of the internal auditor,
- the work of External Auditors, including the Comptroller and Auditor General and European Commission,
- oversight of management activity through the risk management system and compliance functions including health & safety and procurement, and
- the SFFPA's response to the impact of COVID-19.

The Statement on Internal Control has been reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Authority members to ensure it accurately reflects the control system in operation during the reporting period.

I confirm that the Authority members conducted an annual review of the effectiveness of the internal controls for 2020, in February 2021.

Internal Control Issues - Details of Weaknesses in 2020

Organisational Capability Review

An Organisational Capability Review report of the SFFPA was issued on 3rd April 2020. The Review made 46 recommendations that, when implemented, will address issues identified to improve the effectiveness of the SFFPA. In line with the Report recommendations a number of key organisational changes have since been made. These include:

- The appointment by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine of an independent Advisory Board to support the Authority and to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.
- The appointment of a Director of Transformation, Internal Communications Manager and Quality Management System lead.
- The strengthening of the SFFPA's organisational capability through the restructuring of the Data Management Unit, which will support the SFFPA's operational functions.

Statement on Internal Control (continued)

Internal Control Issues - Details of Weaknesses in 2020

Organisational Capability Review (continued)

A number of the review recommendations relate to inadequacies in the SFPA's data management and data analytics capability, IT capability and industrial relations capability. There is no documented data strategy within the SFPA and data analytics is underdeveloped as a core competency. There is no documented IT Strategy to support the Corporate Strategy. There are a number of issues affecting the industrial relations environment in the SFPA.

The completion of a data maturity and management assessment, a data strategy, the development of the SFPA's data analytics capabilities and the establishment of a strategy for IT that is aligned to the Corporate Strategy will address and mitigate the inadequacies referred to above. A key element to ensure progress is made on implementation of review recommendations is an agreed protocol on how management and staff engage. Discussions to put these mechanisms in place are currently underway. It is anticipated that progress will be made to address these issues in 2021. A Director of Transformation was appointed to the SFPA in January 2021, to implement the review recommendations.

Internal Control Issues - Details of Weaknesses in Prior Years

1. EU Audit

The EU Commission carried out an audit of Ireland's systems of control related to pelagic landings and controls/enforcement over catches of BlueFin Tuna in 2018. Following this audit, in July 2019, the EU Commission wrote formally to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine to initiate an Administrative Inquiry to examine in detail the systems of fishery control in place in Ireland. The SFPA, in its capacity as the competent authority for sea-fisheries control, was given the task of coordinating Ireland's response to the Administrative Inquiry and with relevant liaison with the Commission. A comprehensive response to the Administrative Inquiry was provided to the Commission in late 2019 and a further analysis on two specific areas was completed by the end of February 2020 and provided to the Commission.

In December 2020, the Commission responded to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine indicating there are a number of significant action points now to be considered by Ireland, one of which is the weighing of fish. In April 2021, arising from the Administrative Inquiry, the Commission revoked with immediate effect; a derogation previously granted to the SFPA in 2012 for weighing of catches to be permitted following transport to Irish processing establishments. All fish must now be weighed at landing before transport. The accurate weighing of catches is the responsibility of the industry.

The SFPA is working to ensure that the industry can introduce the changes required to weighing practices effectively and in a way that ensures compliance with EU regulations. Of the remaining action points, the next phase in the process will be engagement between Ireland and the Commission to discuss the issues raised; this will involve a team from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine who will be assisted by the SFPA.

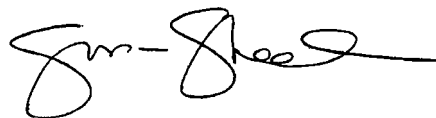
2. BIK Treatment of State Vehicles

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority made a submission to the Revenue in 2018 in relation to tax compliance on the BIK treatment of state vehicles provided to Appointed (Warranted) Officers. Details of the underpayment of tax identified on foot of an opinion received from the Revenue were set out in an unprompted voluntary disclosure submitted to the Revenue in July 2019. The settlement has been accepted by the Revenue. The Total settlement amounted to €409,391 and was charged to the financial statements as follows: 2020: (€1,999); 2019: €186,390 and 2018: €225,000.

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has amended its fleet model to address areas of non-compliance identified in the Revenue opinion. The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority remains committed to compliance with taxation laws.

No other weaknesses in internal control were identified in relation to 2020 that require disclosure in the financial statements.

On behalf of the Authority



Dr. Susan Steele

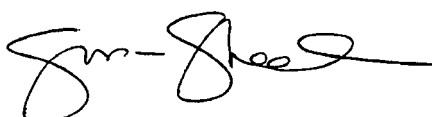
Chairperson of the Authority
9th June 2021

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves

For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
INCOME			
Oireachtas Grants	2	13,197,000	13,005,000
Less: Sales proceeds from disposal of Fixed Assets remitted to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	9	-	(419,527)
EMFF Project Income	3/10	1,217,279	1,254,144
Net Deferred Funding for Pensions	14 c	2,788,000	4,714,000
Less: Pension contributions refundable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	14 a	(486,000)	(454,000)
Fee Income		3,660	6,953
Profit on Disposal of Fixed Assets		-	181,678
		16,719,939	18,288,248
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Benefits	4	9,181,844	8,507,442
Retirement Benefit Costs	14 a	2,877,000	4,885,000
Accommodation and Establishment	5	378,235	392,959
Support Services	6	560,399	882,117
General Administration	7	2,498,503	3,295,164
Audit Fee		26,600	26,200
Depreciation	9	1,060,589	1,015,402
		16,583,170	19,004,284
Surplus/(deficit) for year		136,769	(716,036)
Transfer from Capital Account	13	624,025	548,240
		760,794	(167,796)
Salary overpayments	8/10	(861,494)	-
Operating Loss for year		(100,700)	(167,796)
Balance brought forward at 1 January		265,375	433,171
Balance carried forward at 31 December		164,675	265,375

All income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the previous year relate to continuing operations. The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 20 form part of these financial statements.



Dr. Susan Steele

Chairperson of the Authority

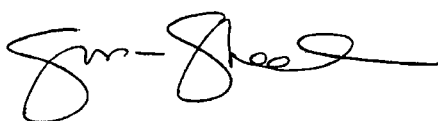
9th June 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Operating Loss for year		(100,700)	(167,796)
Experience losses on retirement benefit scheme		(505,000)	(515,000)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of retirement benefit scheme liabilities		(5,226,000)	(6,261,000)
Actuarial losses on retirement benefit liabilities	14	(5,731,000)	(6,776,000)
Adjustment to deferred retirement benefit funding	14	5,731,000	6,776,000
Total comprehensive income for the year		(100,700)	(167,796)

The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 20 form part of these financial statements.



Dr. Susan Steele

Chairperson of the Authority

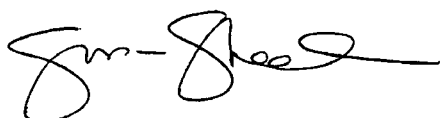
9th June 2021

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Fixed Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	1,265,313	1,889,338
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,547,863	1,381,563
Receivables	8/10	140,548	967,538
		1,688,411	2,349,101
Less Current Liabilities			
Payables	11	1,102,886	1,590,393
Forfeiture Funds	12	420,850	493,333
		1,523,736	2,083,726
Net Current Assets		164,675	265,375
Total Assets less Current Liabilities before Retirement Benefits		1,429,988	2,154,713
Retirement Benefit Obligations	14 b	(62,929,000)	(54,410,000)
Deferred Retirement Benefit Funding Asset	14 e	62,929,000	54,410,000
Net Assets		1,429,988	2,154,713
Financed By:			
Retained Revenue Reserves		164,675	265,375
Capital Account	13	1,265,313	1,889,338
		1,429,988	2,154,713

The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 20 form part of these financial statements.



Dr. Susan Steele

Chairperson of the Authority
9th June 2021

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Operating Loss for year		(100,700)	(167,796)
Transfer from Capital Account	13	(624,025)	(548,240)
Depreciation	9	1,060,589	1,015,402
Profit on Disposal of Fixed Assets		-	(181,678)
Decrease/(Increase) in Receivables	10	826,990	(25,153)
(Decrease)/Increase in Payables	11	(487,507)	321,437
(Decrease)/Increase in Forfeiture Funds	12	(72,483)	5,000
Decrease in Provision		-	(225,000)
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities		602,864	193,972
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments to Acquire Fixed Assets	9	(436,564)	(626,563)
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	9	-	341,079
Net Cash Outflow from Investing Activities		(436,564)	(285,484)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		166,300	(91,512)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		1,381,563	1,473,075
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		1,547,863	1,381,563



Dr. Susan Steele

Chairperson of the Authority
9th June 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

1. Accounting Policies

The basis of accounting and significant accounting policies adopted by the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority are set out below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and for the preceding year.

a) General Information

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority was established on the 1st January 2007, under the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006. The Sea Fisheries Protection Authority is committed to the effective and fair regulation of the sea-fishing and seafood sectors that fall within its mandate. This means all fishing vessels operating within Ireland's 200-mile limit, Irish fishing vessels wherever they operate, and all seafood produced in Ireland wherever it is marketed.

b) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC).

c) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the FRC, except as indicated below.

The financial statements are in the form approved by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine with the concurrence of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the Authority.

d) Oireachtas Grants

Income arising from Oireachtas Grants is accounted for on a cash receipts basis.

e) Fee Income

Fee income from fish processors is accounted for on a cash receipts basis. This fee income is generated from set charges for the approval of fishery establishments and fixed penalty notices.

f) EMFF Project Income

Income received in relation to EMFF / EU projects is recognised on an accruals basis whereby the income is recognised in the accounting period in which the related expenditure is charged. Income received in advance is treated as deferred income and included within Payables on the Statement of Financial Position. Expenditure incurred where the related income has not been received is treated as accrued income and shown as a Receivable on the Statement of Financial Position.

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves on a straight line basis, at the rates set out below, so as to write off the assets, adjusted for residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:-

Vehicles	20% per annum
IT, office equipment and software	33.33% per annum
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	20% per annum
Leasehold improvements	10% per annum
Vessels and water separator	20% per annum
IT special projects	33.33% per annum

The residual value and useful lives of fixed assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits.

i) Foreign Currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro and recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of transactions.

j) Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits

Short term benefits such as holiday pay are recognised as an expense in the year, and benefits that are accrued at year-end are included in the Payables figure on the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

j) Employee Benefits (continued)

Retirement Benefits

Pension scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method. Pension costs reflect pension benefits earned by employees in the period and are shown net of staff pension contributions which are refundable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in accordance with the funding arrangements. An amount corresponding to the pension charge is recognised as income to the extent that it is recoverable from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and offset by grants received in the year to discharge pension payments. Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and from experience surpluses and deficits are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year in which they occur and a corresponding adjustment is recognised in the amount recoverable from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Pension liabilities represent the present value of future pension payments earned by the staff to date. Deferred pension funding represents the corresponding asset to be recovered in future periods from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

The Sea Fisheries Protection Authority also operates the Single Public Services Scheme (Single Scheme) which is a defined benefit scheme for pensionable public servants appointed on or after 1 January 2013. Single Scheme members' contributions are paid over to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

The Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 2006, provides that the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform, shall make and carry out a superannuation scheme in respect of the Authority members. Pension contributions in respect of Authority members are deducted and paid over to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. The financial statements recognise the pension costs and liabilities in respect of the Authority members.

k) Forfeiture Account

Following the detention of a vessel on fisheries charges, a Court may order that a bond is to be provided by the vessel owners to cover potential liabilities and confiscation of catch and gear. The Authority hold such Court bonds made payable to the Authority until such time as directed by the Court to refund the bond to the vessel owner or to submit the bond to the Court.

l) Capital Account

The Capital Account represents the unamortised value of income used by the Authority to acquire fixed assets.

m) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities arising as a result of past events, are not recognised unless (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Authority's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

n) Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at year end and expenses during the year.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Authority makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal actual results.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

n) Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates (continued)

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial statements are discussed below:

Going concern

There is no material uncertainty regarding the Authority's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis, the Authority considers it appropriate to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the Authority was unable to continue as a going concern.

Depreciation and Residual Values

The Authority members have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and in particular, the useful economic life and residual values of fixtures and fittings and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Retirement Benefit Obligation

The assumptions underlying the actuarial valuations for which the amounts recognised in the financial statements are determined (including discount rates, rates of increase in future compensation levels, mortality rates and healthcare cost trend rates) are updated annually based on current economic conditions, and for any relevant changes to the terms and conditions of the pension and post-retirement plans.

The assumptions can be affected by:

- (i) the discount rate, changes in the rate of return on high-quality corporate bonds;
- (ii) future compensation levels, future labour market conditions; and
- (iii) healthcare cost trend rates, the rate of medical cost inflation in relevant regions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

2. Oireachtas Grants

Funding was made available under subhead D.6 of Vote 30 Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in the year. The funds are used for pay, general administration and capital costs.

	2020 €	2019 €
Oireachtas Grants received	13,197,000	13,005,000

3. EMFF Project Income

The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) is one of the five European Structural and Investment Funds which complement each other to deliver more jobs and growth in the EU. Funding was made available under the Operational Programme of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and supported by EMFF in the year. EMFF project receipts in 2020 were €1,207,353 (2019: €1,164,000) with €13,487 receivable at the year end (2019: €3,561) in relation to expenditure incurred in 2020 but where the related income had not yet been received.

EMFF project expenditure breakdown	2020 €	2019 €
Union Priority 3 - Fostering the implementation of the CFP (Note 10)	1,217,279	1,254,144

4. Remuneration

(a) Aggregate Employee Benefits and related expenses

The number of staff employed by the Authority at 31 December 2020 was 145 (2019: 132). The average number of employees in the Authority during the year was 138. Aggregate employee benefits and related costs were as follows:

	2020 €	2019 €
Staff short-term benefits	8,363,940	7,755,816
Lump sum benefits	-	-
Employer's contribution to social welfare	845,738	771,757
EMFF employer's pension contributions	14,524	23,881
Social welfare costs recovered	(42,358)	(44,012)
	9,181,844	8,507,442

Additional superannuation contributions of €329,397 (2019: €349,258) have been deducted from staff and €361,415 (2019: €351,519) paid over to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in 2020.

(b) Staff Short-Term Benefits

	2020 €	2019 €
Basic pay	7,049,254	6,472,525
Allowances	1,218,765	1,121,372
Overtime	95,921	161,919
	8,363,940	7,755,816

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

4. Remuneration (continued)

(c) Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel in the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority consists of the two members of the Authority. A third Authority member resigned in September 2019. The Total value of employee benefits for key management personnel is set out below:

	2020 €	2019 €
Salary	211,112	278,184

This does not include the value of retirement benefits earned in the period. The key management personnel are members of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority Superannuation Scheme for Authority members and their entitlements in that regard do not extend beyond the terms of the model public service pension scheme.

(d) Chief Executive's Remuneration

The role of Chief Executive is performed by a full time Chairperson of the Authority in accordance with the relevant legislation establishing the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority.

	2020 €	2019 €
Basic pay	108,828	107,045

The Chairperson is a member of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority Superannuation Scheme for Authority members and her entitlements in that regard do not extend beyond the terms of the model public service pension scheme. The value of retirement benefits earned in the period is not included above.

5. Accommodation and Establishment

	2020 €	2019 €
Rent	157,752	181,288
Lighting and heating	60,953	70,797
Maintenance - premises	149,744	131,717
Office expenses	9,786	9,157
	378,235	392,959

6. Support Services

	2020 €	2019 €
IT consumables and services	195,289	300,105
Staff development, training and support	129,076	243,287
Maintenance - vehicles	10,864	161,238
Official control analysis	98,378	102,340
Safety and control equipment	126,792	75,147
	560,399	882,117

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

7. General Administration

	2020 €	2019 €
Stationery and office supplies	110,062	156,565
Telephone	111,681	89,253
Insurance	7,528	11,104
Room hire	2,014	22,145
Travel and subsistence	534,590	922,143
IT support and development	-	14,690
Legal and professional	1,447,791	1,478,232
Accountancy	74,721	73,149
Recruitment	97,859	124,164
Public relations and marketing	107,096	195,584
Settlement with Revenue Commissioners	(1,999)	186,390
Subscriptions	2,450	13,504
Other operating costs	4,710	8,241
	2,498,503	3,295,164

8. Salary Overpayments

In 2013, following instruction from the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, certain allowances were not included in the application of pay adjustments under the Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest Act 2013 and the Haddington Road Agreement. They were initially considered as not being fixed periodic allowances as these payments were reliant on the type or amount of work performed in accordance with variable operational requirements. In 2017, the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform provided further clarification in respect of the application of pay adjustments to such allowances. The Authority was subsequently advised that where such allowances form part of the pension provision for staff, then the Haddington Road pay adjustments applied to them. In April 2021, the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform advised that its position is that there is no requirement for recoupment of overpayments of these allowances and the matter should be closed. A provision for the recovery of retrospective salary overpayments amounting to €861,494 recognised in the financial statements for 2017 has therefore been reversed. This is shown on the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Reserves for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Vehicles €	IT, office equipment & software €	Furniture, fixtures & fittings €	Leasehold improvements €	IT special projects ⁷ €	Vessels & water separator €	Total €
Cost							
Balance at 01/01/20	221,051	2,241,610	420,287	1,119,439	2,377,629	412,872	6,792,888
Acquisitions	21,466	217,796	41,612	67,907	66,926	20,857	436,564
Disposals	-	(69,247)	-	-	-	-	(69,247)
Balance as at 31/12/20	242,517	2,390,159	461,899	1,187,346	2,444,555	433,729	7,160,205
Depreciation							
Balance at 01/01/20	125,380	2,043,622	340,634	661,420	1,396,080	336,414	4,903,550
Charge in year	47,506	116,035	28,934	111,539	702,230	54,345	1,060,589
Disposals	-	(69,247)	-	-	-	-	(69,247)
Balance as at 31/12/20	172,886	2,090,410	369,568	772,959	2,098,310	390,759	5,894,892
Net book value as at 31/12/20	69,631	299,749	92,331	414,387	346,245	42,970	1,265,313
Net book value as at 01/01/20	95,671	197,988	79,653	458,019	981,549	76,458	1,889,338

⁷ 54 Data Entry Devices are on temporary loan to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine at 31 December 2020 to facilitate remote working as a consequence of COVID-19. The Total cost of these devices is €121,770.

10. Receivables

	2020 €	2019 €
Other debtors and accrued income	60,958	14,219
Recoverable overpayments (Note 8)	-	869,000
Prepayments	79,590	84,319
	140,548	967,538

Other debtors and accrued income includes €13,487 (2019: €3,561) of accrued income relating to EMFF projects (Note 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

11. Payables

	2020 €	2019 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade payables	41,121	98,621
Accruals	682,447	938,759
PAYE/PRSI/USC/LPT	284,577	264,399
VAT	12,960	102,331
Professional services withholding tax	55,075	99,398
Other payroll accruals	26,706	86,885
	1,102,886	1,590,393

Tax and social insurance are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation.

12. Forfeiture Funds

	2020 €	2019 €
Forfeiture funds held at 1 January (gross of bank charges)	493,333	488,333
Add Receipts	396	5,000
Less Payments	(72,879)	-
Forfeiture funds held at 31 December	420,850	493,333

13. Capital Account

	2020 €	2019 €
Balance at 1 January	1,889,338	2,437,578
Transfer from Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves		
- Income used to purchase fixed assets	436,564	626,563
- Amount released on disposal of fixed assets	-	(159,401)
- Income amortised in year in line with depreciation of asset	(1,060,589)	(1,015,402)
	(624,025)	(548,240)
Balance as at 31 December	1,265,313	1,889,338

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

14. Retirement Benefit Costs

(a). Analysis of Total retirement benefit costs charged to expenditure

	2020 €	2019 €
Current service cost	2,587,000	2,147,000
Past service cost	-	2,253,000
Interest on retirement benefit scheme liabilities	776,000	939,000
Employee contributions refundable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	(486,000)	(454,000)
	2,877,000	4,885,000

In 2019, a past service cost of €2,253,000 arose due to the recognition of transfers of service in the retirement benefit actuarial valuation.

(b). Movement in net retirement benefit liability during the financial year

	2020 €	2019 €
Net retirement benefit liability at 1 January	54,410,000	42,920,000
Current service cost	2,587,000	2,147,000
Past service cost	-	2,253,000
Interest on retirement benefit scheme liabilities	776,000	939,000
Benefits paid in year	(575,000)	(625,000)
Actuarial losses	5,731,000	6,776,000
Net retirement benefit liability at 31 December	62,929,000	54,410,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

14. Retirement Benefit Costs (continued)

(c). Deferred funding for retirement benefits

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority recognises these amounts as an asset corresponding to the unfunded deferred liability for pensions on the basis of the set of assumptions described below and a number of past events. These events include the statutory basis for the model public sector defined benefit superannuation scheme, and the policy and practice in relation to funding public service pensions including contributions by employees and the annual estimates process.

The Authority has no evidence that this funding policy will not continue to meet such retirement benefit liabilities in accordance with current practice.

The net deferred funding for pensions recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves is as follows:-

	2020 €	2019 €
Funding recoverable in respect of current year retirement benefit costs	3,363,000	3,086,000
Funding recoverable in respect of past service costs	-	2,253,000
State grant applied to pay retirement benefits	(575,000)	(625,000)
	2,788,000	4,714,000

(d). Retirement benefit contributions deducted by the Authority from staff salaries are refundable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

(e). History of defined benefit obligations

	2020 €	2019 €	2018 €	2017 €	2016 €
Defined benefit obligations	62,929,000	54,410,000	42,920,000	34,069,000	30,799,000
Experience (gains)/losses on scheme liabilities	505,000	515,000	(353,000)	242,000	(98,000)
Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	0.8%	0.9%	-0.8%	0.7%	-0.3%

(f). General description of the Scheme

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority was established under the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006. Sections 59 and 60 of the Act provide that the SFPFA shall make schemes for the granting of superannuation benefits to and in respect of members of the Authority and members of staff, subject to Ministerial approval. Two such approved schemes – the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (Employees) Superannuation Scheme 2016 and the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority Superannuation Scheme 2016 are being operated by the SFPFA. The former scheme provides retirement benefits (lump sum and pension) to staff members, death gratuity benefits in respect of death in service and provides pension benefits for the surviving spouses and dependent children of deceased members. The latter scheme provides these benefits for members of the Executive Authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

14. Retirement Benefit Costs (continued)

Both schemes are defined benefit superannuation schemes and adopt the rules set out in the Schedule to the Rules for Pre-existing Public Service Pension Scheme Members Regulations 2014 i.e. current "model" public sector scheme regulations. Pensions for those employees paying Class A PRSI are integrated with the State Pension. Normal retirement age is a member's 65th birthday, and pre 2004 members have an entitlement to retire without actuarial reduction from the age of 60. Staff superannuation contributions are paid to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

Retirement benefits in payment (and deferment) normally increase in line with general public sector salary inflation.

The Single Public Service Pension Scheme (Single Scheme) is the defined benefit pension scheme for pensionable public servants appointed for the first time on or after 1 January 2013 in accordance with the Public Service Pension (Single Scheme and Other Provisions) Act 2012. The scheme provides for a pension and retirement lump sum based on career-average pensionable remuneration, and spouses and childrens pensions. The minimum pension age is 66 years (rising in line with State pension age changes). It includes an actuarially-reduced early retirement facility from age 55. Pensions in payment increase in line with the consumer price index. Staff superannuation contributions are paid to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

For the purposes of reporting in accordance with FRS102, the SPPA has been advised by a qualified independent actuary who has prepared a full valuation in order to assess the scheme liabilities at 31 December 2020.

The main actuarial assumptions used were:

Valuation Method	2020	2019
Discount rate	1.00%	1.40%
Salary increases	2.95%	3.00%
Pension increases	2.45%	2.50%
Inflation rate	1.45%	1.50%

The average remaining life expectancy according to the mortality tables used to determine pension liabilities is as follows:

	2020	2019
Male aged 65	21.8	21.7
Female aged 65	24.2	24.1
Male aged 45	24.1	24.0
Female aged 45	26.2	26.1

15. Authority Members' Expenses

Authority members' expenses reimbursed were as follows:

	2020	2019
Dr. Susan Steele	2,868	16,762
Mr. Andrew Kinneen	1,549	5,691
Mr. Micheál O'Mahony	-	6,924
	4,417	29,377

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ending 31 December 2020

16. Property Costs

	Location	Status	Annual Rent	Lease Expiry
Headquarters	Clonakilty, Co. Cork	OPW Owned ⁸	N/A	N/A
Castletownbere port office	Co. Cork	Lease in negotiation	19,500	2042
Howth port office	Co. Dublin	Lease in negotiation ⁹	26,000	2042
Clogherhead office	Co. Louth	Leased	3,690	2021
Dunmore East port office	Co. Waterford	Lease in negotiation ⁹	14,000	2042
Dingle port office	Co. Kerry	Lease in negotiation ⁹	10,000	2042
Dingle storage	Co. Kerry	Lease in negotiation ⁹	5,200	2021
Ros a Mhil port office	Co. Galway	Leased	16,981	2023
Killybegs port office	Co. Donegal	Lease in negotiation ⁹	44,000	2042
Killybegs storage	Co. Donegal	License in negotiation ⁹	7,000	2028
Greencastle office	Co. Donegal	Lease in negotiation ⁹	10,000	2025
			156,371	

⁸ The premises located in Clonakilty are Office of Public Works buildings which the Authority occupies. No rent is payable on these buildings.

⁹ Expiry dates for leases and licenses in negotiation are based on dates agreed during pre-lease negotiations or draft lease/license agreements as appropriate.

Lease Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments in respect of these leases are as follows:

	As at 31 Dec 2020 €	As at 31 Dec 2019 €
Under 1 year	155,753	149,773
Between 2 - 5 years	547,653	517,038
Over 5 years	1,948,750	2,043,000
	2,652,156	2,709,811

Lease payments recognised as an expense in 2020 were €157,752 (2019: €181,288).

17. Authority Members' Interest / Related Party Transactions

The Authority follows procedures in accordance with guidelines issued by the Standards in Public Office Commission of the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 in relation to the disclosure of interests by Authority Members. There were no transactions declared in the year in relation to the Authority's activities in which the Members of the Authority had any material interest.

18. Contingent Liabilities

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority was involved in a number of legal proceedings relating to its statutory role at the year end. An accurate quantification of the settlement of costs or timing of such settlement cannot be made at the reporting date.

19. Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved by the Authority on the 09 June 2021.



AN t-ÚDARÁS UM
CHOSAINT
IASCAIGH MHARA

SEA-FISHERIES
PROTECTION
AUTHORITY

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL 2020

BIA MARA SÁBHÁILTE INBHUNAITHE
SAFE SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD



2020

D'AON AMHARC



42,568 dTabhairt i dTír
357,606 Thona



4,048 gCoinsíneacht
37 dTír
91,824 Thona



742 Iompórtáil ó Thrú Tír
23 Thír
5,318 Thona



1,595 Shampla Sliogéisc
400 Sampla Fiteaplanctóin



1,066 Shampla Rialaithe
Oifigiúil



1,808 Iniúchadh Soithigh
lascaireachta



1,908 nIniúchadh
Sábháilteachta Bia
38 dTeagmhas
Sábháilteachta Bia



57 gCáschomhad
Tionscanta
92 Shárú ar leith
Aimsithe



79 gCeadúnas Urthrá
Athbhreithnithe
7 Seicphointe
Ilghníomhaireachta



Ár bhFís

Farraigí lán le héisc, cóstaí lán le poist.

Ár Misean

Tá an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara tiomanta do rialú éifeachtach & cothrom na n-earnálacha iascaireachta mara & bia mhara a bhaineann lenár sainchúram. Cuimsíonn sin gach soitheach iascaireachta a fheidhmíonn laistigh de theorainn 200 míle na hÉireann, soithí iascaireachta Éireannacha cibé áit a mbíonn siad ag feidhmiú, agus an bia mara ar fad a tháirgtear in Éirinn cibé áit a ndéantar margaíocht air.

Ár dTiomantas

Chun tacú leis na ráitis mhisin & fhíse, tá ÚCIM tiomanta do chinntiú:

- go bhfuil ár gcuid páirtithe leasmhara lánmhuíneach i, agus go bhfuil iontaoibh iomlán acu in ionracas, ardchaighdeán & éifeachtacht ár gcuid oibríochtaí agus inár n-ionchur éifeachtach i seachadadh na físe roinnte do na hacmhainní mara thart ar Éirinn;
- chur i bhfeidhm an dlí ar bhealach atá cothrom, comhsheasmhach & ciallmhar, ag plé le daoine go neamhchlaonta, go trédhearcach agus le meas, bíodh oibreoirí móra nó beaga i gceist;
- go ndéanaimid athruithe go leanúnach le próisis a shimpliú & feabhas a chur ar éifeachtacht & meicníochtaí comhairliúcháin a thógáil lenár gcuid páirtithe leasmhara ar fad, le bheith ag obair go rafar i dtreo bhaint amach ár gcuid cuspóirí coitianta.

Ábhar

Rialachas		Comhairligh		Tuarascáil agus Ráitis Airgeadais	
Ráiteas an Chathaoirligh	2	Ag Cothú Comhlíontachta	25	Eolas Ginearálta	71
Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Oibríochtaí	4	An Coiste Comhairleach um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara	26	Ráiteas Rialachais an Ard-Reachtair	72
Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Ghnóthaí Corparáideacha	5	Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Oibríochtaí Poirt	29	Cuntas agus Ciste agus Tuarascáil Bhaill an Údaráis	74
Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Airgeadais	6			Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach	78
Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Acmhainní Daonna	7			Ráiteas ar Ioncam & Caiteachas & Cúlchistí Ioncaim Choinnithe	81
Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Sonraí, TFC & Tionscadal	8	Bailíochtaigh		Ráiteas ar Ioncam Cuimsitheach	82
Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Thrádála & Iniúchta	9	Staitistici Iascaigh	35	Ráiteas ar Staid an Airgeadais	83
		Rialú Iascaigh	39	Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgeadais	84
		Sábháilteacht Bhia	43	Nótaí do na Ráitis Airgeadais	85
		Monatóireacht Sábháilteachta Sliogéisc	47		
		Teagmhais Sábháilteachta Bia	50		
Tacaigh		Gníomhaíocht Chomhlíontachta	51		
Rialachas Corparáideach	11	Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta	53		
Clár CEMI na hÉireann	14				
Tuarascáil an Choiste Iniúchta & Riosca	18	Forfheidhmigh			
Nuashonrú AD	20	Forfheidhmiú Sábháilteachta Bia agus Rialaithe Iascaigh	63		
Sláinte & Sábháilteacht	22				

Ráiteas an Chathaoirligh: Susan Steele

Tá áthas orm an tuarascáil bhliantúil seo a chur i láthair, a leagann amach le sonraí na gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla ar thugamar fúthu chomh maith leis an méid a bhaineamar amach i ngach réimse d'ár sainchúram reachtúil, lena n-áirítear cosaint & caomhnú acmhainní iascaigh agus cinntiú shábháilteacht an bhia mhara.



Chuir ÚCIM clár leitheadach oibre i gcrích le linn 2020 agus tá áthas orm an tuarascáil bhliantúil seo a chur i láthair, a leagann amach le sonraí na gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla ar thugamar fúthu chomh maith leis an méid a bhaineamar amach i ngach réimse d'ár sainchúram reachtúil, lena n-áirítear cosaint agus caomhnú acmhainní iascaigh agus cinntiú shábháilteacht an bhia mhara. Is é 2020 bliain dheireanach ár Straitéise reatha trí bliana freisin, agus léiríonn ábhar na tuarascála seo na gníomhaíochtaí atá i bhfeidhm chun cur leis an Straitéis sin.

Cosúil le gach eagraíocht, bhí tionchar ag COVID-19 ar oibríochtaí ÚCIM. Tá sábháilteacht ár bhfoirne agus ár gcuid comhghleacaithe tionscail mar phríomhthosaíocht againn i gcónaí, agus i Mí Mhárta seo caite, b'éigean dúinn treoir na heagraíochta a athrú le cinntiú go leanfaimis orainn de bheith ag cur lenár sainchúram ar bhealach sábháilte agus seasmhach.

Ar fud na paindéime, lean ÚCIM air de bheith ag cothabháil a chuid seirbhísí rialála iascaigh mhara agus sábháilteachta bia mhara, le roinnt mionathruithe, chun sláinte agus sábháilteacht a chinntiú de réir threoirlínte Rialtais agus chomhairle na FSS. Ba mhaith liom aitheantas a thabhairt don tiomantas agus don chomhoibriú leanúnach ó ar fud na heagraíochta agus laistigh den tionscal maidir leis na bearta agus na mionathruithe sealadacha a tugadh isteach.

Tharla roinnt forbairtí agus tosaíochtaí oibre suntasacha le linn 2020. Ina measc bhí feidhmiú céimneach VALID, mórchóras nua TF, cuid d'ár gcuid iarrachtaí leanúnacha chun bealaí nua malartacha a aithint & a chur i bhfeidhm a chuirfidh feabhas ar ár gcuid cumas measúnaithe comhlíontachta, chun córas láidir rialála a chosaint. Is córas lánoibríthe cross-seiceála é VALID a dheimhníonn sonraí go huathoibríoch, i bhfóram san áireamh.

Fágfaidh an córas go mbeidh sé níos éasca soithí a aithint a bhfuil riosca níos airde neamhchomhlíontachta ag baint leo, ag cur ar chumas ÚCIM agus a chuid comhpháirtithe rialaithe, an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh agus an tAerchór, bheith ag díriú acmhainní ar shoithí agus ar ghníomhaíocht iascaireachta a dteastaíonn iniúchtaí níos dírithe uathu. Tá obair ar siúl ar dhara céim an tionscadail a chuirfidh tuilleadh feabhais ar

aimsiú neamhchomhlíontachta agus ar mheasúnú riosca.

Buntacaíonn an rialú, deimhniúchán sláinte san áireamh, le muinín na ndaoine as sábháilteacht tháirgí bia mhara na hÉireann, ag soláthar athdhearbhaithe ríthábhachtaigh do mhiondíoltóirí, gnólachtaí fáilteachais agus tomhaltóirí sa bhaile agus thar lear. Chomh maith le hobair leitheadach leanúnach ÚCIM sa réimse seo i rith na bliana, rinne an tÚdarás ullmhúchán gníomhach don tionchar a bheadh ag imeacht an RA ón AE agus a stádas nua mar Thríú Tír ar chomhlachtaí bia mhara na hÉireann a bhíonn ag trádáil leis an RA agus soithí a bhíonn ag iascaireacht in uisce an RA. Tá na himpleachtaí a bhaineann le Breatimeacht do thionscal an iascaigh in Éirinn forleathan. Tá siad tar éis dul i bhfeidhm go suntasach ar aschur oibre a lán réimsí de chuid na heagraíochta le blianta beaga anuas, go háirithe i 2020, agus muid ag obair le cinntiú go raibh na hacmhainní riachtanacha i bhfeidhm againn. Le trí bliana anuas líonadh 31 phost mar thoradh díreach ar an mBreatimeacht, líon breise de 26 OCIM san áireamh).

Chomh maith lena gcuid oibre i réimsí áirithe, leithéidí earcú agus oiliúint, dhírigh ár bhfoireann AD go mór ar shláinte agus ar leas na bhfostaithe le linn 2020, agus muid ar an eolas faoi na brúnna a bhí ar dhaoine agus iad ag freastal ar fhreagrachtaí baile agus oibre ag an am céanna.

Ag deireadh 2020, bhí 148 bhfostaí ag ÚCIM san iomlán, sin méadú 42% ó bhí 2016 ann. I 2019, ag tabhairt aitheantais do na hathruithe suntasacha inár sainchúram agus i méid na heagraíochta ó bunaíodh muid i 2007, choimisiúnaíomar PwC chun tabhairt faoi athbhreithniú cuimsitheach ar an eagraíocht. Foilsíodh a dtuarascáil i 2020 agus tá an tÚdarás tar éis glacadh leis na moltaí ina n-iomláine.

Cuireadh tús le hobair le linn na bliana de bheith ag cur i bhfeidhm treochlár chun na moltaí sin a sheachadadh, lena n-áirítear bunú ag an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara de Bhord Comhairleach neamhspleách chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm na moltaí.

Soláthraíonn an Tuarascáil Athbhreithnithe Acmhainne Eagraíochtúla agus a cuid moltaí treo soiléir do na hathruithe a theastaíonn chun cinntiú gur féidir le ÚCIM cur go héifeachtach agus go héifeachtúil lenár sainchúram reachtúil i réimse na cosanta iascaigh agus na sábháilteachta bia amach anseo. Leanfar ar aghaidh le cur i bhfeidhm na moltaí le linn 2021 agus 2022. Rinneadh dul chun cinn maidir lena lán de na moltaí, lena n-áirítear roinnt réimsí a aithníodh go himmheánach roimh an tuarascáil. Ina measc siúd bhí bunú Aonaid nua Shonraí chun tacú le feidhmeanna oibríochtúla ÚCIM, cuid de mhórchlár chun feabhas a chur ar chumas oibríochtúil na heagraíochta.



Le linn 2020, le tacaíocht na foirne, lean ÚCIM air de bheith ag cur ar fáil an pheirspictíocht rialála sa bhaile agus thar lear.

Le linn 2020, le tacaíocht na foirne, lean ÚCIM air de bheith ag cur ar fáil an pheirspictíocht rialála sa bhaile agus thar lear. Chothabháil baill shinsearach fhoirne a rannpháirtíocht ghníomhach i raon leathan grúpaí oibre agus coistí idirnáisiúnta cé gur go fóirúil a rinneadh sin an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar lascach san áireamh.

Thosaigh ÚCIM an bhliain 2020 le clár oibre uaillmhianach. Cé go ndearnadh riachtanach roinnt athruithe sa tslí inar sheachadaíomar é mar gheall ar COVID-19, chinntigh tiomantas suntasach agus gairmiúlacht shuntasach fhoireann ÚCIM - ónar gcuid oifigí i ngach mórfhort ar fud an chósta go dtí an cheannoifig i gCloich na Coillte - chinntigh sin gur leanamar orainn de bheith ag cur lenár sainchúram de bheith ag cosaint acmhainní mara agus sábháilteacht bhia mhara na hÉireann.

Ba mhaith liom an deis seo a thapú le buíochas ó chroí a ghabháil leo as a gcuid iarrachtaí le linn na bliana, in ainneoin na ndúshlán, na mbrúnna agus na gcleachtas cianoibre a tháinig chun cinn mar gheall ar COVID.

Tá ÚCIM ag cloí le gnéithe ábhartha an Chóid Chaiteachais Phoiblí.

Mar fhocal scoir, ar son an Údaráis, ba mhaith liom aitheantas a thabhairt agus buíochas a ghabháil le baill Choiste Comhairleach Cosanta Iascaigh Mhara, baill an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca agus baill an Bhoird Chomhairligh Athbhreithnithe Eagraíochtúil as a gcomhairle agus a dtacaíocht Luachmhar. Ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil freisin leis an Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus leis na hoifigigh laistigh dá Roinn as a dtacaíocht leanúnach le ÚCIM.

Susan Steele

CATHAOIRLEACH AN ÚDARÁIS

Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Oibríochtaí: Seamus Gallagher

“Ní féidir le haon duine siansa a fheadaíl. Teastaíonn ceolfhoireann iomlán chun í a sheinm.”

- H.E. LUCCOCK



Gan amhras ba í 2020 an bhliain ba dheacra agus ba dhúshlánaí a raibh orm féin aghaidh a thabhairt uirthi i mo ról mar an Stiúrthóir Oibríochtaí le ÚCIM, ach b’amhlaidh a bhí cúrsaí do gach duine. Is fíor a rá gur éirigh thar barr lenár gcuid foirne faoi seach agus iad ag déileáil leis na deacrachtaí ar fad a chuir COVID-19 os ár gcomhair agus a d’éiligh uainn ar fad misneach ionainn féin, ní hamháin le bheith ag obair agus ag dul chun cinn, ach chun ár gcuid comhghleacaithe a chosaint, agus chun tacú leo, agus sin a dhéanamh ar bhealach níos tréine arís i gcás ár ndaoine muinteartha maidir le namhaid dhofheicthe nimhneach, atá fós linn agus ar dócha go bhfanfaidh sé linn ar feadh píosa fada fós.

Tugann an ról atá agam mar Stiúrthóir Oibríochtaí an Údaráis um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara deis dom machnamh a dhéanamh faoi iarrachtaí ár gcuid foirne Poirt oibríochtúla faoi seach ina ról agus ina gcuid tascála laistigh de ÚCIM agus faoin gcion a dhéanann siad, go pearsanta agus ailínithe le comhghleacaithe poirt, rud atá ina phríomhriachtanas agus iad i mbun a gcuid tascála. Mar is gnách, is go hannamh a bhíonn deireadh leis an obair agus ní théann ár gcuid iarrachtaí i léig in am ar bith; dá bharr sin, is féidir linn arís eile bliain a thuairisciú ina ndearnadh dul chun cinn dearfach inár maoirseacht chigireachta i dtaca le gach gné den tascáil rialaithe iascaigh atá ailínithe lenár gcuid príomhréimsí oibre.

Ba mhaith liom comhghairdeas a dhéanamh leis na hOifigigh sin a thosaigh linn i 2020 agus le daoine eile a rinne athbhreithniú agus athmhachnamh faoina bpost faoi seach agus a roghnaigh a ngairm bheatha a chur chun cinn i ról agus i réimsí oibre nua laistigh de ÚCIM; guím gach rath oraibh ar fad.

Maidir leo siúd a thosaigh ag obair le ÚCIM i 2020, deirtear gurb í an chéad bhliain an bhliain is deacra i gcónaí, ach beidh a lán dúshlán eile os ár gcomhair ó 1 Eanáir 2021 ar aghaidh agus ní fios fós cad iad na cúraim a chuirfeadh orainn mar gheall ar BHREATHIMEACHT, ach mar is gnách, cuirfidh bhur dtiomantas agus bhur gcoimhínt chun cinn muid agus le bhur gcuid ionchuir agus iarrachtaí cinnteoidimid go mbeimid fós go díreach san áit a dteastaíonn uainn a bheith ann, agus go mbeidh sibh linn sa dúshlán sin.

Ceist fhíorshuntasach a bheidh i gceist leis an mBreatimeacht, anois agus amach anseo, maidir le monatóireacht agus rialú an iascaigh mhara, agus éileoidh an cheist seo iarracht mhór ó gach duine againn inár ról faoi seach ach mar is gnách, is dlúthchuid d’obair ÚCIM iad a leithéid de dhúshlán agus pléifear leo mar a phléitear leis an gcás seo, muid eolach ar an léarscáil nua gheopholaitiúil a bhfuil orainn ár gcuid tascála faoi seach a dhíriú uirthi anois, agus muid ag cinntiú go bhfuil ÚCIM chun tosaigh inár gcuid ról faoi seach laistigh den ré nua seo.

Is é atá i ndúshlán ná rud éigin nua agus deacair a éilíonn iarracht agus díograis ollmhóra.

Tá léargais agus dúshlán nua ag feitheamh linn agus beidh muidne in ÚCIM ann chun cinntiú go dtugtar aghaidh go díreach ar gach dúshlán.

Seamus Gallagher
An Stiúrthóir Oibríochtaí

Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Ghnóthaí Corparáideacha: Conor O'Shea

Tá an tAonad Gnóthaí Corparáideacha freagrach as seirbhísí & tacaíocht a sholáthar d'Údarás is d'Fhoireann ÚCIM faoi cheisteanna a bhaineann le Rialachas Corparáideach, Tuairisciú Corparáideach, GDPR & Saoráil Faisnéise. Thacaigh an tAonad freisin le seachadadh thionscadail Chlár CEMI na hÉireann i 2020.

Is iomaí dúshlán a tháinig chun cinn i mbliana, go háirithe teacht i Mí Mhárta phaindéim COVID-19. Chuir na dúshláin seo iachall ar an Aonad chun é féin a chur in oiriúint don chianobair ar gearrfhógra, agus rinneadh sin go réidh, gan ach an tionchar ba lú a bheith aige i dtaca le seachadadh na gcróisheirbhísí a sholáthraítear ag Gnóthaí Corparáideacha.

Lean an tAonad air de bheith ag cur lena chuid tascanna sannta faoi mar atá leagtha amach thuas, agus de bheith ag tacú le ÚCIM agus é ag seachadadh a shainchúraim. Sholáthair an tAonad tacaíocht riaracháin don Údarás, don Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca agus don Choiste Comhairleach um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara ar fud na bliana. Tá an tAonad freagrach freisin as tuairisciú faoi sheachadadh ÚCIM a Straitéise ag cruinnithe ráithiúla Rialachais Chorporáidigh lenár máthairRoinn. Áiríodh mar chuid den ghnáthobair eile le linn na bliana bheith ag plé le Saoráil Faisnéise, RFT, iarratais IDS agus Ceisteanna Parlaiminteacha.

I 2020, mar gheall ar athruithe i bhfoireann an Aonaid aistríodh roinnt ball den Aonad chuig Aonaid Ghnó eile de chuid ÚCIM agus is mian liom mo bhuíochas a ghabháil leo as an méid a rinne siad le cur le hobair éifeachtach an Aonaid, agus go háirithe seachadadh na Tuarascála Bliantúla, rud ar fiontar nach beag é gach bliain. Thosaigh Baill Fhoirne Riaracháin nua ag obair leis an Aonad i ndara leath 2020.

Leanadh ar aghaidh le tacaíocht d'Oifig Bhainistithe Thionscadail ÚCIM do sheachadadh thionscadail Chláir CEMI na hÉireann ar fud na bliana. Cuireadh tús freisin le hobair chun aighneacht ÚCIM a ullmhú maidir leis an gclár nua CEMID ó 2021 go 2027.



Thionóil ÚCIM cruinnithe ráithiúla lena mháthair-Roinn, á nuashonrú faoi chur i bhfeidhm an Chóid, faoi chur i bhfeidhm GDPR agus freisin faoi sheachadadh a Ráitis Straitéise 2018 go 2020, mar chuid dá chuid freagrachtaí ina Chomhaontú Maoirseachta agus Feidhmíochta le RTBM. D'ullmhaigh an tAonad na tuarascálacha a raibh gá leo roimh na cruinnithe.

Cé gur bhliain an-dúshlánach ar fad a bhí i 2020 do gach duine san Aonad leanamar orainn de bheith ag cur i gcrích ár gcuid dualgas ar bhealach an-ghairmiúil. Ba mhaith liom mo bhuíochas a ghabháil le baill na Foirne as a bhfuil déanta acu chun go seachadfad an tAonad a shainchúram.

Conor O'Shea

An Stiúrthóir Gnóthaí Corparáideacha

Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Airgeadais:

Louise Murphy

Ar aon dul le gach aonad gnó eile de chuid an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara (ÚCIM), bliain gan fhasach a bhí i 2020 don Aonad Airgeadais. I Márta 2020 eagraíodh an tAonad chun dul i mbun cianoibre agus ó shin i leith, de réir na comhairle sláinte poiblí, ní dhearnadh ach obair riachtanach istigh san oifig féin. In ainneoin an athraithe gan choinne seo inár modh oibre, lean an tAonad Airgeadais air de bheith ag soláthar tacaíochta agus comhairle airgeadais atá straitéiseach agus oibríochtúil d'aonaid ghnó ÚCIM.

Fuair agus bhainistigh an tAonad Airgeadais buiséad de bhreis is €13 milliún i 2020. Cuireadh maoiniú ar fáil faoi fho-cheannteideal D.6 de Vóta 30, an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara (RTBM). Cuireadh maoiniú ar fáil d'ÚCIM freisin faoi Chlár Oibríochtúil RTBM, le tacaíocht ó Chlár Chiste Eorpach Mara agus lascaigh (CEMI) na hÉireann. I 2020, ba é luach an ioncaim thionscadail a fuarthas maidir leis an gcaiteachas a tabhíodh faoin gClár ná €1.2 milliún.

Bhí Ráitis Airgeadais ÚCIM faoi réir ag iniúchadh ag an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste agus is cuid de na ráitis airgeadais í an tuarascáil iniúchta ón ARCC sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil seo.

Cuireann an tAonad Airgeadais príomhról i gcrích maidir le cinntiú go ndéantar córas éifeachtach rialaithe inmheánaigh a chothabháil agus a fheidhmiú. Tá a fheidhm iniúchta inmheánaigh seachfhoinsithe ag ÚCIM agus faoi stiúir an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca, tugadh faoi chúig iniúchadh inmheánacha chorparáideacha le linn 2020. Bhí le háireamh sna hiniúchtaí: athbhreithniú ar an gcóras rialaithe airgeadais inmheánaigh, athbhreithniú ar an Ráiteas Bliantúil Rialachais agus ar phróiseas an Ráitis Rialaithe Inmheánaigh, athbhreithniú ar chostais taistil agus liúntais chothaithe, athbhreithniú ar chonarthaí agus ar léasanna tríú páirtí agus athbhreithniú leantach ar mholtaí iniúchta ó iniúchtaí inmheánacha a rinneadh roimhe seo. Soláthraíodh freagraí bainistíochta do mholtaí iniúchta inmheánaigh a tháinig chun cinn agus tuairiscíodh fúthu don Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca; thángthas ar chomhaontú maidir le pleananna cuí gníomhaíochta ceartaithí agus tá siad sin á gcur i bhfeidhm.

D'athraigh an suíomh a bhaineann le ráig COVID-19 go tapa ó bhí tús 2020 ann agus tá an tAonad Airgeadais tar éis tacú le freagra na heagraíochta i leith 'Phrótaicail Filleadh ar an Obair go Sábháilte' an Rialtais, trí chabhrú le cur i bhfeidhm Phlean Freagartha COVID-19 ÚCIM. Ina theannta sin, tá an tAonad Airgeadais tar éis glacadh le polasaithe agus le gnáthaimh fad is a mhairfidh an phaindéim chun sábháilteacht a cuid foirne a chinntiú, lena n-áirítear gnáthaimh maidir le húsáid fheithiclí fóntais roinnte agus feithiclí príobháideacha.

In ainneoin na ndúshlán, i Meán Fómhair 2020, chuir an tAonad Airgeadais tús le tionscadal chun córas bainistithe airgeadais comhtháite a chur i bhfeidhm, a chuirfidh feabhas ar chumas an Aonaid tacaíocht agus comhairle éifeachtacha agus éifeachtúla a sholáthar d'aonaid ghnó ÚCIM, agus a thacaíonn le torthaí straitéiseacha ÚCIM sa chinnteoireacht agus sa bhainistiú faisnéise ina Ráiteas Straitéise 2018-2020. Táthar ag súil leis go mbeidh an córas nua á úsáid ó Mhí Márta 2021 ar aghaidh.

Chuir baill fhoirne an Aonaid Airgeadais a ról i gcrích ar bhealach thar a bheith inniúil, onghníomhach agus gairmiúil agus ba mhaith liom buíochas ó chroí a ghabháil leo as a gcion is as a gcoimhínt do ghnóthachtáil an Aonaid.

Louise Murphy
An Stiúrthóir Airgeadais

Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Acmhainní Daonna: Yvonne Grant

Tá foireann Acmhainní Daonna ÚCIM tiomanta do sholáthar seirbhíse gairmiúla d'ár gcuid custaiméirí inmheánacha. Le linn 2020 chuir foireann AD ÚCIM lenár sainchúram agus le feidhmíocht na heagraíochta ar a lán bealaí. Baineadh sin amach trí chomhpháirtíocht a dhéanamh le lucht na bainistíochta sinsearaí agus trí bheith ina thaca straitéiseach.

Thacaigh an fhoireann AD le cultúr ardfeidhmíochta. Bhíomar lánpháirteach sa phróiseas CFBF agus thacaigh an fhoireann AD le bainisteoirí líne síos tríd an bpróiseas lena éifeachtacht a chinntiú.

Tá sé mar aidhm againn na daoine is fearr a earcú do phoist trí chleachtas earcaíochta láidre thrédhearcacha de réir threoirlínte CCSP. Ceann de phríomhfhócais 2020 ná cinntiú go raibh acmhainní sásúla i bhfeidhm roimh an mBreatimeacht. Le 3 bliana anuas líonadh 31 phost mar thoradh díreach ar an mBreatimeacht. Tá mar chuid den fhiigiúr seo 26 OCIM a thugann faoi chlár oiliúna leitheadach sula n-eisítear barántas dóibh. Chinntigh bunú onghníomhach phainéal earcaíochta do ghráid OCIM, Oifig Fheidhmiúcháin agus Oifig Chléireachais go raibh muid breá ábalta poist a líonadh ar bhealach tráthúil.

San iomlán i 2020 líonadh 29 bpost agus méadaíodh líon na foirne go 148 bhfostaí. Is ionann sin agus méadú 42% i líon na foirne le ceithre bliana anuas.

I measc na bpríomhréimsí eile fócas i 2020 tá foirniú Aonaid Bhainistithe Shonraí agus Oifig Bhainistithe Thionscadail. Tá ár gclár ionduchtúcháin curtha in oiriúint againn sa tslí gur féidir é a sheachadadh go cian.

Chuir COVID-19 a lán dúshlán os ár gcomhair le linn na bliana. Spreagann ÚCIM a chuid ball chun a bheith ag obair go cian ó Mhí Mhárta ann agus leanaimid orainn de bheith ag cloí le moltaí an Rialtais maidir le COVID-19. Tá gach ball foirne ÚCIM eagraithe chun a bheith ag obair go cian agus cuireadh clár de mheasúnuithe eirgeanamaíochta i gcrích ar chianstáisiúin oibre gach duine. Go comhthreormhar leis sin, cuireadh Prótacal an Rialtais um Fhilleadh ar an Obair i gcrích trí oifig ÚCIM, chun sábháilteacht daoine a chinntiú a bhíonn ag freastal ar na hoifigí agus chun ullmhúchán a dhéanamh le filladh ar na hoifigí tar éis na paindéime.

Cothaíonn lucht AD ÚCIM cultúr de shláinte agus leas na bhfostaithe, a chuirtear chun cinn trínár gclár cuimsitheach folláine. Cuireadh níos mó béime air sin i rith na bliana, ós rud é gur thuig foireann AD go rímhaith an brú a bhí ar dhaoine agus iad ag iarraidh freagrachtaí baile agus oibre a láimhseáil ag an am céanna.

Spreagtar foghlaim agus forbairt leanúnacha chun cur ar chumas gach duine a lánphoitéinseal a bhaint amach. Le linn 2020, cuireadh ár bPlean Oiliúna in oiriúint don seachadadh ar líne, rud a bhí ina dhúshlán breise ag roinnt soláthróirí oiliúna. Bhí plean oiliúna ÚCIM bunaithe ar phleananna forbartha a aithníodh sa phróiseas CFBF, chomh maith le bearnaí oiliúna comhlíontachta agus oiliúna straitéisí a aithníodh.

Chas Bainisteoirí ÚCIM leis an gceardchumann ionadaíoch trínár bhfóram Comhchomhairle chun ceisteanna caidrimh thionsclaíoch a phlé. Fostaíodh CGFÉ go luath i 2020 don chuspóir de bheith ag déanamh ionadaíochta ar ÚCIM agus de bheith ag tabhairt comhairle dó maidir le ceisteanna CT go háirithe. Soláthroidh cur i bhfeidhm an Athbhreithnithe ar Acmhainn Eagraíochta deis do bhainisteoirí ÚCIM agus don cheardchumann ionadaíoch breithniú a dhéanamh faoi thionscnaimh chun feabhas a chur ar an gcuidreamh CT.

Ba mhaith liom mo bhuíochas a ghabháil le baill foirne AD agus Sláinte & Sábháilteachta as a gcuid oibre Luachmhaire le linn na bliana.

Yvonne Grant
An Stiúrthóir Acmhainní Daonna

Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Shonraí, TFC agus Thionscadal: Brian Fitzgerald

Bhí mar thoradh ar chur i bhfeidhm chlár eagraithe an fhórsa shaothair acmhainn eagraíochtúil a d'éascaigh an fhoireann lena bheith ag obair ó aon áit ag aon am. Bhí sin fíorúsáideach ar fad le linn phaindéim COVID-19.

Le linn R4, 2019, thug an t-aonad chun críche clár eagraithe fhórsa shaothair a baineadh amach trí chaighdeánú agus uasghrádú threalamh críochphointe TFC ar fad fhoireann ÚCIM. Lena sheal, d'éascaigh sin cumas feabhsaithe athshlánaithe thubaiste agus leanúnachais ghnó mar a raibh gach córas gnó miseanchriticiúil inrochtana 24x7 ag úsáid gléasanna slána agus réiteach cianrochtana. Ba mhaith liom aitheantas a thabhairt agus buíochas a ghabháil leis na foirne bainistithe agus tacaíochta laistigh de Rannán Infrastruchtúir TF RTBM as a gcuid tacaíochta leanúnaí leis an tionscadal seo agus lenár gcuid riachtanas TFC ar fad.

Leas láithreach a bhain leis an gclár eagraithe fhórsa shaothair ná cumas fhoireann ar fad ÚCIM bheith ag obair ó chianionaid de réir mar a bhí tionchar phaindéim COVID-19 le sonrú. Ag tús Mhí Feabhra 2020 bhíomar ag dréim le dúnadh oifige taobh istigh de sheachtainí mar gheall ar leathnú na paindéime ar fud na hEorpa. Fuarthas cumas breise Cisco WebEx Meeting agus baineadh úsáid as sin ag na haonaid ghnó ar bhonn laethúil chun gach cruinniú inmheánach agus seachtrach a óstáil. Ar ámharáí an tsoil, ar feadh chuid eile 2020, agus ar aghaidh go 2021, thuiriscigh gach aonad leibhéil ghníomhaíochta gnó i gcomhréir leis an ngnáthghníomhaíocht oifige. Glacadh le agus cuireadh i bhfeidhm go forleathan normáltacht na chun gnó a chur i gcrích a tháinig chun cinn de thoradh ar an iachall a bhí ar dhaoine bheith ag cianobair. Bhíomar in inmhe freisin tacú lenár máthairRoinn, le soláthar bhreis is 100 ríomhaire glúine a baineadh as feidhm le déanaí agus a athchumraíodh ina dhiaidh sin gur dáileadh ar fhoireann RTBM iad chun cur ar a gcumas bheith ag obair ó chianionaid freisin.

Laistigh den aonad déantar na freagrachtaí oibre a chatagóiriú go forleathan cé acu mar chinn a bhaineann le réimsí inniúlachta CLT nó TFC; is ann, áfach, do thionscadail agus do cheisteanna a éilíonn rannpháirtíocht na foirne iomláine.

Tá mar chuid den obair a bhaineann le CLT tacaíocht theicniúil agus ghnó don Logleabhar Leictreonach do gach soitheach Éireannach laistigh d'uisic an dlínse agus an AE, go háirithe do shoithí a théann chun na hIorua i Mí na Nollag / Mí Eanáir, tacaíocht don fhorbairt leanúnach

ar fad chóras rialaithe iascaigh chuig an teanga ghnó FLUX, tacaíocht d'fhorbairt an mhodúil cros-seiceála VALID, tacaíocht don FMC, soláthar Shaineolaithe Ábhair do chruinnithe le DG Mare, GERI agus CIATT, ag tacú leis an iarratas leanúnach iniúchta iInspect agus tacaíocht d'Iascach an Tuinnín Ghoirm gach samhradh.

Tá thart ar 210 soitheach iascaireachta in Éirinn feistithe le logleabhair Leictreonacha. I 2018, chuir loingeas na hÉireann i láthair breis is 7,200 logbhileog CLT; i 2019, ba é an líon ábhartha ná breis is 7,500 logbhileog CLT agus i 2020, chuir an loingeas breis is 6,800 logbhileog CLT faoinár mbráid. Tá sé tábhachtach tabhairt faoi deara go bhfuil méid suntasach logbhileog páipéir á gcur i láthair gach bliain freisin (Meánmhéid 12,000 per annum). Déantar na sonraí ó na logbhileoga seo a phróiseáil de láimh go CCFI ag fhoireann ÚCIM.

I 2020, cuireadh deasc chabhrach nua TFC i bhfeidhm agus tugadh isteach acmhainní breise; fuarthas 2 Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin agus 1 Oifigeach Cléireachais don aonad. Leanadh ar aghaidh leis an gclár de bheith ag aistriú chuig néal an Rialtais, le soláthar príomhfheastalaí agus freastalaí theipaistrithe a cheadóidh tharraingt siar réidh fheastalaithe éagsúla níos lú go náisiúnta. Tá comhaontú againn le OPOFR anois le bheith ag obair leo agus le réitigh oiriúnacha a chur i bhfeidhm ón réimse Tóg-le-Roinnt atá ar fáil do gach Comhlachas Earnála Poiblí. De réir Straitéis TFC na hearnála poiblí leanfaimid orainn de bheith ag seachadadh torthaí agus éifeachtacht níos fearr trí nuálaíocht agus trí fheabhas TFC. Aistríodh an cumas Sonraí agus Staitisticí laistigh den aonad chuig an Aonad Sonraí nuachruthaithe laistigh de ÚCIM mar chuid de phlean atheagraithe ÚCIM.

Cuimsíonn an t-aonad an fhoireann seo a leanas: 1 PC, 4 OCIM, 1 AOF, 2 OF agus 1 OC.

Brian Fitzgerald

An Stiúrthóir Shonraí, TFC agus Thionscadal

Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Thrádála & Iniúchta:

Bernard O'Donovan

Lean an tÚdarás air de bheith ag forbairt agus ag treisiú nasc taidhleoireachta agus teicniúil le teagmhálacha idirnáisiúnta bia mhara le linn 2020.

Chomh maith leis an ngnáthranpháirtíocht le páirtithe leasmhara de chuid an tionscail agus na trádála gaolmhaire, rinne an tÚdarás ullmhúchán gníomhach don tionchar a bheadh le sonrú ar chomhlachtaí bia mhara Éireannacha a bhíonn ag trádáil leis an RA agus ar shoithí a bhíonn ag iascaireacht in uisce RA agus an tír sin ag fágáil an AE, rud a rinne tríú tír di. Chloígh an tÚdarás lena réimis deimhniúcháin agus rialaithe mar fhreagra ar na dúshláin iomlán nua atá i gceist le COVID-19 agus a thionchar ar chothabháil mhaoirseachta rialála don Údarás agus ar na pátrúin agus na deiseanna trádála do chomhlachtaí bia mhara na hÉireann. Lean an tÚdarás air de bheith i gcomhairle le gníomhaireachtaí rialaithe thar lear agus le hoifigigh de chuid na Roinne Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála maidir le raon leathan ceisteanna rochtana margaidh bhia mhara agus tacaíochta teicniúla. I measc na margáí easpórtála a ndearnadh obair ghníomhach rochtana agus thacaíochta dóibh le linn na bliana ná an Chóiré Theas, an tSeapáin, an tSín, AEA, Vítneam, SAM, Ceanada agus Stáit na Murascaille.

Seo cuid d'ár gcuid príomhghníomhartha le linn 2020:

- Ullmhacht rialála d'imeacht an RA ón AE agus an caidreamh trádála toadhchá. Bhí mar chuid de sin comhoibriú náisiúnta agus AE agus comhoibriú trasghníomhaireachta le heagraíochtaí agus gníomhaireachtaí comhpháirtíochta rialála chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar agus ullmhúcháin a dhéanamh le haghaidh impleachtaí sábháilteachta bia agus rialaithe iascaigh;
- Tógáil acmhainne inmheánaí laistigh den eagraíocht, lena n-áirítear soiléiriú riachtanas teicniúil, pleanáil teagmhasachta, cumarsáid agus teagmháil le príomhpháirtithe eile maidir le hullmhacht rialála iascaigh le haghaidh imeacht an RA as réimeas rialála an AE agus as an gcómhargadh;
- Dearadh agus forbairt seimíneáir eolais Bhreathimeachta don tionscal chomh maith le bheith i gceannas ar theagmháil rialála aonraithe agus comhráite ullmhúcháin le páirtithe leasmhara éagsúla seachtracha;
- Rannpháirtíocht leanúnach eagraíochtúil le réimsí ábhartha bia mhara in obair Codex Alimentarius an Choimisiúin;
- Nuashonrú deimhniúcháin eagraíochtúil agus réimeas maoirseachta mar fhreagra ar thabhairt isteach rialacháin athbhreithnithe rialuithe oifigiúla bunúsacha sábháilteachta bia de chuid an AE.

D'fhorbair an tÚdarás a chuid oibre i rialú trádála bia mhara, soláthar tacaíochta teicniúla rochtana margaidh, cur i gcrích rialuithe oifigiúla i ndisciplíní éagsúla, lena n-áirítear clárú agus deimhniúchán comhlachta agus táirgí, sábháilteacht bhia mhara agus caomhnú iascaigh mhara. Leantar ar aghaidh le gníomhú chur i bhfeidhm agus fhorfhaidhmiú an Údaráis reachtaíochta rialála rialuithe oifigiúla agus caomhnaithe iascaigh an AE mar na bonnlínte rialála ar a bhfuil córas láidir deimhniúcháin bhia mhara na hÉireann bunaithe. Leanadh ar aghaidh le hiniúchadh agus le deimhniúchán sláinte choinsíneachtaí easpórtála le linn bliana inar tugadh aghaidh ar dhúshláin shonracha a bhain le COVID-19 chun leanúint de bheith ag soláthar dearbhaithe don phobal agus do chustaiméirí maidir leis na caighdeáin sábháilteachta agus cháilíochta bia mhara a mbítear ag súil leo i margáí bia idirnáisiúnta agus a ndéantar soláthar dóibh i rialacháin an AE.

Sreafaí trádála éisc agus táirgí iascaigh atá deimhnithe

Chuimsigh easpórtálacha bia mhara Éireannaigh chuig tíortha taobh amuigh den AE próiseáil 4,048 dteastas sláinte do 91,824 thona táirgí i 2020. Ba iad na príomh-mhargáí easpórtála a deimhníodh de réir mhéid na dtáirgí ná an Nigéir, an Éigipt agus Camarún, ag clúdach easpórtálacha éisc pheiligigh den chuid is mó.

Leanadh ar aghaidh de bheith ag cur i gcrích rialuithe oifigiúla i réimse na hiascaireachta Neamhdhleathaí, Neamhthuariscithe agus Neamhrialáilte (INNN). Bhí mar chuid de sin deimhniúchán 742 teastas gabhála a bhain le hiompórtáil 5,318 dtona de tháirgí ó 23 thír. Ba iad na príomhthíortha óna dtáinig coinsíneachtaí iompórtála ná an Íoslainn, Ecuadór, an tSín agus Gána.

Eisíodh 94 theastas gabhála d'easpórtáil 11,812 thona de tháirgí bia mhara Éireannaigh chuig 13 thír; ba iad na príomhspeicis a bhí i gceist ná ronnach Atlantach, bolmán Atlantach, Gliomach na hIorua agus scadán Atlantach.

San iomlán rinneadh 49,260 tona de tháirgí a iompórtáil ó 31 thabhairt i dtír díreach ag soithí iascaireachta neamhAE go hÉirinn.

Bernard O'Donovan
An Stiúrthóir Trádála & Iniúchta

Tacaigh

Tacaigh leis an eagraíocht chun feabhas a bhaint amach trína foireann. Bíonn ár n-éifeachtacht chun ár bhfís a bhaint amach ag brath ar scileanna, ar chumas agus ar ghairmiúlacht ár bhfoirne agus ár gcuid struchtúr.



Rialachas Corparáideach

Leagann Cód Cleachtais 2016 chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a Rialú amach na híoschaighdeáin a gcaithfidh Comhlachtaí Stáit, leithéidí ÚCIM, feidhmiú dá réir, agus tá an tÚdarás tar éis glacadh leis an gCód sa mhéid go mbaineann sé le ÚCIM.

Rinneadh an Cód a nuashonrú i Meán Fómhair 2020 – táthar tar éis an Cód a leasú chun Aghuisín nua a chur san áireamh a bhaineann le Cothromaíocht Inscne, Éagsúlacht agus Cuimsiú chun cur leis an gcód cleachtais atá ann cheana, is é sin Cód Cleachtais 2016 chun Comhlachtaí Stáit a rialú. Leagann an tAghuisín amach bearta ar aidhm leo feabhas a chur ar an éagsúlacht ar Bhoird Stáit agus tugann sé aghaidh ar mholtaí a rinneadh ag Grúpa Idir-Rannach faoin gCothromaíocht Inscne ar Bhoird Stáit.

Leagann an tAcht lascaigh Mhara agus Dílnse Mhuirí 2006 riachtanais rialachais amach freisin do ÚCIM, a ghlacann ionad fhorálacha an Chóid. Sholáthair ÚCIM deimhniú dá máthair-Roinn, RTBM, go raibh sé ag comhlíonadh an Chóid sa mhéid go mbaineann sin le ÚCIM.

Shínigh an tÚdarás Comhaontú Maoirseachta agus Feidhmíochta leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara i 2017, a chuireann síos ar chur i bhfeidhm an Chóid ag ÚCIM faoi rialachas RTBM. I 2020, thionóil ÚCIM agus RTBM cruinnithe foirmeálta ráithiúla mar ar sholáthair ÚCIM faisnéisithe mionsonraithe maidir le táirgí insoláthartha atá leagtha amach sa chomhaontú sin chomh maith le heolas faoi aon nithe ábhartha eile rialachais chorparáidigh.

Cruinnithe an Údaráis

Tionóladh 12 chruinniú fhoirmeálta Údaráis i 2020, agus d'fhreastail beirt Bhall an Údaráis orthu ar fad.

Saoráil Faisnéise

Tá ÚCIM faoi réir ag an Acht um Shaoráil Faisnéise 2014 (Acht SF) agus tá teoir againt don phobal maidir le conas teacht ar thaifid faoi SF, atá ar fáil ar ár suíomh gréasáin ag www.sfpa.ie. I 2020, fuair ÚCIM naoi n-iarratas SF.

Rochtain ar Fhaisnéis faoin gComhshaol

Tugann Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpach (Rochtain ar Fhaisnéis faoin gComhshaol) 2007 go 2018 cearta dlí dóibh siúd atá ag iarraidh teacht ar fhaisnéis faoin gcomhshaol ó údaráis phoiblí leithéidí ÚCIM.

Faoi na rialacháin seo, ní mór faisnéis a bhaineann leis an gcomhshaol atá á coimeád ag nó ar son údaráis phoiblí, a chur ar fáil ar iarratas, faoi réir ag eisceachtaí áirithe. Cuireann rialacháin RFC iachall ar na húdaráis phoiblí freisin bheith onghníomhach maidir le faisnéis chomhshaoil a sholáthar don phobal. Tá faisnéis foilsithe ag ÚCIM ar a shuíomh gréasáin maidir le conas is féidir le baill den phobal faisnéis a lorg faoi RFC.

Soláthraíonn Rialacháin RFC sainmhíniú ar cad is faisnéis chomhshaoil ann agus tugann siad breac-chuntas ar an tslí inar féidir iarratais ar fhaisnéis a chur faoi bhráid na n-údaráis poiblí agus an tslí ina bhfuil iachall ar údaráis phoiblí plé le hiarratais, m.sh. achair ama le haghaidh freagra. Déanann na rialacháin soláthar freisin do ghnáthamh foirmeálta achomharc sa chás go mbeadh duine míshásta le cinneadh i leith a n-iarratais.

I 2020, fuair ÚCIM 1 iarratas RFC.

Iarratais Duine ar a Shonraí faoi GDPR

Tá faisnéis curtha ar fáil ag ÚCIM ar a shuíomh gréasáin maidir le conas is féidir le daoine is ábhar do na sonraí teacht ar a gcuid faisnéise pearsanta atá á coimeád ag ÚCIM. I 2020, d'fhreagair ÚCIM ar cheithre iarratas den chineál seo.

Nochtuithe Cosanta

Tá Doiciméid Threorach forbartha ag ÚCIM d'fhoireann ÚCIM agus d'oibrithé ó taobh amuigh de ÚCIM ar féidir gur mian leo nochtú cosanta a dhéanamh do Bhall den Údarás faoi Ionstraim Reachtuil 339 ó 2014.

Tá treoir d'oibrithé seachtracha foilsithe ar shuíomh gréasáin ÚCIM. Lean ÚCIM air de bheith ag soláthar oiliúna don Fhoireann mar chuid d'oiliúint nua Ionduchtúcháin Fhoirne faoi Nochtuithe Cosanta. Ní bhfuair ÚCIM aon Nochtuithe Cosanta i 2020. Bhí Nochtadh Cosanta a fuarthas i 2018 fós á mheasúnú agus á fhiosrú de réir mar is cuí le linn 2020.

Gearáin faoi Alt 49

Tá oifigeach gearán ag ÚCIM ó lasmuigh den Údarás chun breithniú a dhéanamh agus tuairisc a thabhairt go neamhspleách faoi ghearán a dhéantar faoi Alt 49 den Acht Iascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Mhuirí 2006. Is féidir gearán a chur faoi bhráid an Oifigigh Ghearán agus tá na sonraí faoi sin foilsithe ar shuíomh gréasáin ÚCIM.

Ní féidir le gearáin faoin ngnáthamh seo bheith ag baint le haon ní seachas forfheidhmiú an iascaigh mhara nó an dlí shábháilteachta bia. Is féidir le gearánaithe gearán a dhéanamh d'Oifigeach Gearán faoi Alt 49 ag aon chéim laistigh de 28 lá tar éis na himeachta. Is féidir gearán a dhéanamh ar son duine aonair ag a n-eagraíocht táirgeora nó ag eagraíocht ionadaíoch eile atá aitheanta. Ní bhfuarthas aon ghearán den chineál seo ag Oifigeach Alt 49 i 2020.

Caighdeáin do sholáthar faisnéise ag comhlachtaí faoi choimirce na Rann Rialtais

Cuireadh Gnáthamh Dála i bhfeidhm i 2016 a leag síos caighdeáin do sholáthar faisnéise ag comhlachtaí faoi choimirce Rann Rialtais. Ba iad na príomhriachtanais ná:

1. Seoladh tiomnaithe ríomhphoist a sholáthar agus a chothabháil do bhaill an Oireachtais agus sin a chur in iúl/a phoibliú do na baill.
2. Cloí leis na spriocdhátaí agus na caighdeáin agus téarmaí aitheantais do fhreagraí substainteacha ar cheisteanna, mar seo a leanas:
 - Am freagra chun aitheantas a thabhairt: dhá lá oibre;
 - Ba chóir go mbeadh sonraí teagmhála don oifigeach a bheidh ag plé leis an gceist mar chuid den fhreagra aitheantais;
 - Am freagra do fhreagra substainteach – 10 lá.
3. Meicníocht/nós imeachta méadócháin oiriúnach a bhunú, go himheánach laistigh den chomhlacht agus go seachtrach laistigh den Roinn.
4. Duine a ainmniú ag leibhéal na bainistíochta sinsearaí le freagracht do chinntiú soláthar tráthúil faisnéise do Thithe an Oireachtais agus dá gcuid ball.
5. Próiseas foirmeálta aiseolais a chur i bhfeidhm chun aiseolas a fháil ó bhaill an Oireachtais, .i. trí mheán suirbhéanna tréimhsiúla.
6. Tuairisc a thabhairt go bliantúil (ina dtuarascáil bhliantúil) faoi chaighdeáin chomhlíontachta.



I 2020, ní bhfuair ÚCIM aon iarratais do sholáthar faisnéise go díreach ó Bhaill an Oireachtais; atreoraíodh, áfach, 24 Cheist Pharlaiminteach ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara chuig ÚCIM agus, i 19 gcás acu siúd, tugadh freagra díreach don Bhaill Oireachtais ábhartha laistigh den spriocdháta de thréimhse 10 lá idir fáil na ceiste agus eisiúint freagra shubstaintiúil. Tharla an mhoill maidir le freagra a thabhairt ar na cúig cheist eile mar gheall ar rochtain srianta ar fhaisnéis mar gheall ar shrianta atá i bhfeidhm de dheasca COVID-19.

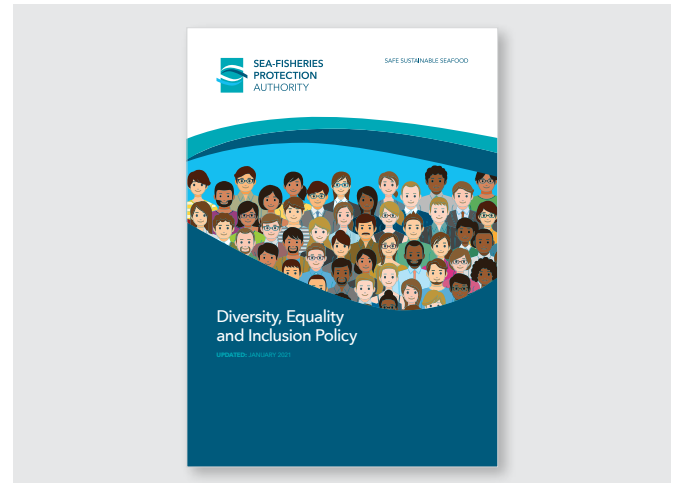
Pleanáil Leanúnachais Ghnó

I 2019, chuir ÚCIM athbhreithniú cuimsitheach i gcrích ar a chuid Pleananna Leanúnachais Ghnó (PLG). De thoradh ar an athbhreithniú sin chuir ÚCIM clár i bhfeidhm chun cinntiú go mbeadh gach ball foirne de chuid ÚCIM in inmhe bheith ag cianobair más gá, agus an trealamh TF riachtanach a bheith curtha ar fáil. Cuireadh athbhreithniú breise i gcrích i Mí Mhárta 2020 le tús phaindéim COVID-19. Chinntigh an obair ullmhúcháin seo go raibh foireann ar fad ÚCIM feistithe le bheith ag obair taobh amuigh den Oifig nuair is gá. Tá ÚCIM tar éis cloí le treoirlínte Rialtais maidir le bheith ag cianobair nuair atá sin indéanta agus tá an eagraíocht tar éis leanúint uirthi de bheith ag soláthar seirbhíse rialála ar feadh na Paindéime.

Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla 2003

I 2020, cuireadh in iúl do ÚCIM go raibh sé ar cheann de na comhlachtaí a tháinig faoi réim Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla 2003 Rialacháin (um Chomhlachtaí Poiblí) 2019 (I.R. Uimh. 230 ó 2020) le héifeacht ó 25 Meitheamh 2020. Cuireadh tús le hobair chun cloí le dualgais na hEagraíochta faoin Acht.

Ag Cothú Éagsúlachta agus Cuimsithe



Cuireann an tAcht fá Choimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas 2014 dualgas dearfach ar chomhlachtaí eanála poiblí cuimhneamh ar an ngá atá ann chun deireadh a chur le hidirdhealú, comhionannas a chur chun cinn agus cearta daonna a chosaint inár gcuid oibre laethúla. Tagraítear dó sin mar “Dualgas na hEanála Poiblí”.

Tá sé mar aidhm ag ÚCIM cinntiú nach ndéantar idirdhealú go díreach nó go hindíreach ar aon duine aonair ná grúpa ar chúis ar bith maidir le fostaíocht nó teacht a bheith acu ar a chuid seirbhísí.

Tá dréachtpholasaí Éagsúlachta, Comhionannais agus Cuimsithe forbartha ag ÚCIM a chlúdaíonn fostú dhaoine a bhfuil míchumas orthu, comhionannas fostaíochta agus ionannas agus cur in iúl inscne. Mar chuid d’ár bplean oiliúna do 2021, beimid ag forbairt oiliúna ar líne (féinluais) a bheidh le leathadh amach chuig gach ball foirne maidir leis an gceist thábhachtach seo.

Cothromaíocht Inscne i mBallraíocht an Bhoird

Níl Bord ag ÚCIM faoi mar a thuigtear an coincheap sin de ghnáth, ach faoi láthair tá Údarás feidhmiúcháin beirt bhall aige. Ag 31 Nollaig 2020, bhí bean amháin (50%) agus fear amháin (50%) mar bhaill ag an Údarás, agus folúntas amháin ann freisin.

Comhlíonann an tÚdarás, mar sin de, sprioc an Rialtais go mbeadh ionadaíocht 40% ar a laghad ag gach inscne i mballraíocht na mBord Stáit.

Clár CEMI na hÉireann

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Is é Clár Ciste Eorpach Muirí agus Iascaigh (CEMI) na hÉireann an ciste do pholasaithe muirí agus iascaigh an Aontais Eorpaigh do 2014-2020. Áirítear é ar cheann de na cúig Chiste Structúrtha & Infheistíochta (CSI) Eorpacha a chomhlánaíonn a chéile agus a bhíonn ag iarraidh téarnamh fáis agus postbhunaithe a chothú san Eoraip. Déantar Clár CEMI na hÉireann a chómhaoiniú ag Rialtas na hÉireann agus ag an Aontas Eorpach.

Leithdháiltear cion de bhuiséad iomlán an Chiste ar gach tír, agus ansin cuireann an tír le chéile clár oibríochtúil ina ndeirtear cén chaoi a bhfuil sé i gceist aici an t-airgead a chaitheamh. Is iad tosaíochtaí Chláir Oibríochtúil Iascaigh na hÉireann ná:

- Iascaigh a chur chun cinn atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de, éifeachtach ó thaobh acmhainní de, nuálaíoch, iomaíoch agus eolasbhunaithe;
- Cothú do bharshaothraithe atá inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de, éifeachtach ó thaobh acmhainní de, nuálaíoch, iomaíoch agus eolasbhunaithe;
- Cur i bhfeidhm an Chomhbheartais Iascaigh (CBI);
- Méadú fostaíochta agus aontachta teorann;
- Cothú margaíochta agus próiseála;
- Cur i bhfeidhm an Bheartais Mhuirí Chomhtháite (BMC);
- Cabhair theicniúil.

Dlúthchuid de CBI atá leasaithe agus atá i mbun leasúcháin is ea an ciste agus éascaíonn sé tionscadail chun feabhas a chur ar rialú monatóireachta agus iarrachtaí forfheidhmithe agus soláthraíonn sé rialáil níos fearr trí thionscnaimh mar seo a leanas:

- Cur i bhfeidhm teicneolaíochtaí nua
- Soláthar ardoiliúna
- Cothú comhlíontachta

Mar rialtóir in earnáil an bhia mhara in Éirinn, leanann ÚCIM air de bheith ag cabhrú go mór sna réimsí riachtanacha ar fad chun tacú le Clár CEMI na hÉireann.

Thug ráig dhomhanda COVID-19 athruithe nach raibh coinne leo isteach san obair a bhí beartaithe i dtaca le Clár CEMI na hÉireann i 2020 agus cuireadh iachall ar ÚCIM tionscadail agus cláir a chur in oiriúint go tapa chun tacú le múnla cianoibre.

Bhí mar chuid de sin beartú nua tosaíochta riachtanas, athruithe sna pleananna tionscadail chomh maith le cineálacha nua cur chuige a thabhairt isteach chun an obair a sheachadadh. Ba é an toradh a bhí ar an atheagrú tionscadail seo ná béim níba mhó ar chur ar fheidhm/ athfhorbairt TF; cuireadh moill ar agus/nó cuireadh ar ceal roinnt oiliúna agus seimineár ar-an-láthair.

I 2020 leithdháileadh thart ar €1.2M ar raon tionscadal incháilithe; is tionscadail ilbhliantúla iad a lán acu seo a tugadh chun cinn nó a tionscnaíodh le linn na bliana faoi mar a gcuirtear síos air thíos.

Cothú Comhlíontachta

Leanadh ar aghaidh le tionscadail agus le tionscnaimh Choithaithe Chomhlíontachta i 2020. Ó 2016 ar aghaidh, is é cuspóir an tionscadail seo ná feachtas a spreagadh faoin CBI i measc na bpáirtithe leasmhara laistigh de Phobal Iascaireachta na hÉireann. Tugadh chun críche tionscadal tairsí inmheánaí ÚCIM i Mí Feabhra 2020 agus soláthraíonn sin acmhainn don fhoireann inmheánach ar fad chun tacú le agus dul i bhfeidhm ar phríomhriachtanais rialála. Cuireadh tús le feachtas na Líne Rúnda i 2020 agus é mar aidhm aige comhlíontacht a fheabhsú le rialacháin iascaigh agus sábháilteachta bia mhara trí thuairisciú méadaithe cásanna neamhchomhlíontachta do Líne Rúnda ÚCIM. Leanfar den fheachtas seo i 2021.

Cabhair Theicniúil

Agus tacaíocht á tabhairt do na húdaráis Rialaithe i seachadadh na dtionscadal ar fad a bhaineann le Clár oibríochtúil CEMI ÚCIM, cinntíonn an tionscnamh Cabhrach Teicniúla an cur i bhfeidhm agus bainistiú rafar sna tionscadail ar fad, lena n-áirítear maoirseacht, riar, bainistiú airgeadais & rialú do na tionscadail iomlána. Tá an sruth seo i bhfeidhm ar feadh tréimhse Chláir oibríochtúil CEMI na hÉireann (2014-2020).



Oiliúint agus Malartú Foirne

Is tionscadal ilbhliantúil é Oiliúint agus Malartú Foirne, a tionscnaíodh i 2015 agus leanfar de a fhad a mhaireann Clár CEMI na hÉireann. Tá mar chuid de forbairt chlár oiliúna agus malartaithe idir Ballstáit, i monatóireacht, rialú agus faireachas na ngníomhaíochtaí iascaigh; cothaítear agus tacaítear ann le córais anailíse riosca a mbeidh de thoradh orthu réimeas níos éifeachtaí iniúchta mhara agus fhaireachais aeir chomh maith le réimeas ailínithe cladachbhunaithe. Mar gheall ar COVID-19 cuireadh siar roinnt tionscnamh oiliúna a bhí beartaithe i 2020, leithéidí oiliúint rioscabhunaithe agus oiliúint teicneolaíochta trealaimh; sholáthair Clár CEMI na hÉireann, áfach, tacaíocht leanúnach maidir le héascú oiliúna rialtóra do OCIM nua.

An Clár Náisiúnta um Sháruithe



Tá ÚCIM freagrach as forfheidhmiú reachtaíochta sábháilteachta iascaigh mhara agus bia mhara a ndéantar cur síos air in Acht IMDM 2006 agus in Acht ÚSBÉ 2009 i gcomhar le haon reachtaíocht ghaolmhar Eorpach. Bunaíonn Rialachán AE 1224/2009 córas rialála rialaithe phobail, leis an rialachán cur i bhfeidhm Rialachán AE 404/2011 chun comhlíontacht a chinntiú le rialacha an Chomhbheartais lascaigh. I 2020, le tacaíocht ó Chlár CEMI na hÉireann, thosaigh tionscadal an Chláir Náisiúnta um Sháruithe de bheith ag seachadadh mheicníocht fheabhsaithe chun sáruithe a cheapadh agus a thuairisciú a taifeadadh le linn iniúchtaí, chomh maith le feiceálacht níos mó a sholáthar faoi stádas na gcásanna agus tabhairt isteach Córais Bhainistithe Chásanna chun tacú leis an bhfeidhm fhorfheidhmithe. Leanfar den tionscadal seo i 2021.

Córais Bhainistithe Cháilíochta

D'aithin roinnt cinntí iniúchta bearnaí a éilíonn feabhsúcháin ar chreatlach ÚCIM do tháirgeadh, bainistiú leanúnach agus cur in iúl polasaithe, próiseas agus BIO (lena n-áirítear FFI agus Cláir Náisiúnta Rialaithe). Le tacaíocht trí Chlár CEMI na hÉireann, déanann tionscadal an Chórais Bhainistithe Cháilíochta (CBC) iarracht córas foirmeálta a thabhairt isteach a dhéanann doiciméadú ar phróisis, ar nósanna-imeachta agus ar fhreagrachtaí do bhaint amach polasaithe agus cuspóirí cáilíochta, agus gníomhaíochtaí na heagraíochta a chomhordú agus a dhíríú chun freastal a dhéanamh ar a chuid riachtanas rialála, ag cinntiú éifeachtacht fheabhsaithe ar bhonn leanúnach. Tionscadal ilbhliantúil a bheas sa tionscadal ar feadh ÚCIM, agus cuireadh tús leis i 2020.

VALID

Leagann tionscadal VALID, a tugadh isteach ag an gCoimisiún, amach na treoirlínte do bhailíochtú. Bíonn iachall ar na Ballstáit córais uathoibríthe a fhorbairt chomh maith le bunachair shonraí, agus é mar aidhm acu sonraí a bhailíochtú de réir an rialacháin, lena n-áirítear cros-seiceáil, anailísí agus deimhniúcháin. I 2020 sholáthair Clár CEMI na hÉireann tacaíocht do thabhairt isteach chros-seiceálacha nua uathoibríthe don chóras bailíochtaithe chomh maith le forbairt chórais cros-seiceála lán-uathoibríthe a thacaíonn le sannadh agus tuairisciú na gcos-seiceálacha. Leanfar den obair seo i 2021.

ieInspect

Le tacaíocht ó chlár CEMI na hÉireann, i 2020 forbraíodh feabhsuithe don fheidhmchlár ieInspect atá ann cheana chun tacú leis an riachtanas chun deireadh a chur le hiniúchtaí páipéarbhunaithe a chuirtear i gcrích faoi Aguisín XXVII de Rialachán Cur Chun Feidhme an Choimisiúin AE 404/2011. Bhí mar chuid de sin freisin uasghrádú chun tacú leis an bhformáid nua theachtaireachta chaighdeánaí, UNCEFACT, chun tacú le hiniúchtaí do shoithí ó gach Ballstát chomh maith le roinnt feabhsuithe aitheanta chun an méid ama a íoslughdú a theastaíonn chun iniúchadh a thabhairt chun críche go leictreonach.



Cianmhonatóireacht Leictreonach

Faoin moladh do rialachán nua AE (COM/2018/368 deiridh) a thugann le fios úsáid faoi shainordú CML ag Ballstáit mar uirlis chun comhlíontacht a chothú leis an dualgas tabhairt i dtír, faoin CBI, d'aithin ÚCIM riachtanas go dtuigfí na réitigh leictreonacha monatóireachta atá ann faoi láthair chun tacú le gníomhaíochtaí rialaithe agus a dhéanann monatóireacht ar chomhlíontacht an Dualgais Tabhairt i dtír. Trí Chlár CEMI na hÉireann, díríonn an tionscadal ar cuireadh tús leis i 2020 ar thabhairt isteach feidhmchlár agus trealamh a thacaíonn le cianmhonatóireacht leictreonach ar bord soithí iascaireachta agus cur i bhfeidhm an Dualgais Tabhairt i dtír trí na rudaí seo a leanas:

- Gabháil agus taifeadh gach imeachta iascaireachta, lena n-áirítear iad siúd a bhaineann go díreach le DTT;
- Aithint iompair neamhchomhlíontaigh ar muir;
- Díspreagadh do ghníomhaíocht neamhdhleathach maidir leis an dualgas tabhairt i dtír;
- Uirlis mhonatóireachta níos éifeachtaí ó thaobh costais de ná úsáid bhreathnóirí ar bord soithí iascaireachta.

Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagraíochtúil an Údaráis um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara

I 2019 choimisiúnaigh ÚCIM Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagraíochtúil na hEagraíochta. Ba é príomhchuspóir an athbhreithnithe ná bheith ag cur le forbairt leanúnach agus todhchaí ÚCIM sa tslí go n-aithnítear é mar ghníomhaireacht fheabhais agus mar dheashampla do ghníomhaireachtaí eile. Ba é an réimse a cuimsíodh san Athbhreithniú seo ná athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar chumas eagraíochtúil ÚCIM cur lena mhisean de choimtmint do "rialú éifeachtach agus cothrom na n-earnálacha iascaigh mhara agus bia mhara atá mar chuid dá shainchúram. Ciallaíonn sin gach soitheach iascaireachta a bhíonn ag feidhmiú laistigh de theorainn 200 míle na hÉireann, soithí iascaireachta Éireannacha cibé áit a mbíonn siad ag feidhmiú, agus an bia mara ar fad a tháirgtear in Éirinn cibé áit a ndéantar margáíocht air."

Bhí i gceist leis an Athbhreithniú teagmháil fhorleathan leis na bainisteoirí agus leis an bhfoireann. Ina theannta sin, tharla teagmhálacha seachtracha le príomhpháirtithe leasmhara agus le heagraíochtaí ionadaíocha.

Cuireadh an tAthbhreithniú Eagraíochtúil i gcrích ag soláthróir seirbhíse seachtrach chun cabhrú le ÚCIM maidir le seachadadh éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil a chuid sainchúram. Cuireadh Grúpa Stiúrtha & Maoirseachta i bhfeidhm a chuimsigh triúr saineolaithe sinsearach, iad ar fad neamhspleách ar ÚCIM, chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar an athbhreithniú.

Cuireadh an Tuarascáil Athbhreithnithe faoi bhráid an Údaráis i Mí Aibreáin 2020 agus foilsíodh é ar shuíomh gréasáin ÚCIM. Scrúdaigh an Tuarascáil na réimsí seo a leanas, agus rinne sé moltaí ina dtaobh:

- struchtúr agus dearadh na heagraíochta;
- bainistiú straitéiseach;
- struchtúir inmheánacha & socruithe foirne;
- timpeallacht & próisis oibre caidrimh thionsclaíoch;
- foghlaim agus forbairt;
- cumarsáidí inmheánacha agus seachtracha.

Tá an tÚdarás tar éis glacadh go hiomlán leis na moltaí sa Tuarascáil agus i 2020 chuir an eagraíocht tús le cur i bhfeidhm treochláir chun na moltaí sin a sheachadadh. I Mí Iúil 2020, d'ainmnigh an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Bord Comhairleach chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm na moltaí. Cuireadh tús le hobair i 2020 chun na meáin sin a aithint atá riachtanach chun cur le moltaí na tuarascála.

Tuarascáil an Choiste Iniúchta & Riosca

Is achoimriú í an tuarascáil seo den Choiste Iniúchta & Riosca (ÚCIM) ar a chuid príomhfheidhmeanna agus príomhaschur don bhliain airgeadais dar deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020.

Baill an Choiste Iniúchta & Riosca

Peter G. Cowap – Cath.

Pat Farrell

Brendan O'Shea

Rav Vithaldas

Sean Angland – Leaschath.

Ní raibh aon athrú ar bhallaíocht an Choiste Iniúchta & Riosca ar fud na Bliana Airgeadais 2020 ó bhí 2019 ann.

Cruinnithe Coiste

Cuireann Téarmaí Tagartha an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca iachall ar an gCoiste casadh le chéile ar a laghad ceithre huairte gach Bliain Airgeadais.

Bhuail an Coiste le chéile 6 huairte le linn 2020, is é sin le rá: 17 Feabhra, 27 Aibreán, 15 Meitheamh, 7 Meán Fómhair, 9 Samhain agus 14 Nollag (cruinniú le ARCC san áireamh). Mar gheall ar shrianta COVID-19, tionóladh cúig cinn de na cruinnithe seo go fíorúil. Ina theannta sin bhuaill baill an Choiste le chéile chun athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an Tuarascáil a ullmhaíodh ag PwC faoi Chumas Eagraíochtúil an Údaráis, ar 26 Bealtaine, 2020.

Ina theannta sin tugadh cuireadh do na daoine seo a leanas freastal ar na cruinnithe: Baill an Údaráis Susan Steele (Cathaoirleach) agus Andrew Kinneen, an Stiúrthóir Airgeadais, Louise Murphy (agus a duine ionaid eatramhach, Teresa Godwin-Coombs) agus, ar iarratas, an Stiúrthóir Tacaíochta Trádála, Iniúchta Inmheánaí (seirbhísí gairmiúla curtha ar fáil ag Deloitte), Príomhoifigeach Eolaíochta agus Ceannasaí Breatimeachta, an Stiúrthóir Gnóthaí Corparáideacha agus an Stiúrthóir AD, chun freastal a dhéanamh ar chruinnithe. Tugadh cuireadh d'Fheidhmeannaigh agus d'Oifigigh bhreise an Údaráis bualadh le agus tuairisc a thabhairt don Choiste faoi nithe sonracha, m.sh. an Stiúrthóir Oibríochtaí, an Stiúrthóir Oibríochtaí Poirt, an Príomhoifigeach Riosca agus an Stiúrthóir Forfheidhmithe. Is mian leis an gCoiste aitheantas a thabhairt don tacaíocht Rúnaíochta a chuir an tÚdarás ar fáil dó le linn 2020.

Róil & Freagrachtaí an Choiste Iniúchta & Riosca

Cabhraíonn an Choiste Iniúchta & Riosca leis an Údarás chun a chuid freagrachtaí maoirseachta a chomhlíonadh maidir le:

- Sláine an chórais airgeadais, an próiseas tuairisceoireachta airgeadais san áireamh;
- An Próiseas Bainistithe Riosca;
- An Córas Rialaithe Inmheánaigh;
- An caidreamh leis an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas & Ciste (ARCC);
- Próiseas agus rialuithe inmheánacha ÚCIM do mhonatóireacht chur i bhfeidhm Rialuithe Oifigiúla sna réimsí seo: iascach mara, sábháilteacht bhia mhara, Sláinte agus Sábháilteacht agus dlíthe agus rialacháin ábhartha eile;
- Cód Iompair ÚCIM;
- Feidhmíocht fheidhm Iniúchta Inmheánaigh Theicniúil agus Chorporáideach an Údaráis chomh maith le hIniúcháirí Neamhspleácha Gaolmhara.

Tá an Coiste Iniúchta & Riosca freagrach as comhairle a thabhairt don Údarás más rud é go bhfuil réimeas cuí rialaithe inmheánaigh i bhfeidhm ach níl sé freagrach as ceapadh ná cur i bhfeidhm a leithéid de réimeas.

Chuimsigh an obair agus na réimsí ar dhírigh an Coiste Iniúchta & Riosca orthu le linn 2020 iad seo a leanas:

1. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar ullmhacht agus ar fhreagra oibríochtúil an Údaráis, lena n-áirítear leanúnachas agus athshlánú gnó tar éis phaindéim COVID-19;
2. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar ullmhacht leanúnach an Údaráis don Bhreatimeacht agus go háirithe, na himpleachtaí poitéinsiúla DLÍ, Teicniúla, Oibríochtúla agus Rialála don Chomhlíontacht Trádála;
3. Ag fáil nuashonruithe tréimhsiúla faoin dul chun cinn maidir le roinnt ceisteanna dlí, comhlíontacha agus forfheidhmithe, lena n-áirítear Cás Chloicheáin Bhá Bhaile Átha Cliath FU16 (Breithiúnas ón gCúirt Uachtarach), tabhairt isteach 'Pointí Pionóis' agus córais VALID, srl;

4. Ag glacadh páirte san athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagraíochtúil an Údaráis agus ar an gClár Claochlaithe gaolmhar agus na hiarmhairtí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag baint leis don Rialachas, don Bhainistiú Riosca, don Timpeallacht Rialaithe Inmheánaigh agus don Chomhlíontacht;
5. Faisnéisithe faoi dhul chun cinn agus faoi stádas fhreagra an Údaráis do Iniúchadh DG-Mare an AE agus Fiosrúchán Riaracháin an Choimisiúin ina dhiaidh sin, a bhain, inter alia, le comhlíontacht na Rialuithe Oifigiúla i dtaca le meá Thabhairt i dTír Pheiligeach chomh maith le gabhála Thuinnín Ghoirm;
6. Nuashonruithe maidir leis an bPlean Iniúchta Inmheánaigh do 2020, lena n-áirítear Iniúchtaí agus obair Dhearbhaithe dírithe ar an Ráiteas Bliantúil Rialachais agus an Ráiteas um Phróiseas Rialaithe Inmheánaigh, Conarthaí & Léasanna Tríú Páirtí agus Costais Taistil & Liúntais Chothaithe;
7. Athbhreithniú ar chur i bhfeidhm Phlean Iniúchta Inmheánaigh Theicniúil an Údaráis;
8. Athbhreithniú ar an Ráiteas Bliantúil Rialaithe Inmheánaigh do 2019 agus an Tuarascáil agus Ráiteas Airgeadais gaolmhara;
9. Ag déanamh teagmhála leis an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas & Ciste, maidir le tabhairt chun críche Iniúchadh 2020 go háirithe, chun athbhreithniú a dhéanamh in éineacht leo ar a gcur chuige Pleanála Iniúchta do BA 2021, lena n-áirítear an tsuntasacht agus an tionchar a bheidh ag COVID-19 ar fud ghníomhaíochtaí ar fad an Údaráis.

Bainistiú Riosca

Áirítear mar cheann de phríomhróil an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca ná athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an phróisis Bhainistithe Riosca:

1. Bhí mar chuid den obair seo athbhreithniú leanúnach ar Pholasaí Riosca agus ar Inghlacthacht Riosca ÚCIM, in éineacht le feabhsuithe a thabhairt chun cinn maidir le bainistiú Chlár Riosca an Údaráis, in éineacht leis an bPríomhoifigeach Riosca;
2. Is léir gurbh iad na rioscaí nua agus a bhí ag teacht chun cinn do 2020 ná rioscaí a bhain le COVID-19, mar ar scrúdaigh an Coiste an tacar scoite rioscaí a aithníodh a bhaineann go sonrach le COVID-19, m.sh. Cianobair (rialuithe rochtana úsáideora), leithscaradh na ndualgas (mar shampla i dtaca le híocaíochtaí agus gníomhaíochtaí maoinithe), agus an iarmhairt ar riachtanais Rialála an Údaráis (m.sh. monatóireacht, iniúchadh, forfheidhmiú).

Ina theannta sin chuir an Coiste i gcrích athbhreithniú breise ar a chuid téarmaí tagartha agus thóg sé faoi mheastóireacht féinmheasúnaithe maidir lena fheidhmíocht féin ar 4 Samhain, 2020.

Tosaíochtaí do 2021

1. Cinntiú go gcloítear le Plean Iniúchta Inmheánaigh agus Clár Iniúchta Theicniúil ÚCIM do 2021 agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar na torthaí;
2. Athbhreithniú leanúnach ar Chlár Riosca ÚCIM, ag cur san áireamh bheith ag díriú ar COVID-19 agus ar rioscaí a bhaineann leis an tréimhse tar éis na Breatimeachta agus anailís doimhne breise téamacha, m.sh. TF agus Straitéis Sonraí;
3. Teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas & Ciste maidir le sástacht iniúchta a sheachadadh
4. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar thorthaí Fhiosrúchán Riaracháin Choimisiún an AE agus tionscnaimh rialaithe an Údaráis (m.sh. córas VALID) lena n-íarmhairt phoitéinsiúil a thuiscint agus a mheasúnú i dtaca le comhlíontacht Údarás Réimeas Rialuithe Oifigiúla an AE;
5. Tacú, de réir mar is cuí, le Clár Claochlaithe an Údaráis, atá deartha chun Athbhreithniú Eagraíochtúil PwC a chur i bhfeidhm, ag díriú go háirithe ar na himpleachtaí poitéinsiúla do Chreatlach Riosca agus Rialaithe an Údaráis chomh maith lena acmhainn chun riosca a láimhseáil;
6. Athbhreithniú ar an Ráiteas Bliantúil Rialaithe Inmheánaigh don Údarás agus ar an Tuarascáil agus Ráitis Airgeadais ghaolmhara do 2020;
7. Leanúint ar aghaidh de bheith ag soláthar maoirseachta ar bhainistiú an Údaráis maidir le cinntí iniúchta a bhfuiltear fós ag feitheamh leo.

Conclúid

Ba mhaith le Baill an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca aitheantas a thabhairt do chomhoibriú agus do chabhair fhoireann ÚCIM le linn na bliana.

Bhí, go háirithe, iarrachtaí leanúnacha Bhaill an Údaráis chun Faisnéisithe agus Faisnéis faoi nithe a bhaineann leis an tionscal a éascú, úsáideach chun cabhrú leis an gCoiste le castacht na hEarnála lascaigh a thuiscint agus cuirtear fáilte rompu.

Tá an Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca sásta gurb ann dó go ginearálta, seachas na nithe sin atá ag brath ar Fhiosrúchán Riaracháin Choimisiún an AE atá ag dul ar aghaidh agus a dtagraítear dó thuas, gurb ann do chórais shásúla rialaithe inmheánaigh, bhainistiú riosca agus fhoinsí dearbhaithe.

Peter G. Cowap

Cathaoirleach

- Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca ÚCIM

Nuashonrú AD

San iomlán líonadh 29 bpost le linn 2020. Caitheadh a lán ama le linn na bliana ar na próisis earcaithe agus ionduchtaithe.

Cuireadh an earcaíocht ar fad i gcrích ag AD ÚCIM le tacaíocht ó sholáthóir seirbhísí earcaíochta, de réir an Chóid Chleachtais do Cheapadh chuig Poist sa tSeirbhís Phoiblí agus laistigh d'ár mbuiséad pá leithdháilte.

San iomlán earcaíodh 31 phost mar ullmhúchán don Bhreitheacht ó bhí 2018 ann, lena n-áirítear 26 OCIM agus ról bhreise tacaíochta agus speisialtóra.

Earcaíodh cúig OCIM nua i 2020, iad lonnaithe i mBaile Chaisleáin Bhéarra, na Cealla Beaga, Dún Mór, agus Binn Éadair.

Tugadh acmhainní daonna d'Aonad nua Bainistithe Shonraí le linn na bliana (iad freagrach don Phríomhoifigeach Eolaíochta), aonad a bheidh ag díriú ar chomhthiomsú, anailísíú agus léiriú na sonraí sin atá ar fáil do ÚCIM.

Clár 1: Foirniú ÚCIM de réir Gráid Nollaig 2020

Príomhoifigeach	3
Príomhoifigeach Cúnta	9
Oifigigh Shinsearacha Phoirt	8
Oifigigh Chosanta lascaigh Mhara	82
Ardoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	13
Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	13
Oifigigh Chléireachais	20
Iomlán	148

Chuir foireann AD lenár bPlean Oiliúna do 2020. Ba é luach an chaiteachais oiliúna ná €106,317 in 2020, lena n-áirítear Sláinte agus Sábháilteacht agus oiliúint eile. Tá san áireamh san oiliúint a eagraíodh ag AD:

Clár 2: Oiliúint Seachadta i 2020

Bainistiú Tionscadail	Oiliúint Athbhreithnithe Fheidhmíochta
Clár Forbartha Bainistíochta	Oiliúint Excel
Bheith i gceannas ar fhoirne ardfheidhmíochta	Seachaint Choimhlinte & Oiliúint Réitigh
Scileanna agallaimh inniúlachtbhunaithe	Oiliúint faoi Phainéil Agallaimh
Scríobh tuairiscí	Oiliúint i dTeangacha
Oiliúint Bhainistithe Ama	Dínit san Obair

Léargas Ginearálta ar Úsáid Fhuinnimh

San iomlán chaith ÚCIM 1,133,683 kWh fuinnimh i 2020; tá an anailís mar chéatadán faoi mar atá léirithe i bhFig. 1. Laghdú a bhí ann sa tomhaltas fuinnimh de 36% i gcomparáid le 2019. Tharla an laghdú seo go príomha mar gheall ar an laghdú ó thaobh aerthaistil de le linn na bliana de dheasca na paindéime.

I mbliana, arís eile, ba bhreoslaí iompair a bhí i gceist leis an gcéatadán is airde den tomhaltas fuinnimh laistigh de ÚCIM ag 45%. Feithiclí bóthair a bhí i gceist le 40% den úsáid iomlán fhuinnimh agus ní raibh i gceist le taisteal aeir ach 5%. Chuaigh an tomhaltas de dhíosal bóthair i laghad faoi 17% le hais na bliana seo caite mar gheall ar dhiúscairt loingeas ÚCIM i Mí na Nollag 2019 agus freisin mar gheall ar shrianta taistil COVID-19. D'áistrigh ÚCIM go múnla míleáiste príobháidigh i R4 2019. Ní thuairiscítear míleáiste phríobháideach do chuspóirí thuairisceoireachta ÚFIÉ; cuireadh san áireamh é, áfach, do chuspóirí na tuarascála bliantúla seo chun fírléiriú a thabhairt ar an laghdú iomlán iompair bliain ar bhliain. Coimeádadh líon beag feithiclí fóntais roinnte lena n-úsáid i ngach port.

Níorbh ann d'aon Phatról RIB le linn Séasúr an Earraigh / an tSamhraidh i 2020, rud a chuaigh i bhfeidhm ar bhealach dearfach ar úsáid pheitрил. Léirigh taisteal aoir laghdú iomlán de 77% le hais na bliana roimhe sin. Tharla sin mar thoradh díreach ar na srianta maidir le taisteal thar lear a cuireadh i bhfeidhm le linn na paidéime.

Tomhaltas leictreachais a bhí i gceist le 31% den úsáid iomlán fhuinnimh, a chuaigh i méid faoi 4% bliain ar bhliain ó 2019. Tugadh chun críche áis fhóntais agus stórála nuathógtha ar Dhuínis le linn 2020, áit a soláthraíonn stóráil, limistéar saotharlainne, seomraí feistis agus limistéar triomaithe d'úsáid fhoireann ÚCIM.

Chuaigh líon na bhfostaithe idir deireadh 2019 agus deireadh 2020 i laghad ó 133 go 148 ball foirne.

Chuaigh an téamh i méid faoi 8% le hais 2019, go háirithe i gCloich na Coillte. Roinneann ÚCIM ionad Chloich na Coillte le BIM agus cionroinneann sé na costais fhóntais bunaithe ar an limistéar iomlán urláir. Roinneann ÚCIM a gcuid den Cheannoifig i gCloich na Coillte le roinnt bhall pearsanra de chuid RTBM freisin, agus iad i láthair san oifig i rith na bliana. Tá ceisteanna leis an aonad AHU a dhéanann freastal ar limistéir ghinearálta i gCloich na Coillte tar éis dul i bhfeidhm ar an éifeachtúlacht theirmeach ar an láthair freisin.

Bearta ar Tugadh Fúthu le bheith níos Éifeachtaí ó thaobh Fuinnimh de

Is cuid de líonra ÚFIÉ d'eagraíochtaí meánmhéide agus do líonra na hearnála poiblí é ÚCIM. Tuairiscíodh feidhmíocht fhuinnimh na heagraíochta don bhliain go díreach do ÚFIÉ chun dul chun cinn a rianú i dtreo na sprice atá i bhfeidhm don Eanáil Phoiblí faoi 2020, is é sin laghdú fuinnimh 33%.

D'aontaigh ÚCIM bheith páirteach i gClár Comhpháirtíochta Eanála Poiblí ÚFIÉ.

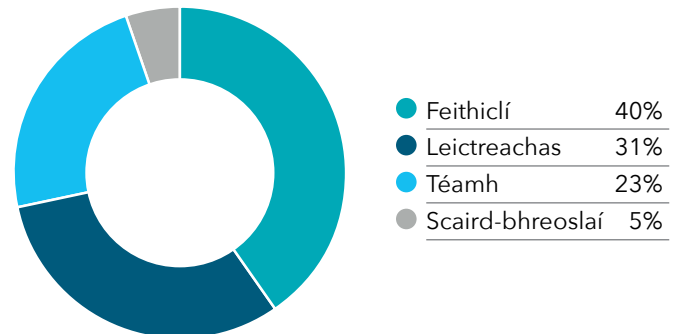
Cuireadh Iníúchtaí Fuinnimh i gcrích sna hionaid ar fad atá ag ÚCIM, is é sin 7 gcinn, agus táthar tar éis Straitéis Fhuinnimh ÚCIM 2020 - 2030 a fhorbairt agus é mar aidhm an sprioc seo a bhaint amach: úsáid fhuinnimh a laghdú 50% faoi 2030, faoi mar a threoraítear i bplean gníomhaíochta aeráide an rialtais.

Gníomhaíonn Coiste Scoile Éisc ÚCIM freisin mar ionadaithe fuinnimh i ngach ionad chun tacú le feachtas fhuinnimh. Déantar monatóireacht onghníomhach ar BMS, agus ar na córais téite agus aerchóirithe ar feadh an gheimhridh; déantar coigeartuithe de réir na haimsire agus déantar eisceachtaí do na tréimhsí saoire.

Bearta atá pleanáilte do 2021

- Déanfaidh ÚCIM machnamh faoi chlár athraithe go soilsiú LED i ngach ionad oifige.
- Déanfaidh ÚCIM plé faoi shuiteáil Phointí FL i ngach ionad Poirt i gcomhar le RTBM.
- Ba chóir go mbeadh laghdú iomlán taistil le tabhairt faoi deara tar éis dúinn glacadh le seachadadh ar líne oiliúna agus bheith ag eagrú cruinnithe ar líne.
- Tosóidh Bainisteoir Sláinte, Sábháilteachta agus Áiseanna ag obair le ÚCIM i Mí na Bealtaine 2021; spreagfaidh an duine seo cultúr feachtas fuinnimh agus bainisteoidh sé/sí tionscadail áiseanna mar chuid d'ár Straitéis Fhuinnimh.
- Leanfaidh ÚCIM air de bheith ag obair le feachtas feachtas fuinnimh d'fhoireann OOP ar fud an Stáit, Ag Optamú na Cumhachta ag an Obair, chun feabhas a chur ar chleachtas bhainistithe fhuinnimh i 2021.

Figiúr 1: Tomhaltas Fuinnimh: Kwh



Sláinte & Sábháilteacht

Cuspóir Sláinte & Sábháilteachta ÚCIM

Is é aidhm dhearbhaite ÚCIM ná go bhfuil sábháilteacht, sláinte agus leas gach fostaí ina 'chuspóir fíorthábhachtach' i gcónaí. Baintear sin amach trí chleachtais oibre atá sábháilte, atá comhsheasmhach le cleachtais shábháilte oibre agus atá de réir na reachtaíochta agus na dtreoirínte sláinte poiblí. Bímid ag obair chun an cuspóir sin a bhaint amach ag gach am.



Bliain dheacair a bhí i 2020 agus bhí dúshlán bhreise i gceist leis le teacht COVID-19. Chun dul i ngleic leis sin agus chun leanúint ar aghaidh de bheith ag seachadadh gach aschuir de réir na haidhme dearbhaite, bhí sé riachtanach polasaithe, nósanna imeachta agus cleachtais oibre shonracha a cheapadh agus a chur i bhfeidhm ar feadh gach réimse den eagraíocht.

Go ginearálta, tá ár gclár Sábháilteachta, Sláinte agus Leasa fós onnghníomhach. Tá sé deartha chun freastal ar ionchas gach duine a bheith ag obair i dtimpeallacht shábháilte mar a ndéantar tascanna agus aschuir a mheasúnú go córasach agus go leanúnach chun aon ábhar guaise a liostáil agus a aithint. Ansin deartar é chun cleachtais agus nósanna imeachta oibre a cheapadh, a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm a théann i dtreo bhaint amach an ionchais seo. Is próiseas timthriallach é seo. Bíonn ár dtimpeallacht oibre agus ár gcuid aschur oibre faoi réir ag athruithe agus dá bharr sin tá sé riachtanach go bhfanadh ár gclár dinimiciúil, go nglacann an pearsanra ar fad leis, go bhfuil sé gonta agus go ndéanann sé iarracht cinnteacht a sholáthar. Ar feadh na bliana 2020, rinne ár gCoiste Sábháilteachta, ár bpríomhlondaithe Oibríthe, ár gcuid Maor Dóiteáin agus ár gcuid Freagróirí Garchabhrach ar fad a ndícheall chun na haidhmeanna seo a bhaint amach.

Torthaí Sláinte & Sábháilteachta ÚCIM

Ar fud 2020 thug ÚCIM roinnt cuspóirí chun críche go rafar, mar seo a leanas;

1. Oiliúint Sláinte & Sábháilteachta - tugtha chun críche

Tábla 3: Oiliúint Sláinte & Sábháilteachta 2020

Cur Síos	Líon Freastal
Ginearálta: Ar feadh na bliana 2020, sheachad ÚCIM 32 cúrsaí/imeachtaí oiliúna éagsúla a bhain le Sláinte agus Sábháilteacht don pearsanra trí fhreastal ar mheascán de chúrsaí (1) In-tí, (2) Ar Líne, (3) Príobháideach agus (4) Poiblí, faoi mar a ndéantar cur síos air thíos;	
3 x Ar Líne: Nósanna Imeachta Sábháilte Bordála	6
3 x S&S: Cúrsaí Oiliúna Ionduchtúcháin	8
4 x Ar Líne: Cúrsaí Oiliúna Oibre Aonair	8
2 x Cúrsaí Oiliúna Láimhsithe Sábháilte (Freastal go pearsanta)	6
7 x Cúrsaí Seimineáir Ghréasáin Láimhsithe Sábháilte	54
2 x Cúrsaí Oiliúna Feasachta Seaicéid Tarrthála (Oiliúint Phraiticiúil)	13
1 x Cúrsa Oiliúna Bhainistíochta Teagmhais Chriticiúil	16
4 x Cúrsaí oiliúna CCÉR-FGC	20
2 x Cúrsaí oiliúna (athnuachana) CCÉR-FGC	12
1 x Cúrsa Oiliúna Mhaoir Dhóiteáin	8
2 x Cúrsaí Oiliúna Ionad. Sábháilteachta	3
1 x Cúrsa Oiliúna Príomhonad. Oibrí COVID-19	10

2. Tionscnaimh S&S Maidir Le Covid-19:

- Tabhairt chun críche Phlean Freagartha ÚCIM
- Tabhairt chun críche mheasúnuithe áitíochta oifige
- Tabhairt chun críche mheasúnuithe Riosca a bhaineann go sonrach le COVID-19
- Tabhairt chun críche Threoirínte Oibríochtúla Sonracha do Bhordáil agus Iniúchadh Shoithí lascaireachta a bhaineann go sonrach le COVID-19
- Tabhairt cabhrach do dhréachtú Threoirínte Oibríochtúla COVID-19 d'iniúchtaí ag áitribh OGB.

3. Eisiúint & athbhreithnithe Ráiteas Sábháilteachta, BIO agus Doiciméad Treorach:

- Athbhreithniú leanúnach ar ár Ráiteas Sábháilteachta le dhá (2) leasú don doiciméad, a bhfuil i gceist leo;
 - Eagraghram athbhreithnithe ÚCIM
 - Garchabhróirí Meabhairshláinte ÚCIM (GCMS)
 - Painéal Athbhreithnithe Ionad. Sábháilteachta, Freagróirí Garchabhach agus Maor Dóiteáin
 - Tabhairt isteach Phríomhionad. oibrithe ÚCIM
 - Alt nua 6.5 maidir le COVID-19
- Agus muid ag leanúint ar aghaidh lenár gclár, rinneadh athbhreithniú ar gach BIO ÚCIM (10 gcinn) agus gach Doiciméad Treorach de chuid ÚCIM (4 chinn).

4. Éadaí agus Trealamh Cosanta Pearsanta (ÉTCP):

- Tugadh chun críche sceideal ÉTCP a bhaineann go sonrach le COVID-19 chomh maith lena ndáileadh ar gach ionad;
- Soláthar leanúnach ÉTCP ginearálta trí chonradh CH Marine.



5. Timpistí / Teagmhais Ionaid Oibre:

Faoi mar atá ráite againn, bímid ag obair i dtimpeallacht atá cuíosach contúirteach agus a bhíonn ag athrú, agus cé gur gá gurb é an bunchuspóir a bheadh againn, sa mhéid go bhfuil sin indéanta, ná bliain gan timpiste / teagmhas a bhaint amach, mar gheall ar an timpeallacht seo beidh sé i bhfad níos deacra an cuspóir seo a bhaint amach.

Dá bharr sin, is dócha go dtarlóidh Timpistí, Teagmhais nó Imeachtaí Neastimpiste. Tá tuairisciú na rudaí seo ríthábhachtach, áfach, chun cabhrú le haon neamhréiteach a aithint inár gcuid prótacal agus nósanna imeachta agus ansin chun dul i bhfeidhm ar na hathbhreithnithe riachtanacha agus iad a fhorbairt. Tá sé riachtanach freisin chun cabhrú le cinntiú go soláthraímid agus go mbainimid úsáid as míreanna ÉTCP atá de réir na gcaighdeán cleachtais is fearr.

Bliain cuíosach rafar a bhí i 2020, le tuairisciú 3 thimpiste / theagmhais. Bhí dhá chinn de na Timpistí intuairiscithe don Údarás Sláinte & Sábháilteachta (ÚSS) de réir na reachtaíochta; bhain siad le Timpiste Tráchta ar Bhóithre agus le Timpiste Láimhsithe Shábháilte. Mar gheall ar an tríú timpiste eisíodh Tuairisc Chomhairleach Shábháilteachta.

Comhairligh

Breathnaítear ar ÚCIM mar an fhoinse údarásach eolais faoi chosaint agus faoi rialáil iascaigh agus tháirgthe bhia mhara.



Ag Cothú Comhlíontachta

Meabhrán Tuisceana idir ÚCIM agus RTBM

Síníodh Meamram Tuisceana (MT) idir Rannáin ÚCIM agus RTBM i gCloich na Coillte, maidir le soláthar sonraí agus seirbhísí, i Mí Aibreáin 2018.

Sonraíonn an MT na hamlínte seachadta, leibhéal agus cáilíocht sonraí atá riachtanach, agus déanann sé iarracht cinntiú nach ndéantar a leithéid d'íarratais le haghaidh sonraí a lorg nuair atá sin riachtanach, ag cur san áireamh na hacmhainní sin a theastaíonn chun freastal ar íarratais ad hoc.

Le linn 2020, san iomlán fuarthas agus rinneadh próiseáil ar 259 gceist i gcomparáid le 267 i 2019. Ceisteanna a bhain le cúrsaí sonraí a bhí i gceist le 43% acu, faoi mar a gcuirtear síos air i dTábla 4 thíos.

Tábla 4: Ceisteanna RTBM

Rannóg	Líon
Breatimeacht	5
Sonraí	142
Dún Mór	3
Tacaíocht lascaigh agus Bhia	12
Binn Éadair	13
Na Cealla Beaga	3
Cúrsaí Dlí	13
Oibríochtaí	43
Ros an Mhíl	2
Trádáil	8
Eile	14
Grúpa Bainistithe Iarmhar Trasghníomhaireachta ÚSBÉ	1
Iomlán	259

Tuarascálacha Staide RTBM

I Mí Mhárta 2020, thosaigh ÚCIM de bheith ag soláthar Thuarascáil Staide Laethúla faoi Ghníomhaíocht lascaireachta agus faoi Ghníomhaíocht Ghnólachta Bhia do RTBM mar chuid d'fhaisnéisithe Laethúla COVID-19. Leanadh ar aghaidh leis sin go deireadh Mhí Mheithimh 2020 nuair a laghdaíodh iad go dhá uair in aghaidh na seachtaine agus ina dhiaidh sin go huair amháin in aghaidh na seachtaine.

Fógraí Faisnéise lascaigh

D'fhoilsigh ÚCIM 11 Fhógra Faisnéise lascaigh (FFI) i 2020 ar ár suíomh gréasáin, mar seo a leanas:

1. FFI 1-2020 Dúnadh Limistéar Caomhantais na Mara Ceiltí
2. FFI 2-2020 Dúnadh Bhosca Troisc Mhuir Éireann
3. FFI 3-2020 Stuáil ar leith na nGabhálacha Grinnill
4. FFI 4-2020 Bonnlínte Cóstacha na hÉireann
5. FFI 5-2020 Séasúr Dúnta don Séacla
6. FFI 6-2020 Oibrítheoirí Faofa atá ag miondíol don tomhaltóir deiridh
7. FFI 7-2020 Soithí Tráchtála nó Táirgeoirí Dobharshaothraithe a dhíolann go díreach don tomhaltóir deiridh
8. FFI 8-2020 Limistéar Dúnta Bhanc Porcupine
9. FFI 9-2020 Comhlíontacht Dualgais Tabhairt i dTír
10. FFI 10-2020 Iascach Doingin Mhara
11. FFI 11-2020 Tuinnín Gorm

An Coiste Comhairleach Um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara

D'éascaigh ÚCIM dhá chruinniú de Choiste Comhairleach Cosanta Iascaigh Mhara i Mí Mheithimh faoi Thuarascáil Athbhreithnithe Eagraíochtúil ÚCIM agus i Mí Mheán Fómhair faoin mBREATIMEACHT agus faoi chóras na bPointí.

Baill an Choiste

Ba iad baill an Choiste Chomhairligh i 2020 ná:

Gillian Mills (Cath.)	Inshore Ireland
Catherine McManus (Leaschath.)	Marine Harvest
Ann-Marie Mulloy-Gautier	Connemara Seafoods Teoranta
Eamon Dixon	Cumann Iascairí Cladaigh Iorrais
John Power	Ionad. Iascairí Cladaigh. Comharchumann Gliomaigh Loch Garman.
Ebbie Sheehan	Cumann Iascairí na hÉireann
Lorcán Ó Cinnéide	Cumann Iompórtálaithe & Easpórtálaithe Éisc na hÉireann
John Ward	Cumann Táirgeoirí Éisc na hÉireann
David Kirwan	Cumann Táirgeoirí Éisc Dheisceart agus Oirthear na hÉireann
Anthony Sheehy	Cumann Táirgeoirí Éisc Dheisceart agus Iarthar na hÉireann
Norah Parke	Cumann Iascairí na gCealla Beaga
Sean O'Donoghue	Cumann Iascairí na gCealla Beaga
John Harrington	Kush Seafoods Teoranta
Paul Connolly	Marine Institute



Tá feidhmeanna an Choiste Chomhairligh leagtha síos in Acht Iascaigh Mhara & Dlíne Muirí 2006, mar seo a leanas:

- cúiseanna imní agus tuairimí na n-earnálacha iascaigh agus bia mhara a chur in iúl don Údarás maidir le feidhmeanna an Údaráis;
- bheith ag iarraidh na hearnálacha iascaigh agus bia mhara a choimeád ar an eolas go ginearálta faoin dlí infheidhmithe iascaigh mhara agus sábháilteachta bia, chomh maith leis na caighdeáin, treoirlínte, cleachtais agus nósanna imeachta a fheidhmítear ag an Údarás maidir le forfheidmiú an dlí sin;
- comhairle a thabhairt don Údarás maidir leis an ualach a choimeád ar earnálacha an iascaigh agus an bhia mhara go ginearálta maidir le comhlíonadh an dlí sin sa mhéid is lú is féidir atá comhsheasmhach leis na cuspóirí riachtanacha agus forfheidmiú éifeachtach an dlí sin;
- comhairle a thabhairt don Údarás maidir lena chuid tuairimí faoi chothroime agus faoi chomhsheasmhacht oibríochtaí an Údaráis;
- bheith ag lorg seachadadh ardchaighdeáin seirbhíse ag an Údarás.

Ag Cothú Comhlíontachta

Freastal ar Chruinnithe Eorpacha

DG MARE - Coimisiún an AE

Seo a leanas DG MARE:

- an timpeallacht mhuirí a chosaint agus iomaíocht na hEorpa á cothabháil;
- an comhbheartas iascaigh nua a chur i bhfeidhm;
- poitéinseal fharragí na hEorpa a úsáid chun poist inbhuanaithe a chruthú a chaomhnaíonn acmhainní nádúrtha;
- rialacha a leagan síos do bhainistíú agus do rialachas aigéin an domhain in éineacht le comhpháirtithe domhanda.

Glacann ÚCIM páirt i gcruinnithe teicniúla a eagraítear ag DG MARE i réimse an Rialaithe agus an Fhorfheidhmithe.

Grúpa Saineolach Eorpach um Rialú Iascaigh

Chun cinntiú go mbaineann an Comhbheartas Iascaigh leas as an gcomhairle is fearr eolaíoch, theicniúil agus eacnamaíoch bhunaigh an Coimisiún Grúpa Oibre Saineolach um Rialú Iascaigh.

Is é Ról an Ghrúpa Shaineolaigh ná:

1. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar ghnéithe teicniúla na monatóireachta agus an iniúchta i réimse an iascaigh;
2. Cabhrú leis an gCoimisiún in ullmhú thograí reachtaíochta agus thionscnamh polasaí;
3. Comhordú a dhéanamh leis na Ballstáit, chun malartú tuairimí a éascú.

Bíonn na cruinnithe le saineolaithe rialaithe na mBallstát tiomanta do rialú agus d'fhorfheidhmiú rialacha an CBI. Cabhraíonn an grúpa saineolach freisin chun comhoibriú a fhorbairt le agus idir Ballstáit, chun moltaí a fhorbairt agus chun a gcur i bhfeidhm éifeachtach a chinntiú. Clúdaíonn na cruinnithe ceisteanna rialaithe freisin faoi chomhaontú na hEagraíochta Réigiúnaí Bainistithe Iascaigh agus tríú tíortha. Mar gheall ar shrianta COVID-19 níor eagraíodh aon chruinnithe den Ghrúpa Saineolach Rialaithe i 2020.

An Gníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach

Gníomhaireacht de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh is ea an Gníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach (GERI). Is é misean na gníomhaireachta ná na caighdeáin choitianta is airde is féidir a chothú don rialú, don iniúchadh agus don fhaireachas faoin CBI. Is é an príomhról atá aige ná comhordú agus comhoibriú a eagrú idir gníomhaíochtaí náisiúnta rialaithe agus iniúchta sa tslí go gcloítear le agus go gcuirtear i bhfeidhm rialacha an CBI go héifeachtach.

Is í breisLuach obair na gníomhaireachta ná an méid a chuireann sé le réimse gníomhaíochta ag leibhéal na hEorpa don tionscal iascaireachta sa tslí go gcloíonn gach duine le dualgais Eorpacha agus go bpléitear go combhionann le gach duine san earnáil, cibé áit ina mbíonn siad ag feidhmiú. Ar an dara dul síos, cuireann sí le hiascach inbhuanaithe trí fheabhas a chur ar chomhlíontacht le bearta caomhnaithe agus bainistithe atá ann cheana chun tairbhe na gluíne seo agus na nglúnta atá le teacht.



Bord Riaracháin GERI

Déanann ÚCIM ionadaíocht ar son na hÉireann ar Bhord Riaracháin GERI. Tá mar chuid den Bhord Riaracháin ionadaí amháin ó gach Ballstát agus seisear ionadaithe ón gCoimisiún Eorpach. Seo a leanas cuid de róil an Bhoird Riaracháin:

- Glacadh le clár oibre ilbhliantúil na Gníomhaireachta a leagann síos a chuid cuspóirí ginearálta, a shainchúram, a chuid tascanna, a chuid táscairí feidhmiúchta agus na tosaíochtaí do gach gníomh de chuid na Gníomhaireachta thar thréimhse 5 bliana;
- An Stiúrthóir Feidhmiúcháin a cheapadh;
- Glacadh le tuarascáil ghinearálta na Gníomhaireachta don bhliain roimhe sin;
- Glacadh le Buiséad Deiridh na Gníomhaireachta.

Chas an Bord Riaracháin ar a chéile uair amháin i 2020.

Ag Cothú Comhlíontachta

Grúpaí Stiúrtha Réigiúnacha GERI

I 2020, d'fhreastail ÚCIM ar Ghrúpaí Stiúrtha Réigiúnacha, a raibh GERI á n-óstáil. Cuireann rialachán (1224 ó 2009) Rialaithe lascaigh an AE ar chumas an Choimisiúin Eorpaigh, i gcomhar leis na Ballstáit, glacadh le cláir shonracha rialaithe agus iniúchta (CSRI) d'iascaigh nó d'ímchuacha farraige sonracha. Déantar na SCIP seo a chur i bhfeidhm trí mheán Pleananna Comh-implonaithe (PCI).

Tá Éire páirteach i 3 SCIP, is é sin le rá Uiscí an Iarthair, an Mhuir Thuaidh agus CIATT. Chun na SCIP seo a chomhordú táirgeann GERI PCI do gach SCIP. Leagann na PCI síos go ndéanfaí imlonnú mheán náisiúnta roinnte a chomhordú ag GERI i gcomhar leis na Ballstáit agus go minic bíonn comhordaitheoirí náisiúnta i láthair ag áitribh de chuid GERI. Tá mar chúram ag an nGrúpa Stiúrtha Réigiúnach (GSR) a bhfuil mar chuid de ionadaithe ón gCoimisiún, ó na Ballstáit agus ó GERI cur i bhfeidhm ceart an phlean a chinntiú. De ghnáth buaileann an GSR le chéile 2/3 uair le linn na bliana ag oifigí GERI i Vigo; i 2020, áfach, tionóladh na cruinnithe ar fad ar líne.

An Coimisiún um Iascach an Atlantaigh Thoir Thuaidh

Is é an Coimisiún um Iascach an Atlantaigh Thoir Thuaidh (CIATT) an GERI don Atlantach Thoir Thuaidh. Téann an limistéar atá clúdaithe ag Coinbhinsiún CIATT ó phointe theas na Graonlainne, soir go Muir Barents agus ó dheas chun na Portaingéile.

Tá na moltaí a nglacann CIATT leo ina gceangal dlí. Glacann ÚCIM páirt i gcruinnithe teicniúla PECMAC de chuid CIATT mar chuid de thoscaireacht an AE ag cruinnithe CIATT.

PECMAC- An Buanchoiste um Monatóireacht & Comhlíontacht

Cuimsíonn an Coiste seo ionadaithe ó Pháirtithe Conarthacha ar fad CIATT. Tá sé freagrach as comhairle a thabhairt do Choimisiún CIATT faoi cheisteanna a bhaineann le rialuithe iascaigh agus forfheidhmiú na Scéime CIATT. Is gnáth go mbuaileann PECMAC le chéile 2/3 uair in aghaidh na bliana ag oifig CIATT i Londain. I 2020, tionóladh na cruinnithe seo ar líne.

Cruinniú de Ghrúpa Oibre Mhoileasc Débhlaoscach Beo an AE

Déanann ÚCIM freastal, agus é mar ionadaí ag Éirinn, ar chruinniú grúpa oibre an AE faoin Moileasc Débhlaoscach, a bhfuil an Coimisiún mar chathaoirleach air.

Ag an bhfóram seo déantar athruithe beartaithe i dtaca le reachtaíocht i réimse riachtanais sláintíochta bia na Moileasc Débhlaoscach Beo a phlé leis na Ballstáit. Cuirtear béim freisin ar aon cheisteanna a aithnítear ag Ballstát/Ballstáit maidir le forfheidhmiú na reachtaíochta ábhartha ag na cruinnithe agus pléitear iad. Cuirtear moltaí ar aghaidh chuig an gCoimisiún freisin. Tá ról suntasach curtha i gcrích ag ÚCIM i dtaca le haighneachtaí a ullmhú i gcomhairle le páirtithe leasmhara ábhartha agus le bheith ag déanamh láithreoirachtaí ag na cruinnithe seo. Tá caidreamh maith oibre cruthaithe ag ÚCIM le hÚdaráis Inniúla i mBallstáit eile ag na cruinnithe seo.

I measc na bpríomhcheisteanna a pléadh le déanaí tá: an Rialachán nua Rialaithe Oifigiúil - Rialachán 625/2017 (OCR), an Noraivíreas sna hoisrí agus rialuithe sa réimse seo, rialuithe oifigiúla Muiríní, tuairimí ÚESB, athruithe molta don reachtaíocht i dtaca le moilisc dhébhlaoscacha bheo, anailís agus modhanna biatocsaine, Trádáil Mhoileasc Débhlaoscach Beo idir an AE agus SAM.

Cuireann ÚCIM le pléite freisin faoi thograí agus faoi reachtaíocht a chuirtear i láthair ag na cruinnithe seo a leanas, a ndéanann ionadaí ó RTBM freastal orthu:

Grúpa Saineolach an AE um Shláintíocht Bhia agus Rialú Bia de Bhunús Ainmhí

Pléitear riachtanais agus rialuithe oifigiúla Sláintíochta Bia faoi gach táirge de Bhunús Ainmhí lena n-áirítear Moilisc Dhébhlaoscacha Bheo agus Táirgí Iascaigh ag na cruinnithe seo. Cuirtear athruithe reachtaíochta atá molta ar fud an tslabhra bhia i láthair ag na cruinnithe seo agus cuirtear tuairimí chun tosaigh ag na Ballstáit. Cuirtear béim agus pléitear freisin aon cheisteanna a aithníonn Ballstát ag an bhfóram seo.

An Buanchoiste um Plandaí, Ainmhithe, Bia agus Bia Ainmhithe: Sábháilteacht Bhitheolaíoch an tSlabhra Bhia

Tá mar chuid den Buanchoiste um Plandaí, Ainmhithe, Bia agus Bia Ainmhithe (PABBA) ionadaithe ó gach tír AE a bhfuil ionadaí de chuid an Choimisiúin Eorpaigh mar uachtarán air. Cuireann an Coimisiún Dréachtrialacháin i láthair ag na cruinnithe seo le go ndéanfaí vótáil fúthu agus le go ndéanfaí tuairimí a mhalartú ina leith.

Mar chuid den phróiseas comhairliúcháin, agus i gcomhar le RTBM, tugann ÚCIM tuairimí saineolacha faoi na tograí agus na ceisteanna éagsúla a phléitear ag na cruinnithe seo.

Tuarascáil an Stiúrthóra Oibríochtaí Poirt:

Adrienne Patterson

Tionchar COVID-19 ar an Tascáil Oibríochtúil

Cosúil lena lán eagraíochtaí eile chuaigh COVID-19 i bhfeidhm ar obair ÚCIM. I Mí Mhárta 2020, thug ÚCIM bearta isteach chun cinntiú go raibh agus go bhfuil táirgeadh agus cur ar an margadh bhia mhara atá sábháilte á chabháil i gcónaí chomh maith le leanúnachas ár róil trádála, ag tairiscint cosanta ag am céanna d'ár gcuid cigirí le linn phaindéim COVID-19.

Ar feadh na paindéime, lean ÚCIM air de bheith ag cothabháil a chuid iascach mara agus a chuid seirbhísí sábháilteachta bia mhara, le roinnt mionathruithe, le sláinte agus sábháilteacht a chuid foirne agus comhghleacaithe tionscail a chinntiú, de réir threoirlínte an Rialtais agus chomhairle na FSS. Is í sábháilteacht ár bhfoirne agus ár gcuid comhghleacaithe tionscail an chloch is mó atá ar ár bpaidrín fós.

Ó thosaigh paindéim COVID-19, cuireadh iachall orainn roinnt athruithe a chur i bhfeidhm maidir leis an tslí ina mbímid ag cur ár ngnó i gcrích, lena n-áirítear athruithe inár gcuid nósanna imeachta oibríochtúla, chun sábháilteacht ár bhfoirne agus ár gcuid comhghleacaithe tionscail a chinntiú, agus muid ag leanúint ar aghaidh lenár gcuid seirbhísí rialála. Bhí mar chuid de sin foinsiú Trealaimh Chosanta Phearsanta Bhreise agus cur i bhfeidhm prótacail maidir le dul ar bord soithí agus muid ag tabhairt faoi iniúchtaí agus éisc á dtabhairt i dtír. Cuireadh gnáthiniúchtaí bordála agus iniúchtaí áitribh ar fionraí ar feadh tréimhse le linn 2020 ar na cúiseanna atá luaite thuas. Cé gurbh ann go fóill do chásanna a déiligh bordáil soithí iascaireachta agus dul isteach go hionaid bia le linn na tréimhse seo, mar shampla nuair a aimsíodh neamhchomhlíontachtaí nó nuair a bhí báid á gcoinneáil ag an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh, tugadh isteach bearta breise sábháilteachta chun ár bhfoireann, baill an tionscail agus an pobal a chosaint.

B'éigean dúinn na hathruithe sealadacha seo a dhéanamh d'ár gcuid oibríochtaí ach leanamar orainn de bheith ag déanamh monatóireachta ar ghníomhaíochtaí chun ábhar neamhchomhlíontachtaí a aimsiú. Le linn 2020, rinneadh monatóireacht mhéadaithe ar ghníomhaíocht ar muir ag OCIM agus bhí méadú le sonrú ar líon na n-iniúchtaí cois cé nuair a thagann soithí i dtír, agus freisin i dtaca le hobair leantach ar chros-seiceálacha iarthabhairt i dtír. Ó thaobh sábháilteachta bia mhara de, tugadh faoi chianiniúchtaí ag úsáid ardán ar líne. Chomh maith leis sin lean ár gcuid OCIM orthu de bheith ar fáil le tabhairt faoi iniúchadh agus faoi dheimhniúchán earraí le haghaidh easpórtála. Leanann OCIM orthu de bheith ag tógáil samplaí sliogéisc ó limistéir ina bhfuil táirgeadh ar siúl.

VALID

Le linn 2020 thug ÚCIM chun críche leathadh amach mhór-chórais nua TF atá deartha chun tacú



le comhlíontacht mhéadaithe leis na rialacháin iascaigh mhara. Déanfaidh VALID, córas cros-seiceála lánuathoibríthe, sonraí a dheimhniú go huathoibríoch, i bhforam san áireamh. Fágfaidh an córas seo go mbeidh sé níos éasca na soithí sin a aithint a bhfuil riosca níos airde neamhchomhlíontachta ag baint leo, ag cur ar chumas ÚCIM chomh maith lena chuid comhpháirtithe rialaithe, an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh agus an tAerchór, acmhainní a dhíriú ar na soithí agus ar an ngníomhaíocht iascaireachta sin a éilíonn iniúchtaí níos dírithe.

Baineann an córas nua le gach soitheach Éireannach atá feistithe le córas leictreonach taifeadta agus tuairisceoireachta (CLT).

Forbraíodh VALID le haghaidh ÚCIM agus Lárionad Monatóireachta Iascaigh Óglaigh na hÉireann (LMI) ag Foireann Bhainistithe Fhaisnéise RTBM laistigh den Chóras Comhtháite Faisnéise Iascaigh (CCFI) reatha. Anois is féidir le ÚCIM agus LMI cros-seiceáil uathoibríoch a dhéanamh ar fhaisnéis sonraí a sholáthraítear sna logleabhair leictreonacha ag Máistir an tSoithigh agus córas leictreonach monatóireachta (CLM) an tsoithigh chomh maith le faisnéis a sholáthraítear ag ceannaitheoirí ar nótaí díolacháin, rud a cheadaíonn aithint láithreach neamhchomhsheasmhachtaí, earráidí agus faisnéis atá ar iarraidh.

Déanann ÚCIM/LMI monatóireacht agus obair leantach i dtaca le gach teip a chuirtear in iúl ag an gcóras maidir le sonraí chun iad a dhúnadh amach. Is féidir go ndéanfaí, mar chuid de sin, teagmháil leis an Máistir/Úinéir agus an ghníomhaíocht a chur in iúl dóibh ar féidir go mbeidh orthu í a dhéanamh. Má tharlaíonn teipeanna níos tromchúisí is féidir go mbeidh de thoradh air sin go ndéanfaidh ÚCIM/LMI gníomhaíocht sháraithe.

Tá obair ar siúl ar dhara céim an tionscadail, a cheadóidh giniúint tuarascálacha faoi chros-seiceálacha agus soithí aonair ar fud na cros-seiceálacha. Ceadóidh sin níos mó maoirseachta maidir le treochtaí neamhchomhlíonta agus Riosca.

Ag Cothú Comhlíontachta

Ullmhacht don Bhreathimeacht

Ar 31 Eanáir 2020, d'fhág an Ríocht Aontaithe an tAontas Eorpach. Chuimsigh na 11 mhí eile den bhliain 2020 Idirthréimhse a mbeadh deireadh léi ar 31 Nollaig 2020. Bhain ÚCIM leas as an tréimhse sin chun bheith ag tógáil ó ullmhacht a bhí forbartha cheana i dtreo spriocdhátaí Breathimeachta arbh ann dóibh roimhe seo, chun bheith ag pleanáil don mhéadú suntasach dualgas reachtúil a raibh ar an eagraíocht aghaidh a thabhairt uirthi le Tríú Tír atá cóngarach ó thaobh tíreolaíochta de agus ar comhpháirtí suntasach trádála agus iascaireachta é. I gcomparáid leis na réimis atá i bhfeidhm idir Ballstáit an AE laistigh den Chomhphobal, tá na rialuithe bia agus iascaigh a chuireann ÚCIM i bhfeidhm d'idirphlé le Tríú Tíortha, an-éagsúil; go ginearálta bíonn dualgais oibrítheora agus riachtanais oifigiúla rialaithe níos troime i gceist. I dtéarmaí ginearálta bhí fócas 2020 ÚCIM ag athrú ó bheith ag tuiscint nádúr agus méid na n-athruithe sin, go tógáil an chumais riachtanaigh oibríochtúil leis na hathruithe sin a chur i bhfeidhm ó dheireadh na bliana, agus chun riachtanais a chur in iúl d'earnáil bhia mhara na hÉireann chun a n-ullmhacht a cheadú.

I 2020 rinneadh cuid mhór oibre i dtaca le tuiscint an dul chun cinn leanúnaigh idirbheartaíochta i dtreo caidrimh thodhchaí trádála agus iascaireachta idir an RA agus an AE, agus leis sin dualgais rialaithe, is dócha, maidir le trádáil agus iascaireacht. Do ÚCIM d'éiligh sin idirghníomhaíocht an-fheabhsaithe le rannáin éagsúla RTBM chun ailíniú a uasmhéadú leis an gcur chuige níos leithne náisiúnta agus Eorpach i dtaca leis an gcaidreamh todhchaí leis an RA, ag freastal ar chruinnithe éagsúla comhordaithe agus pleanála le hAonad Breathimeachta RTBM agus Aonad Polasaí lascaigh RTBM, ag imirt tionchair agus ag fáil tionchair araon maidir leis na hiarrachtaí náisiúnta pleanála. Le linn 2020, d'idirghníomhaigh ÚCIM go leitheadach agus go díreach le rannáin oibríochtúla RTBM, agus ghlacamar páirt i bhFóram Idirghníomhaíochta Breathimeachta ÚSBÉ, ag tabhairt le chéile gach údarás inniúil bia de chuid na hÉireann, le fócas ar leith ar rialuithe riachtanacha choinsíneachtaí bia a iompórtáiltear ó agus a easpórtáiltear chuig an RA. Ina theannta sin, i 2020, bhunaigh ÚCIM, an Roinn Cosanta agus Óglaigh na hÉireann grúpa oibre sonrach faoi imeacht an RA, a bhfuil ÚCIM mar chathaoirleach air, chun ullmhacht a chinntiú i réimse an tabhairt i dtír díreach agus na hiascaireachta ar muir. Chuir ÚCIM freisin le cruinnithe le GERI agus le stáit chóstacha an AE chun ullmhacht riachtanach a chinntiú laistigh de phleanáil Chomhlimonaithe CIATT a chomhordaítear ag an ngníomhaireacht sin. Laistigh den eagraíocht, i 2020 rinneadh pleanáil imlonnaithe acmhainní, forbairt agus oiliúint níosanna imeachta, faisnéisithe leanúnacha

do lucht bainistíochta ÚCIM agus feidhmiú leanúnach an Choiste inmheánaigh um Phleanáil Breathimeachta.

Mar chuid d'obair chun cinn chomhlíontachta ÚCIM rinneadh obair ar leith maidir le hábharthacht agus cruinneas agus cuimsitheacht teachtaireachtaí ar www.sfpa.ie agus tugadh freagra ar cheisteanna lucht an tionscail ag sfpabrexit@sfpa.ie. I Ráithe 3 & 4 den bhliain 2020 cuireadh tuilleadh feabhais air sin le 3 chomhsheimineár tionscail le BIM/ÚCIM faoi ullmhacht don Bhreathimeacht, faisnéisithe ÚCIM-Coiste Comhairleach, agus cur chun cinn faisnéise sonraí chuig earnálacha de chuid Earnáil Bhia Mhara na hÉireann atá an-bhuailte ag an bhfadhb seo, m.sh. Táirgeoirí Muiríní.

Bhí an iarmhairt ar thrádáil choinsíneachta, idir iompórtálacha agus easpórtálacha, do tháirgí iascaigh chuig an RA agus ón RA, bhí sin cuíosach cinnte ag gach céim den Bhreathimeacht. I gcás na n-iompórtálacha ón mBreatain Mhór, bheadh lánphrótaicail tríú tír i bhfeidhm ó 1 Eanáir, réamhfhógra san áireamh, iontráil trí Ionad Rialaithe Theorann, teastais sláinte, agus i gcás iasc muirí a ceapadh san fhiántas, Teastais Ghabhála frith-INNN. Mar gheall ar chinntí a rinne RA i lár 2020 leagadh amach tabhairt isteach céimnithe maidir lena gcuid riachtanas iompórtála sábháilteachta bia siúd a bheith infheidhmithe d'easpórtálacha AE le linn 2021 agus ní láithreach ar 1 Eanáir. Mar sin de bhí obair ÚCIM i 2020 ag díriú ar na dualgais sin a bhainfeadh le feidhm ó 1 Eanáir, rialú iompórtála frith-INNN, deimhniúchán teastais ghabhála agus bailíochtú teastais ghabhála easpórtála san áireamh; ach rinneadh breithniú freisin faoin deimhniúchán sláinte easpórtála a bheadh infheidhmithe ó 1 Aibreán.

I gcás na n-iompórtálacha ba é an t-athrú suntasach a d'éascair do ÚCIM ná an gá atá ann le rialuithe frith-INNN a chur i gcrích ar choinsíneachtaí de tháirgí iascaigh a théann isteach san AE ó RA ag Ionad Rialaithe Theorann de chuid na hÉireann. Leag riarachán an AE amach riachtanas do chur faoi bhráid doiciméad 3 lá oibre roimh ré, ach thóg ÚCIM cinneadh riaracháin glacadh le cur faoi bhráid 24 uair an chloig roimh ré do chásanna áirithe, iompórtálacha ó RA san áireamh, ag aithint go raibh sin níos praiticiúla do na hoibrítheoirí agus ag cur leis an ualach do ÚCIM ó thaobh na mearphróiseála de. Mar chéim bhreise chun an iarmhairt a íoslaghdú ar an tionscal, rinne ÚCIM teagmháil le córais TF RTBM chun cur ar chumas lucht iompórtála tháirgí iascaigh na hÉireann chun a dteastas sláinte a chur faoi bhráid RTBM, agus a gcuid Teastas Gabhála faoi bhráid ÚCIM, trí mheán aighneachta aonair. Forbraíodh agus síníodh Meamram Tuisceana idir ÚCIM agus Rannán Oibríochtaí Rialaithe Iompórtála RTBM i 2020 chun comhtháthú a chinntiú idir rialuithe sábháilteachta bia (SFS) RTBM ar gach



táirge de bhunús ainmhí, táirgí iascaigh san áireamh, agus rialuithe doiciméid INNN ÚCIM ar fho-thacar díobh sin. Go hoibríochtúil, bhunaigh ÚCIM córas mar a dtugann baill údaraithe fhoirne atá ar dualgas in oifigí poirt ÚCIM faoi na rialuithe riachtanacha doiciméid. Do Dheimhniúchán Gabhála na nEaspórtálacha, rinne ÚCIM teagmháil le córais TF RTBM chun éifeachtacht iarratais na n-oibritheoirí a éascú.

Ceist ar leith a bhí sa tabhairt i dtír díreach, faoi réir ag ceisteanna leitheadacha pleanála. Tar éis na Breatimeachta bheadh teacht soithí iascaireachta RA go poirt na hÉireann ina shaghas iompórtála bia ó Thríú Tíortha, agus os a choinne sin, bheadh tabhairt i dtír shoithí Éireannacha go poirt de chuid RA ina shaghas easpórtála bia. Cruthaíonn iontráil táirgí iascaigh chuig an AE ar an tslí seo riachtanais shonracha oibritheora chomh maith le dualgais rialaithe shonracha. Tá freagracht 'stáit phoirt' ag ÚCIM do 3 réimse leathana dhualgas iompórtála Bia/SPS an AE, reachtaíocht frith-INNN do Thríú Tíortha agus tabhairt i dtír shoithí eachtrannacha CIATT. Bheadh iachall ar oibritheoirí teacht chuig poirt a ainmníodh go sonrach, aighneachtaí substaintiúla a dhéanamh roimh ré agus fanacht ar údarú roimh thabhairt i dtír. I 2020 rinneadh iarrachtaí sonracha na dualgais seo, a bhaineann lena chéile ach ar dualgais ar leith iad ag an am céanna, agus é i gceist an comhtháthú is mó is féidir a bhaint amach le haghaidh na n-oibritheoirí agus na n-údarás.

Rinneadh measúnú ar agus méadaíodh acmhainníú ar na LMI go náisiúnta agus ar ÚCIM ag poirt ainmnithe. Eagraíodh seimineáir shonracha ar iarratas na hÉireann tríd an GERI chun comhchuibhiú a chinntiú ar fud stáit chóstacha an AE. D'ainmnigh Éire dhá phort le haghaidh a leithéid de thabhairt i dtír, Baile Chaisleáin Bhéarra agus na Cealla Beaga. Comhaontaíodh nós imeachta Tabhairt i dtír Díreach Stáit Phoirt idir ÚCIM agus

Láronad Monatóireachta lascaigh na hÉireann, chun pointe aonair aighneachta a cheadú ag na hiascairí.

Ó thaobh stát na brataí de, d'oibrigh ÚCIM le TF RTBM chun cinntiú go ndéanadh córais Logleabhair Leictreonacha na hÉireann iarratas bailíochtaíthe theastais Ghabhála a ghiniúint go huathoibríoch chuig ÚCIM, agus iascaire Éireannach ag cur réamhfhógra tabhairt i dtír chuig port de chuid RA.

Ó thaobh bheith ar muir de, mar gheall ar athruithe a bhaineann le cúrsaí Breatimeachta d'fhéadfaí a bheith ag súil leis go réasúnta go mbeadh rochtain agus deiseanna le fáil in earnálacha an iascaigh fhiáin, d'iascairí an AE, lena n-áirítear iascairí Éireannacha in uiscí an RA san áireamh, agus d'iascairí RA san AE freisin, (ag cur san áireamh uiscí na hÉireann). Ar feadh mhórchuid na bliana 2020 b'ann do neamhchinnteacht shuntasach, le raon an-leathan torthaí ó easpa iomlán rochtana cómhálartaí go dtí an status quo. Rinne ÚCIM monatóireacht sheasta ar an neamhchinnteacht seo agus pléadh sin laistigh de ghrúpa pleanála CIL GERI agus laistigh de Ghrúpa Oibre ÚCIM-RC um Imeacht RA. Rinneadh breithniú faoi rioscaí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith i gceist, in éineacht le straitéisí cuí bainistithe riosca. Aithníodh ceist an easáitithe mar an riosca ba mhó do rialú iascaigh na hÉireann, is é sin go bhféadfadh sé tarlú go n-aistroidh iascairí de chuid an AE, a bhíodh ag brath roimhe seo ar rochtain agus ar dheiseanna iascaireachta in uiscí an RA, go n-aistroidís a gcuid iarrachtaí chuig LEI na hÉireann. Rinneadh cion na hÉireann do chosaint riachtanach na hacmhainne iascaigh a phleanáil laistigh de CIL GERI, le himlonnú straitéiseach shoithí patróil dromchla GERI. Chruthaigh comhaontú Trádála agus Comhoibríthe Oíche Nollag idir an RA agus an AE poitéinseal do rochtain chómhálartach faoi réir ag údaruithe sonracha.

Tabhairt Isteach Córais Bhainistíochta Cháilíochta (CBC)

Tá ÚCIM tar éis Córas Bainistíochta Cáilíochta (CBC) a thabhairt isteach chun cur chuige cáilíochtdhírthe a spreagadh maidir le leibhéal chomhsheasmhacha sheachadta sheirbhíse ar fud na heagraíochta. Príomhthoradh amháin a bheidh air seo ná freagraí níos éifeachtacha a cheadú d'iarratais fhaisnéise ó pháirtithe leasmhara inmheánacha agus seachtracha agus chun reachtaíocht stórála agus coimeáda sonraí a léiriú go hiomlán a bhaineann le feidhm chomh maith céanna ar fud na hearnála poiblí ar fad. Treiseoidh an tionscnamh seo ardán modheolaíochta bainistithe chaighdeánaithe thaifid agus doiciméid atá ar fáil go forleathan cheana, ardán a úsáidtear ar fud na hearnála poiblí.

Is é cuspóir fadtéarmach an tionscnaimh seo ná sreabhadh faisnéise cuíchóirithe a cheadú a spreagfaidh éifeachtacht eagraíochtúil oibríochtúil. Sampla den chur chuige seo ná modheolaíocht chaighdeánach a thabhairt isteach chun nósanna imeachta doiciméadacha a chruthú agus bainistiú taifid a láimhseáil. Ní bheidh ach leaganacha beo na ndoiciméad ar fáil le haghaidh dáileacháin, agus cuirfead leaganacha atá as feidhm i gcartlann. Cuirfead ardán eDocs in ionad an tiomántáin inmheánaigh Share, ardán a sholáthróidh na coinníollacha riachtanacha do rochtain agus do roinnt doiciméad.

Beidh i gceist leis an tionscadal athbhreithniú agus comhchuibhiú a dhéanamh ar an gcur chuige i leith gach cineáil leictreonaigh de chumarsáid agus cinntiú go gcloíonn faisnéis a choimeádtar le gach cineál reachtaíochta náisiúnta agus Eorpaí, chomh maith le bheith níos inchuardaithe agus níos éasca le bainistiú.

Seo a leanas cuspóirí ardleibhéal an tionscnaimh seo:

- Doiciméid d'ardchaighdeán a chruthú agus é mar chuspóir acu an CBC a chur i bhfeidhm, ag tabhairt eolais do bhaill ÚCIM faoi chleachtais Cháilíochta agus ag leagan síos caighdeán a mbeifear ag cloí leis;
- Córas bainistithe doiciméid agus rialaithe thaifid a bheith ann atá aonarach agus sábháilte do gach doiciméad oibre;
- Gach togra a dtugann ÚCIM faoi a mhapáil mar phróiseas agus nósanna imeachta a nuashonrú/ a fhorbairt do gach próiseas;
- Cleachtais oibre a dhírú chun freastal a dhéanamh ar na ceangaltais seirbhíse a chinntear ag reachtaíocht náisiúnta agus Eorpach agus ag straitéis na heagraíochta;
- Cultúr Cáilíochta a fhorbairt laistigh den eagraíocht;
- Tá cur i bhfeidhm CBC le fáil i gclár an rialtais agus sa phlean straitéise.

Is féidir córas bainistithe cháilíochta a úsáid mar uirlis chun feabhas ollmhór a chur ar bhealaí oibre agus chun comhsheasmhacht a sholáthar in ualáí oibre.

Comórtas Balla Ealaíne Dhún Mór, Múrphictiúr an Bhua le feiceáil: rinneadh dearadh dhalta ó Ardscoil na Mara a phéinteáil ar oifig ÚCIM

Tá múrphictiúr feiceálach bunaithe ar théama an iascaigh mar chuid d'Oifig Phoirt ÚCIM i nDún Mór anois, a bhúiochas sin d'inspioráid chruthaíoch dhalta de chuid Ardscoil na Mara Thrá Mór, Sarah Rogers, atá sa 5ú bliain. Ba é an dearadh a chuir Sarah isteach chuig comórtas speisialta ealaíne a raibh an bua aige, comórtas a eagraíodh chun dlúthcheangail an réigiúin leis an tionscal iascaireachta a aithint agus a cheiliúradh; reáchtáil ÚCIM an comórtas le cabhair ó Bhallaí Phort Láirge (Waterford Walls). Bhí daltaí idir 13 agus 19 mbliana d'aois, a bhí cláraithe i meánscoileanna nó i lárionaid Ógtheagmhála fud fad Phort Láirge incháilithe le cur isteach ar an gcomórtas.

B'ealaíontóir ó Bhallaí Phort Láirge, Magda Karol, a chuir an dearadh ar an mballa, le cabhair ó Sarah, a d'fhoghlaim cuid de na bunghnéithe a bhaineann le bheith ag obair le péint spraeála agus í ag obair in éineacht leis an ealaíontóir.



Le feiceáil thuas (C-D): Balla Ealaíne ÚCIM - ag Oifig Phoirt Dhún Mór ÚCIM leis an múrphictiúr críochnaithe tá: Nigel Ducker, Oifigeach Poirt Sinsearach i nDún Mór, ÚCIM, buaiteoir an chomórtais, Sarah Rogers, dalta 5ú bliain ag Ardscoil na Mara, Trá Mhór, agus Lucas Dwan ó Thionscadal na mBalláí.



Bailíochtaigh

Sonraí, anailís agus Riosca d'ardchaighdeán a chinntiú.



Staitisticí lascaigh

Rinneadh 42,568 dtabhairt i dtír, lena n-áirítear tabhairt i dtír ag soithí Éireannacha, sa bhaile agus thar lear, agus tabhairt i dtír shoithí neamhÉireannacha go hÉirinn. Tá mar chuid de sin 23,551 thabhairt i dtír ag soithí faoi 10m ar fad, agus na sonraí curtha ar fáil ag ceannaitheoirí trí mheán chóras na nótaí díolacháin. Tá logbhileoga a cuireadh faoinár mbráid ag soithí faoi 10m curtha san áireamh sa cholún ábhartha.

Clár 6: Tabhairt i dtír de réir Lín

Náisiúntacht an tSoithigh lascaireachta	Tír inar tharla an tabhairt i dtír	Comhaireamh tabhairt i dtír (Bunaithe ar shonraí na mbileog logála)	Comhaireamh tabhairt i dtír <10m (bunaithe ar shonraí Nótaí Díolacháin)	Tabhairt i dtír iomlán
An Bheilg	Éire	6	-	6
An Danmhairg	Éire	28	-	28
An Fhrainc	Éire	670	-	670
An Ghearmáin	Éire	14	-	14
Oileáin Fharó	Éire	10	-	10
An Íoslainn	Éire	1	-	1
Éire	An Danmhairg	4	-	4
Éire	An Spáinn	41	-	41
Éire	An Fhrainc	65	-	65
Éire	Oileáin Fharó	6	-	6
Éire	RA	353	-	353
Éire	Éire	16,395	23,523	39,918
Éire	An Ísiltír	125	-	125
Éire	An Iorua	21	-	21
An Iorua	Éire	20	-	20
An Spáinn	Éire	608	-	608
An Ríocht Aontaithe	Éire	650	28	678
Iomlán		19,017	23,551	42,568

Tábla 7: Tabhairt i dTír de réir Meáchain

Náisiúntacht an tSoithigh lascaireachta	Tír inar tharla an tabhairt i dtír	Tonaí	Luach €
An Bheilg	Éire	90	372,885
An Danmhairg	Éire	25,130	11,683,361
Oileáin Fharó	Éire	20,564	5,320,080
An Fhrainc	Éire	12,853	35,794,156
An Ghearmáin	Éire	442	1,481,638
An Íoslainn	Éire	1,850	477,372
Éire	An Danmhairg	4,241	1,094,113
Éire	An Spáinn	940	2,171,279
Éire	An Fhrainc	1,701	4,117,092
Éire	Oileáin Fharó	6,673	1,325,491
Éire	RA	5,931	10,232,013
Éire	Éire	188,994	220,459,992
Éire	An Ísiltír	1,929	6,542,634
Éire	An Iorua	8,419	5,955,607
An Iorua	Éire	27,113	6,995,268
An Spáinn	Éire	11,423	31,949,686
An Ríocht Aontaithe	Éire	39,313	32,245,315
Iomlán		357,606	378,217,982

Tábla 8: Deich bport Éireannach is mó 2020 de réir luacha

Rang	Tonaí	Port Tabhairt i dTír	Dáta Tabhairt i dTír: Bliain	Tír tabhairt i dtír	Luach €
1	33,363.34	Baile Chaisleáin Bhéarra	2020	IRL	110,073,052
2	164,421.6	Na Cealla Beaga	2020	IRL	102,119,894
3	10,200.75	An Daingean	2020	IRL	17,116,381
4	3,257.54	Cé na Cille Móire	2020	IRL	15,675,576
5	5,426.29	Binn Éadair	2020	IRL	11,245,013
6	2,981.87	Ros An Mhíl	2020	IRL	11,109,165
7	5,114.94	Dún Mór	2020	IRL	10,844,502
8	3,201.81	An Caisleán Nua	2020	IRL	8,198,433
9	1,768.47	Ceann Chlochair	2020	IRL	8,169,632
10	2,003.81	Bréantrá	2020	IRL	6,094,501

Tabhairt i dtír fógartha, na 20 speiceas is mó a thugtar isteach go hÉirinn, rangaithe de réir meáchain.

Tábla 9: Na 20 speiceas is mó a thugtar isteach go hÉirinn, rangaithe de réir meáchain

Rang	Cód Speicis	Cur Síos Speicis	Tonaí	Luach €
1	MAC	Ronnach Atlantach	70,223	53,040,334
2	WHB	Faoitín Gorm (Poutassou)	66,523	29,368,118
3	JAX	Scadán carraige & bolmán neí	18,245	11,562,246
4	HKE	Colmóir Eorpach	17,730	55,676,795
5	SPR	Salán Eorpach	13,790	2,968,783
6	ANF	Láimhíneach neí	11,427	51,578,368
7	BOR	Torciasc neí	9,080	1,457,203
8	NEP	Gliomach na hIorua	5,809	38,057,579
9	LEZ	Scoilteán neí	5,747	15,801,103
10	HAD	Cadóóg	4,667	8,005,843
11	CRE	Portán dearg	3,393	6,601,006
12	HER	Scadán Atlantach	3,007	1,000,405
13	WHG	Faoitín	2,874	4,286,182
14	WHE	Cuachma	2,765	4,429,561
15	ANE	Ainseabhaí Eorpach	2,691	597,804
16	SCE	Muirín Mór	1,694	18,727,230
17	SQI	Scuid ghearriteach thuaisceartach	1,377	2,988,922
18	WIT	Sól bán	891	1,432,033
19	LIN	Langa	794	1,399,527
20	ALB	Tuinnín bán	754	1,769,797
Iomlán			243,481	310,748,839



Nótaí Díolacháin

Leagann na sonraí thíos amach gach Nóta Díolacháin a taifeadadh ó 2019 agus 2020 do shoithí Éireannacha. Tá nótaí díolacháin riachtanach ó thaobh an dlí de do 1ú díolachán táirgí iascaigh.

Tá algartam nua curtha i bhfeidhm againn chun aimhrialtachtaí praghais a aimsiú agus d'úsáideamar é seo chun luachanna a chur as an áireamh atá lasmuigh de theorainneacha comhsheasmhacha. Ba chóir go gcinnteodh sin praghas agus luach agus sonraí a bhfuil cáilíocht níos fearr ag baint leo amach anseo.

Tá líon iomlán na nótaí díolacháin, na soithí le nótaí díolacháin agus líon na speiceas ar fad tar éis dul i laghad i gcomparáid le 2019 agus tá méadú beag le sonrú i líon na gceannaitheoirí.

Tábla 10: Líon na Nótaí Díolacháin

Bliain	Líon Iomlán na Nótaí Díolacháin
2019	52,144
2020	41,555

Tábla 11: Líon iomlán na gCeannaitheoirí Cláraithe Éisc

Bliain	Líon Iomlán na gCeannaitheoirí
2019	85
2020	87

Tábla 12: Líon na Speiceas a Taifeadadh ar Nótaí Díolacháin

Bliain	Líon Iomlán na Speiceas
2019	145
2020	132

Tábla 13: Líon na Soithí mar ar cuireadh nótaí díolacháin faoinár mbráid

Bliain	Líon Iomlán na Soithí
2019	1,158
2020	1,073

Iníuchtaí Soithigh Iascaireachta ÚCIM

Thug Oifigigh OCIM de chuid ÚCIM faoi 1,808 iniúchadh soithigh iascaireachta san iomlán i 2020. Bhain 79% de na hiniúchtaí seo le soithí atá cláraithe in Éirinn; bhain 6% acu le soithí atá cláraithe sa Fhrainc, bhain 6% eile le soithí atá cláraithe sa Spáinn agus bhain 4% acu le soithí atá cláraithe sa RA. Bhain na 5% eile le soithí as 6 thír éagsúla, faoi mar a mhínítear i dTábla 14.

Tábla 14: Iníuchtaí Soithigh ÚCIM

Náisiúntacht	Iníuchtaí ÚCIM
An Danmhairg	27
Oileáin Fharó	10
An Fhrainc	120
An Ghearmáin	6
An Íoslainn	1
Éire	1,435
An Iorua	19
An Pholainn	1
An Spáinn	107
An Ríocht Aontaithe	82
Iomlán	1,808

Rialú lascaigh

Iniúchtaí de réir Fad an tSoithigh

Tábla 15: Iníúchtaí ÚCIM de réir fad an tsoithigh

Náisiúntacht an tSoithigh lascaireachta	Thar 18 méadar ar fad	Tabhairt i dtír	% Iníúchta	Faoi 18 méadar agus > 10 m ar fad	Tabhairt i dtír	% Iníúchta	Faoi 10 méadar ar fad	Tabhairt i dtír	% Iníúchta	Líon iomlán na n-iníúchtaí
An Danmhairg	27	N/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Oileáin Fharó	10	10	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
An Fhrainc	119	678	17.55%	1	-	-	-	-	-	120
An Ghearmáin	6	14	42.86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
An Íoslainn	1	1	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Éire	776	4,397	17.65%	261	12,239	2.13%	398	20,237	1.97%	1,435
An Iorua	19	20	95.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
An Pholainn	1	1	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
An Spáinn	107	634	16.88%	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
RA	56	342	16.37%	18	161	11.18%	8	165	4.85%	82
Iomlán	1,122			280			406			1,808

Tagann breis is 85% den tabhairt i dtír go Poirt Éireannacha ó shoithí atá cláraithe in Éirinn, mar sin de baineann na hiniúchtaí ar thabhairt i dtír go príomha le soithí atá cláraithe in Éirinn.

Cuireann Tábla 15 síos ar na hiniúchtaí seo de réir fad an tsoithigh; ba í earnáil na soithí >18 méadar ba mhó a ndearnadh iniúchadh orthu. Léiríonn sin go dtugann an earnáil seo, cé gurb í is lú ó thaobh líon soithí de, go dtugann sí i dtír mórchuid na gabhála go Poirt Éireannacha, go háirithe speiceas peiligeach.

Ciallaíonn 'Iniúchadh' aon seiceáil a chuirtear i gcrích ag oifigigh maidir le comhlíontacht rialacha an Chomhbheartais lascaigh, agus a scríobhtar síos i dtuarascáil iniúchta de réir Ailt 4(4) den Rialachán ón gComhairle (CE) Uimh. 1224/2009.

Is féidir go mbeadh i gceist le seiceálacha deimhniúcháin cuid den fhaisnéis soithigh seo a leanas, nó í ar fad, (clárú, ceadúnas, údaruithe, logleabhar, CMF, rátáil riosca an tsoithigh agus Riosca an turais). Is féidir tabhairt faoi na seiceálacha seo go cian, sula dtéann an soitheach isteach sa phort, nó is féidir go mbeadh baint acu le gabhála ar bord (comhaireamh na mboscaí, meáchan ar thabhairt i dtír, deimhniúchán na speiceas, méid, cáilíocht), nó le trealamh (méid an mhogaill, feistis, painéal mogaill chearnógaigh, tiús an tsreangáin) agus cros-seiceálacha tar éis an tabhairt i dtír (iompar, nótaí díolacháin, lipéadú, inrianaitheacht).



Le feiceáil thuas: OCIM atá ag glacadh páirte i SCIG.

Rialuithe Riaracháin Neamhthabhairt i dTír

Chomh maith leis na hiniúchtaí fisiciúla soithigh iascaireachta ar cuireadh síos orthu thuas, chuir OCIM i gcrích 1,596 Rialú Riaracháin Neamhthabhairt i dTír breise, mar seo a leanas:

Tábla 16: Rialuithe Riaracháin Neamhthabhairt i dTír ÚCIM

Bliain an iniúchta	Náisiúntacht an tSoithigh	Líon na nIniúchtaí
2020	An Danmhairg	7
2020	An Fhrainc	78
2020	Éire	1,425
2020	An Iorua	1
2020	Panama	1
2020	An Spáinn	48
2020	An Ríocht Aontaithe	32
2020	An Bheilg	3
2020	An Chipir	1
Iomlán		1,596

Seicphointí Ilghníomhaireachta

Tugtar faoi sheicphointí ilghníomhaireachta ag ÚCIM i gcomhar leis an nGarda Síochána agus, uaireanta, le gníomhaireachtaí eile, lena n-áirítear an tÚdarás Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta agus na Coimisinéirí Ioncaim. I 2020 ghlac ÚCIM páirt i seacht Seicphointe Ilghníomhaireachta. Trí pháirt a ghlacadh sna tionscnaimh seo cuirtear ar chumas na OCIM deis a bheith acu comhlíontacht a mheasúnú maidir le riachtanais rialaithe iascaigh agus sábháilteachta bia araon ag céim seo an tslabhra bhia.

Iniúchtaí Soithí Iascaireachta na Seirbhíse Cabhlach

Tábla 17: Iniúchtaí Seirbhíse Cabhlaigh

Náisiúntacht	Iniúchtaí Seirbhíse Cabhlaigh
Éire	145
An Spáinn	52
An Fhrainc	68
RA	32
An Ísiltír	4
An Bheilg	4
An Ghearmáin	2
An Rúis	1
An Pholainn	1
Iomlán	309

Déanann an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh patról ar 220 milliún acra muirí mara, limistéar atá 12 uair níos mó ná mórchríoch na hÉireann, sin 15% d'uisce iascaireachta an AE.

Chuir An tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh i gcrích 309 n-iniúchadh ar shoithí iascaireachta ar muir i 2020. As na Soithí Iascaireachta a ndearnadh iniúchadh orthu, soithí Éireannacha a bhí i gceist le 47% acu, ba shoithí Francacha iad 22% acu, agus soithí Spáinneacha a bhí i 16% acu; bhain 10% de na soithí leis an RA. Tháinig na soithí eile, 5%, ó 5 náisiún eile, faoi mar a gcuirtear síos air i dTábla 17.

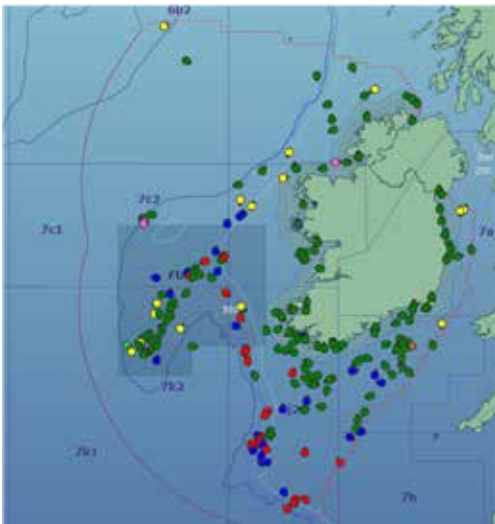
Iniúchtaí de réir Limistéir CITM

Tábla 18: Iniúchtaí Seirbhíse Cabhlaigh de réir Limistéir CITM

Limistéar CITM	Iniúchtaí
7J	119
7A	78
7G	48
7B	25
7K	7
7C	27
6A	2
7H	1
6B	2
Iomlán	309

Tharla 38% de na hiniúchtaí ar thug an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh fúthu i Limistéar 7J, is é sin an limistéar farraige amach ó Chósta Thiar Theas na hÉireann. Tharla 25% eile ar Chósta Thoir agus Thoir Theas na hÉireann, Limistéar CITM 7A. Féach na sonraí breise i dTábla 19 agus i bhFigiúr 3.

Figiúr 3: Gníomhaíochtaí Iascaireachta in Uiscí na hÉireann bunaithe ar shuíomhanna CLM



Iniúchtaí Seirbhíse Cabhlaigh de réir Fad an tSoithigh

Tábla 19: Iniúchtaí Seirbhíse Cabhlaigh de réir Fad an tSoithigh

Thar 18 méadar Gach Tír	143
Thar 18 méadar Éire	(28)
Faoi 18 méadar Gach Tír	166
Faoi 18 méadar Éire	(117)

Rinneadh rud beag níos lú ná leath (48%) de na hiniúchtaí ar muir ar tugadh fúthu ag an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh ar shoithí a bhí breis is 18 méadar ar fad. Rinneadh mórchuid na n-iniúchtaí seo (80%) ar shoithí neamhÉireannacha; léiriú é sin ar fhócas ar leith ó thaobh na Seirbhíse Cabhlaigh de ar shoithí a bhíonn ag iascaireacht in Uiscí na hÉireann ach nach dtagann i dtír i bPoint Éireannacha.

An tAerchór

I 2020 thug Aerárthach Patróil Mhuirí CASA an Aerchóir faoi 152 Phatról, agus lena linn sin rinneadh breathnóireacht agus monatóireacht ar 788 soitheach iascaireachta.

Iarratais Cheadúnais Urthrá

Roimh thosú aon oibreacha nó gníomhaíochta ar urthrá atá faoi úinéireacht an Stáit¹, ní mór ceadúnas nó léas a fháil ón Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara². Áirítear i measc na ngníomhaíochtaí a éilíonn ceadúnais oibreacha a dtugtar fúthu ar an urthrá, agus a chuimsíonn:

1. aon fheidhm maidir le lárionad cuain iascaigh ainmnithe;
2. aon fheidhm maidir le:
 - (i) gníomhaíocht atá go hiomlán nó go príomha d'úsáid, d'fhorbairt nó do thacaíocht do bharshaothraithe nó
 - (ii) gníomhaíocht atá go hiomlán nó go príomha d'úsáid, d'fhorbairt nó do thacaíocht iascaireachta mara, lena n-áirítear próiseáil agus díolachán éisc mhara agus déantúsaíocht táirgí a thagann ó iasc mara.

Nuair a dhéantar iarratas don Aire scaiptear é do roinnt údarás poiblí, ÚCIM san áireamh, le haghaidh breathnóireachtaí agus tuairimí. Agus ÚCIM ag measúnú a leithéid d'iarratais cuireann siad san áireamh an tionchar arbh fhéidir leo a bheith acu ar réimse an iascaigh tráchtála chomh maith le ceisteanna sábháilteachta bia. I 2020 fuarthas 79 n-iarratas den chineál seo i gcomparáid le 214 iarratas i 2019.

¹ Is é atá san urthrá ná an talamh agus grinneall na farraige idir barr lán ghnáth-thaoidí nó mheántaoidí (cuirtear sin in iúl mar HWM ar Mhapaí de chuid na Suirbhéireachta Ordanáis agus an teorainn dhá mhíle dhéag (is ionann dhá mhíle dhéag agus thart ar 22.24 km).

² I gcás oibreacha nach mbaineann le Dobharshaothrá ná lascach ní mór iarratais a chur chuig an Aire Tithíochta, Pleanála, Pobail agus Rialtais Áitiúil.



An Coiste Grinnfhiosrúcháin um Cheadúnú Muirí

Glacann ÚCIM páirt sa Choiste Grinnfhiosrúcháin um Cheadúnú Muirí (CGCM), ar coiste ad hoc ildhisciplíneach é, agus a thionóltar de réir mar is gá do chuspóirí bheith ag tabhairt faoi mheasúnú teicniúil iarratais faoin Acht Imeach 1933, faoi mar a leasaíodh é. Níl sé bunaithe ar bhonn reachtúil agus glacann na baill páirt go deonach i ngach cás, mar ionadaithe a gcuid eagraíochtaí aonair. Soláthraíonn CGCM comhairle theicniúil/eolaíoch maidir le hiarratais ar Léasanna agus ar Cheadúnais Urthrá. Molann CGCM coinníollacha cuí freisin do na gníomhaíochtaí i gcás faofa. I 2020, d'éisigh an coiste tuarascálacha faoi 24 iarratas i gcomparáid le 19 i 2019, faoi mar a gcuirtear síos air i dTábla 21 thíos.

Tábla 20: Iarratais ar Cheadúnas Urthrá a Athbhreithníodh

Limistéar Oifige Poirt	Breathnóireachtaí 2020
Cloch na Coillte	6
Baile Chaisleáin Bhéarra	6
An Daingean	13
Dún Mór	9
Binn Éadair	13
Ros an Mhíl	13
Na Cealla Beaga	19
Iomlán	79

Tábla 21: Iarratais CGCM 2020

Nádúr na Forbartha	Líon
Cothabháil/dreideáil phoirt	3
Cosaint ar Thuilte & píblínte	3
Forbairt fhóillíochta muirí/tráchtála	1
Imscrúduithe láithreáin mhuirí agus imlonnú trealaimh	15
Cosaint chóstach & cothú trá	2
Iomlán	24

Sábháilteacht Bhia

Is é Údarás Sábháilteachta Bia na hÉireann (ÚSBÉ) an tÚdarás Náisiúnta Inniúil d'fhorfheidhmiú gach saghas reachtaíochta bia in Éirinn agus cuireann sé an fheidhm seo i gcrích trí shraith de Chonarthaí Seirbhíse le gníomhaireachtaí oifigiúla. Is é ÚCIM an Gníomhaireacht Oifigiúil atá freagrach as forfheidhmiú an dlí bhia in Earnáil an Bhia Mhara suas go dtí an pointe miondíola. Tá mar chuid den sainchúram seo measúnú rialuithe sábháilteachta bia ar fud na n-earnálacha muirí agus doharshaothraithe.

Líon na nGnólachtaí Bia

Bhí ÚCIM freagrach as forfheidhmiú reachtaíochta sábháilteachta bia ar fud 2,695 oibríocht ghnólachta bia i gcomparáid le 2,725 ghnólacht i 2019.

Soithí iascaireachta a bhí i gceist le rud beag níos mó ná 3/4 de na hoibríochtaí seo (77%); limistéir táirgthe sliogéisc agus monarchana próiseála a bhí i gceist le 7% agus le 4% breise faoi seach agus chuimsigh an 12% eile de chásanna raon éagsúil gnólachtaí faoi mar a gcuirtear síos air i dTábla 22.

Tábla 22: Gnólacht Bia de réir Cineáil

Cineál Gnó	Líon na nIonad
Halla ceant	1
Fuarstóras (bunús ainmhí, gan nochtadh)	4
Fuarstóras (lascach)	1
Ionad Seolta	14
Soitheach Monarchan	1
Soitheach Iascaireachta	2,080
Bróicéir Bia	1
Stalla Bia: lasc	4
Reoshoitheach	56
Monarcha Táirgí Úra Iascaigh	64
Gléasra Oighir	11
Iompórtálaithe	56
Monarcha Phróiseála	105
Limistéar Táirgthe	189
Monarcha Íonúcháin	22
Feirmeoir Sliogéisc	30
Iompróir	9
Mórdhíoltóir/Dáileoir	46
Eile	1
Iomlán	2,695

COVID-19 ó thaobh Sábháilteachta Bia Mhara de

Gné cheannasach d'obair ÚCIM a bhí i bpaindéim COVID-19 i 2020, i dtéarmaí thionchar shrianta na sochaí ar ár gcuid oibre. Ina theannta sin, mar an t-údarás inniúil do rialú oifigiúil sábháilteachta táirgí iascaigh, rinne ÚCIM monatóireacht ar an tuiscint eolaíoch a bhí ag teacht chun cinn maidir le haon bhaol a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann gurbh fhéidir an víreas cúisíoch, SARS-COV-2, a scaipeadh i mbia. Murab ionann is baictéir, teastaíonn óstchealla beo ó víris sa tslí gur féidir leo dul i líonmhaireacht, agus ar a mhéid is féidir leo bheith marthanach, ní dul i líonmhaireacht, taobh amuigh den óstach. Cé gurbh é, agus gurb é fós, príomhnádúr eipidéimeolaíoch an ghalair ná mar shiondróm riospráide daonna, a thras-seoltar trí bhraoiníní riospráide, d'éirigh sé soiléir gurb ann freisin do shiondróm gastraistéigeach, agus an víreas le fáil i bhfaecais daoine ionfhabhtaithe. Le linn 2020, rinne ÚCIM monatóireacht ar an bhfaisnéis a bhí á cur amach, ag an bpopal eolaíoch agus ag údarais éagsúla sláinte poiblí náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta. Rinneadh breithniú maidir le 3 bhealach éagsúla ina bhféadfadh riosca a bhaineann le bia a bheith i gceist: ionfhabhtú, bithbhailiú nó truailliú:

- **Ionfhabhtú:** Ionfhabhtaítear ainmhithe uisceacha, agus bíonn an víreas i láthair ina dhiaidh sin i dtáirgí bia a fhaightear ó ainmhithe;
- **Bithbhailiú:** Comhdhlúthaíonn ainmhithe uisceacha an víreas sa timpeallacht go bitheolaíoch, rud a d'fhéadfadh an baol a chruthú go gcuirfí an víreas ar aghaidh i mbia trí thomhaltas táirgí bia a fhaightear ó na hainmhithe sin;
- **Truailliú:** Truaillítear ainmhithe uisceacha nó a gcuid táirgí, cé acu sa phróiseáil réamhbhuainteoireachta nó iarbhuainteoireachta, agus gníomhaíonn siad mar mheán fulangach (fóimít) de thras-seoladh an víris idir daoine.

Le bheith ionfhabhtaithe lena leithéid de víris teastaíonn dlúthidirghníomhaíocht ag leibhéal móilíneach idir an víreas agus gabhdóir ar an óstchill, i gcás na gCoróinvíreas, an Gabhdóir ACE. Léirigh tuairiscí faoi ionfhabhtú COVID-19 i gcait agus i minceanna an baol a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann go ndéanfaí ainmhithe a ionfhabhtú, ach níor thug an fhaisnéis atá ar fáil do struchtúr an ghabhdóra in éisc aon léiriú gurb ann do riosca ionfhabhtaithe iontu siúd.

Tá cur síos maith ar fáil ar bithbhailiú víreas atá i láthair i bhfaecais daonna i gcás na moileasc débhlascach, leis an mbaol iarmhartach go bhféadfaí galar a thras-seoladh i mbia, m.sh. an noraivíreas nó Heipitíteas-A i gcás sceitheadh faeach COVID-19 a chruthaigh baol analógach go mbeadh sé i láthair sa timpeallacht mhuirí, agus go ndéanfaí é a bhailiú i moilisc. Ghlac ÚCIM páirt shuntasach, mar sin de, idir tús agus lár 2020, i measúnú riosca cáilíochtúil maidir le forbairt an ghalair COVID-19 ó bheith ag ithe moileasc débhlascach.



Tabhair cuairt ar fsai.ie/Risk_Assessment_Development_COVID-19_illness_from_the_Consumption_of_Bivalve_Molluscs/ chun an foilseachán a íoslódáil maidir leis an Measúnú Riosca Cáilíochtúil faoi Fhorbairt an ghalair COVID-19 ó bheith ag lthe Moileasc Débhlaoscach.

Ba é conclúid an tsothair sin a foilsíodh i Mí Iúil 2020 nach ann ach do riosca fánach go dtolgfáí COVID-19 ar an tslí seo, bíodh is go bhfuil ardleibhéal neamhchinnteachta i gceist go ginearálta, go háirithe maidir leis an mbaol go n-eascródh ionfhabhtú as nochtadh béil/bia. Rinneadh breithniú faoi fhóntas na rialuithe arb ann dóibh i láthair chun riosca víreas faecach a bhainistiú trí thomhaltas moileasc. Ar fud 2020, bhíodh sonraí breise ag teacht chun cinn faoi mhóilisc agus COVID-19; ba é clonadh ginearálta na sonraí ná fóntas na moileasc a chur in iúl mar ainmhithe táscacha, agus mar sin de fóntas na monatóireachta moilisc mar uirlis fhaireachais don ghalair seo i ndaonraí daonna bheith ag cur le fuíolluisce a bhaineann an timpeallacht mhuirí amach.

Maidir le truailliú tháirgí bia, le láithreach fhuilangach ar an mbia, tháinig roinnt fianaise chun cinn i 2020 i dtaca le marthanacht le linn dáileacháin slabhra fhuair agus láithreach inbhraite an víris seo ar dhromchlaí bia nó ar phacáistiú bia, táirgí iascaigh san áireamh. Rinne ÚCIM monatóireacht ar threoir EDS d'oibritheoirí gnólachta bhia agus ar foilsiú phrótaicail Filleadh-ar-an-Obair ag Údarás Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta na hÉireann chun an t-ionfhabhtú a íoslaghdú a scaiptear i dtimpeallachtaí oibre, lena n-áirítear ionaid phróiseála bhia mhara. Ba í tuairim cheannasach lucht measúnaithe riosca go hidirnáisiúnta, EDS agus ÚESB san áireamh, ná nach ann d'aon rud a thugann le fios go bhfuil ról á imirt ag bia i dtras-seoladh COVID, m.sh. EDS.

Tabhair cuairt ar apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/331705/WHO-2019-nCoV-Food_Safety-2020.1-eng.pdf chun an foilseachán faoi COVID-19 agus sábháilteacht bhia: treoir do ghnólachtaí bia.

Comhairle EDS le linn 2020:

Is beag an baol gur féidir le daoine COVID-19 a tholghadh ó bhia nó ó phacáistiú bia. Is galar riospráide é COVID-19 agus is é an príomhbhealach tras-seolta ná trí theagmháil duine-le-duine agus trí theagmháil dhíreach le braoiníní riospráide a ghintear nuair a dhéanann duine ionfhabhtaithe casachtach nó sraoth. Ní hann d'aon fhianaise go dtí seo maidir le víris a spreagann galair riospráide a bheith tras-seolta trí bhia nó trí phacáistiú bia. Ní féidir le coróinvíris dul i líonmhaireacht i mbia; teastaíonn óstach uathu ar duine nó ainmhithe le dul i líonmhaireacht.

Le linn 2020, áfach, tháinig braislí áirithe chun cinn galair COVID-19 i measc oibrithe i roinnt ionad táirgthe bhia, agus is ann do bhreis fianaise maidir le marthanacht fheabhsaithe i dtimpeallachtaí atá cuisnithe go gníomhach. Go déanach i 2020, rinne ÚCIM Meamram Tuisceana le hÚdarás Sláinte & Sábháilteachta na hÉireann a bhunaigh ról do ÚCIM, maidir le monatóireacht chomhlíontachta ionaid oibre le treoir línte a dearadh chun riosca an tras-seolta COVID-19 a bhainistiú i measc na n-oibrithe agus iniúchtaí á gcur i gcrích in ionaid bhia mhara.

Iníuchtaí Sábháilteachta Bia

San iomlán rinne OCIM 1,908 n-iníuchadh sábháilteachta bia i 2020, sin laghdú ó 2,121 i 2019. Chomh maith le faomhadh oibritheoirí gnólachta bhia, tá mar chuid d’obair ÚCIM i réimse na sábháilteachta bia deimhniú inrianaitheacht an bhia mhara, maíomh lipéadaithe, sláintíocht, córais bhainistithe shábháilteachta bhia mhara agus cáilíocht éisc. Cuireann ÚCIM príomhról i gcrích maidir le freagra a thabhairt ar theagmhais bhia chomh maith le gearáin i dtaca le nádúr, substaint, cáilíocht nó sábháilteacht táirge bia mhara. Ba é a bhí i gceist le dhá thrían (66%) de na coinsíneachtaí ar fad ná seiceálacha oifigiúla rialaithe, mar shampla na cinn a theastaíonn chun deimhniúchán a sholáthar le go ndéanfaí coinsíneacht bhia a easpórtáil chuig tríú tír. Déantar cur síos ar gach iníuchadh de réir cineáil i dTábla 23 thíos.

Tábla 23: Iníuchtaí Sábháilteachta Bia

	Gnólacht Cláraithe	Gnólacht Faofa	Eile	Iomlán
Faomhadh	2	21	10	33
Sláintíocht iomlán	6	82	4	92
Gnáthiniúchadh	22	279	31	332
Obair leantach	3	55	1	59
Cruinniú / comhairliúchán-	1	18	1	20
Gearán / teagmhas	0	18	1	19
Seiceálacha oifigiúla rialaithe	16	1,003	250	1,269
Cáilíocht éisc	15	15	2	32
Sláintíocht fheithicle	4	42	0	46
Seiceálacha sláintíochta fheithicle	2	4	0	6
Iomlán	71	1,537	300	1,908

Iníuchtaí de réir Catagóire

Soláthraítear sa tábla thíos anailís na n-iníuchtaí de réir catagóire riosca, ardriosca, meánriosca agus riosca íseal, agus gach catagóir á foroinnt mar Réidh le hIthe (RLI) agus neamhRLI.

Na catagóirí ardriosca atá i gceist le 43% de na hiniúchtaí, baineann 31% acu le meánriosca agus baineann 15% acu le riosca íseal; ní bhaineann na 9% eile le haon cheann de na catagóirí seo.

Tábla 24. Iníuchtaí de réir Catagóire Riosca

Iníuchtaí de réir Cineál Riosca Bliain go dtí seo	RLI	Neamh-RLI	Ní fios	Iomlán
Ardriosca	539	287	0	826
Meánriosca	364	232	0	596
Riosca íseal	51	250	0	301
Ní fios	0	0	185	185
Iomlán	954	769	185	1,908

Gníomhaíocht Samplála

Is gníomhaíocht thábhachtach rialaithe oifigiúla í an tsamplála a dtugann OCIM fúithi.

Tógtar samplaí de tháirgí iascaigh, moilisc dhébhlaoscacha bheo (MDB), uisce agus oighear chun comhlíontacht na gcritéar agus na srianta sin atá leagtha síos sa reachtaíocht a dheimhniú. Ina theannta sin, tógtar samplaí de mhaipíní timpeallachta chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh maidir le láithreach Listeria monocytogenes in Ionaid Bhia ábhartha Réidh-le-hIthe (RLI). I 2020 san iomlán cuireadh 1,066 shampla rialaithe oifigiúla faoinár mbráid ó ar fud na seacht Limistéar Poirt le haghaidh anailíse saotharlainne, faoi mar a gcuirtear síos air i dTábla 25.

Tábla 25: Samplaí Oifigiúla Rialaithe de réir Limistéir Phoirt

Limistéar Oifige Poirt	Samplaí Rialaithe
Baile Chaisleáin Bhéarra	119
Cloich na Coillte	146
An Daingean	124
Dún Mór	171
Binn Éadair	168
Na Cealla Beaga	103
Ros An Mhíl	235
Iomlán	1,066

Iarmhair sa Dobharshaothrú

In Éirinn tá ÚCIM freagrach as cinntiú comhlíontachta leis an reachtaíocht ábhartha AE don dobharshaothrú éisc eite agus don obair leantach maidir le samplaí atá neamhchomhlíontach faoin bPlean Náisiúnta Rialaithe Iarmhar (PNRI). Má thagann toradh neamhchomhlíontach chun cinn as sampláil faoin PNRI, cuireann ÚCIM imscrúdú leantach i gcrích, le cabhair Fhoras na Mara, chun sampláil agus anailís a dhéanamh. Is féidir go dteastóidh cabhair ó chigirí tréidliachta de chuid RTBM chun an t-imscrúdú leantach a thabhairt chun críche.

I 2020, cuireadh i gcrích breis is 626 thástáil agus líon iomlán de 1,888 gcinntitheach ar 220 sampla éisc eite fheirme le haghaidh raon iarmhar ag Foras na Mara. Níor tuairiscíodh aon torthaí neamhchomhlíontach sa ghnáth'sprioc-chlár náisiúnta monatóireachta don iasc eite feirme i 2020.

Ionaid Rialaithe Theorann

I 2020, chuir ÚCIM, i gcomhar leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, an plean bliantúil i bhfeidhm do shampláil táirgí iascaigh agus táirgí eile bia mhara ag Ionaid Rialaithe Theorann. Tógadh 101 shampla, idir Port Bhaile Átha Cliath agus Aerfort na Sionainne. Cuireadh anailís mhicribhitheolaíoch, cheimiceach agus DNA i gcrích ar na samplaí seo. Bhí gach ceann de na 101 shampla comhlíontach.

Seiceálacha COVID-19 - Meamram Tuisceana (MT) leis an Údarás Sláinte & Sábháilteachta (ÚSS)

I Mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2020, shínigh ÚCIM Meamram Tuisceana (MT) le ÚSS. Bhunaigh an MT creatlach chomhoibríoch idir ÚSS agus ÚCIM. Ba é cuspóir an MT ná cur síos a dhéanamh ar rannpháirtíocht ÚCIM i measúnú agus i ndeimhniú comhlíontachta leis an bPrótacal um Fhilleadh ar an Obair go Sábháilte a eisíodh ag an Roinn Sláinte agus Gnó, Fiontair agus Nuálaíochta in ionaid phróiseála bhia mhara thalamhbhunaithe atá faofa ag ÚCIM. Leagann an MT amach seiceálacha breise ag ÚCIM chun comhlíontacht a sheiceáil leis an bPrótacal um Fhilleadh ar an Obair, agus freastal á dhéanamh ar ionaid phróiseála bhia mhara thalamhbhunaithe atá faofa ag ÚCIM. Bhí an MT i bhfeidhm ó Mhí Dheireadh Fómhair go deireadh na bliana 2020.

Comhaontú idir SAT RTBM agus ÚCIM

I 2020, shínigh Rannán Faireachais, Fotháirgí Ainmhí agus FFAT de chuid RTMB agus ÚCIM comhaontú.

Tá sé i gceist go gcuirfeadh an Comhaontú seo an comhoibriú frithpháirteach idir Rannán FFAT RTBM agus ÚCIM ar bhonn foirmeálta, agus é i gceist go gcinnteofaí cur i bhfeidhm éifeachtach na reachtaíochta a bhaineann le fotháirgí ainmhí, lena n-áirítear Rialachán (CE) Uimh. 1069/2009, faoi mar atá sé leasaithe, agus Rialachán Cur Chun Feidhme (CE) Uimh. 142/2011, faoi mar atá sé leasaithe, in éineacht le I.R. 187 ó 2014, a bhaineann le reachtaíocht náisiúnta, go sonrach maidir le monarchana rindreála éisc Cat. 3, áiseanna múirínithe éisc agus monarchana éisc a sholáthraíonn bia peataí chomh maith le hionaid eile atá páirteach i bpróisis den chineál céanna, de réir mar a theastaíonn. Déanfaidh ÚCIM freastal ar chruinnithe trasghníomhaireachta agus ar chruinnithe fóraim comhairleacha maidir le réimse na bhFotháirgí Ainmhí.

Fotháirgí Ainmhithe Uisceacha

In Éirinn is é freagracht RTBM rialuithe oifigiúla fotháirge ainmhí a fhaomhadh nó a chlárú agus a chur i bhfeidhm ag monarchana fotháirgí ainmhí. Aontaítear go ndéanfaidh RTBM, i gcomhar le foireann de chuid ÚCIM, oibrítheoirí fotháirgí ainmhí a fhaomhadh/a chlárú (ainmhithe uisceacha amháin) agus go dtabharfaidh ÚCIM faoi Rialuithe Oifigiúla agus sampláil leanúnach ag amanna socraithe. Téann ÚCIM i gcomhairle le RTBM faoi ghnéithe ábhartha de na hiniúchtaí seo de réir mar a theastaíonn, neamhchomhlíontachtaí san áireamh. Is é RTBM atá freagrach as gníomhaíocht fhorfheidhmithe faoin reachtaíocht a bhaineann le fotháirgí ainmhí. Má theastaíonn, áfach, gníomhaíocht fhorfheidhmithe sna monarchana seo, is féidir go gcabhróidh foireann de chuid ÚCIM le foireann RTBM i dtéarmaí saineolas teicniúil agus fianaise dhoiciméadach a sholáthar in éineacht le gníomhaíocht leantach cheartaitheach agus choisctheach.

Monatóireacht Sábháilteachta Sliogéisc

An Clár Samplála Aicmithe

San iomlán tógadh 1,538 sampla micribhitheolaíoch (92% den sprioc) ag OCIM le linn 2020 mar chuid de Mhonatóireacht Mhicribhitheolaíoch na Limistéar Táirgthe Mhoileasc Débhlaoscach.

Tógadh 57 sampla micribhitheolaíoch breise i roinnt limistéar a bhí ag lorg réamhaicmithe, nó a cuireadh faoinár mbráid faoi shraith de shuirbhéanna baictéareolaíocha mar chuid de Shuirbhéanna Sláintíocha Ghaoth Dobhair, Droim Chliabh, Cuan Shligigh agus Dún Garbhán.

I 2020, d'aimsigh ÚCIM san iomlán 61 thoradh "as raon" (3.9% de na samplaí monatóireachta aicmithe ar fad a tógadh) ón gclár náisiúnta monatóireachta aicmithe, sin méadú beag le hais na 58 dtoradh "as raon" a aimsíodh le linn 2019 agus méadú ar an meánlón sna 10 mbliana roimhe sin de 51 chás in aghaidh na bliana, nó thart ar 3.2% de na samplaí ar fad a tógadh.

I Mí Eanáir, Mí Mheithimh, Mí Iúil agus Mí Lúnasa fuarthas líon níos airde ná an meánlón de thorthaí "as raon".

Tá an chuma ar an scéal nár taifeadh níos lú torthaí "as raon" mar gheall ar shrianta COVID-19 ar thaisteal ná mar gheall ar an laghdú i líon na gcuariteoirí eachtrannacha ach oiread.

Is féidir go bhfaighfí torthaí "as raon" mar gheall ar imeachtaí neamhghnácha aimsire nó mar gheall ar theagmhais áitiúla a dtarlaíonn méadú truaillithe dá mbarr ag am ar leith. Déanann ÚCIM anailís leantach ar gach toradh "as raon".

Figiúr 4: Ag tabhairt aire do Línte Diúilicíní



An tAthbheithniú Bliantúil Aicmithe

Mar gheall ar shrianta COVID-19 cuireadh an t-athbheithniú bliantúil ar limistéir tháirgthe Mhoileasc Débhlaoscach Aicmithe Beo i gcrích ar líne trí fhíschomhdháil ó Cheannoifig ÚCIM i gCloich na Coillte ar 24 Meitheamh 2020. Tugadh faoin athbheithniú ag foghrúpa de chuid an Choiste um Shábháilteacht Sliogéisc Mhoileascaigh (CSSM), a chuimsítear ag ÚCIM (atá mar chathaoirleach ar an ngrúpa), ÚSBÉ, FM, BIM agus CSÉ. Bhain an tacar sonraí monatóireachta aicmithe a ndearnadh anailís air chun buntacú leis an athbheithniú leis an tréimhse Ean. 2017 - Ean. 2020; rinneadh anailís ar 4,872 thoradh ó 147 ionad samplála.

CC leasaithe d'Aicmiú agus do Mhonatóireacht Mhicribhitheolaíoch limistéar Táirgthe Mhoileasc Débhlaoscach

I Mí na Nollag 2020, tar éis comhairliúcháin le CSSM, d'eisigh ÚCIM leagan leasaithe 7 de CC na hÉireann d'Aicmiú agus do Mhonatóireacht Mhicribhitheolaíoch limistéar Táirgthe Mhoileasc Débhlaoscach.

Is féidir breathnú air seo ag an nasc seo a leanas: <https://www.sfpa.ie/What-We-Do/Molluscan-Shellfish/Guidance-Documents>.

Seo a leanas cuid de na leasuithe a rinneadh ar an leagan a bhí ann roimhe seo:

1. Reachtaíocht nuashonraithe (Cum. Rial. Cur Chun Feidhme. (AE) 2019/627).
2. Nósanna imeachta nuashonraithe Suirbhé Sláintíochta.
3. Ag tabhairt freagra ar thorthaí E.coli as raon ón gclár monatóireachta.
4. Critéir do bhaint torthaí ón bpróiseas aicmithe.
5. CC suirbhé líne cladaigh
6. Teimpléad Suirbhé Sláintíoch.

An Clár Náisiúnta um Mhonatóireacht Sliogéisc (Biotoscain)

Thug Éire isteach rialuithe oifigiúla feabhsuithe ar an gClár Náisiúnta um Monatóireacht Sliogéisc (biotoscainí) i 2014 chun feabhas a chur ar sheasmhacht an chláir mhonatóireachta agus tacú ar an tslí sin leis an tionscal chun a ndualgas dlí a bhaint amach maidir le cinntiú nach gcuirtear ach bia sábháilte ar an margadh. Seo a leanas na rialuithe:

1. Samplaí míosúla deimhniúcháin bhiotoscaine a thógtar ag OCIM in éineacht le Nóta Oifigiúil Comhairle Shamplach ÚCIM do gach limistéar táirgthe dhiúilicíní agus do limistéir tháirgthe mar a ndéantar sampláil ar na hoisrí go seachtainiúil, nó
2. Samplaí ráithiúla deimhniúcháin bhiotoscaine a thógtar ag OCIM in éineacht le Nóta Oifigiúil Comhairle Shamplach ÚCIM do gach limistéar táirgthe ar bhonn míosúil samplála biotoscaine, .i. gach limistéar táirgthe oisrí, breallach, ruacan agus muiríní NACH ndéantar ar bhonn seachtainiúil samplála.
3. Ní chuirfeadh limistéir tháirgthe a raibh stádas dúnta biotoscaine acu tar éis dúnta mar gheall ar imeacht thocsaineach ar stádas oscailte biotoscaine mura dtógtar an dara sampla oscailte biotoscaine faoi mhaoirseacht ÚCIM agus in éineacht le Nóta Oifigiúil Comhairle Shamplach ÚCIM.

San iomlán cuireadh 295 shampla deimhniúcháin bhiotoscaine faoinár mbráid ag OCIM le linn 2020 mar chuid de rialuithe oifigiúla feabhsaithe na hÉireann faoin gclár monatóireachta seo.

Cuireadh 400 sampla breise fíteaplanctóin faoinár mbráid ag OCIM le linn 2020 mar chuid den Chlár Náisiúnta um Monatóireacht Fhíteaplanctóin ar bhonn seachtainiúil, a sholáthraíonn réamhrabhadh maidir le hábhar blás algach dochrach i limistéir fháis sliogéisc.

Figiúr 5: Tristéil Oisrí



Bearta COVID-19 don CNMS

Le linn 2020, agus eagraithe ar shlí chun freagra a thabhairt chomh maith agus is féidir ar na héifeachtaí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag baint le COVID-19, tionóladh sraith Fhíschomhdhálacha seachtainiúla CNMS i Mí Aibreáin agus i Mí na Bealtaine chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar fheidhmiú an Chláir Náisiúnta um Mhonatóireacht Sliogéisc, mar shampla na héifeachtaí ar fheidhmiú shaotharlanna biotoscaine agus fíteaplanctóin Fhoras na Mara agus athbhreithnithe ar fhearas cinnteoireachta na gceall bainistithe chun feabhas a chur ar chinnteoireacht mhear.

Níos faide anonn sa bhliain, le linn Mhí na Samhna, tionóladh sraith bhreise theileachomhdhálacha chun measúnú a dhéanamh ar éifeacht mhoille suntasaí poist agus samplaí sliogéisc ag teacht chuig na saotharlanna sa tréimhse roimh an Nollaig. Tar éis plé a dhéanamh leis an bPost bunaíodh sraith de phrótacail do sholáthar sheachadadh díreach shamplaí sliogéisc don Bhosca PO ag ionad poist na Gaillimhe.

An Clár Monatóireachta um Threoir na nUiscí Sliogéisc

Le linn Mhí na Samhna gach bliain, bíonn comhaontú leanúnach ag ÚCIM chun cabhrú le Foras na Mara le tógáil samplaí éisc a éascú chun anailís rianmhiotal agus orgánahalaiginí a cheadú.

I Mí na Samhna 2020, tógadh samplaí i 58 láithreán ag OCIM chun Anailís Cheimiceach a dhéanamh níos déanaí orthu maidir le rianmhiotail agus orgánahalaiginí ag Foras na Mara.

Ceistneoir DG (SANTE) faoi na Moilisc Dhébhlaoscacha Bheo

I Mí Mheán Fómhair 2020, fuair Éire ceistneoir mionsonraithe ó Rannóg B-shláinte agus Iniúchtaí agus Anailís Bhia na hArd-Stiúrthóireachta um Shláinte agus Sábháilteacht Bia, mar chuid dá gclár chun a dtuiscint a nuashonrú maidir le rialuithe oifigiúla na mballstát ar MDB.

Sholáthair ÚCIM cur síos mionsonraithe ar chláir Mhonatóireachta Sliogéisc na hÉireann, chomhordaigh sé freagraí ó na saotharlanna éagsúla laistigh d'Fhoras na Mara agus thug sé freagra trí ÚSBÉ.

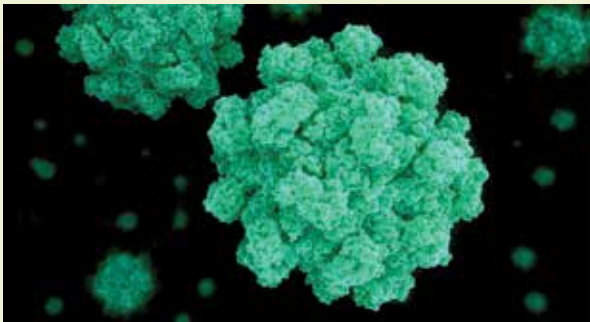
Suirbhéanna Sláintíocha

Leanadh ar aghaidh le suirbhéanna sláintíocha i 2020 i gcomhar le Aquafact International Teo. Maidir leis na limistéir tháirgthe shliogéisc ar ann dóibh cheana, tugadh na staidéir deisce agus líne chladaigh chun críche do Bhéal Átha Longfoirt agus do Chuan an Fhóid Duibh; tugadh go hiomlán chun críche freisin suirbhéanna d'aithint phointí samplála do Chuan Shligigh, Droim Chliabh agus Bá Ghaoth Dobhair. Cuireadh tús freisin le hobair ar limistéar nach bhfuil aicmithe fós, Bá Shruth Fada Con.

Cuireadh roinnt suirbhéanna baictéareolaíocha sliogéisc i gcrích i 2020 freisin mar chuid den phróiseas suirbhé sláintíoch. Bhí speicis sliogéisc, lena n-áirítear oisrí an Aigéin Chiúin, ruacain agus diúilicíní i nDún Garbháin, Gaoth Dobhair, Sligeach agus Droim Chliabh faoi réir ag suirbhéanna spásúla chun cabhrú tuilleadh le roghnú na PMI (pointí monatóireachta ionadaíocha).

Mar chuid d'athbhreithniú an Chóid Chleachtais d'Aicmiú agus do Mhonatóireacht Mhicribhitheolaíoch na Limistéar Táirgthe Moileasc Débhlaoscach Beo, chuir ÚCIM le chéile Cód Cleachtais nua suirbhé shláintíoch líne chladaigh in éineacht le nósanna imeachta agus teimpléid shláintíocha breise nuashonraithe.

Noraivíreas



Is víreas é an noraivíreas ar cúis ghaisteintrítis i ndaoine é; trína láithreach i bhfuíolluisce, is féidir go mbeadh sé bithbhailithe i moilisc, rud a mbíonn de thoradh air galar a fhaightear i mbia trí bheith ag ithe mhoileasc iomlán neamhchócaráilte, oisrí beo san áireamh. I 2019, d'fhoilsigh ÚESB a anailís siúd ar thorthaí shuirbhé bonnlíne ar fud an AE ar an Noraivíreas in Oisrí, a léirigh leitheadúlacht leanúnach, a mbaineann tiúchan sách íseal leis go ginearálta sa ghrúpa bia seo. Tá córais leitheadacha i bhfeidhm cheana chun an riosca a bhainistiú maidir le truailiú an táirgthe mhoileascaigh, lena n-áirítear na coincheapa ar leith d'aicmiú micribhitheolaíoch limistéar táirgthe de réir stádas micribhitheolaíoch maith (Aicme A), cuíosach maith (Aicme B) agus lag (Aicme C), stádas micribhitheolaíoch na n-uiscí táirgthe, agus freisin comhlíontacht shonrach chritéir micribhitheolaíoch a éilítear do Mhoilisc Dhébhlaoscacha Bheo a chuirtear ar an margadh mar tháirgí bia.

Tá siad bunaithe, áfach, ar tháscairí baictéaracha seachas víreacha agus go luath i 2020 rinne DG-Sante an Choimisiúin Eorpaigh moltaí coisteolaíocha le haghaidh athruithe do rialacháin AE a chruthódh uasteorainn Noraivíris in oisrí a bheadh infheidhmithe i roinnt cásanna a bhaineann le trádáil oisrí.

Chuir ÚCIM cruth ginearálta an mholta seo in iúl do roinnt fóram Éireannach táirgeora mhoileasc, an Coiste Náisiúnta um Shábháilteacht Sliogéisc Mhoileascaigh san áireamh. Thug ÚCIM comhairle do RTBM a chuaigh i bhfeidhm go díreach ar léargas Éireannach de bheith ag tacú go ginearálta le cruth leathan thogra DG-Sante. Tairiscíodh, áfach, roinnt moltaí teicniúla chun frámáil rialála níos beaichte a bhaint amach, agus é i gceist soiléireacht oibríteora a chinntiú, go háirithe cur i bhfeidhm comhchuibhithe ar fud BS an AE, stáit táirgthe oisrí san áireamh. Léirigh Ballstáit eile go gcuireann siad fáilte roimh na moltaí go ginearálta agus go bhfuil gá ann le mionleasuithe teicniúla; ghabh DG Sante air féin sin a dhéanamh laistigh de ghrúpaí oibre teicniúla; ní dhearnadh, áfach, moltaí ná dul chun cinn breise i 2020. De réir Thuarascáil Zónóisí ÚESB/LEGC Sláinte Amháin 2019, a foilsíodh go luath i 2021, fuarthas gurb é an Noraivíreas atá i dtáirgí éisc an gníomhaire/péire bia a nascadh leis an líon ab airde ráigeanna galair i mbia, a bhfuil fianaise láidir ar fáil dóibh, san AE i 2019.

Teagmhais Sábháilteachta Bia

Teagmhas bia is ea aon imeacht mar a bhfuil, bunaithe ar an bhfaisnéis atá ar fáil, cúiseanna imní maidir le sábháilteacht nó cáilíocht bhia a éilíonn anailís leantach ag na hÚdaráis Inniúla ar mhaithe le sláinte an phobail.

Is féidir go gcuirfí teagmhas bia in iúl do ÚCIM ag Údarás Sábháilteachta Bia na hÉireann, Gníomhaireacht Oifigiúil eile nó Oibrítheoir Gnólachta Bhia. Beidh de thoradh ar shampla rialaithe oifigiúil neamhchomhlíontach a thógtar ag ÚCIM ó ionad bia mhara oscailt imscrúdaithe theagmhais bhia freisin.

Le linn 2020, san iomlán imscrúdaíodh 38 teagmhas bia ag ÚCIM.



De réir nós imeachta dhoiciméadaithe faoi theagmhais bhia, agus mar chuid de bhainistiú teagmhas bia, baintear úsáid as measúnú riosca chun teagmhais bhia a chatagóiriú mar seo a leanas:

Aicme 1

Is bagairt phoitéinsiúil, láithreach nó thromchúiseach é an teagmhas i leith na sláinte poiblí, m.sh. tá an táirge atá i gceist, go poitéinsiúil, fós ar an margadh, is ann do thuairiscí faoi dhuine/dhaoine breoite.

Aicme 2

Níl an teagmhas ina bhagairt láithreach nó thromchúiseach maidir le sláinte an phobail (m.sh. tá a sheilfré caite).

Aicme 3

Rinne foireann imscrúdaithe theagmhais ÚCIM imscrúdú ar an teagmhas agus ní theastaíonn aon ghníomhaíocht bhreise ag ÚCIM (m.sh. níl an t-ionad inar táirgeadh an táirge atá i gceist faoi mhaoirseacht ÚCIM.) Cuirfidh ÚCIM an cinneadh gan dul ar aghaidh níos mó leis an imscrúdú in iúl do ÚSBÉ.

Rinneadh 29 gcinn de na teagmhais bhia a chatagóiriú mar theagmhais Aicme 1, rinneadh 8 gcinn a chatagóiriú mar theagmhais Aicme 2 agus rinneadh 1 cheann a chatagóiriú mar Aicme 3.

Gearáin Bhia

Le linn 2020 fuair ÚCIM 9 ngearán, ar bhain 6 cinn acu le bia, bhain 2 cheann acu le gnólacht bia agus bhain 1 cheann acu le fotháirgí ainmhí. Bhain na gearáin le hábhair choimhthíocha, rialú teochta, cleachtais sábháilteachta bia agus neamhchomhlíontachtaí lipéadaithe. Déantar anailís leantach ar gach gearán a fhaigheann ÚCIM. Deimhnítear gníomhaíocht cheartaitheach a chuirtear i bhfeidhm ag an Oibrítheoir Gnólachta Bhia chun atarlú a chosc ag ÚCIM le linn rialuithe oifigiúla.

Gníomhaíocht Chomhlíontachta

Forfheidhmiú Sábháilteachta Bia

I 2020, san iomlán tugadh faoi 13 ghníomh forfheidhmithe ag ÚCIM, a chuimsíonn iad seo a leanas:

- 10 bhFógra Comhlíontacha faoi I.R. 22/2020 Rial. an Aontais Eorpaigh (Sláintíocht Bhia agus Bhia d’Ainmhithe) 2020;
- 2 Fhógra Íocaíochta Socraithe faoi I.R. 22/2020;
- 1 Fhógra Feabhsúcháin faoin Acht um Údarás Sábháilteachta Bia na hÉireann 1998.

I measc na gcásanna neamhchomhlíontachtaí bhí: doiciméid easnamhacha, Córas Bainistithe Sábháilteachta Bia neamhshásúil, lipéadú neamhshásúil, ionad a chuireann i gcrích gníomhaíocht neamhfhaofa agus caighdeáin sláintíochta bia neamhshásula.

Déantar fógraí comhlíontachta a sheirbheáil faoi Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpach (Sláintíocht Bhia & Bhia d’Ainmhithe) 2009 agus is féidir go gcuirfidh siad iachall ar an duine a ndéantar an fógra a sheirbheáil dó nó di a leithéid de ghníomhaíocht a dhéanamh agus a shonraítear san fhógra.

Déantar Fógraí Feabhsúcháin a sheirbheáil faoi Acht ÚSBÉ nuair a mheasann oifigeach údaraithe go bhfuil nádúr ag baint le háitreabh nó le cleachtas, a bheidh, nó is dócha go mbeidh, sé ina riosca do shláinte an phobail má leantar de.

Déantar Fógra Pionóis Shocraithe (pionós €250) a sheirbheáil más rud é go ndearnadh cion faoi Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpach (Sláintíocht Bhia agus Bhia d’Ainmhithe) 2009. Tá 28 lá ag an Oibríteoir Gnólachta Bia chun an fhíneáil a íoc agus ní thionscnófar ionchúiseamh le linn na tréimhse ama sin.

Comhoibriú Sábháilteachta Bia

Tá sé riachtanach bheith ag comhoibriú le comhghleacaithe ar bhonn trasghníomhaireachta agus ilghníomhaireachta chun an dea-chleachtas a chinntiú i réimse rialacháin na sábháilteachta bia. I dTábla 26 luaitear gach cruinniú dá leithéid a tionóladh i 2020.

Tábla 26: Cruinnithe faoin tSábháilteacht Bia le linn 2020

Imeacht	Líon Cruinnithe	Líon Laethanta Foirne
Déthaobhach: ÚCIM/ÚSBÉ	4	12
Tríthaobhach ÚCIM/ÚSBÉ/For. Mara	2	8
An Coiste um Shábháilteacht Sliogéisc Mhoileascaigh	4	10
Tríthaobhach ÚSBÉ/GTÉSB/ÚCIM	2	4

Imeacht	Líon Cruinnithe	Líon Laethanta Foirne
Cruinnithe Cheall Bainistithe COVID-19	5	10
Cruinnithe Athbhreithnithe Shuirbhé Shláintíoch	2	6
Cruinnithe bliantúla athbhreithnithe aicmithe	3	4
Cruinniú Athbhreithnithe idir Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna / ÚCIM/ÚSBÉ	1	2
Creatlach Uiscí Sliogéisc GCC/ ÚCIM	4	8
Cruinniú Roinnte Sonraí Sláinte Éisc FM/ ÚCIM	1	1
Monatóireacht Fíteaplanctóin FM/ ÚCIM	1	1
Grúpa Náisiúnta Cur i bhFeidhm Teicniúil CTU	4	4
Suirbhéanna Sláintíochta Fhoras na Mara	2	5
GCC - Limistéir Aicmithe Tháirgthe & CTU	2	6
Suirbhé Sláintíoch Trasteorann GCB (TÉ)	1	2
Grúpa Bainistithe Cladaigh (RTBM, BIM, FnaM)	6	11
FNIC (Fóram Náisiúnta lascaigh Cladaigh)	1	2
Cruinniú an Aonaid um Shábháilteacht Bhia	4	1
Rialachán 853/2004 & Rialachán 627/2019	7	
Ciandíolachán Trasghníomhaireachta	2	-
Cuireadh - Misean Caimiléireachta Bia	2	-
Cuireadh Dul Chuig Cruinniú - DG(SANTE) - 2020 - 7099 Misean Faisnéise in Éirinn	1	
ÚCIM & foireann sonraí ÚSBÉ	1	-
Cruinnithe faoi shocruithe maoirseachta	1	0.5
RTBM /ÚCIM FTA	3	4

Oiliúint agus Forbairt Sábháilteachta Bia

Tá soláthar leanúnach oiliúna agus faisnéise do OCIM bunriachtanach chun cinntiú go gcoimeádtar na hOifigigh suas chun dáta le forbairtí reachtaíochta, eolaíochta agus forbairtí ábhartha eile ar fud earnáil na sábháilteachta bia mhara. Cuirtear síos ar an oiliúint agus ar an bhforbairt a soláthraíodh ag ÚCIM i 2020 i dTábla 27 thíos.

Tábla 27: Oiliúint agus Forbairt Sábháilteachta Bia

Ábhar	Líon na nImeachtaí	Líon Rannpháirtithe	Líon na Laethanta Foirne
Ceardlann Oisrí Dhobharshaothraithe BIM/CIÉ	1	18	2
Seimineár Gréasáin safe food – Rioscaí Bia Mara atá ag Teacht chun Cinn	1	1	1
ÚSBÉ: Caimiléireacht Bhia	3	10	15
ÚSBÉ: Lipéadú Ailléirginí Bia	1	2	0.5
ÚCIM Oiliúint Sábháilteachta Bia d’OCIM nua-earcaithe	2	5	100
Seimineár Gréasáin safe food – An Pacáistiú Ceart a Roghnú do Do Bhia	1	1	-
Seimineár Gréasáin safe food – SARS-CoV-2 agus Víris a Iompraítear i mBia sa Tionscal Bia – Ceisteanna Reatha	1	6	0.5
Seimineár Gréasáin Oiliúna Iniúchta ÚSS	1	32	4
Rialachán 2073/2005 Modúl 1: Ag Aithint Critéar Ábhartha Micribhitheolaíoch	1	6	6
Rialachán 2073/2005 Modúl 2: Sampláil & Tástáil	1	6	6
BTSF: Critéir Mhicribhitheolaíochta	1	6	6
BTSF: Bainistiú Ráige a Iompraítear i mBia	1	6	6
Nósanna Imeachta Samplála do Rialú Oifigiúil Bia de Bhunús Neamhainmhí	1	6	6

Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Iascaireacht Neamhdhleathach, Neamhthuiriscithe agus Neamhrialáilte

Ídíonn iascaireacht neamhdhleathach, neamhthuiriscithe agus neamhrialáilte (INNN) na stoic éisc, scriosann sé na gnáthóga muirí agus cuireann sí iomaíocht as a riocht. Tá sí chun aimhleas shaol mhaireachtála na n-iascairí macánta agus baineann sé de phobail chóstacha, go háirithe i náisiúin atá i mbéal forbartha. Tá Éire, mar bhall den AE, ag obair chun dul i ngleic leis an dúshaothrú a chuireann ar chumas na n-oibrítheoirí neamhdhleathacha leas a bhaint as a gcuid gníomhaíochtaí.

Tá trádáil éisc agus táirgí iascaigh isteach san AE nó amach as, faoi réir ag rialuithe sonracha breise, faoi chreatlach reachtaíochta, chun dul i ngleic le gníomhaíocht iascaireachta INNN. Déanann sin soláthar dó gur gá gach iompórtáil éisc go hÉirinn ó thríú tíortha (tíortha taobh amuigh den AE) a fhógairt roimh ré do ÚCIM le go dtabharfaí faoi na seiceálacha riachtanacha. Ní mór freisin go bhfaighfí teastas gabhála ag am na heaspórtála d'éisc a ghabhtar ag soithí Éireannacha, atá á dtabhairt i dtír nó á n-easpórtáil go tíortha neamhAE agus é mar rún iad a thrádáil isteach san AE arís. Gan an teastas gabhála seo, ní bheidh sé indéanta a leithéid d'éisc a athiompórtáil isteach san AE.



Rialuithe Iompórtála

I 2020 rinneadh 742 iompórtáil, sin 5,318 dtona de tháirgí iascaigh san iomlán isteach go hÉirinn, a raibh i gceist leis laghdú 9% ó thaobh lín de ach méadú 19% de ó thaobh meáchain de ón mbliain roimhe sin.

Tábla 28: Iompórtálacha go hIonaid Rialaithe Theorann Éire

Tír Easpórtálaí	Líon	Meáchan (Kg)
An tSín	49	917,967.43
Eacuadór	55	924,700.26
Na hOileáin Philipíneacha	14	177,102.42
An Afraic Theas	16	338,085.8
An India	25	410,315.6
An Téalainn	17	212,496.04
Oileán Mhuirís	5	114,191.6
An Íoslainn	431	224,411.7
Vítneam	28	286,291.04
Hong Cong	5	86,843.42
An Airgintín	3	54,615.4
An tSile	5	107,024.29
Gána	24	422,058.19
An Iorua	6	139,802.49
Ceanada	10	146,892
Madagascar	2	39,744
Maenmar	3	70,249
An Bhanglaidéis	4	41,915.5
Maracó	16	209,931.72
SAM	16	252,444.68
Peiriú	1	13,130
An Rúis	5	102,517.74
Nua-Ghuine Phapua	2	25,280.64
Iomlán	742	5,318,010.96

Rialuithe Easpórtála

I 2020 eisíodh 94 choinsíneacht a raibh i gceist leo 11,812 thona de tháirgí iascaigh le Teastais Ghabhála. Is ionann sin agus laghdú 18% ó thaobh líon de ach is méadú 1% é ó thaobh meáchain de le hais na bliana roimhe sin.

Clár 29: Líon na dTeastas Gabhála Eisithe de réir Tíre

Tír	Líon na dTeastas
An tSín	26
An Iorua	20
An India	17
An tSeapáin	12
An Úcráin	5
An Túinéis	5
Oileáin Fharó	2
Gána	2
Hong Cong	1
An Bhealarúis	1
An Albáin	1
Vítneam	1
Poblacht na Cóiré	1
Iomlán	94

Eisíodh mórchuid na dteastas gabhála, 32 chinn, don Ronnach Atlantach, agus eisíodh 22 theastas gabhála don Bholmán Atlantach. Tá Údaráis Rialaithe na mBallstát eile i gceannas ar dheimhniúchán a sholáthar do tháirgí a easpórtáiltear chuig Tríú Tír ach is féidir go n-iarrfaidís freisin deimhniúchán do thabhairt i dtír éisc a tharla ó shoitheach Éireannach sa Stát sin, nuair atá an táirge faoi thrácht le heaspórtáil chuig Tríú Tír agus an fhéidearthacht a bheith ann go ndéanfar é a athiompórtáil sa todhchaí. Ina leithéid de chásanna, soláthraíonn an próiseas deimhniúcháin dearbhaíocht don Bhallstát a rinne an t-iarratas gur gabhadh an t-iasc faoi thrácht, agus gur fógraíodh é, de réir na riachtanas dlí.

Tábla 30: Líon Easpórtála Speiceas agus Meáchain

Speiceas	Líon Taifeadta Easpórtála Speiceas*	Meáchan (Kg)
Ronnach Atlantach	32	7,618,000
Scadán Atlantach	14	3,238,000
Bolmán Atlantach	22	701,000
Salán Eorpach	3	116,000
Gliomach na hIorua	18	94,000
Cuachma	1	21,000
Scuid Eorpach	3	20,000
Portán Dearg	1	2,000
Cudal Coiteann	2	2,000
Iomlán	96	11,812,000

*Nóta: In dhá chás thuas, taifeadadh dhá speiceas ar an teastas gabhála céanna.

Teastais Sláinte

San iomlán deimhníodh 4,048 gcoinsíneacht de bhia mara le meáchan iomlán de 91,824 thona, agus mar a raibh 25 speiceas i gceist, le haghaidh easpórtála ó 50 Gnólacht Bia chuig 37 dtír lasmuigh den AE i 2020.

Cuirtear sin i gcomparáid le líon iomlán de 7,076 choinsíneacht de bhia mara, le meáchan iomlán de 83,727 agus 27 speiceas a deimhníodh le haghaidh easpórtála ó 58 nGnólacht Bia chuig 44 thír lasmuigh den AE i 2019. I 2018 easpórtáladh líon iomlán de 7,618 gcoinsíneacht de bhia mara, le meáchan iomlán de 95,117 dtona, & a bhain le 25 speiceas, ó 62 Ghnólacht Bia chuig 46 thír lasmuigh den AE i 2018.³

Tábla 31: Coinsíneachtaí a deimhníodh

Tíortha	Tonaí	Coinsíneachtaí
An Nigéir	40,621	84
An Éigipt	13,379	83
Camarún	7,701	4
An tSín	6,149	649
Gána	5,100	41
Congó	3,394	25
An tSeapáin	3,148	65
Beinin	2,748	24
An Úcráin	2,413	62
Vítneam	2,124	79
Poblacht na Cóiré	1,446	114
Tóga	875	10
An Libéir	837	7
Hong Cong	538	1,680
Iamáice	324	17
Iosrael	167	8
Aontas na nÉimíróchtaí Arabacha	123	308
Ceanada	110	315
An Téaváin	106	53
An Bhealarúis	95	4
Singeapór	85	248
An Túinéis	75	1
An Mhalaeisia	57	111
An Téalainn	46	37
An tSile	28	3
An Ghuine Mheánchiorclach	25	1
Poblacht na hAfraice Láir	25	1
Angóla	25	1
Na hOileáin Philipíneacha	24	2
Eile	36	11
Iomlán	91,824	4,048

An trí Náisiún is Mó a Bhíonn ag Iompórtáil

3 thír atá i gceist le 67% de Bhia Mara na hÉireann a easpórtálar chuig tríú tíortha lasmuigh den AE i 2020: an Nigéir 44.2%, an Éigipt 14.6% agus Camarún 8.4%.

Speicis pheiligeacha go príomha a bhí i gceist le heaspórtálacha chuig na trí thír seo a leanas, an Nigéir, an Éigipt agus Camarún, faoi mar atá leagtha amach sna táblaí thíos.

Clár 32: Easpórtálacha chuig an Nigéir

Speiceas	Tonaí
Faoitín Gorm	23,516
Ronnach	15,520
Scadán	1,085
Bolmán	500
Iomlán	40,621

Clár 33: Easpórtálacha chuig an Éigipt

Speiceas	Tonaí
Bolmán	6,861
Ronnach	6,295
Scadán	223
Iomlán	13,379

Tábla 34: Easpórtálacha go Camarún

Speiceas	Tonaí
Bolmán	7,597
Faoitín Gorm	104
Iomlán	7,701

³ Tabhair faoi deara go dtagraíonn na meáchain ar fad sa chuid seo leis an táirge de réir mar a easpórtálar é agus gur féidir nach léiríonn siad meáchan beo an speicis.

Easpórtálacha de réir Aicme Speicis

I 2020 ba speicis pheiligeacha a bhí i gceist le mórchuid mór an bhia mhara a easpórtáladh (96.4%), Faoitín Gorm, Ronnach agus Bolmán san áireamh. Easpórtálacha sliogéisc a bhí sa chuid eile, nach mór, le 3.3% de na heaspórtálacha; den chuid is mó ba é a bhí i gceist leo ná easpórtálacha Cuachmaí, Sceana Mara, Oisrí an Aigéin Chiúin agus Portáin. Chuimsigh méid beag d'iasc cruinn níos lú ná 1% de na heaspórtálacha, Bradán den chuid is mó.

Tábla 35: Easpórtálacha de réir Aicme

Aicme Speicis	Tonaí	Céatadán
Peiligeach	88,490	96.4%
Sliogiasc	3,064	3.3%
Iasc Cruinn	270	0.3%
Iomlán	91,824	100%

Tábla 36: Speicis Pheiligeacha

Speiceas Peiligeach	Tonaí
Ronnach	33,704
Faoitín Gorm	28,003
Bolmán	24,884
Scadán	1,484
Salán	415
Iomlán	88,490

Tábla 37: Speicis Sliogéisc

Sliogiasc	Tonaí
Cuachmaí	1,725
Sceana Mara	477
Oisrí an Aigéin Chiúin	435
Portáin	282
Cloicheáin	95
Diúilicíní	32
Gliomach	17
Eile	1
Iomlán	3,064

Tábla 38: Speicis Éisc Chruinn

Iasc Cruinn	Tonaí
Bradán	263
Eile	7
Iomlán	270

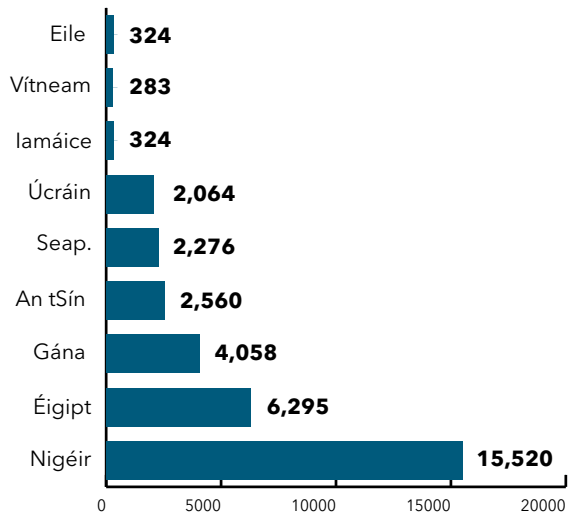
Easpórtálacha Ronnaigh

San iomlán easpórtáladh 33,704 thona Ronnaigh chuig tríú tíortha i 2020. Ronnach reoite ar fad, beagnach, a bhí i gceist anseo (99%), ach easpórtáladh méideanna an-bheaga Ronnaigh dheataithe agus stánaithe freisin.

Tábla 39: Easpórtálacha Ronnaigh de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
An Nigéir	15,520
An Éigipt	6,295
Gána	4,058
An tSín	2,560
An tSeapáin	2,276
An Úcráin	2,064
Iamáice	324
Vítneam	283
Eile	324
Iomlán	33,704

Figiúr 6: Easpórtálacha Ronnaigh



Tábla 40: Cineál Cur i Láthair Ronnach

Cur i Láthair	Tonaí
Reoite	33,604
Stánaithe	72
Deataithe	28
Iomlán	33,704

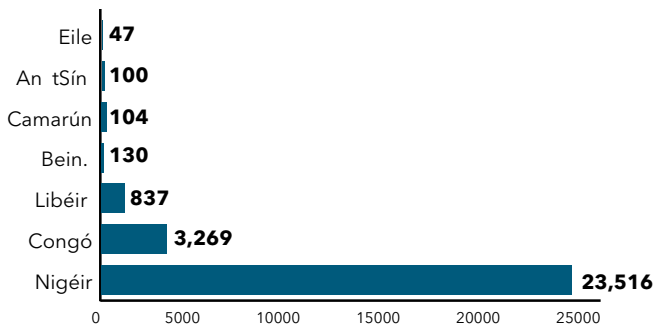
Easpórtálacha Faoitín Ghoirm

San iomlán easpórtáladh 28,003 thona d’Fhaoitín Gorm chuig tríú tíortha éagsúla i 2020, agus chuaigh 84% de sin chuig an Nigéir. Easpórtáladh an Faoitín Gorm ar fad agus é reoite.

Tábla 41: Easpórtálacha Faoitín Ghoirm de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
An Nigéir	23,516
An Congó	3,269
An Libéir	837
Beinin	130
Camarún	104
An tSín	100
Eile	47
Iomlán	28,003

Figiúr 7: Easpórtálacha Faoitín Ghoirm



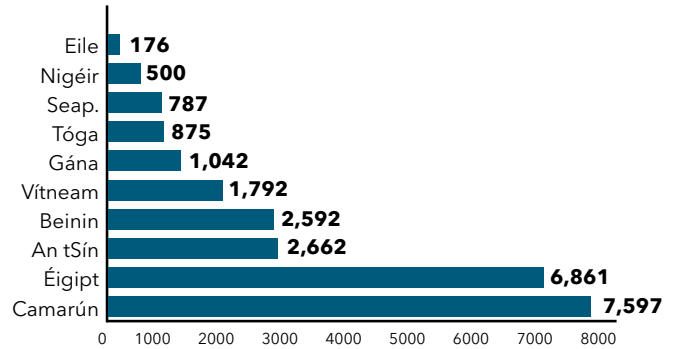
Easpórtálacha Bolmáin

San iomlán easpórtáladh 24,884 thona Bolmáin chuig tríú tíortha i 2020, agus easpórtáladh 58% de sin go Camarún agus chuig an Éigipt. Easpórtáladh an Bolmán ar fad agus é reoite.

Tábla 42: Easpórtálacha Bolmáin de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
Camarún	7,597
An Éigipt	6,861
An tSín	2,662
Beinin	2,592
Vítneam	1,792
Gána	1,042
Tóga	875
An tSeapáin	787
An Nigéir	500
Eile	176
Iomlán	24,884

Figiúr 8: Easpórtálacha Bolmáin



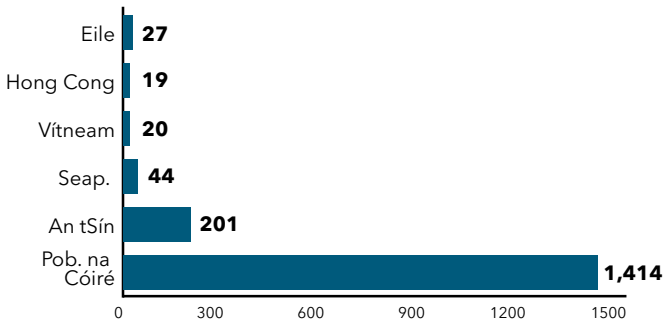
Easpórtálacha Cuachmaí

Breathnaítear ar an gcuachma mar shólaiste ar leith i roinnt tíortha san Áis Thoir; easpórtálar mórchuid an táirge seo chuig na tíortha sin. I 2020, easpórtáladh mórchuid an Chuachma seo chun na Cóiré (82%). Easpórtáladh mórchuid na gcoinsíneachtaí de chuachma agus iad reoite.

Tábla 43: Easpórtálacha Cuachmaí de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
Pob. na Cóiré	1,414
An tSín	201
An tSeapáin	44
Vítneam	20
Hong Cong	19
Eile	27
Iomlán	1,725

Figiúr 9: Easpórtálacha Cuachma



Tábla 44: Cineál Cur i Láthair: Cuachma

Cur i Láthair	Tonaí
Reoite	1,687
Beo	38
Iomlán	1,725

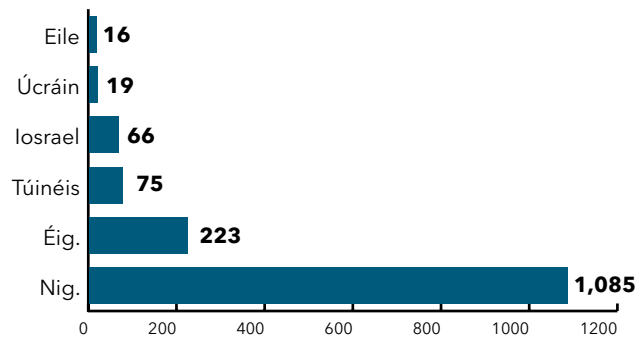
Easpórtálacha Scadáin

San iomlán easpórtáladh 1,484 thona Scadáin chuig tríú tíortha i 2020. Easpórtáladh mórchuid an Scadáin seo (96%) agus é reoite, agus ba Scadán saillte a bhí sa chuid eile.

Tábla 45: Easpórtálacha Scadáin de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
An Nigéir	1,085
An Éigipt	223
An Túinéis	75
Iosrael	66
An Úcráin	19
Eile	16
Iomlán	1,484

Figiúr 10: Easpórtálacha Scadáin



Tábla 46: Cineál Cur i Láthair: Scadán

Cur i láthair	Tonaí
Reoite	1,418
Saillte	66
Iomlán	1,484



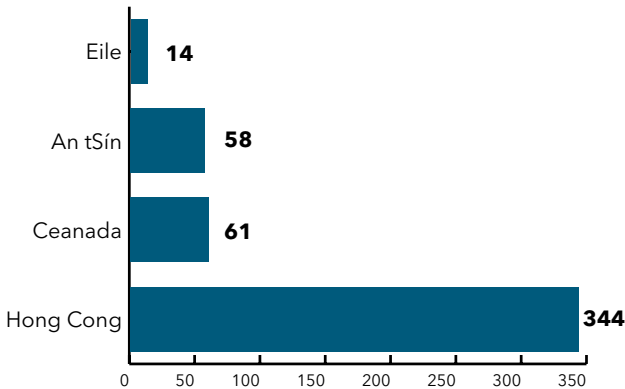
Easpórtálacha Sceana Mara

Déantar beagnach gach Scian Mhara a easpórtálar chuig tríú tíortha a eitilt amach agus iad beo uaireanta an chloig tar éis iad a thabhairt i dtír; rinneadh cion an-bheag (3 thona) a easpórtáil agus iad reoite. Is iad margadh na hÁise agus Ceanada cinn scríbe an táirge seo.

Tábla 47: Easpórtálacha Sceana Mara de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
Hong Cong	344
Ceanada	61
An tSín	58
Eile	14
Iomlán	477

Figiúr 11: Easpórtálacha Sceana Mara



Tábla 48: Cineál Cur i Láthair Sceana Mara

Tír	Tonaí
Beo	474
Reoite	3
Iomlán	477

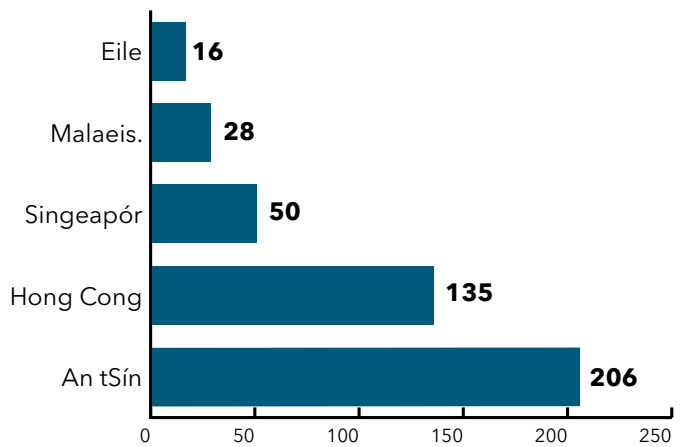
Easpórtálacha Oisrí an Aigéin Chiúin

San iomlán deimhníodh 435 thona d’Oisrí beo le haghaidh easpórtála ag ÚCIM i 2020. Rinneadh Oisrí Éireannacha saothraithe a easpórtáil beo chuig tíortha, sa Chianoirthear go príomha, faoi mar atá leagtha amach sa chlár thíos.

Tábla 49: Easpórtálacha Oisrí an Aigéin Chiúin de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
An tSín	206
Hong Cong	135
Singeapór	50
An Mhalaeisia	28
Eile	16
Iomlán	435

Figiúr 12: Easpórtálacha Oisrí an Aigéin Chiúin



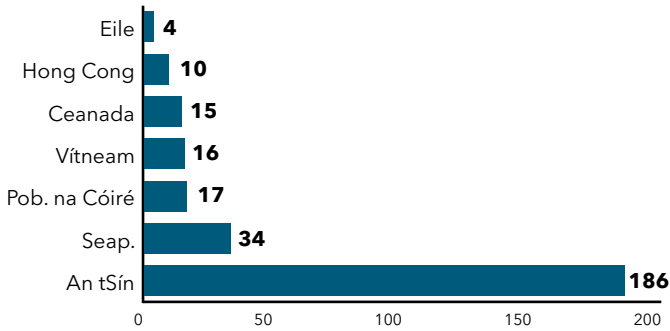
Easpórtálacha Portáin Dheirg

San iomlán easpórtáladh 282 thona Portáin Dheirg i 2020; rinneadh mórchuid de sin a easpórtáil chuig tíortha i margadh na hÁise. Bhain 87% de na heaspórtálacha le Portán Dearg reoite, agus easpórtáladh an chuid eile mar tháirge beo.

Tábla 50: Easpórtálacha Portáin Dheirg de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
An tSín	186
An tSeapáin	34
Poblacht na Cóiré	17
Vítneam	16
Ceanada	15
Hong Cong	10
Eile	4
Iomlán	282

Figiúr 13: Easpórtálacha Portáin Dheirg



Tábla 51: Cineál Cur i Láthair Portáin Dheirg

Cur i Láthair	Tonaí
Reoite	246
Beo	36
Iomlán	282

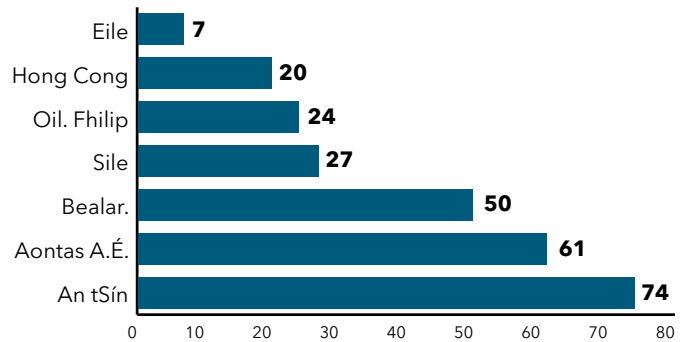
Easpórtálacha Bradáin

I 2020 easpórtáladh san iomlán 263 thona bradáin chuig tríú tíortha éagsúla faoi mar atá leagtha amach sa chlár thíos. Bradán deataithe (4%) a bhí i gcion beag den bhradán deimhnithe, agus easpórtáladh an chuid eile den bhradán agus é reoite.

Tábla 52: Easpórtálacha Bradáin de réir Tíre & Meáchain

Tír	Tonaí
An tSín	74
Aontas na nÉimíorachtaí Arabacha	61
An Bhealarúis	50
An tSile	27
Na hOileáin Philipíneacha	24
Hong Cong	20
Eile	7
Iomlán	263

Figiúr 14: Easpórtálacha Bradáin



Tábla 53: Cineál Cur i Láthair Bradáin

Cur i Láthair	Tonaí
Reoite	252
Deataithe	11
Iomlán	263

Forfheidhmigh

Seachadadh seasmhach den scoth gníomhaíochtaí rialaithe le creatlach chomhtháite rioscabhunaithe chun rátaí méadaithe comhlíontachta a bhaint amach.



Forfheidhmiú Sábháilteachta Bia & Rialaithe Iascaigh

Le linn 2020, san iomlán tionscnaíodh 57 gcáschomhad ar leith i nDlínse na hÉireann ag ÚCIM agus ag an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh trí mheán forfheidhmithe dhírigh. As na 57 gcás, san iomlán rinneadh imscrúdú ar 92 shárú ar leith.

Iniúchadh Peiligeach AE

Chuir Coimisiún an AE iniúchadh i gcrích ar chórais rialaithe iascaigh na hÉireann a bhaineann le rialú thabhairt i dtír pheiligigh chomh maith le rialuithe/forfheidhmiú ar ghabhálacha an Tuinnín Ghoirm i 2018. Tar éis an iniúchta seo, i Mí Iúil 2019, scríobh Coimisiún an AE go foirmeálta chuig an Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara chun Fiosrúchán Riaracháin a thionscnamh le scrúdú mionsonraithe a dhéanamh ar na córais rialaithe iascaigh atá i bhfeidhm in Éirinn. Ina chail mar an t-údarás inniúil do rialú iascaigh, cuireadh mar chúram ar ÚCIM freagra na hÉireann a chomhordú ar an bhFiosrúchán Riaracháin agus teagmhála ábhartha leis an gCoimisiún.

Soláthraíodh freagra cuimsitheach ar an bhFiosrúchán Riaracháin don Choimisiún go déanach i 2019 agus tugadh chun críche anailís bhreise ar dhá réimse shonracha faoi dheireadh Mhí Feabhra 2020 a soláthraíodh don Choimisiún.

I Mí na Nollag 2020, thug an Coimisiún freagra don Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, ag tabhairt le fios gurb ann do roinnt pointí suntasacha gníomhaíochta a bhfuil breithniú le déanamh fúthu ag Éirinn anois. Is é an chéad chéim eile sa phróiseas ná teagmháil idir Éirinn agus an Coimisiún chun plé a dhéanamh faoi na ceisteanna a tháinig chun cinn; beidh i gceist ann foireann ó RTBM, agus a gcabhróidh ÚCIM leo.



Le feiceáil thuas: Tuinnín Gorm Atlantach (*Thunnus thynnus*)

Cáschomhaid a osclaíodh i 2020

Bhain na 57 gcás a osclaíodh i 2020 le soithí a bhí cláraithe do na náisiúntachtaí seo a leanas:

Tábla 54: Cáschomhaid a Osclaíodh

Tír	Líon na gCáschomhad a Osclaíodh
Éire	33
RA	2
An Fhrainc	8
An Spáinn	5
An Ghearmáin	2
An Iorua	1
Neamhchláraithe	3

Bhain na 3 chás eile le gnólachtaí próiseála bia.

Seachas na 57 gcás a osclaíodh i 2020, dúnadh 23 chás i 2020 freisin. Is féidir toradh na 23 chás dúnta a chur isteach i 4 chatagóir, go garbh:

- Tugadh 10 gcás chun críche sna cúirteanna agus bhí daorbhreitheanna ann dá mbarr;
- Dúnadh 10 gcás ós rud é gur threoraigh an SIP nárbh fhéidir leis an gcás dul ar aghaidh;
- Cuireadh an tAcht um Promhadh i bhfeidhm mar gheall ar 1 chás;
- Bhain 1 chás le ceist sábháilteachta bia mar ar chomhlíon an gnólacht an Fógra Íocaíochta Socraithe (FIS);
- Dúnadh 1 chás tar éis tabhairt chun críche iarratais ar chúnamh frithpháirteach;
- As na 57 gcás a osclaíodh i 2020, bhí 34 chás fós oscailte ag deireadh 2020. As na cásanna oscailte seo;
- Bhí 19 gcáschomhad fós á gcomhthiomsú agus iad ag feitheamh le fianaise nó cruthúnais bhreise;
- Aistríodh 2 cheann chuig Ballstáit eile. Sa dá chás seo, bhí ÚCIM ag feitheamh le faisnéis ó na Ballstáit maidir le toradh na gcásanna sula ndúnfaí na comhaid;
- Bhí 7 gcás ag dul ar aghaidh de bhun treorach ón SIP agus bhí an Stát ag feitheamh le dátaí cúirte;
- Bhí 6 chás leis an SIP ag deireadh 2020, agus iad ag fanacht le treoir.

Nádúr na Sárúithe Amhrasta

As na 57 gcáschomhad a osclaíodh i 2020, bhain 92 shárú aonair leo. Is féidir na sárúithe seo a chur isteach sna catagóirí seo a leanas, go garbh:

Tábla 55: Catagóirí na Sárúithe de réir Líon

Catagóirí na Sárúithe	Líon na Sárúithe
Teip chun oifigigh a éascú nó dréimire bordála gan a bheith curtha ar fáil	5
Caomhnú lascaigh: iascaireacht i limistéar dúnta nó iascaireacht neamhúdaráithe	9
Caomhnú lascaigh: thar an gcuóta nó ganthaifeadadh na gabhála	8
Caomhnú lascaigh: speicis nach bhfuil sách mór, speicis a bhfuil cosc orthu	5
Sárú a bhaineann le trealamh iascaireachta agus soithigh: líonta, marcáil, am maothaithe, trealamh tuairisceoireachta	14
Dualgais tabhairt i dtír agus ceisteanna scaoilte	5
Iascaireacht gan cheadúnas bailí	2
Lagleabhar nár tugadh chun críche i gceart nó nach bhfuil suas chun dáta	19
Sárú a bhaineann le tuairisceoireacht soithigh	16
Comhad á ullmhú: Sonraí sárúithe ar feitheamh	7
Teip maidir le héisc a stuáil i gceart	2
Iomlán	92



Próiseáil na gCáschomhad 2020

Osclaíodh 57 gcáschomhad nua i 2020, agus thug an tAonad Forfheidhmithe 13 chás chun críche sna cúirteanna i 2020. As na cásanna seo, tosaíodh 11 acu i 2020. Maidir leis an 2 chás eile, bhain ceann amháin le cáschomhad a osclaíodh i 2015 agus bhain an ceann eile le cáschomhad a osclaíodh i 2019.

Bhí soithí iascaireachta a ndearnadh an próiseas coimeádta shoithigh leo (cé acu ag an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh nó ag ÚCIM) i gceist le gach ceann de na 13 chás a tugadh chun críche os comhair cúirte i 2020. Go ginearálta pléann an SIP le máistrí Éireannacha trína dtoghairm seachas an próiseas coimeádta a úsáid.

In 12 as na 13 chás thuasluaite, gearradh fíneáil ag na cúirteanna. Ba é luach iomlán na bhfíneálacha a gearradh sna 12 chás seo ná €39,300. Íoctar na fíneálacha seo do Sheirbhísí Cúirte na hÉireann agus ní riarann ÚCIM na híocaíochtaí ná ní dhéanann an t-údarás monatóireacht orthu.

As na 13 chás a tugadh chun críche:

- Gearradh fíneáil ar 6 cinn acu, gan aon phionóis eile, ar luach iomlán de €7,500;
- Gearradh fíneáil ar 3 cinn acu agus rinneadh a ngabháil a choigistiú, ar luach iomlán €113,100;
- Gearradh fíneáil ar 3 cinn acu agus rinneadh a dtrealamh a choigistiú, ar luach iomlán €32,300;
- I gcás amháin níor gearradh aon fhíneáil ná níor coigistíodh aon trealamh, ach coigistíodh gabháil ar luach €9,000.

Is é luach iomlán na bhfíneálacha agus na gcoigistithe gabhála agus trealamh ná €161,900.

Faoi dheireadh 2020, seo a leanas stádas na 57 gcáschomhad agus na sárúithe a bhaineann leo:

Tábla 56: Staitisticí Cáschomhaid ó 01 Ean. go 31 Noll. 2020

Stádas an Cháschomhaid	Líon na gCáschomhad	Líon na Sárúithe
Cáschomhad á ullmhú	19	27
Dúnta tar éis daorbhreithe	11	29
Dúnta: ní rachfar ar aghaidh leis	10	11
Treoraithe ag an SIP	7	16
Bia FPC	1	0
Cúnamh Frithpháirteach	1	0
Aistrithe Amach	2	2
Leis an SIP	6	7
Iomlán	57	92

Pointí do Sháruithe Tromchúiseacha

Tá dualgas ar gach Ballstát AE córas pointí a bhunú atá le cur i bhfeidhm i gcás sealbhóirí ceadúnais shoithí iascaireachta nuair a aimsítear sárú tromchúiseach ar rialacha an Chomhbheartais Iascaigh. Tá sé i gceist go bhfeidhmeodh an córas pointí mar phionós níos láithrí agus níos comhchuibhithe sa mhéid go bhfaighidh an sealbhóir ceadúnais, beag beann ar cén áit a ndéantar sárú tromchúiseach san AE, go bhfaighidh sé/sí an líon céanna pointí. Faoi Aguisín XXX den Rialachán AE 404/2011 tá líon sonraithe pointí le leithdháileadh ar gach sárú tromchúiseach.

Tugadh an córas pointí isteach in Éirinn i Mí Lúnasa 2020 le hIonstraim Reachtúil (IR 318 ó 2020) mar phróiseas atá comhthreormhar leis an ionchúiseamh coiriúil. Beidh an cáschomhad céanna mar bhonn, mar sin de, leis an gcás do phointí in aghaidh an tsealbhóra cheadúnais agus leis an gcás coiriúil in aghaidh an Mháistir araon. I ráithe deiridh 2020 rinneadh céim bhunaithe an chórais phointí seo, mar sin de níorbh ann d'aon chásanna le linn 2020.

Mar chuid den chéim bhunaithe, ainmníodh Painéal Cinntiúcháin, a bhfuil triúr gairmithe dlí neamhspleácha mar chuid de, ag an Ard-Aighne, agus ceapadh iad ag ÚCIM. Is féidir le sealbhóirí ceadúnais aon mholadh atá ag an bPainéal Cinntiúcháin chun pointí a shannadh air/uirthe a chur faoi bhráid an Oifigigh Achomharc. Is gairmí dlí neamhspleách é an duine seo a ainmnítear ag an Ard-Aighne agus a cheaptar ag an Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara.



Tábla 57: Liosta na nAcrainmneacha

Acrainm	Cur Síos
FTA	Fotháirge Ainmhí
RFT	Rochtain ar Fhaisnéis faoin Timpeallacht
POC	Príomhoifigeach Cúnta
PLG	Plean Leanúnachais Ghnó
BIM	Bord lascaigh Mhara
ONFBNS	Oiliúint Níos Fearr do Bhia Níos Sábháilte
ARCC	Ard-Reachtair Cuntas & Ciste
CBI	An Comhbheartas lascaigh
OC	Oifigeach Cléireachais
CC	Cód Cleachtais
COVID-19	Coróinvíreas Galar 19
CCSP	An Coimisiún um Cheapacháin Seirbhíse Poiblí
RTBM	An Roinn Talmhaíochta Bia & Mara
DG MARE	An Ard-Stiúthóireacht um Ghnóthaí Muirí agus lascaireacht
DG SANTE	An Ard-Stiúthóireacht um Shláinte & Sábháilteacht Bia
RC	An Roinn Cosanta
SIP	An Stiúthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí
LEGCR	An Lárionad Eorpach um Ghalair a Chosc agus a Rialú
eDOCS	Doiciméid Leictreonacha
GERI	An Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar lascach
ÚESB	An tÚdarás Eorpach um Shábháilteacht Bia
CEMID	An Ciste Eorpach Muirí, lascaigh & Dobharshaothraithe
CEMI	An Ciste Eorpach Muirí agus lascaigh
OF	Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin
GCC	An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil
ISE	Infheistíocht Struchtúrtha na hEorpa
ERS	Córas Leictreonach Tuairisceoireachta

Acrainm	Cur Síos
CTES-CTÉ	An Chomhairle um Thaighde Eacnamaíochta & Sóisialta - an Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn
AE	An tAontas Eorpach
OGB	Oibritheoir Gnólachta Bhia
FFI	Fógra Faisnéise lascaigh
LMÉ	Lárionad Monatóireachta Éisc
SF	Saoráil Faisnéise
FPC	Fógra Próiseála Cothroime
ÚSBÉ	Údarás Sláinte Bia na hÉireann
GTÉSB	Gníomhaireacht Thuaisceart Éireann um Shábháilteacht Bhia
GDPR	An Rialachán Ginearálta Maidir le Cosaint Sonraí
S & S	Sláinte & Sábháilteacht
AOF	Ardoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin
AD	Acmhainní Daonna
ÚSS	An tÚdarás Sláinte & Sábháilteachta
FSS	Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
LBL	Líne Bairr Láin
CGFÉ	Cónaidhm Ghnólachtaí agus Fhostóirí na hÉireann
CITM	An Chomhairle Idirnáisiúnta um Thaiscéalaíocht na Mara
TFC	Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise & Cumarsáide
FAÉ	Feirmeoirí Aontaithe na hÉireann
CCFI	Córas Comhtháite Faisnéise lascaigh
BMC	Beartas Muirí Comhtháite
CI	Caidreamh Idirnáisiúnta
CSÉ	Cumann Sliogéisc na hÉireann
TF	Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise
INNN	lascaireacht Neamhdhleathach, Neamhthuiriscithe agus Neamhrialáilte
JDP	Plean Comhimlonnaithe

Acrainm	Cur Síos
MDB	Moileasc Débhlaoscach Beo
DTT	Dualgas Tabhairt i dTír
GCMS	Garchabhróir Meabhairshláinte
FM	Foras na Mara
CGCM	An Coiste Grinnfhiosrúcháin um Cheadúnú Muirí
MT	Meamram Tuisceana
CSSM	An Coiste Sábháilteachta um Shábháilteacht Mhoileasc
CIATT	An Coinbhinsiún Um Iascach an Atlantaigh Thoir Thuaidh
FNIC	Fóram Náisiúnta an Iascaigh Chladaigh
PNRI	An Plean Náisiúnta um Rialú Iarmhar
CNMS	An Clár Náisiúnta um Mhionatóireacht Sliogéisc
RRO	Rialacháin Rialaithe Oifigiúil
OPOFR	Oifigeach Phríomh-Oifigeach Faisnéise an Rialtais
PABBA	Plandaí, Ainmhithe, Bia agus Bia Ainmhithe
BCMC	An Buanchoiste um Monatóireacht agus Comhlíontacht
CCÉR-FGC	An Chomhairle um Chúram Éigeadála Réamhospidéal - Freagróir Garchabhrach
CFBF	Córas Forbartha Bainistíochta Feidhmíochta
ÉTCP	Éadaí & Trealamh Cosanta Pearsanta
PwC	Pricewaterhouse Coopers
CBC	Córas Bainistíochta Cáilíochta
CML	Cianmhonatóireacht Leictreonach
ERBI	Eagraíocht Réigiúnacha Bainistithe Iascaigh
PMI	Póinte Monatóireachta Ionadaíoch
GSR	Grúpa Stiúrtha Réigiúnach
RLI	Réidh le hIthe
IDS	Iarratas Duine ar a Shonraí
FFAT	Faireachas Fhotháirgí Ainmhithe & TSE
CSRI	Clár Shonracha Rialaithe & Iniúchta
ÚCIM	An tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara
OCIM	Oifigeach Cosanta Iascaigh Mhara



Acrainm	Cur Síos
IR	Ionstraim Reachtúil
BNIO	Buan-nósanna Imeachta Oibríochta
OPS	Oifigeach Poirt Sinsearach
SFS	Sláintíoch + Fíteashláintíoch
LNAÉTGL	Lárionad na Náisiún Aontaithe d'Éascú Trádála & do Ghnó Leictreonach
CMS	Córas Monatóireachta Soithigh
CTU	An Chreat-treoir Uisce
EDS	An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Sláinte
BGTS	Bliain go dtí seo

Tuarascáil & Ráitis Airgeadais

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Eolas Ginearálta

Baill an Údaráis:	An Dr. Susan Steele Andrew Kinneen
Ceannoifig:	An Lárionad Náisiúnta Bia Mhara, Bóthar na Páirce, An Cloichín, Cloich na Coillte, Co. Chorcaí.
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Iniúchóirí:	An tArd-Reachtair Cuntas & Ciste, 3A, Sráid an Mhéara Uachtarach, BÁC 1

An tArd-Reachtair Cuntas & Ciste

Tuarascáil le cur i láthair do Thithe an Oireachtais

An tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara

Tuairim faoi na Ráitis Airgeadais

Tá iniúchadh déanta agam ar ráitis airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara don bhliain dar deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020, mar atá riachtanach faoi fhorálacha Ailt 65 den Acht um lascaigh Mara agus Dlínsé Muirí 2006. Cuimsíonn na ráitis airgeadais na rudaí seo:

- an ráiteas ioncaim agus caiteachais agus cúlchistí coimeáda ioncaim
- an ráiteas ioncaim chuimsithigh
- an ráiteas staide airgeadais
- an ráiteas sreafa airgid agus
- na nótaí gaolmhara, lena n-áirítear achoimriú polasaithe suntasacha cuntasáochta.

I mo thuairimse, tugann na ráitis airgeadais léargas fíor agus cothrom de shócmhainní, dlíteanais agus staid airgeadais ÚCIM ag 31 Nollaig 2020 agus dá ioncam agus dá chaiteachas do 2020, i gcomhréir le FRS 102 - *An Caighdeán Tuairisceoireachta Airgeadais atá infheidhmithe sa RA agus i bPoblacht na hÉireann*.

Bonn tuairime

Chuir mé m'iniúchadh ar na ráitis airgeadais i gcrích de réir na gCaighdeán Idirnáisiúnta um Iniúcháireacht (CII), faoi mar a fhógraítear iad ag Eagraíocht Idirnáisiúnta na nInstitúidí Uachtaracha Iniúcháireachta. Cuirtear síos ar mo chuid freagrachtaí faoi na caighdeáin sin san aguisín don tuarascáil seo. Tá mé neamhspleách ar ÚCIM agus tá mo chuid freagrachtaí eiteiciúla eile comhlíonta agam de réir na gcaighdeán.

Creidim go bhfuil an fhianaise iniúchta atá faighte agam dóthanach agus cuí le bonn a sholáthar do mo thuairim.

Tuarascáil faoi fhaisnéis eile seachas na ráitis airgeadais, agus faoi nithe eile

Tá faisnéis áirithe eile curtha i láthair ag ÚCIM in éineacht leis na ráitis airgeadais. Cuimsíonn seo an tuarascáil bhliantúil, an ráiteas rialachais agus tuarascáil bhaill an Údaráis, agus an ráiteas faoi rialú inmheánach. Cuirtear síos ar mo chuid freagrachtaí tuairisciú maidir lena leithéid d'fhaisnéis, agus faoi nithe áirithe eile a dtugaim tuairisc fúthu go heisceachtúil, san aguisín don tuarascáil seo.

Iniúchadh Choimisiún an AE

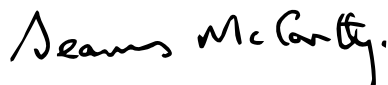
Tá mar chuid den ráiteas faoi rialú inmheánach nochtadh maidir le hiniúchadh Choimisiún AE ar tugadh faoi i 2018. Mar gheall ar an iniúchadh agus fiosrúchán riaracháin ina dhiaidh sin d'aithin an Coimisiún easnamh shuntasacha maidir le meá agus tuairisciú thabhairt i dtír éisc pheiligigh agus easpa rialuithe nó forfheidhmithe thar ghabhálacha tuinnín ghoirm. I Mí Aibreáin 2021, d'aisghairm an Coimisiún maolú a deonadh i 2012 a cheadaigh meá ghabhálacha ag áiseanna próiseála Éireannacha. Cuireann an ráiteas faoin rialú inmheánach síos freisin ar conas atá an tÚdarás ag obair leis an tionscal iascaireachta agus leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, chun cleachtais a thabhairt isteach a chloíonn le rialacháin an AE.

Athbhreithniú ar acmhainn eagraíochtúil

Leagann an ráiteas um rialú inmheánach amach sonraí faoi thuarascáil athbhreithnithe acmhainne eagraíochtúla a eisíodh i Mí Aibreáin 2020. Rinne an t-athbhreithniú roinnt moltaí a bhaineann le heasnamh sa bhainistiú sonraí, san acmhainn anailísíochta sonraí, san acmhainn TF agus san acmhainn chaidrimh thionsclaíoch. Cuireann an ráiteas rialaithe inmheánaigh síos ar bhearta atá á ndéanamh ag ÚCIM chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na ceisteanna seo.

Ró-íocaíochtaí tuarastail

Nochtann Nóta 8 do na ráitis airgeadais go ndearnadh ró-íocaíochtaí tuarastail ar luach €861,000 a dhíscríobh. Faoi mar a nochtar sa nóta, d'eascair na ró-íocaíochtaí seo mar gheall ar threoir thosaigh ón Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí & Athchóirithe i 2013 gan laghdúithe pá a chur i bhfeidhm i dtaca le liúntais áirithe. Rinneadh athchinneadh maidir leis an gcinneadh seo i 2017, agus ag an bpointe sin rinne ÚCIM soláthar d'aisghabháil na suimeanna a bhí i gceist. I Mí Aibreáin 2021, chomhairligh an Roinn nár theastaigh aisghabháil na ró-íocaíochtaí seo.



Seamus McCarthy

An tArd-Reachtair Cuntas & Ciste

10 Meitheamh 2021

An tArd-Reachtair Cuntas & Ciste Aguisín don Tuarscáil

Freagrachtaí Bhaill ÚCIM

Leagann an ráiteachas rialachais agus tuarscáil bhaill an Údaráis amach freagrachtaí bhaill an Údaráis do na rudaí seo:

- ullmhú ráiteas airgeadais san fhoirm a fhorordaítear in alt 65 den Acht um Iascaigh Mara & Dlínsa Muirí 2006
- ag cinntiú go dtugann na ráitis airgeadais léargas fíor agus cothrom de réir FRS102
- ag cinntiú rialtacht idirbheart
- ag measúnú an bhfuil úsáid an bhoinn ghnóthais leantaigh chuntasaíochta cuí, agus
- oiread rialaithe inmheánaigh agus a mheasann siad a bheith riachtanach le hullmhú ráiteas airgeadais a cheadú atá saor ó mhíríteas ábhartha, bíodh sin mar gheall ar chalaos nó earráid.

Freagrachtaí an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas & Ciste

Tá iachall orm faoi alt 65 den Acht um Iascaigh Mara & Dlínsa Muirí 2006 chun iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar ráitis airgeadais ÚCIM agus tuairisc a thabhairt fúthu do Thithe an Oireachtais. An cuspóir atá agam agus an t-iniúchadh a chur i gcrích agam ná dearbhú réasúnta a fháil an bhfuil na ráitis airgeadais san iomlán saor ó mhíríteas ábhartha mar gheall ar chalaos nó earráid. Is é atá i ndearbhú réasúnta ná ardleibhéal dearbhaithe ach ní úrrús é go n-aimseoidh iniúchadh a chuirtear i gcrích de réir na CII míráiteas ábhartha i gcónaí nuair is ann dó. Thig le míráitis eascairt as calaóis nó earráid agus meastar iad a bheith ábhartha más féidir bheith ag súil leis go réasúnta go rachaidh siad i bhfeidhm, ina n-aonar nó sa chomhiomlán, ar shocruithe eacnamaíochá úsáideoirí a dhéantar bunaithe ar na ráitis airgeadais seo.

Mar chuid d'iniúchadh de réir na CII, cleachtaim breithiúnas gairmiúil agus coimeádaim sceipteachas gairmiúil le linn an iniúchta. Agus sin á dhéanamh agam,

- Aithním agus measúnaim rioscaí míráitis ábhartha na ráiteas airgeadais, bíodh sin mar gheall ar chalaos nó earráid; dearaim agus cuirim i gcrích gnáthaimh iniúchta atá freagrúil do na rioscaí sin; agus faighim fianaise iniúchta atá dóthaineach agus cuí le bonn a sholáthar do mo thuairim. Tá an riosca a bhaineann le gan míráiteas ábhartha a aimsiú a eascraíonn as calaóis níos airde ná do cheann a eascraíonn as earráid, ós rud é gur féidir go mbeadh i gceist le calaóis claonpháirteachas, brionnú, easnaimh d'aon ghnó, mífhaisnéisí nó sárú rialaithe inmheánaigh.
- Faighim tuiscint faoin rialú inmheánach atá ábhartha don iniúchadh le gnáthaimh iniúchta a dhearadh atá cuí do na cúinsí, ach ní don chuspóir de bheith ag cur in iúl tuairime faoi éifeachtúlacht na rialuithe inmheánacha.
- Déanaim measúnú faoi oiriúnacht na bpolasaithe cuntasaíochta a úsáidtear agus faoi réasúnaíocht na meastachán cuntasaíochta agus na nochtuithe gaolmhara.
- Bainim amach tatal faoi oiriúnacht úsáid an bhoinn ghnóthais leantaigh chuntasaíochta agus, bunaithe ar an bhfianaise iniúchta a fhaightear, faoin gceist an ann do neamhchinnteacht ábhartha a bhaineann le himeachtaí nó coinníollacha ar féidir go gcuirfeadh siad

amhras suntasach ar chumas ÚCIM leanúint ar aghaidh mar ghnóthas leantach. Má bhainim amach an tatal gurb ann do neamhchinnteacht ábhartha, tá iachall orm aird a tharraingt i mo thuarascáil ar na nochtuithe gaolmhara sna ráitis airgeadais nó, murar leor a leithéid de nochtuithe, mo thuairimse a athrú. Tá mo thatal bunaithe ar an bhfianaise iniúchta a fuarthas suas go dáta mo thuarascála. Is féidir, áfach, go n-éireoidh ÚCIM as mar ghnóthas leantach mar gheall ar imeachtaí nó coinníollacha sa todhchaí.

- Déanaim measúnú faoi chur i láthair, struchtúr agus ábhar iomlána na ráiteas airgeadais, na nochtuithe san áireamh, agus más rud é go léiríonn na ráitis airgeadais na hidirbhearta agus na himeachtaí bunúsacha ar bhealach a bhaineann léiriú cothrom amach.

Cuirim in iúl do na daoine sin a bhfuil rialachas mar chúram acu, maidir le, i measc nithe eile, réim agus uainiú beartaithe an iniúchta agus an cinneadh suntasach iniúchta, lena n-áirítear aon easnaimh shuntasacha sa rialú inmheánach a shainaithním le linn m'iniúchta.

Faisnéis seachas na ráitis airgeadais

Ní chlúdaíonn mo thuairim faoi na ráitis airgeadais an fhaisnéis eile a chuirtear i láthair leis na ráitis sin, agus ní chuirim aon chineál tatal dearbhaithe in iúl maidir leis sin.

I dtaca le m'iniúchadh de na ráitis airgeadais, tá iachall orm faoi na CII an fhaisnéis eile a léamh a chuirtear i láthair, agus le linn dom sin a dhéanamh, déanaim breithniú maidir leis an gceist an bhfuil an fhaisnéis eile neamhchomhsheasmhach go hábhartha leis na ráitis airgeadais nó le heolas a fhaightear le linn an iniúchta, nó más amhlaidh go bhfuil an chuma ar an scéal go bhfuil sé míráite go hábhartha ar bhealach eile. Má bhainim amach an tatal, bunaithe ar an obair atá curtha i gcrích agam, gurb ann do mhíríteas ábhartha den fhaisnéis eile seo, tá iachall orm sin a thuairisciú.

Tuairisciú faoi nithe eile

Cuirtear m'iniúchadh i gcrích ag tagairt do na sainbhreithniúcháin sin a bhaineann le comhlachtaí Stáit maidir lena mbainistiú agus lena bhfeidhmiú. Tuairiscím más ann do nithe ábhartha a bhaineann leis an tslí inar cuireadh gnó poiblí i gcrích.

Déanaim iarracht fianaise a fháil faoi rialtacht idirbheart airgeadais le linn an iniúchta. Tuairiscím más ann d'aon chás ábhartha nuair nár cuireadh airgead poiblí i bhfeidhm do na cuspóirí a bhí i gceist nó nuair nach raibh idirbhearta de réir na n-údarás a bhí á rialú.

Tuairiscím go heisceachtúil maidir leis seo freisin, más é mo thuairim:

- nach bhfuair mé an fhaisnéis agus na míniúcháin ar fad atá riachtanach do m'iniúchadh, nó
- mura raibh na taifid chuntasaíochta dóthaineach le ligean do na ráitis airgeadais bheith iniúchta go réidh agus i gceart, nó
- mura réitíonn na ráitis airgeadais leis na taifid chuntasaíochta.

Ráiteas Rialachais & Tuarascáil

Bhail an Údaráis

Rialachas

Bunaíodh ÚCIM faoin Acht lascaigh Mara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006. Leagtar amach feidhmeanna an Údaráis i gcuid 43 den Acht seo. Tá an tÚdarás cuntasach don Aire ag an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus tá sé freagrach as cinntiú dhea-rialachas na heagraíochta. Is é an Cathaoirleach, ar ball den Údarás é/í agus beirt bhall eile den Údarás atá freagrach as bainistiú, rialú agus treoir laethúil ÚCIM. Is baill de chuid na Foirne Sinsearaí Bainistíochta iad na baill chomh maith. Ní mór don Fhoireann Shinsearach Bhainistíochta an treoir leathan straitéiseach a leanúint atá leagtha síos ag an Údarás, agus ní mór go mbeadh tuiscint shoiléir acu maidir leis na príomhghníomhaíochtaí agus na príomhshocruithe sin a bhaineann leis an eintiteas, agus maidir le haon rioscaí suntasacha ar dócha go n-eascróidh siad. Faoi fhorálacha Ailt 68 den Acht lascaigh Mara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006, tá an Cathaoirleach cuntasach don Choiste um Chuntais Phoiblí agus an Comhchoiste um Thalmhaíocht, Bia agus Gnóthaí Muirí.

Freagrachtaí an Údaráis

Déantar soláthar d'obair agus freagrachtaí an Údaráis sna rudaí seo:

- an tAcht lascaigh Mara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006,
- reachtaíocht ábhartha eile, lena n-áirítear; Dlí Sláinte & Sábháilteachta, Dlí Fostaíochta, Dlí Cosanta Sonraí, Dlí Saorála Faisnéise, Dlí lascaigh Mara agus Dlí Sábháilteachta Bia,
- na Gnáthaimh Airgeadais phoiblí a fhoilsítear ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe,
- an Cód Cleachtais do Rialachas na gComhlachtaí Stáit 2016,
- an Comhaontú Maoirseachta agus Seachadta Feidhmíochta leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara 2017-2020
- an Conradh Seirbhíse le USBÉ
- agus an Comhaontú Seirbhíse leis an Roinn Cosanta

Leagtar amach nithe atá forchoimeáda go sonrach le haghaidh socruithe Údaráis sna Polasaithe agus sna Gnáthaimh Rialachais Chorparáidigh.

Éilíonn Alt 65 den Acht lascaigh Mara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006 go gcoimeádfadh ÚCIM, ina leithéid d'fhoirm is a d'fhaomhófaí ag an Aire don Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara le comhthoil an Aire Chaiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe, gach gnáthchuntas cuí airgid a fhaightear agus a chaitear aige.

Agus na ráitis airgeadais seo á n-ullmhú aige, tá iachall ar Údarás ÚCIM na rudaí seo a dhéanamh:

- polasaithe oiriúnacha cuntasíochta a roghnú agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm go comhsheasmhach,
- breithiúnais agus meastacháin a dhéanamh atá réasúnta agus stuama,
- na ráitis airgeadais a ullmhú ar bhonn an ghnóthais leantaigh mura bhfuil sé míchuí glacadh leis go leanfaidh sé air de bheith ag feidhmiú, agus
- dearbhú ar leanadh na caighdeán chuntasíochta infheidhmithe, faoi réir ag aon imeachtaí ábhartha a nochtar agus a mhínítear sna ráitis airgeadais.

Tá an tÚdarás freagrach as taifid shásúla chuntasíochta a choimeád a nochtann, le cruinneas réasúnta ag aon am, a staid airgeadais agus a chuireann ar a chumas cinntiú go gcloíonn na ráitis airgeadais le hAlt 65 den Acht lascaigh Mara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006. Is é an tÚdarás atá freagrach as cothabháil agus as ardchaighdeán na faisnéise corparáidí agus airgeadais ar shuíomh gréasáin ÚCIM.

Is é an tÚdarás atá freagrach as faomhadh an phlean bhliantúil agus as an mbuiséad. Cuireadh measúnacht fheidhmíoch ÚCIM, ag tagairt don phlean agus don bhuiséad bliantúil, i gcrích ar 8 Feabhra 2021.

Tá an tÚdarás freagrach freisin as cumhdach a chuid sócmhainní agus, mar sin de, as bearta réasúnta a ghlacadh do chosc agus d'aimsiú calaoise agus mírialtachtaí eile.

Measann an tÚdarás go dtugann ráitis airgeadais ÚCIM léargas fíor agus cothrom d'fheidhmíocht agus de staid airgeadais ÚCIM ag 31 Nollaig 2020.

Ráiteas Rialachais & Tuarascáil

Bhail an Údaráis (ar lean.)

Struchtúr an Údaráis

Níl Bord ag ÚCIM ach faoi láthair cuimsíonn sé Údarás Feidhmiúcháin bheirt bhall. Duine de bhail an Údaráis is ea an Cathaoirleach. Tá an tríú post do bhall an Údaráis á líonadh tríd an tSeirbhís um Cheapacháin Phoiblí. Tugann an clár thíos sonraí faoin tréimhse cheapacháin do bhail reatha an Údaráis.

Ball Údaráis	Ról	Dáta Ceaptha ó/go
An Dr. Susan Steele	Cathaoirleach an Údaráis	4 Márta 2013 go 28 Feabhra 2025
Andrew Kinneen	Ball an Údaráis	1 Eanáir 2007*

* Is ball buan é Andrew Kinneen den Údarás de réir Ailt 47, fo-alt 2(a) den Acht lascaigh Mara agus Dlíne Mairí 2006.

Sceideal Freastail

Leagtar amach thíos sceideal freastail ag cruinnithe Rialachais Údaráis. Tionóladh cruinnithe Údaráis ar 06 Feabhra 2020, 10 Márta 2020, 12 Bealtaine 2020, 02 Iúil 2020, 14 Iúil 2020, 13 D. Fómhar 2020, agus 11 Samhain 2020.

Cruinnithe an Údaráis

Líon na gCruinnithe	7
Susan Steele	7
Andrew Kinneen	7

An Coiste Iniúchta & Riosca

Tá Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca bunaithe ag an Údarás a chuimsíonn cúigear ball neamhspleách neamhfheidhmiúcháin. Is é ról an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca (CIR) ná tacú leis an Údarás maidir lena chuid freagrachtaí a bhaineann le riosca, rialú, agus rialachas agus dearbhaíocht ghaolmhar. Tá CIR neamhspleách ar bhainistiú airgeadais na heagraíochta. Cinntíonn an Coiste, go háirithe, go ndéantar monatóireacht ghníomhach agus neamhspleách ar na córais rialaithe inmheánaigh, lena n-áirítear gníomhaíochtaí iniúchtaí. Tuairiscíonn CIR don Údarás go foirmeálta i scríbhinn ar bhonn bliantúil.

Le linn 2020 ba iad baill an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca ná: Peter Cowap, Cathaoirleach, Pat Farrell, Brendan O'Shea, Rav Vithaldas agus Sean England. Tionóladh 6 chruinniú de CIR i 2020.

Thug an tÚdarás faoi mheasúnacht féinmheasúnaithe maidir lena fheidhmíocht féin ar 10 Feabhra 2021 chomh maith le feidhmíocht an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca ar 5 Samhain 2020.

Sceideal Freastail, Táillí & Costais

Leagtar amach thíos sceideal freastail ag cruinnithe an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca do 2020, na táillí agus na costais a fuarthas ag gach ball CIR san áireamh:

CIR	Táillí 2020 €	Costais 2020 €
Líon na gCruinnithe	6	
Peter Cowap, Cath.	5	2,012
Seán England	6	-
Pat Farrell	6	1,697
Brendan O'Shea	5	1,697
Rav Vithaldas	6	1,413
	6,819	862

Ráiteas Rialachais & Tuarascáil

Bhail an Údaráis (ar lean.)

Athbhreithniú ar Acmhainn Eagraíochtúil ÚCIM

Déanann polasaí an rialtais, faoi mar a chuirtear in iúl é ina straitéis dar teideal "Plean um Athnuachan na Státseirbhíse", soláthar do chur i bhfeidhm cláir athbhreithnithe eagraíochtúla, a bhfuil mar chuspóir acu: 'Cultúr a leabú de mheasúnuithe rialta agus oibiachtúla maidir le hacmhainn agus cumas gach Roinne a cuid cuspóirí a bhaint amach agus na gníomhartha riachtanacha a chur i gcrích chun aon bhearnaí a dhúnadh'. I 2019, choimisiúnaigh an tÚdarás Athbhreithniú ar Acmhainn Eagraíochtúil ÚCIM. Is é príomhchuspóir an athbhreithnithe ná cur le forbairt leanúnach agus todhchaí ÚCIM, sa tslí go n-aithnítear é mar ghníomhaireacht fheabhais agus mar eiseamláir do ghníomhaireachtaí eile. Is é an réimse a chlúdaítear ag an Athbhreithniú ná athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar acmhainn eagraíochtúil ÚCIM a mhisean ceangaltais a sheachadadh: "rialú éifeachtach agus cothrom na n-earnálacha iascaireachta mhara agus bhia mhara sin atá mar chuid dá shainchúram. Ciallaíonn sin gach soitheach iascaireachta a bhíonn ag feidhmiú laistigh de theorainn 200 míle na hÉireann, soithí iascaireachta Éireannacha cibé áit a mbíonn siad ag feidhmiú, agus an bia mara ar fad a tháirgtear in Éirinn, cibé áit a ndéantar margaíocht air."

Tá an tAthbhreithniú Eagraíochtúil á chur i gcrích ag soláthróirí seirbhíse seachtracha chun cabhrú leis an Údarás maidir le seachadadh éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil inmheánach a chuid sainchúram. Tá Grúpa Stiúrtha & Maoirseachta, a chuimsíonn triúr saineolaithe sinsearach agus iad ar fad neamhspleách ar ÚCIM, curtha i bhfeidhm chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar an athbhreithniú. Eisíodh tuarascáil an Athbhreithnithe ar 3 Aibreán 2020. Rinne an tAthbhreithniú 46 mholadh a thabharfaidh aghaidh, agus iad curtha i gcrích, ar cheisteanna a aithníodh chun feabhas a chur ar éifeachtacht na heagraíochta. Ceapadh bord comhairleach neamhspleách ag RTBM chun tacú leis an Údarás agus le maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm mholtáí an Athbhreithnithe. Le linn 2020, rinneadh dul chun cinn maidir le 27 as 46 mholadh na Tuarascála. Ceapadh Stiúrthóirí Claochlaithe do ÚCIM i Mí Eanáir 2021, chun moltaí an athbhreithnithe a chur i bhfeidhm. Tá an tuarascáil iomlán faoin athbhreithniú ar fáil ar shuíomh gréasáin ÚCIM.

Nochtuithe a éilítear ag an gCód Cleachtas do Rialachais Comhlachtaí Stáit (2016)

Is é an tÚdarás atá freagrach as cinntiú gur chomhlíon ÚCIM riachtanais rialachais chorpáidigh, lena n-áirítear cinn an Chóid Chleachtas do Rialachas na gComhlachtaí Stáit ("an Cód"), faoi mar a foilsíodh é ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe i Mí Lúnasa 2016. Éilíonn an Cód na nochtuithe seo a leanas:

Anailís Sochar Gearrthearma Fostaí

Déantar sochair ghearrthearmacha na bhfostaithe a sháraíonn €60,000 a chatagóirí sna bandaí seo a leanas:

Raon ó	go	Líon na bhFostaithe 2020	2019
€ 60,000	- € 69,999	3	9
€ 70,000	- € 79,999	22	20
€ 80,000	- € 89,999	27	27
€ 90,000	- € 99,999	8	7
€ 100,000	- € 109,999	3	3

Nóta: Do chuspóirí an nocht seo, áirítear mar chuid de na sochair ghearrthearmacha fostaí maidir le seirbhísí soláthraithe le linn na tréimhse tuairisceoireachta: tuarastal, liúntais, ragobair agus íocaíochtaí eile a dhéantar ar son an fhostaí, ach gan ÁSPC an fhostóra a chur san áireamh.

Costais Sainchomhairleoireachta

Tá mar chuid de na costais sainchomhairleoireachta costas comhairle seachtraí don lucht bainistíochta ach ní áirítear mar chuid díobh feidhmeanna seachfhoinsithe 'gnó-mar-is-gnách'.

	2020 €	2019 €
Comhairle airgeadais/chuntasáíochta	-	10,049
Acmhainn daonna	16,730	11,070
Comhairle dlí	140,283	167,561
Caidreamh poiblí	47,102	45,776
Tionscadail fheabhsúcháin ghnó	-	123,441
Cur i bhfeidhm straitéise	95,288	220,531
Costais tionscadail / sainchomhairleoireachta CEMI	1,004,820	474,172
Tacaíocht do fhreagra Iníúcháireachta AE	74,609	359,606
Eile	-	14,464
Iomlán	1,378,832	1,426,670
Costais sainchomhairleoireachta gearrtha don Ráiteas Ioncaim & Caiteachais & Cúlchistí		
Coimeádta Ioncaim	1,378,832	1,426,670
Iomlán	1,378,832	1,426,670

¹ I 2019 agus i 2020, tá mar chuid de chostais sainchomhairleoireachta Cur i bhfeidhm Straitéise costas na soláthróirí seirbhíse seachtracha sin a fostaíodh le tabhairt faoi Athbhreithniú Acmhainn Eagraíochtúil ÚCIM.

² Tá mar chuid de chostais Tionscadail/Sainchomhairleoireachta costas na gcomhairleoirí seachtracha sin chun tacaíocht bhainistithe thionscadail a sholáthar trasna na dtionscadal sin a bhaineann le CEMI.

³ Chuir Coimisiún an AE iniúchadh i gcrích ar chórais rialaithe iascaigh na hÉireann a bhaineann le rialú thabhairt i dtír peiligeach agus rialuithe/forfheidhmiú ar ghabhálacha an Tuinnín Ghoirm i 2018. Fostaíodh soláthróirí seirbhíse seachtracha i 2019 chun cabhrú le ÚCIM maidir le hathbhreithniú agus anailís mhéid suntasach sonraí stairiúla agus le hullmhúchán sonraí formáidithe mar fhreagra ar an bhFiosrú Riaracháin.

Ráiteas Rialachais & Tuarascáil

Bhail an Údaráis (ar lean.)

Costais Dlí agus Socraíochtaí

Soláthraíonn an tábla thíos anailís suimeanna a shainnítear mar chaiteachas sa tréimhse tuairisceoireachta maidir le costais dlí agus socraíochtaí agus imeachtaí idir-réitigh agus eadrána. Níl san áireamh anseo caiteachas maidir le comhairle ghinearálta dlí a fuarthas ag ÚCIM a nochtáitear sna costais Sainchomhairleoireachta thuas.

	2020 €	2019 €
Táillí dlí - imeachtaí dlí	73,582	11,029
Socraíochtaí	4,160	9,904
Iomlán	77,742	20,933

Tá san áireamh sna costais dlí seo suim de €Nil (2019: €5,004) maidir le ceisteanna atá fós ag gabháil ar aghaidh agus a bhfuil baint ag ÚCIM leo.

Caiteachas Taistil & Liúntais Chothaithe

Déantar caiteachas taistil agus liúntais chothaithe a chatagóiriú mar seo a leanas:

	2020 €	2019 €
Intíre		
Údarás ⁴	3,820	22,800
Fostaithe ⁵	517,766	678,404
CIR	862	5,246
Coiste Comhairleach	1,783	12,016
Idirináisiúnta		
Údarás ⁴	872	5,803
Fostaithe ⁵	22,294	118,411
Iomlán	547,397	842,680

Caiteachas Fáilteachais

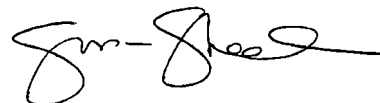
Tá mar chuid den Ráiteas Ioncaim & Caiteachais & Cúlchistí Coimeáda loncaim an caiteachas fáilteachais seo a leanas:

	2020 €	2019 €
Fáilteachas seachtrach páirtithe leasmhara ⁶	-	4,751
Iomlán	-	4,751

Ráiteas Comhlíonta

Ghlac an tÚdarás leis an gCód Cleachtas do Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit (2016) agus tá gnáthaimh curtha i bhfeidhm aige le comhlíonadh a chuid freagrachtaí rialachais chorparáidigh a chinntiú, lena n-áirítear na cinn sin atá leagtha síos sa Chód, faoi mar a bhaineann siad le hábhar i gcás an Údaráis. Nuair a shonraíonn reachtaíocht ábhartha eile dualgais rialachais chorparáidigh, an tAcht lascaigh Mara agus Dlínsé Muirí 2006 san áireamh, glacann siad seo ionad fhorálacha an Chóid.

Ar son an Údaráis



An Dr. Susan Steele

Cathaoirleach an Údaráis

9th June 2021

⁴ Tá san áireamh taistil & liúntas cothaithe ar luach €4,417 a íocadh go díreach do bhail an Údaráis a bhaineann le 2020 (2019: €29,377). Baineann iarmhíde de €275 (2019: €8,273) le caiteachas a íocadh ag ÚCIM ar son bhail an Údaráis. Le linn 2020 aisíocadh €Nil (2019: €9,047) as méid iomlán na gcostas taistil agus cothaithe do bhail an Údaráis do ÚCIM ag gníomhaireachtaí de chuid an AE.

⁵ Le linn 2020 aisíocadh €15,250 (2019: €19,770) as méid iomlán na gcostas taistil agus cothaithe d'Fhostaithe do ÚCIM ag gníomhaireachtaí de chuid an AE.

⁶ Baineann costais fáilteachais le cruinniú de chuid NA-FIG a tionóladh ó 3 go 5 Nollaig 2019 i gCeanncheathrú ÚCIM i gCloich na Coillte. Ghlac 26 rannpháirtí ón tSualainn, ón Iorua, ón Danmhairg, ó Oileáin Fharó, ón Íoslainn, ó Ceanada, ó na Stáit Aontaithe, ó Éirinn agus ón Ríocht Aontaithe páirt i ndianchlár oibre. Bíonn bail NA-FIG ó na gníomhaireachtaí náisiúnta cánach, custaim agus rialaithe iascaigh ag comhoibriú ar bhonn tuisceana, eolais agus faisnéise roinnte faoi earnáil an iascaigh agus réimsí gaolmhara gnó agus é mar chuspóir acu bheith ag dul i ngleic le coiriúlacht san earnáil.

Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach

Raon Freagrachta

Ar son an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara aithním freagracht an Údaráis do chinntiú go ndéantar córas éifeachtach rialaithe inmheánaigh airgeadais a chothabháil agus a oibriú. Cuireann an fhreagracht seo san áireamh riachtanais an Chóid Chleachtais do Rialachas na gComhlachas Stáit (2016).

Cuspóir an Chórais Rialaithe Inmheánaigh

Tá an córas rialaithe inmheánaigh deartha chun riosca a bhainistiú go leibhéal réasúnta seachas deireadh a chur leis. Ní féidir leis an gcóras, mar sin de, ach ráthaíocht réasúnta seachas dearbhráthaíocht a sholáthar go gcumhdaítear sócmhainní, go n-údaráítear idirbhearta agus go dtaifeadtar i gceart iad, agus cé acu go gcuirtear cosc ar earráidí nó ar mhírialtachtaí ábhartha go n-aimseofaí iad go tráthúil.

Tá an córas rialaithe inmheánaigh, a réitíonn le treoir a eisíodh ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe, i bhfeidhm san Údarás don bhliain dar deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020 agus suas go dáta faofa na ráiteas airgeadais, seachas i gcás na gceisteanna rialaithe inmheánaigh a luaitear thíos.

Acmhainn chun Riosca a Láimhseáil

Tá Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca (CIR) bunaithe ag an Údarás a chuimsíonn cúigear ball neamhspleácha neamhfheidhmiúcháin le saineolas airgeadais, iniúchta, rialachais agus teicniúil; duine acu sin is ea an Cathaoirleach. Bhail baill CIR le chéile sé (6) huaire i 2020.

Sheachfhoinsigh an tÚdarás a feidhm inmheánach iniúchta chuig cuideachta seirbhísí gairmiúla. Oibríonn iniúchadh inmheánach de réir chairt inmheánach iniúchta an Údaráis agus de réir an Chóid Chleachtais um Rialachas na gComhlachtaí Stáit (2016). Comhaontaítear an clár oibre

a chuirtear i gcrích ag iniúchadh inmheánach roimh ré le CIR. Déantar athbhreithniú go bliantúil ar an gclár agus déantar athchóiriú air nuair is gá sin. Cuireann an clár reatha oibre iniúchta inmheánaigh réimsí ábhair riosca san áireamh a aithníodh ag an eagraíocht maidir lena cuid cuspóirí straitéiseacha agus a creatlach bhainistithe riosca. Déanann an tÚdarás agus CIR breithniú ar gach tuairisc iniúchta inmheánaigh. Cuireann na tuairiscí seo béim ar easnaimh nó ar laigí, más ann dóibh, sa chóras rialaithe inmheánaigh agus ar na gníomhartha ceartaitheacha a moltar iad a chur i gcrích nuair atá gá leis sin.

Tá polasaí bainistithe riosca forbartha ag an Údarás a leagann amach a inghlachtacht riosca, na próisis bhainistithe riosca atá i bhfeidhm agus a thugann sonraí faoi róil agus freagrachtaí na foirne maidir le riosca. Eisíodh an polasaí seo don fhoireann sin ar fad a bhfuiltear ag súil leis go mbeidh siad ag obair laistigh de pholasaithe bhainistithe riosca an Údaráis, le lucht na bainistíochta a chur ar an eolas maidir le teacht chun cinn rioscaí agus laigí rialaithe agus glacadh le freagracht do rioscaí agus do rialuithe laistigh dá réimse féin oibre.

Creatlach Riosca & Rialaithe

Tá córas bainistithe riosca curtha i bhfeidhm ag an Údarás a aithníonn agus a thuiriscíonn príomhrioscaí agus na gníomhartha bainistíochta atá á ndéanamh chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na rioscaí sin agus, sa mhéid is féidir, na rioscaí sin a mhaolú.

Cloíonn Polasaí Bainistithe Riosca ÚCIM leis an gCód Cleachtais um Rialachas na gComhlachtaí Stáit 2016. Tá Príomhoifigeach Riosca ceaptha ag ÚCIM. Forbraíodh clár riosca aonadbhunaithe ag gach aonad gnó a aithníonn na príomhrioscaí atá os comhair an Údaráis agus atá faoi réir ag athbhreithniú leanúnach. Aithnítear, measúnaítear agus tomhaistear rioscaí de réir mhéid a suntais. Cuirfead aon

rioscaí a meastar iad a bheith ina mbunrioscaí nó a mbaineann scór ar leith leo, cuirfead iad san áireamh mar chuid den chlár iomlán riosca do bhreithniú agus do phlé ag an Údarás. Déantar an clár a athbhreithniú agus a nuashonrú ag an Údarás ar bhonn ráithiúil agus ina dhiaidh sin cuirtear i láthair do CIR é. Baintear úsáid as toradh na measúnuithe seo chun acmhainní a phleanáil agus a leithdháileadh chun cinntiú go ndéantar rioscaí a bhainistiú go leibhéal inghlactha.

Tugann an clár riosca mionsonraí faoi na rialuithe agus na bearta sin a theastaíonn chun rioscaí agus freagracht a mhaolú d'fheidhmiú rialaithe a shanntar ar aonaid ghnó/ar bhainisteoirí sonracha. Tá bearta déanta ag an Údarás chun cinntiú go bhfuil timpeallacht chuí rialaithe i bhfeidhm a bhfuil na heilimintí seo a leanas mar chuid di:

- rinneadh doiciméadú do na gnáthaimh do gach príomhphróiseas gnó,
- freagrachtaí agus cumhachtaí bainistithe atá sainmhínithe go soiléir,
- is ann do chóras cuimsitheach buiséadaithe le buiséad bliantúil a ndéantar é a athbhreithniú agus á fhaomhadh ag baill an Údaráis,
- athbhreithnithe rialta ag an Údarás tuairiscí airgeadais tréimhsiúla agus bliantúla a léiríonn feidhmíocht airgeadais le hais tuair,
- sannadh freagrachtaí airgeadais agus oibríochtúla ag an leibhéal bainistíochta le cuntasacht chomhfhreagrach,
- is ann do chórais ar aidhm leo slándáil chóras teicneolaíochta faisnéise agus cumarsáide a chinntiú,
- tá córais i bhfeidhm chun na sócmhainní a chumhdach, agus,
- athbhreithnithe rialta iniúchta faoi rialuithe agus faoi ghnáthaimh airgeadais, oibríochtúla agus comhlíontachta

Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach (ar lean.)

Monatóireacht & Athbhreithniú Leanúnacha

Leagadh síos gnáthaimh fhoirmeálta chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar phróisis rialaithe agus cuirtear easnaimh rialaithe in iúl do na daoine sin atá freagrach as bearta ceartaitheacha a dhéanamh agus don lucht bainistíochta agus do bhaill an Údaráis, nuair a bhaineann sin le hábhar, ar bhealach tráthúil. Deimhním go bhfuil na córais mhonatóireachta leanúnaí seo a leanas i bhfeidhm:

- aithníodh príomhrioscaí agus príomhrialuithe agus cuireadh próisis i bhfeidhm chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar fheidhmiú na bpríomhrialuithe sin agus chun aon easnaimh aitheanta a thuairisciú,
- bunaíodh socruithe tuairisceoireachta ag gach leibhéal nuair a sannadh freagracht le haghaidh bainistithe airgeadais, agus
- déantar athbhreithnithe rialta ag baill an Údaráis agus ag bainisteoirí sinsearach feidhmíochta tréimhsiúla agus bliantúla chomh maith le tuairiscí airgeadais a léiríonn feidhmíocht le hais buiséad/tuar.

Soláthar

Tá gnáthaimh i bhfeidhm ag ÚCIM chun comhlíontacht na rialacha agus na dtreoirínte reatha soláthair a chinntiú, faoi mar a leagtar sin amach ag an Oifig um Sholáthar Rialtais.

Tionchar COVID-19

Tháinig forbairt ar ráig COVID-19 ó bhí Mí Mhárta 2020; ní fhacthas a leithéid de chás riamh cheana agus bíonn cúrsaí ag athrú go tapa. Dhéileáil ÚCIM leis na dúshláin a bhaineann le bheith ag cothabháil rialuithe éifeachtacha inmheánacha trí na rudaí seo:

- Cur i bhfeidhm phleananna leanúnachais ghnó a chinntíonn go gcuirtear isteach ar oibríochtaí a laghad agus is féidir,

- Aithint agus tuairisciú rioscaí nua de thoradh ar COVID-19 agus na gníomhaíochtaí bainistithe a bhfuiltear á gcur i gcrích chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na rioscaí sin agus iad a mhaolú agus iad a thuairisciú don Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca mar chuid den chlár riosca,
- Cur i bhfeidhm tacaí chun cabhrú le cianobair agus le hobair fhíorúil,
- Cur i gcrích straitéisí freagra cumarsáide inmheánacha & seachtracha do COVID-19,
- Bunú Coiste um Fhilleadh ar an Obair go Sábháilte,
- Cur i bhfeidhm Plean Freagra COVID-19 ÚCIM, agus
- Athbhreithniú ar Bhuan-Nósanna Imeachta Oibríochta oibríochtúla ÚCIM chun cinntiú go leanantar de bheith ag comhlíonadh freagrachtaí reachtúla ÚCIM agus ag cinntiú ag an am céanna go leanann ÚCIM treoir an Rialtais maidir le dea-chleachtas COVID-19.

Rinneadh breithniú maidir le freagra an Údaráis ar thionchar COVID-19 mar chuid den athbhreithniú ar éifeachtacht an chórais rialaithe inmheánaigh do 2020.

Athbhreithniú ar Éifeachtacht

Téann na rudaí seo a leanas i bhfeidhm ar athbhreithniú an Údaráis maidir le héifeachtacht an chórais rialaithe inmheánaigh:

- na bainisteoirí sinsearach laistigh de ÚCIM atá freagrach as nósanna imeachta & cleachtais ÚCIM a sheasann leis an gcreatlach inmheánach rialaithe agus dearbhaíochta,
- obair an Iniúcháin Inmheánaigh,
- CIR, a dhéanann maoirseacht ar obair an iniúcháin inmheánaigh,
- obair na nIniúcháirí Inmheánacha, lena n-áirítear an tArd-Reachtaire Cuntas & Ciste agus an Coimisiún Eorpach,

- maoirseacht na gníomhaíochta bainistithe tríd an gcóras bainistithe riosca agus feidhmeanna comhlíontachta, lena n-áirítear soláthar sláinte & sábháilteachta, agus
- freagra ÚCIM ar thionchar COVID-19.

Rinneadh athbhreithniú ar an gcóras Rialaithe Inmheánaigh ag CIR agus ag an Údarás le cinntiú go léiríonn sé go cruinn an córas rialaithe i bhfeidhm le linn na tréimhse tuairisceoireachta.

Deimhním gur chuir baill an Údaráis athbhreithniú bliantúil i gcrích ar éifeachtúlacht na rialuithe inmheánacha do 2020, i Mí Feabhra 2021.

Ceisteanna Rialaithe Inmheánaigh - Sonraí faoi laigi i 2020

Athbhreithniú ar Acmhainn Eagraíochtúil

Eisíodh tuairisc Athbhreithnithe ar Acmhainn Eagraíochtúil ÚCIM ar 3 Aibreán 2020. Rinne an tAthbhreithniú 46 mholadh a thabharfaidh aghaidh, agus iad curtha i gcrích, ar cheisteanna a aithníodh chun feabhas a chur ar éifeachtacht ÚCIM. De réir mholtaí na Tuairisce rinneadh roinnt príomhathruithe eagraíochtúla ó shin. Áirítear orthu sin:

- Ceapadh ag RTBM de Bhord Comhairleach neamhspleách chun tacú leis an Údarás agus chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm na moltaí.
- Ceapadh Stiúthóra Chlaochlaithe, Bainisteora Cumarsáide Inmheánaigh agus príomhoifigigh Chórais Bhainistithe Cháilíochta.
- Treisiú acmhainn eagraíochtúil ÚCIM trí athstruchtúrú an Aonaid Bhainistithe Shonraí, a thacóidh le feidhmeanna oibríochtúla ÚCIM.

Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach (ar lean.)

Ceisteanna Rialaithe Inmheánaigh - Sonraí faoi laigí i 2020

Athbhreithniú ar Acmhainn Eagraíochtúil (ar lean)

Baineann cuid de mholtaí an athbhreithnithe le gnéithe neamhshásúla acmhainn bhainistithe shonraí agus anailísíochta sonraí, acmhainn TF agus acmhainn chaidrimh thionsclaíoch ÚCIM. Ní hann d'aon straitéis dhoiciméadaithe sonraí laistigh d'ÚCIM agus tá anailísíocht sonraí gannfhorbartha mar croí-inniúlacht. Ní hann d'aon Straitéis dhoiciméadaithe TF chun tacú leis an Straitéis Chorparáideach. Is ann do roinnt ceisteanna a théann i bhfeidhm ar an timpeallacht chaidrimh thionsclaíoch in ÚCIM.

Tabharfaidh cur i gcrích mheasúnaithe aibíochta sonraí agus bhainistithe sonraí, straitéis sonraí, forbairt acmhainn anailísíochta sonraí ÚCIM agus bunú straitéise do TF atá ailínithe leis an Straitéis Chorparáideach, tabharfaidh sin aghaidh ar na gnéithe neamhshásúla ar tagraíodh dóibh thuas, agus maolódh sé iad. Príomheilimint maidir le cinntiú go ndéantar dul chun cinn ar chur i bhfeidhm mholtaí athbhreithnithe ná prótacal comhaontaithe faoin tslí ina nglacann an lucht bainistíochta agus an fhoireann páirt ann. Tá pléite ar siúl faoi láthair chun na meicníochtaí seo a chur i bhfeidhm. Táthar ag súil leis go ndéanfar dul chun cinn maidir le haghaidh a thabhairt ar na ceisteanna seo i 2021. Ceapadh Stiúrthóir Claohlaithe do ÚCIM i Mí Eanáir 2021, chun moltaí an athbhreithnithe a chur i bhfeidhm.

Ceisteanna Rialaithe Inmheánaigh - Sonraí Laigí a nochtadh i mBlianta roimhe seo

1. Iniúchadh AE

Chuir Coimisiún an AE iniúchadh i gcrích ar chórais rialaithe na hÉireann maidir le tabhairt i dtír peiligeach agus rialuithe/forfheidhmiú i dtaca le gabhálacha Thuinnín Ghoirm i 2018. Tar éis an iniúchta seo, i Mí Iúil 2019, scríobh Coimisiún an AE go foirmeálta chuig an Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara chun Fiosrúchán Riaracháin a thionscnamh le scrúdú mionsonraithe a dhéanamh ar na córais rialaithe iascaigh atá i bhfeidhm in Éirinn. Ina cháil mar an t-údarás inniúil do rialú iascaigh mhara, tugadh mar chúram do ÚCIM bheith ag comhordú fhreagra na hÉireann ar an bhFiosrúchán Riaracháin agus le caidreamh ábhartha leis an gCoimisiún. Soláthraíodh freagra cuimsitheach ar an bhFiosrúchán Riaracháin don Choimisiún go déanach i 2019 agus tugadh anailís bhreise chun críche ar dhá réimse shonracha faoi dheireadh Mhí Feabhra 2020 a soláthraíodh don Choimisiún.

I Mí na Nollag 2020, thug an Coimisiún freagra ar na Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, ag tabhairt le fios gurb ann do roinnt pointí suntasacha gníomhaíochta a bhfuil Éire le breithniú a dhéanamh fúthu anois, agus ceann acu sin ná meá éisc. I Mí Aibreáin 2021, ag eascairt as an bhFiosrúchán Riaracháin, d'aisghairm an Coimisiún, le héifeacht láithreach, maolú a deonadh ar ÚCIM roimhe seo i 2012 do cheadú mheá ghabhálacha tar éis iad a iompar go hionaid phróiseála na hÉireann. Anois ní mór gach iasc a mheá agus é tugtha i dtír sula ndéantar é a iompar. Is é an tionscal atá freagrach as meá chruinn na ngabhálacha.

Tá ÚCIM ag obair chun cinntiú gur féidir leis an tionscal na hathruithe sin a thabhairt isteach go héifeachtach a theastaíonn ó na cleachtais mheáite agus ar bhealach a chinntíonn comhlíonadh rialacháin an AE. As na pointí gníomhaíochta eile, is é an chéad chéim eile sa phróiseas ná teagmháil idir Éirinn agus an Coimisiún chun na ceisteanna a tharraingítear anuas a phlé; foireann ó RTBM a bheidh páirteach ann, le cabhair ó ÚCIM.

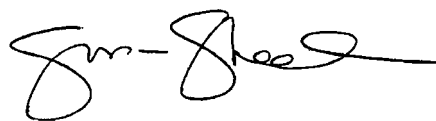
2. Ionramháil SCC na bhfeithiclí stáit

Chuir ÚCIM aighneacht faoi bhráid na gCoimisinéirí loncaim i 2018 maidir le comhlíontacht chánach i dtaca le hionramháil SCC na bhfeithiclí stáit sin a chuirtear ar fáil d'Oifigigh Ceaptha (faoi Bhannaí). Leagadh amach sonraí faoi ghanníocaíocht chánach a aithníodh de bhun tuairime a fuarthas ó na Coimisinéirí locaim i nochtadh deonach nár lorgaíodh agus a cuireadh faoi bhráid na gCoimisinéirí loncaim i Mí Iúil 2019. Ghlac na Coimisinéirí loncaim leis an nglanadh seo. Ba é luach an ghlanta iomlán ná €409,391 agus gearradh é do na ráitis airgeadais mar seo a leanas: 2020: (€1,999); 2019: €186,390 agus 2018: €225,000

Tá ÚCIM tar éis a mhúnla loingis a leasú chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na réimsí neamhchomhlíontacha sin a aithníodh i dtuairim na gCoimisinéirí loncaim. Tá ÚCIM tiomanta i gcónaí do bheith comhlíontach i dtaca leis na dlíthe cánachais.

Níor aithníodh aon laigí eile sa rialú inmheánach maidir le 2020 a éilíonn nochtadh sna ráitis airgeadais.

Ar son an Údaráis,



An Dr. Susan Steele

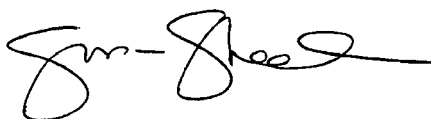
Cathaoirleach an Údaráis
9th June 2021

Ráiteas ar Ioncam Agus Caiteachas Agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Choimeádta

Don Bhliain Dar Deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020

	Nóta	2020 €	2019 €
IONCAM			
Deontais Oireachtais	2	13,197,000	13,005,000
Lúide: Fáltais díolacháin ó dhiúscairt Sócmhainní Seasta a cuireadh ar ais chuig Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara	9	-	(419,527)
Ioncam Tionscadail CEMI	3/10	1,217,279	1,254,144
Glanmhaoiniú iarchurtha do Phinsin	14 c	2,788,000	4,714,000
Lúide: Ranníocaíochtaí pinsin in-aisíochta chuig An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus an Roinn Chaiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe	14a	(486,000)	(454,000)
Ioncam Táille		3,660	6,953
Brabús ar Dhiúscairt Sócmhainní Seasta		-	181,678
		16,719,939	18,288,248
CAITEACHAS			
Sochair Fhostaithe	4	9,181,844	8,507,442
Costais Sochair Dul ar Scor	14 a	2,877,000	4,885,000
Costais lóistín agus teaghlachais	5	378,235	392,959
Seirbhísi Tacaíochta	6	560,399	882,117
Riarachán Ginearálta	7	2,498,503	3,295,164
Táille Iniúchta		26,600	26,200
Dímheas	9	1,060,589	1,015,402
		16,583,170	19,004,284
Farasbarr/(easnamh) don bhliain		136,769	(716,036)
Aistriú ó chuntas caipitil	13	624,025	548,240
		760,794	(167,796)
Ró-íocaíochtaí tuarastail	8/10	(861,494)	-
Cailteanas Oibriúcháin don bhliain		(100,700)	(167,796)
Iarmhéid tugtha ar aghaidh ag 1 Eanáir		265,375	433,171
Iarmhéid tugtha ar aghaidh ag 31 Nollaig		164,675	265,375

Baineann an t-ioncam agus caiteachas ar fad don bhliain dar deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020 agus an bhliain roimhe sin le hoibríochtaí leanúnacha. Is cuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo iad an Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid agus na Nótaí 1 go 20.



An Dr. Susan Steele

Cathaoirleach an Údaráis

9th June 2021

Ráiteas ar Ioncam Cuimsitheach

Don Bhliain Dar Deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020

	Nóta	2020 €	2019 €
Caillteanas oibriúcháin don bhliain		(100,700)	(167,796)
Taithí chaillteanais ar scéim na sochar scoir		(505,000)	(515,000)
Athruithe sna boinn tuisceana atá bunúsach do luach reatha na ndliteanas scéime sochair scoir		(5,226,000)	(6,261,000)
Caillteanais achtúireacha ar dhliteanais sochair scoir	14	(5,731,000)	(6,776,000)
Coigeartú do mhaoiniú sochair scoir iarchurtha	14	5,731,000	6,776,000
Iomlán Ioncam Cuimsitheach don bhliain		(100,700)	(167,796)

Is cuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo iad an Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid agus na Nótaí 1 go 20.



An Dr. Susan Steele

Cathaoirleach an Údaráis

9th June 2021

Ráiteas ar Staid An Airgeadais

Ag 31 Nollaig 2020

	Nóta	2020 €	2019 €
Sócmhainní Seasta			
Réadmhaoin, Gléasra & Trealamh	9	1,265,313	1,889,338
Sócmhainní Reatha			
Airgead tirim agus a chomhluach in airgead tirim		1,547,863	1,381,563
Infháltais	8/10	140,548	967,538
		1,688,411	2,349,101
Lúide Dlíteanais Reatha			
Cuntais Iníoctha	11	1,102,886	1,590,393
Cistí Forghéillte	12	420,850	493,333
		1,523,736	2,083,726
Glansócmhainní Reatha		164,675	265,375
Sócmhainní iomlána lúide Dlíteanais Reatha sula mbaintear Sochair Scoir		1,429,988	2,154,713
Dualgais sochair scoir			
	14 b	(62,929,000)	(54,410,000)
Sócmhainn mhaoinithe shochair scoir iarchurtha	14 e	62,929,000	54,410,000
Glansócmhainní		1,429,988	2,154,713
Maoinithe ag:			
Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coimeádta			
Cuntas Caipitil	13	164,675	265,375
		1,265,313	1,889,338
		1,429,988	2,154,713

Is cuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo iad an Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid agus na Nótaí 1 go 20.



An Dr. Susan Steele

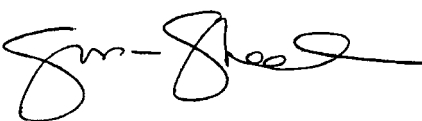
Cathaoirleach an Údaráis

9th June 2021

Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid

Ag 31 Nollaig 2020

	Nóta	2020 €	2019 €
Glanreabhadh Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin			
Caillteanas Oibriúcháin don bhliain		(100,700)	(167,796)
Aistriú ó Chuntas Caipitil	13	(624,025)	(548,240)
Dímheas	9	1,060,589	1,015,402
Brabús ar Dhiúscairt Sócmhainní Seasta		-	(181,678)
Laghdú/(Méadú) sna hInfháltais	10	826,990	(25,153)
(Laghdú)/Méadú sna Cuntais Iníoctha	11	(487,507)	321,437
(Laghdú)/Méadú sna Cistí Forghéillte	12	(72,483)	5,000
Laghdú sa Soláthar		-	(225,000)
Glaninsreabhadh Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin		602,864	193,972
Sreabhadh Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Infheistíochta			
Íocaíochtaí chun Sócmhainní Seasta a Fháil	9	(436,564)	(626,563)
Fáltais ó Dhíolachán na Sócmhainní Seasta	9	-	341,079
Glanas-sreabhadh airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Infheistíochta		(436,564)	(285,484)
Méadú/(Laghdú) in Airgead Tirim & Coibhéis Airgid Thirim		166,300	(91,512)
Airgead Tirim & Coibhéis Airgid Thirim ag tús na Bliana		1,381,563	1,473,075
Airgead Tirim & Coibhéis Airgid Thirim ag tús na Bliana		1,547,863	1,381,563



An Dr. Susan Steele

Cathaoirleach an Údaráis

9th June 2021

Nótaí do na Ráitis Airgeadais

Don Bhliain Dar Deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020

1. Polasaithe Cuntasaíochta

Leagtar amach thíos bonn na bpolasaithe cuntasaíochta & na bpolasaithe suntasacha cuntasaíochta ar ghlac an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara leo. Cuireadh iad ar fad i bhfeidhm go comhsheasmhach ar fud na bliana agus don bhliain roimhe sin.

a) Eolas Ginearálta

Bunaíodh an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ar 1 Eanáir 2007, faoin Acht um lascaigh Mhara agus Dhlínse Mhara, 2006. Tá ÚCIM tiomanta do rialú éifeachtach agus cothrom na n-earnálacha iascaireachta mara agus bia mhara atá laistigh dá shainchúram. Tá i gceist leis sin gach soitheach iascaireachta atá ag feidhmiú laistigh de theorainn 200 míle na hÉireann, soithí iascaireachta de chuid na hÉireann aon áit a mbíonn siad ag feidhmiú, agus gach cineál bia mhara a tháirgtear in Éirinn cibé áit a ndéantar margaíocht air.

b) Ráiteas Comhlíontachta

Ullmhaíodh ráitis airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara don bhliain dar deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020 de réir FRS 102, sin an caighdeán tuairisceoireachta airgeadais atá infheidhmithe sa RA agus in Éirinn a eisítear ag an gComhairle um Thuairisceoireacht Airgeadais (CTA).

c) Bonn Ullmhúcháin

Ullmhaítear na Ráitis Airgeadais ar an mbonn gnóthais leantaigh, faoi choinbhinsiún an chostais stairiúil agus cloíonn siad le caighdeán tuairisceoireachta airgeadais CTA, seachas nuair a thugtar a mhalairt le fios thíos.

Tá na Ráitis Airgeadais san fhoirm atá faofa ag an Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara le comhaontú an Aire Chaiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe.

Ullmhaítear na Ráitis Airgeadais in euro, is é sin le rá airgeadra feidhmiúil an Údaráis.

d) Deontais Oireachtais

Mínítear ioncam ó Dheontais Oireachtais ar bhonn fáltas airgid thirim.

e) Ioncam Táille

Mínítear ioncam táille ó phróiseálaithe éisc ar bhonn fáltas airgid thirim. Gintear an t-ioncam táille seo ó mhuirir shocraithe d'fhaomhadh na n-ionad iascaireachta agus ó fhógraí pionóis shocraithe.

f) Ioncam Tionscadail CEMI

Aithnítear ioncam a fhaightear maidir le tionscadail CEMI / AE ar bhonn fabhrúithe mar a n-aithnítear an t-ioncam sa tréimhse chuntasaíochta ina ngearrtar an caiteachas gaolmhar. Pléitear le hioncam a fhaightear roimh ré mar ioncam iarchurtha agus cuirtear san áireamh é laistigh de Chuntais Iníochta faoin Ráiteas Staide Airgeadais. Pléitear le caiteachas a thabhaítear mar nach bhfuarthas an t-ioncam gaolmhar mar ioncam fabhrúithe agus taispeántar é mar Infháltas ar an Ráiteas Staide Airgeadais.

g) Réadmhaoín, Gléasra agus Trealamh

Dearbhaítear réadmhaoín, gléasra agus trealamh ag a gcostas stairiúil lúide dímheas carntha. Gearrtar dímheas don Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Choimeáda ar an mbonn de réir méid chothroim, ag na rátaí atá leagtha amach thíos, chun na sócmhainní a dhíscríobh, coigeartaithe dá luach iarmharach, thar a saolré ionchais mar seo a leanas:-

Feithiclí	20% per annum
TF, trealamh oifige agus bogearraí	33.33% per annum
Troscáin, daingneáin agus feistis	20% per annum
Feabhsúcháin léasachta	10% per annum
Soithí agus Deighilteoir Uisce	20% per annum
Saintionscadail TF	33.33% per annum

Déantar breithniú go bliantúil ar luach iarmharach agus ar shaolré ionchais sócmhainní seasta, ag lorg táscairí a thabharfadh le fios go bhféadfadh sé gur tháinig athrú orthu seo. Nuair a bhíonn a leithéid de tháscairí le fáil, cuirfear athbhreithniú i gcrích ar luach iarmharach, ar mhodh dímheasa agus shaolré ionchais, agus leasófar iad seo más gá sin. Mínítear athruithe sna rátaí dímheasa a eascraíonn as an athbhreithniú seo go hionchasach thar an saolré ionchais atá fágtha ag na sócmhainní.

h) Airgead tirim agus coibhéis airgid thirim

Is é atá i gceist le hairgead tirim ná airgead-ar-láimh agus éarlaisí éilimh.

i) Airgeadraí lasachta

Aistrítear idirbheartuithe atá ainmnithe in airgeadraí eachtrannacha in euro agus taifeadtar iad ag an ráta malartaithe a bhí i bhfeidhm ag dátaí na n-idirbheartaíochtaí.

Nótaí do na Ráitis Airgeadais

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j) Sochair Fhostaí

Sochair Ghearrthéarmacha

Aithnítear sochair ghearrthéarma, leithéidí pá saoire, mar chostas sa bhliain, agus cuirtear sochair a fhabhraítear ag deireadh na bliana san áireamh san fhiúir do Chuntais Iníochta sa Ráiteas ar an Staid Airgeadais.

Sochair Scoir

Tomhaistear dliteanais scéime pinsin ar bhonn achtúireach ag úsáid modh na n-aonad réamh-mheasta. Léiríonn na costais phinsin na sochair phinsin a ghnóthaítear ag fostaithe sa tréimhse agus taispeántar iad glan ar ranníocaíochtaí pinsin fhoirne atá ais-iníochta don Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara de réir na socruithe maoinithe. Aithnítear suim atá comhfhreagrach don mhúirear pinsin mar ioncam sa mhéid go bhfuil sé in-aisghabhála ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, agus fritháirítear í ag deontais a fuarthas i rith na bliana le híocaíochtaí pinsin a ghlanadh. Aithnítear gnóthachain nó caillteanais achtúireacha a eascraíonn ó athruithe sna boinn tuisceana achtúireacha agus ó bharrachais agus ó fharasbairr agus ó easnaimh taithí sa Ráiteas Ioncaim Chuimsithigh don bhliain ina dtarlaíonn siad, agus aithnítear coigeartú comhfhreagrach sa mhéid in-aisghabhála ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara.

Is é atá sna dliteanais phinsin ná luach reatha na n-íocaíochtaí pinsin todhchaí a gnóthaíodh ag an bhfoireann go dtí seo. Is é atá sa mhaoiniú pinsin iarchurtha ná an tsócmhainn chomhfhreagrach atá le haisghabháil i dtréimhsí todhchaí ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara.

Feidhmíonn an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara an Scéim Aonair um Sheirbhísí Poiblí (an Scéim Aonair) freisin; is é atá ann ná scéim phinsin le sochar sainithe do státseirbhísigh inphinsin a ceapadh ar 1 Eanáir, nó i ndiaidh 1 Eanáir 2013. Íoctar ranníocaíochtaí Scéime Aonair chuig an Roinn Chaiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe.

Déanann an tAcht um Iascach Mara agus um Dhlínse Mhuirí, 2006, soláthar dó go ndéanfaidh an tAire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, le comhaontú an Aire Chaiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe, scéim aoisliúntais maidir le baill an Údaráis a chuirfead i gcrích. Baintear ranníocaíochtaí pinsin maidir le baill Údaráis agus íoctar iad chuig an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara. Aithníonn na ráitis airgeadais na costais agus na dliteanais phinsin maidir le baill an Údaráis.

k) Cuntas Forghéillte

Tar éis coimeád soithigh ar chúisimh iascaireachta, is féidir go n-ordóidh Cúirt go bhfuil banna le soláthar ag úinéirí an tsoithigh chun ábhar dliteanas a chlúdach chomh maith le coigistiú gabhála agus feistis. Coimeádann an tÚdarás a leithéid de bhannaí Cúirte agus iad iníochta leis an Údarás go dtí go dtreoraítear é ag an gCúirt an banna a aisíoc d'úinéir an tsoithigh nó an banna a chur faoi bhráid na Cúirte.

l) Cuntas Caipitil

Is é atá i gceist leis an gCuntas Caipitil ná luach neamhamúchta an ioncaim a úsáidtear ag an Údarás le sócmhainní seasta a fháil.

m) Teagmhais

Ní aithnítear dliteanais theagmhásacha a eascraíonn de thoradh ar imeachtaí san am atá caite, ach amháin murar dócha (i) go dtarlóidh as-sreabhadh acmhainní nó nach féidir an méid a thomhas ar bhealach iontaofa ag an dáta tuairisceoireachta nó (ii) nuair a dheimhneofar a láithreach ag tarlú nó neamhtharlú imeachtaí neamhchinnte sa todhchaí nach bhfuil go hiomlán laistigh de rialú an Údaráis. Nochtar dliteanais theagmhásacha sna ráitis airgeadais ach amháin más fórbheag an seans go dtarlóidh as-sreabhadh.

Ní aithnítear sócmhainní teagmhásacha. Nochtar sócmhainní teagmhásacha sna ráitis airgeadais nuair is dócha go dtarlóidh insreabhadh sochar eacnamaíoch.

n) Breithiúnais agus Meastacháin Chuntasaíochta Criticiúla

Cuireann ullmhú na ráiteas airgeadais seo iachall ar an lucht bainistíochta breithiúnais, meastacháin agus boinn tuisceana a dhéanamh a théann i bhfeidhm ar na suimeanna a thuiriscítear do shócmhainní agus do dhliteanais ag deireadh na bliana chomh maith le costais i rith na bliana.

Déantar measúnú leanúnach ar bhreithiúnais agus ar meastacháin agus bunaítear iad ar thaithí stairiúil agus ar fhachtóirí eile, lena n-áirítear ionchais imeachtaí todhchaí a gcreidtear iad a bheith réasúnta sna tosca. Déanann an tÚdarás meastacháin agus boinn tuisceana a bhaineann leis an todhchaí. Luíonn sé le ciall nach minic a bheidh na meastacháin chuntasaíochta a eascraíonn dá thoradh sin ar aon dul leis na torthaí iarbhire. Pléitear thíos na meastacháin agus na boinn tuisceana a bhfuil iarmhairt shuntasacha acu ar shuimeanna glanLuacha na sócmhainní agus na dliteanais laistigh de na ráitis airgeadais:

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Gnóthas leantach

Níl aon neamhchinnteacht ábhartha ag baint le cumas an Údaráis freastal a dhéanamh ar a chuid dliteanas de réir mar a bhíonn siad dlite agus maidir lena chumas leanúint ar aghaidh mar ghnóthas leantach. Ar an mbonn seo, measann an tÚdarás é a bheith cuí ráitis airgeadais a ullmhú ar bhonn gnóthais leantaigh. Dá réir sin, ní chuimsíonn na ráitis airgeadais seo aon choigeartuithe do na suimeanna glanluacha agus d'aicmiú na sócmhainní agus na ndliteanas a d'fhéadfadh eascairt mura raibh an tÚdarás in ann leanúint ar aghaidh mar ghnóthas leantach.

Dímheas agus Luachanna Iarmharacha

Tá athbhreithniú déanta ag baill an Údaráis ar shaol sócmhainne agus ar luachanna gaolmhara iarmharacha gach aicme sócmhainne seasta, agus go háirithe, saolré ionchais eacnamaíoch agus luachanna iarmharacha na ndaingneán agus na bhfeisteas, agus is í an chonclúid a bhain siad amach ná go bhfuil an saol sócmhainne agus na luachanna iarmharacha iomchuí.

Lagú Réadmhaoine, Gléasra agus Trealamh

Déantar athbhreithniú ar shócmhainní atá faoi réir ag amúchadh i dtaca le lagú nuair a thugann imeachtaí nó athruithe dálaí le fios gur féidir nach bhfuil an tsuim ghlanluacha in-aisghabhála. Aithnítear cailteanas lagaithe don mhéid a sháraíonn suim ghlanluacha na sócmhainne a suim in-aisghabhála. Is é atá sa tsuim in-aisghabhála ná luach níos airde de luach cothrom sócmhainne lúide an costas le díol agus an luach in úsáid. Do chuspóir mheasúnú lagaithe, déantar sócmhainní a ghrúpáil le chéile ag na leibhéil is ísle dá bhfuil sreabhadh airgid ar fáil atá inaitheanta ar leithligh (aonaid ghiniúna airgid). Déantar athbhreithniú ar shócmhainní neamhairgid a bhí thíos leis mar gheall ar lagú i dtaca le hábhar aisiompaithe an lagaithe ag gach dáta tuairisceoireachta.

Dualgas Sochair Scoir

Nuashonraítear go bliantúil na boinn tuisceana a bhuntacaíonn leis na hathruithe achtúireacha dá gcinntítear na suimeanna atá aitheanta sna ráitis airgeadais (lena n-áirítear rátaí lascaine, rátaí méadaithe i leibhéil chúitimh thodhchaí, rátaí mortlaíochta agus rátaí threochta chostais chúraim shláinte), bunaithe ar na coinníollacha eacnamaíocha reatha, agus le haghaidh aon athruithe ábhartha do théarmaí agus do choinníollacha na bpleananna pinsin agus iarscoir.

Is féidir go gcuirfí isteach ar na boinn tuisceana ag:

- (i) an ráta lascaine, athruithe sa ráta sochair ar bhannaí corparáideacha d'ardchaighdeán;
- (ii) leibhéil chúitimh thodhchaí, coinníollacha margaidh saothair thodhchaí; agus
- (iii) rátaí treochta chostais chúraim shláinte, ráta bhoilscithe chostais mhíochaine i réigiúin ábhartha.

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2. Deontais Oireachtais

Cuireadh maoiniú ar fáil faoi fhocheanteideal D.6 de Vóta 30, An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara sa bhliain. Baintear úsáid as an maoiniú chun íoc as costais phá, riaracháin ghinearálta agus chaipitil.

	2020 €	2019 €
Deontais Oireachtais a fuarthas	13,197,000	13,005,000

3. Ioncam Tionscadail CEMI

Tá an Ciste Eorpach Muirí agus lascaigh (CEMI) ar cheann de na cúig Chiste Struchtúracha agus Infheistíochta na hEorpa a chomhlánaíonn a chéile agus iad ag seachadadh níos mó post agus fáis san AE. Cuireadh maoiniú ar fáil faoi Chlár Oibríochtúil na Roinne Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, le tacaíocht ó CEMI sa bhliain. Ba iad fáiltais tionscadail CEMI i 2020 ná €1,207,353 (2019: €1,164,000) le €13,487 infhála ag deireadh na bliana (2019: €3,561) maidir le caiteachas a tabhaíodh i 2020 ach nuair nach bhfuarthas an t-ioncam gaolmhar fós.

Anailís chaiteachais tionscadail CEMI	2020 €	2019 €
Tosaíocht Aontais 3 - Ag cothú cur i bhfeidhm an CBI (Nóta 10)	1,217,279	1,254,144

4. Luach Saothair

(a) Sochair chomhiomlána Fhostaí agus costais ghaolmhara

Ba é líon na foirne a bhí á fostú ag an Údarás ag 31 Nollaig 2020 ná 145 (2019: 132). Ba é meánlíon na bhfostaithe san Údarás le linn na bliana ná 138. Ba é seo a leanas na sochair chomhiomlána fhostaí agus na costais ghaolmhara:

	2020 €	2019 €
Sochair ghearrthéarmacha foirne	8,363,940	7,755,816
Sochair chnapshuimeanna	-	-
Ranníocaíocht an fhostóra do leas sóisialach	845,738	771,757
Ranníocaíochtaí pinsin an fhostóra CEMI	14,524	23,881
Costais leasa shóisialaigh gnóthaithe	(42,358)	(44,012)
	9,181,844	8,507,442

Baineadh ranníocaíochtaí breise aoisliúntais de €329,397 (2019: €349,258) ón bhfoireann agus íocadh €361,415 (2019: €351,519) do RTBM i 2020.

(b) Sochair Ghearrthéarmacha Foirne

	2020 €	2019 €
Bunphá	7,049,254	6,472,525
Liúntais	1,218,765	1,121,372
Ragobair	95,921	161,919
	8,363,940	7,755,816

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4. Luach Saothair (ar lean.)

(c) Príomhphearsanra Bainistíochta

Is é atá i gceist leis an bpríomhphearsanra bainistíochta in ÚCIM ná beirt bhall an Údaráis. D'éirigh an tríú ball Údaráis as a phost i Mí Mheán Fómhair 2019. Leagtar amach thíos luach iomlán na sochar fostaí don phríomhphearsanra bainistíochta:

	2020 €	2019 €
Tuarastal	211,112	278,184

Níl san áireamh anseo luach na sochar scoir a tuilleadh sa tréimhse. Tá an príomhphearsanra bainistíochta ina mbaill de Scéim Aoisliúntais ÚCIM do bhaill an Údaráis agus ní théann a gcuid teidlíochtaí sa chomhthéacs sin thar théarmaí na scéime pinsin eiseamláire don tseirbhís phoiblí.

(d) Luach Saothair an Phríomhfheidheannaigh

Cuirtear ról an Phríomhfheidhmeannaigh i gcrích ag Cathaoirleach lánaimseartha an Údaráis de réir na reachtaíochta ábhartha a bhunaigh ÚCIM.

	2020 €	2019 €
Bunphá	108,828	107,045

Is ball de Scéim Aoisliúntais ÚCIM do bhaill an Údaráis í an Cathaoirleach agus ní théann a cuid teidlíochtaí sa chomhthéacs sin thar théarmaí na scéime pinsin eiseamláire don tseirbhís phoiblí. Níl san áireamh thuas luach na sochar scoir a tuilleadh sa tréimhse sin.

5. Cóiríocht agus Teaghlachas

	2020 €	2019 €
Cíos	157,752	181,288
Soilsiú & teas	60,953	70,797
Cothabháil - áitreabh	149,744	131,717
Costais oifige	9,786	9,157
	378,235	392,959

6. Seirbhísí Tacaíochta

	2020 €	2019 €
Tomhaltáin agus seirbhísí TF	195,289	300,105
Forbairt, oiliúint & tacaíocht fhoirne	129,076	243,287
Cothabháil - feithiclí	10,864	161,238
Anailís oifigiúil rialaithe	98,378	102,340
Trealamh sábháilteachta agus rialaithe	126,792	75,147
	560,399	882,117

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7. Riarachán Ginearálta

	2020 €	2019 €
Stáiseanóireacht agus soláthar oifige	110,062	156,565
Teileafón	111,681	89,253
Árachas	7,528	11,104
Cíos seomra	2,014	22,145
Taisteal agus liúntas cothaithe	534,590	922,143
Tacaíocht agus forbairt TF	-	14,690
Riarachán Dlí agus Gairmiúil	1,447,791	1,478,232
Cuntasaíocht	74,721	73,149
Earcú	97,859	124,164
Caidreamh poiblí agus margaíocht	107,096	195,584
Socraíocht leis na Coimisinéirí Ioncaim	(1,999)	186,390
Síntiúis	2,450	13,504
Costais eile oibriúcháin	4,710	8,241
	2,498,503	3,295,164

8. Ró-íocaíochtaí tuarastail

I 2013, tar éis treorach ón RCPA, níor cuireadh liúntais áirithe san áireamh i gcur i bhfeidhm choigeartuithe pá faoin Acht um Bhearta Éigeandála Airgeadais sa Leas Poiblí 2013 agus Comhaontú Bhóthar Haddington. I dtús báire glacadh leo mar liúntais nach liúntais shocraithe thréimhsiúla iad ós rud é go raibh na híocaíochtaí seo ag brath ar chineál nó méid na hoibre a chuirtear i gcrích de réir riachtanas éagsúil oibríochtúil. I 2017 sholáthair RCPA tuilleadh soiléirithe maidir le cur i bhfeidhm choigeartuithe pá do na liúntais seo. Tugadh comhairle don Údarás ina dhiaidh sin maidir leis seo: gur gá coigeartuithe pá Bhóthar Haddington a chur i bhfeidhm sa chás gur cuid den soláthar pinsin don fhoireann iad na liúntais seo. I Mí Aibreáin 2021, chomhairligh RCPA gurb é an seasamh atá acu ná nach gá ró-íocaíochtaí na liúntas seo a fhorchúiteamh agus gur chóir deireadh a chur leis an gceist seo. Cuireadh ar ceal, mar sin de, soláthar d'aisghabháil ró-íocaíochtaí tuarastail iarghabhálacha ar luach €861,494 a aithníodh sna ráitis airgeadais do 2017. Taispeántar seo ar an Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Coimeádta don bhliain dar deireadh 31 Nollaig 2020.

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9. Réadmhaoin, gléasra agus trealamh

	Feithiclí €	TF, trealamh oifige & bogearraí €	Troscán daingneáin & feistis €	Feabhsúcháin léasachta €	Saintionsc -adail TF ⁷ €	Soithí & deighilteoir uisce €	Iomlán €
Costas							
Iarmhéid ag 01/01/20	221,051	2,241,610	420,287	1,119,439	2,377,629	412,872	6,792,888
Éadálacha	21,466	217,796	41,612	67,907	66,926	20,857	436,564
Diúscairtí	-	(69,247)	-	-	-	-	(69,247)
Iarmhéid ag 31/12/20	242,517	2,390,159	461,899	1,187,346	2,444,555	433,729	7,160,205
Dímheas							
Iarmhéid ag 01/01/20	125,380	2,043,622	340,634	661,420	1,396,080	336,414	4,903,550
Muirear sa bhliain	47,506	116,035	28,934	111,539	702,230	54,345	1,060,589
Diúscairtí	-	(69,247)	-	-	-	-	(69,247)
Iarmhéid ag 31/12/20	172,886	2,090,410	369,568	772,959	2,098,310	390,759	5,894,892
Glanluach de réir na leabhar 31/12/20	69,631	299,749	92,331	414,387	346,245	42,970	1,265,313
Glanluach de réir na leabhar 01/01/20	95,671	197,988	79,653	458,019	981,549	76,458	1,889,338

⁷ Tá 54 Ghléas Iontrála Sonraí ar iasacht shealadach ag RTBM ag 31 Nollaig 2020 chun an chianobair a éascú mar thoradh ar COVID-19. Is é costas iomlán na ngléasanna seo ná €121,770.

10. Infháltais

	2020 €	2019 €
Ioncam ó fhéichiúnaithe eile & ioncam fabhraithe	60,958	14,219
Ró-íocaíochtaí in-aisghabhála (Nóta 8)	-	869,000
Réamhíocaíochtaí	79,590	84,319
	140,548	967,538

Tá san áireamh in ioncam na bhFéichiúnaithe eile agus ioncam fabhraithe €13,487 (2019: €3,561) den ioncam fabhraithe a bhaineann le tionscadail CEMI (Nóta 3).

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11. Cuntas iníochta

	2020 €	2019 €
Suimeanna atá le bheith dlite laistigh de bhliain:		
Cuntais iníochta trádála	41,121	98,621
Fabhruithe	682,447	938,759
ÍMAT/ÁSPC /MSU/CMÁ	284,577	264,399
CBL	12,960	102,331
Cáin Shiarchoinneálach Seirbhísí Gairmiúla	55,075	99,398
Fabhruithe párolla eile	26,706	86,885
	1,102,886	1,590,393

Tá cáin agus árachas sóisialta faoi réir ag téarmaí na reachtaíochta ábhartha.

12. Cistí Forghéillte

	2020 €	2019 €
Cistí forghéillte coimeádta ag 1 Eanáir (oll-luach le táillí bainc)	493,333	488,333
Cuir leis: Fáltais	396	5,000
Lúide: Íocaíochtaí	(72,879)	-
Cistí forghéillte coinnithe ag 31 Nollaig	420,850	493,333

13. Cuntas Caipitil

	2020 €	2019 €
Iarmhéid ag 1 Eanáir	1,889,338	2,437,578
Aistriú ón gCuntas loncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí		
- Ioncam úsáidte chun sócmhainní seasta a cheannach	436,564	626,563
- Suim scaoilte ar dhiúscairt na sócmhainní seasta	-	(159,401)
- Ioncam amúchta sa bhliain de réir dhímheas na sócmhainne	(1,060,589)	(1,015,402)
	(624,025)	(548,240)
Iarmhéid ag 31 Nollaig	1,265,313	1,889,338

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14. Costais Sochair Scoir

(a). Anailís na gcostas iomlán sochar scoir gearrtha ar chaiteachas

	2020 €	2019 €
Costas na seirbhíse reatha	2,587,000	2,147,000
Costas na seirbhíse caite	-	2,253,000
Ús ar dhliteanais na scéime sochair scoir	776,000	939,000
Ranníocaíochtaí fostaí in-aisíochta don Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus don Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí agus Athchóirithe	(486,000)	(454,000)
	2,877,000	4,885,000

I 2019, d'éascair costas seirbhíse caite ar luach €2,253,000 mar gheall ar aitheantas aistrithe seirbhíse sa Luacháil achtúireach shochair scoir.

(b). Gluaiseacht sa ghlandliteanas sochair scoir le linn na bliana airgeadais

	2020 €	2019 €
Glandliteanas sochair scoir ag 1 Eanáir	54,410,000	42,920,000
Costas na seirbhíse reatha	2,587,000	2,147,000
Costas na seirbhíse caite	-	2,253,000
Ús ar dhliteanais na scéime sochair scoir	776,000	939,000
Sochair íochta sa bhliain	(575,000)	(625,000)
Caillteanais achtúireacha	5,731,000	6,776,000
Glandliteanas sochair scoir ag 31 Nollaig	62,929,000	54,410,000

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14. Costais Sochair Scoir (ar lean.)

(c). Maoiniú iarchurtha do shochair scoir

Aithníonn an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara na suimeanna seo mar shócmhainn atá comhfhreagrach leis an dliteanas iarchurtha neamh-mhaoinithe do phinsin bunaithe ar thacar na mbonn tuisceana a gcuirtear síos air thíos chomh maith le roinnt imeachtaí san am atá thart. Cuimsíonn na himeachtaí seo an bonn reachtúil don scéim aoisliúntais le sochair shainmhínithe na hearnála poiblí eiseamláire, agus an polasaí agus an cleachtas maidir le maoiniú pinsean seirbhíse poiblí, lena n-áirítear ranníocaíochtaí ag fostaithe agus an próiseas meastachán bliantúil.

Níl aon fhianaise ag an Údarás nach leanfaidh an polasaí maoinithe seo air de bheith ag déanamh freastail ar a leithéid de dhliteanas sochair scoir de réir an chleachtais reatha.

Seo a leanas an glanmaoiniú iarchurtha do phinsin atá aitheanta sa Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Choimeáda:-

	2020 €	2019 €
Maoiniú in-aisghabhála maidir le costais sochair scoir na bliana reatha	3,363,000	3,086,000
Maoiniú in-aisghabhála maidir le costais na seirbhíse caite	-	2,253,000
Deontas stáit curtha i bhfeidhm le sochair scoir a íoc	(575,000)	(625,000)
	2,788,000	4,714,000

(d). Tá na ranníocaíochtaí sochair scoir a bhaintear as ag an Údarás ó thuarastail na foirne in-aisíoctha don Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus don Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí & Athchóirithe.

(e). Stair na ndualgas sochair shainmhínithe

	2020 €	2019 €	2018 €	2017 €	2016 €
Dualgais sochair shainmhínithe	62,929,000	54,410,000	42,920,000	34,069,000	30,799,000
Taithí (ghnóthachan)/cailteanas ar dhliteanas scéime	505,000	515,000	(353,000)	242,000	(98,000)
Céatadán luach reatha na ndliteanas scéime	0.8%	0.9%	-0.8%	0.7%	-0.3%

(f). Cur Síos Ginearálta ar an Scéim

Bunaíodh ÚCIM faoin Acht Iascaigh Mhara & Dlínshe Muirí 2006. Déanann Ailt 59 & 60 den Acht soláthar dó go ndéanfaidh ÚCIM scéimeanna do dheonú shochar aoisliúntais do bhaill an Údaráis agus do bhaill fhoirne, agus maidir leo, faoi réir ag faomhadh ón Aire. Tá 2 scéim faofa dá leithéid - Scéim Aoisliúntais ÚCIM (Fostaithe) 2016 agus Scéim Aoisliúntais ÚCIM 2016, á bhfeidhmiú ag ÚCIM. Soláthraíonn an chéad scéim acu seo sochair scoir (cnapshuim & pinsean) do bhaill na foirne, sochair aiscí báis maidir le bás le linn seirbhíse agus soláthraíonn sí sochair phinsin don fhear céile / don bhean céile a mhaireann agus do leanaí spleáchá na mball atá tar éis bháis. Soláthraíonn an dara scéim acu seo na sochair seo do bhaill an Údaráis Fheidhmiúcháin.

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14. Costais Sochair Scoir (ar lean.)

Is scéimeanna aoisliúntais le sochair shainithe iad an dá scéim agus glacann siad leis na rialacha atá leagtha amach sa Sceideal do na Rialacha do Rialacháin Bhaill Réamhbheitheacha Scéime Pinsin na Seirbhíse Poiblí 2014, .i. rialacháin reatha scéime eárnála poiblí "eiseamláire". Tá pinsin do na fostaithe sin atá ag íoc ÁSPC Aicme A comhtháite leis an bPinsean Stáit. Is í an ghnáthaois dul ar scor ná 65ú breithlá baill, agus tá baill ón tréimhse roimh 2004 i dteideal dul ar scor gan laghdú achtúireach ó aois 60 ar aghaidh. Íoctar ranníocaíochtaí aoisliúntais fhoirme don RTBM.

Is gnách go dtéann sochair scoir in íocaíocht (agus iarchur) i méid de réir bhoilsciú ginearálta tuarastail na hearnála poiblí.

Is í an Scéim Aonair Phinsin Seirbhíse Poiblí (Scéim Aonair) an scéim phinsin le sochair shainithe do sheirbhísigh poiblí inphinsin a ceapadh den chéaduaire ar nó tar éis 1 Eanáir 2013 de réir an Achta um Pinsin na Seirbhíse Poiblí (Scéim Aonair agus Forálacha Eile) 2012. Déanann an scéim soláthar do chnapshuim phinsin agus scoir bunaithe ar mheánLuach gairme ré an luacha shaothair inphinsin, chomh maith le pinsin céile agus leanaí. Is í an íosaos don phinsean ná 66 bliana (ag dul in airde de réir athruithe an Stáit maidir le haois an phinsin). Tá mar chuid de deis luathscoir ó aois 55 ar aghaidh atá laghdaithe go hachtúireach. Téann méid an phinsin a íoctar i méid de réir an phraghasinnéacs tomhaltóirí. Íoctar ranníocaíochtaí aoisliúntais fhoirme don Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí & Athchóirithe.

Do chuspóirí de bheith ag tuairisciú de réir FRS102, tugadh comhairle do ÚCIM ag achtúire cáilithe neamhspleách a bhfuil Luacháil iomlán ullmhaithe acu chun dliteanais na scéime a mheasúnú ag 31 Nollaig 2020.

Ba iad na príomhbhoinn tuisceana achtúireacha a úsáideadh ná:

Modh Luachála	2020	2019
Ráta lascaine	1.00%	1.40%
Méaduithe tuarastail	2.95%	3.00%
Méaduithe pinsin	2.45%	2.50%
Ráta boilscithe	1.45%	1.50%

Seo a leanas an meánionchas saoil atá fágtha de réir na dtáblaí mortlaíochta a úsáidtear chun dliteanais phinsin a chinneadh:

	2020	2019
Fear in aois 65	21.8	21.7
Bean in aois 65	24.2	24.1
Fear in aois 45	24.1	24.0
Bean in aois 45	26.2	26.1

15. Costais Bhaill an Údaráis

Mar seo a leanas a cútíodh costais bhaill an Údaráis:

	2020	2019
An Dr. Susan Steele	2,868	16,762
Andrew Kinneen	1,549	5,691
Micheál O'Mahony	-	6,924
	4,417	29,377

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16. Costais Réadmhaoine

	Ionad	Stádas	Cíos Bliantúil	Éag an Léasa
Ceanncheathrú	Cloich na Coillte, Co. Chorcaí	Faoi Úinéireacht OOP ⁸	N/A	N/A
Oifig Chuain Bhaile Chaisleán Bhéarra	Co. Chorcaí	Léas á Idirbheartú	19,500	2042
Oifig Phoirt Bhinn Éadair	Co. Átha Cliath	Léas á Idirbheartú ⁹	26,000	2042
Oifig Cheann Chlochair	Co. Lú	Léasaithe	3,690	2021
Oifig Phoirt Dhún Mór	Co. P. Láirge	Léas á Idirbheartú ⁹	14,000	2042
Oifig Phoirt an Daingin	Co. Chiarraí	Léas á Idirbheartú ⁹	10,000	2042
Stóras an Daingin	Co. Chiarraí	Léas á Idirbheartú ⁹	5,200	2021
Oifig Phoirt Ros an Mhíl	Co. na Gaill.	Léasaithe	16,981	2023
Oifig Phoirt na gCealla Beaga	Co. Dhún na nGall	Léas á Idirbheartú ⁹	44,000	2042
Stóras na gCealla Beaga	Co. Dhún na nGall	Ceadúnas á Idirbheartú ⁹	7,000	2028
Oifig an Chaisleáin Nua	Co. Dhún na nGall	Léas á Idirbheartú ⁹	10,000	2025
			156,371	

⁸ Is foirgnimh de chuid Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí iad na háitribh atá lonnaithe i gCloich na Coillte, agus a áitíonn an tÚdarás. Níl aon chíos iníoctha ar na foirgnimh seo.

⁹ Bíonn dátaí éaga do léasanna agus do cheadúnais a bhfuiltear á n-idirbheartú bunaithe ar dhátaí a comhaontaíodh le linn idirbheartaíochtaí réamhléasa nó i ndrúacht-chomhaontuithe léasa/ceadúnais, de réir mar is cuí.

Ceangaltais Léasa

Seo a leanas na híocaíochtaí íosta léasa todhchaí i dtaca leis na léasanna seo:

	Ag 31 Nollaig 2020 €	Ag 31 Nollaig 2019 €
Faoi 1 bhliain	155,753	149,773
Idir 2 - 5 bliana	547,653	517,038
Thar 5 bliana	1,948,750	2,043,000
	2,652,156	2,709,811

Ba é luach na n-íocaíochtaí léasa a aithníodh mar chostas i 2020 ná €157,752 (2019: €181,288).

17. Sainleasanna Bhail an Údaráis / Idirbhearta Gaolmhara Páirtí

Cloíonn an tÚdarás le gnáthaimh de réir treoirlínte a eisíodh ag an gCoimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí ón Acht um Eitic in Oifigí Poiblí 1995 maidir le nochtadh sainleasanna ag Bail an Údaráis. Níor fógraíodh aon idirbhearta i rith na bliana maidir le gníomhaíochtaí an Údaráis ina raibh aon sainleas tairbheach ag Bail an Údaráis.

18. Dlíteanais Theagmhasacha

Bhí ÚCIM páirteach i roinnt imeachtaí dlí a bhaineann lena ról reachtúil ag deireadh na bliana. Ní féidir cainníochtú cruinn de shocraíocht na gcostas ná uainiú a leithéid de shocraíocht chostas a dhéanamh ag dáta na tuairisceoireachta.

19. Imeachtaí tar éis deireadh na Bliana Airgeadais

Faomhadh na Ráitis Airgeadais ag an Údarás ar 9 Meitheamh 2021.



AN t-ÚDARÁS UM
CHOSAINT
IASCAIGH MHARA

SEA-FISHERIES
PROTECTION
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