



AN t-ÚDARÁS UM
CHOSAINT
IASCAIGH MHARA

SEA-FISHERIES
PROTECTION
AUTHORITY

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL

2022



BIA MARA SÁBHÁILTE INBHUNAITHE
SAFE SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD



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Faoin ÚCIM

Bunaíodh an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara (ÚCIM) faoi fhorálacha an Achta um Iascaigh Mhara agus Dhlínse Mhuirí 2006 ("an tAcht") agus feidhmíonn sé faoi choimirce na Roinne Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara.

Tá príomhfheidhmeanna an ÚCIM leagtha amach in Alt 43 den Acht Iascaigh Mhara agus Dlínsé Muirí 2006 mar a leanas:

- Forfheidhmiú éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil an dlí iascaigh mhara agus an dlí um shábháilteacht bia a áirithiú.
- Comhlíonadh le agus cosc a chur ar sháruithe ar an dlí iascaigh mhara agus ar an dlí um shábháilteacht bia a chur chun cinn.
- Sáruithe ar dhlí iascaigh mhara agus ar dhlí sábháilteachta bia a bhrath.
- Faisnéis a sholáthar do na hearnálacha iascaigh mhara agus bia mara ar dhlí iascaigh mhara agus ar dhlí sábháilteachta bia agus ar ábhair ábhartha laistigh de shainchúram an Údaráis, tríd an gCoiste Comhairliúcháin nó trí mhodh ar bith eile is cuí leis.
- Comhairle a thabhairt don Aire maidir le beartas ar fhorfheidhmiú éifeachtach an dlí iascaigh mhara agus an dlí um shábháilteacht bia.
- Cúnamh agus eolas a sholáthar don Aire maidir le sainchúram an Údaráis.
- Sonraí a bhailiú agus a thuairisciú maidir le hiascaigh mhara agus sábháilteacht bia mar a éilíonn an tAire agus faoi dhlí an Chomhphobail
- aonadaíocht a dhéanamh nó cabhrú le haonadaíocht an Stáit ag fóraim náisiúnta, pobail agus idirnáisiúnta de réir mar a iarrann an tAire; agus
- Dul i mbun aon ghníomhaíochtaí eile a bhaineann le feidhmeanna an Údaráis de réir mar a cheadóidh an tAire.

Oifigí ÚCIM



2022 SRACFHÉACHAINT



45,031 ghabháil de
267,517 tonna

Próiseáil **3,670** teastas sláinte
47 Gnó Onnmhairithe Éireannacha



Fíorú **2,831** deimhniú gabhála a bhaineann le **11,747** tona táirgí a allmhairiú ó gach tríú tír





Deimhníodh **78,171** tona agus **26** speiceas le haghaidh onnmhairiú ó 47 Gnólacht Bia go 48 tír lasmuigh den AE



10,800 tona d'onnmhairiú bia mara na hÉireann deimhnithe

1,903 iniúchadh soithí iascaireachta déanta



75,457 tona táirgí ó soithí iascaireachta neamh-AE go hÉirinn



1,571 Sampla Sliogéisc tógtha


51 Ceadúnais Imeall Trá Athbhreithnithe



1,958 rialú oifigiúil sábháilteachta bia déanta

Imscrúdaíodh **74** Eachtra/ Gearán Sábháilteachta Bia

1,249 Sampla Rialaithe Oifigiúil tógtha



Osclaíodh **87** cáschomhad in 2022

Braitheadh **161** sárú in 2022 thar na 87 cáschomhad

Ráiteas Straitéise ÚCIM

Leagann Ráiteas Straitéise ÚCIM 2021-2023 amach fócas na hoibre thar cúig sprioc straitéiseacha agus 23 chuspóir straitéiseacha.

Ár Spriocanna



SPRIOC 1 Rialachán Éifeachtach

Seirbhís phoiblí ardchaighdeáin a sheachadadh agus a rialáil ar bhealach cothrom, oibiachtúil agus comhréireach.



SPRIOC 2 Cumarsáid agus rannpháirtíocht

Comhpháirtíochtaí a neartú agus caidrimh le geallsealbhóirí a athshainiú.



SPRIOC 3 Seachadadh Tiomáinte Sonraí

Úsáid sonraí a chur chun cinn agus a chumasú chun seachadadh seirbhíse a fheabhsú, chun eolas a chur ar fáil do chinnteoireacht, chun tacú le cuntasacht agus chun rannpháirtíocht le geallsealbhóirí a shimplíú.



SPRIOC 4 Sármhaitheas Eagrúcháin

Cumas straitéiseach agus oibriúcháin a chothú agus a fhorbairt chun sármhaitheas eagraíochtúil a sheachadadh.



SPRIOC 5 Forbairt agus Tacaíocht Foirne

Foireann ÚCIM a fhorbairt agus tacú leo.

Ár bhFís

Le bheith i do rialtóir iontaofa a chuireann chun cinn agus a fhíoraíonn comhlíonadh a thacaíonn le hinbhuanaitheacht in earnáil iascaigh mhara agus bia mara na hÉireann ar bhealach cothrom, comhréireach agus trédhearcach agus nuair is gá a fhorghníomhaíonn an dlí iascaigh mhara agus sábháilteachta bia mara go héifeachtach.

Ár Misean

Tá ÚCIM tiomanta do chomhlíonadh agus do rialáil éifeachtach agus chothrom a chur chun cinn ar na hearnálacha iascaireachta mara agus bia mara a thagann faoi shainordú an Údaráis chun tacú le bia mara atá sábháilte agus inbhuanaithe. Ciallaíonn sé seo go ndéantar rialáil chothrom ar gach soitheach iascaireachta a oibríonn laistigh de theorainn 200 míle na hÉireann agus ar shoithí iascaireachta na hÉireann cibé áit a bhfeidhmíonn siad, agus ar gach bia mara a tháirgtear in Éirinn.

Ár Luachanna

- Cuireann ÚCIM cultúr cuntasachta, gairmiúlachta, obair foirne agus trédhearcachta chun cinn.
- Tá éiteas neamhspleáchais, ionracais agus neamhchlaontachta ag ÚCIM.
- Tá sé mar aidhm ag ÚCIM sármhaitheas a bhaint amach tríd an bhfaisnéis is fearr atá ar fáil a úsáid chun cinntí a dhéanamh agus chun tacú le foghlaim leanúnach, nuálaíocht agus comhoibriú laistigh den eagraíocht.
- Tá ÚCIM tiomanta don éagsúlacht, don chuimsiú, agus do chaitheamh cothrom, ómósach agus comhionann le gach duine.



Ráiteas An Chathaoirligh

Is é ÚCIM údarás inniúil na hÉireann a bhfuil sé de chúram air inbhuanaitheacht iascaigh mhara inár gCrios Eacnamaíoch Eisiach a chosaint agus sábháilteacht bia mara a chinntiú do thomhaltóirí chomh maith le tacú le trádáil bia mara - is é an ról atá againn ná an earnáil bia mara a rialáil chun tacú le bia mara atá sábháilte agus inbhuanaithe.

Ciallaíonn sé seo go ndéantar gach soitheach iascaireachta ó gach náisiúntacht a oibríonn laistigh de theorainn 200 míle na hÉireann a rialáil, an beagnach 2,000 soitheach iascaireachta atá cláraithe in Éirinn cibé áit a n-oibríonn siad, na táirgeoirí bia mara go léir atá ag feidhmiú sa Stát agus deimhniú gach bia mara Éireannach a onnmhairítear thar lear chuig Tríú Tíortha. Tá rialáil mar bhonn agus mar thaca ag muinín as sábháilteacht táirgí bia mara na hÉireann, rud a thugann athdhearbhú ríthábhachtach do mhiondíoltóirí, gnólachtaí fáilteachais agus tomhaltóirí sa bhaile agus thar lear. Tá sé ríthábhachtach go gcoinneofaí clú méadaitheach na hÉireann as bia mara den scoth a tháirgeadh. Ina theannta sin, is féidir le bainistiú inbhuanaithe iascaigh cuidiú le sláinte éiceachórais mhuirí a chothabháil, rud a thacaíonn le slíte beatha go leor pobal cósta atá ag brath ar iascach. Tríd is tríd, tá sé ríthábhachtach iascaigh a chothú chun a chinntiú gur féidir linn leanúint ar aghaidh ag baint taitnimh as iasc mar fhoinsé bia sláintiúil, ag tacú le slíte beatha lascairí, agus ag cosaint sláinte agus folláine ár n-aigéan agus ár bpobal cósta.

Tá áthas orm ár dTuarascáil Bhliantúil don bhliain 2022 a thíolacadh ina sonraítear an clár oibre fairsing a rinne ÚCIM i gcaitheamh na bliana chun ár dtiomantas dár sainchúram reachtúil a chomhlíonadh.

Ba bhliain í 2022 inar tharla athruithe suntasacha laistigh den ÚCIM nuair a ceapadh Údarás nua agus baill nua den bhainistíocht shinsearach ar fud na heagraíochta. Le ceannaireacht athnuaite agus cur i bhfeidhm substaintiúil an Athbheithnithe ar Chumas Eagrúcháin 2020, léirigh ÚCIM a chumas mar rialtóir agus tionscnóir éifeachtach, cothrom ar chomhlíonadh an dlí iascaigh mhara agus sábháilteachta bia mara i rith 2022.

Ceann de ghníomhaíochtaí ríthábhachtacha ÚCIM agus ár nOifigigh um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara (OCIManna) atá ag feidhmiú ar fud na tíre agus ar muir trínár gcomhpháirtíocht leis an nGníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach (EFCA) agus inbhuanaitheacht iascaigh mhara a chosaint agus in aghaidh gníomhaíochtaí iascaireachta mídhleathacha a chosaint agus a chosaint ar ghníomhaíochtaí iascaireachta mídhleathacha le Seirbhís Chabhlaigh na hÉireann. Le linn 2022, thug ár OCIManna faoi 1,903 iniúchadh soithí iascaireachta, rud a léirigh méadú 41% ar ghníomhaíocht iniúchta ó 2021. Le linn 2022 osclaíodh 87 cáschomhad san iomlán mar thoradh ar 161 sárú amhrasta iascaigh mhara. Léiríonn an figiúr de 161 iomlán na sáruithe ar shábháilteacht bia agus iascach mara araon. Cuireadh pointí le haghaidh sáruithe tromchúiseacha i bhfeidhm i sé chás as seacht gcás a cuireadh ar aghaidh agus cuireadh pointí i gcás amháin i bhfeidhm ar Mháistir soitheach iascaireachta den chéad uair faoi reachtaíocht nua. Cuireann cigireacht agus forfheidhmiú méadaithe uirlis éifeachtach ar fáil chun cosaint a thabhairt ar ghníomhaíocht iascaireachta mídhleathach.

Tá sé ríthábhachtach sábháilteacht bia mara a chosaint, ní hamháin don chlu atá ar thairiscintí bia mara na hÉireann sa bhaile agus thar lear ach ar deireadh thiar do shláinte agus folláine tomhaltóirí táirgí bia mara na hÉireann. Chuige sin, rinne na OCIManna 1,958 rialú oifigiúil sábháilteachta bia ar fud 2,323 áitreabh bia faoi shainchúram an Údaráis. D'fhreagair ÚCIM do 74 teagmhas bia ina raibh imní ann maidir le sábháilteacht nó cáilíocht an bhia ar ghá iad a scrúdú ar mhaithe le sláinte an phobail. Chuimsigh bearta forfheidhmithe sábháilteachta bia mara in 2022 ó bhearta comhairleacha neamhfhoirmiúla go dtí seirbhéail Fógraí Comhlíonta, chomh maith le tús a chur le hionchúisim choiriúla mar gheall ar neamhchomhlíonta tromchúiseacha. In 2022, cuireadh tús le dhá ionchúiseamh coiriúla ar leith i gcoinne oibreoírí gnó bia mar gheall ar sháruithe ar na rialacháin maidir le sábháilteacht bia lena n-áirítear sláinteachas, rialuithe teochta, rialú lotnaidí agus ceanglais inrianaitheachta. Eisíodh 16 Fhógra Comhlíonta in 2022.

Cuireann Éire mar náisiún onnmhairithe bia béim shuntasach ar ár seasamh mar sholáthraí bia ardchaighdeán atá sábháilte, inrianaithe agus a tháirgtear go hinbhuanaithe. Is cuid luachmhar den tairiscint seo bia mara.



Tá an ÚCIM mar rialtóir feasach ar ár ról maidir le sláine ár mbia mara a chinntiú agus go straitéiseach maidir leis an gcaoi a bhfuil clú na hÉireann mar onnmhaireoir bia roghnaithe ag brath ar gach nasc sa slabhra.

Mar údarás inniúil na hÉireann do chomhlíonadh trádála bia mara, tugann ÚCIM faoi raon gníomhaíochtaí atá ríthábhachtach chun geilleagar bia mara na hÉireann a chumasú. Bhí luach €530 milliún 1 ar onnmhairí bia mara na hÉireann in 20221, rud a léiríonn fás ar luach €17 milliún 1 ar onnmhairí ón mbliain roimhe sin.

Oibríonn Aonad Comhlíonta Trádála ÚCIM, arna thacú ag ár OCIManna ar fud na tíre, go dian dícheallach chun tacú lenár dtáirgeoirí bia mara easpórtáil go hidirnáisiúnta agus feidhmiú ár slabhraí soláthair táirgíochta bia mara a chumasú. Mar thoradh ar an Bhreathimeacht agus teacht chun cinn na Ríochta Aontaithe mar Thríú Tír tá éileamh méadaithe ar an ÚCIM. Is ábhar misnigh dom an chaoi ar éirigh leis an eagraíocht dul i ngleic leis an dúshlán seo agus a chabhraigh le gluaiseacht táirgí bia mara a choinneáil gan cur isteach suntasach.

Ba bhliain dhúshlánach í 2022 d'earnáil bia mara na hÉireann leis na hiarmhairtí leanúnacha ón Bhreathimeacht, an toradh ó ionradh na Rúise ar an Úcráin, tionchar leanúnach COVID-19 ar mhargaí easpórtála, an ghéarchéim fuinnimh agus an ghéarchéim chostais mhaireachtála ag cruthú timpeallacht trádála dhúshlánach. Léiríodh é seo sa laghdú ar onnmhairí tríú tíortha ó Éirinn go 78,171 tona agus 26 speiceas ó 47 Gnólacht Bia go 48 tír lasmuigh den AE in 2022 ó 121,395 tona in 2021.

Ba príomhchuspóir do 2022 é faomhadh a fháil do Phlean Rialaithe lascaigh Mhara buan a sholáthraíonn díolúine ó mheá ar chur i dtír do 95% de dhíluchtuithe peiligeach agus cuid de dhíluchtuithe éisc ghrinnill.

Chuireamar fáilte roimh dheimhniú ó Choimisiún an AE go raibh an dréacht-Phlean Rialaithe lascaigh Mhara a cuireadh isteach i Meán Fómhair 2022 ceadaithe le teacht i bhfeidhm an 1 Eanáir 2023. D'oibrigh foireann ÚCIM go dian i rith na bliana ar an bPlean Rialaithe athbhreithnithe a thugann cinnteacht a bhfuil géarghá léi do gach duine a bhfuil baint acu leis an tionscal san fhadtéarma. Chuige sin, bhíomar i dteagmháil go forleathan le haonadaithe tionscail agus go díreach le hoibreoírí chun ábhar mionteagaisc a sholáthar trí chruinnithe duine le duine, trí chruinnithe faisnéise ar líne agus i scríbhinn lena chinntiú go ndearnadh breithmheas iomlán orthu siúd ar mian leo leas a bhaint as an maolú a sholáthraíonn an Plean Rialaithe de na téarmaí agus coinníollacha atá i bhfeidhm.

Tacaíonn an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh agus an tAerchór le ÚCIM inár gcigireachtaí iascaigh mhara, agus is mór againn a gcúnamh luachmhar. Gabhaim buíochas freisin le comhaltáí Choiste Iníuchta agus Riosca ÚCIM agus an Choiste Comhairliúcháin um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara as a dtacaíocht leanúnach agus a dtreoir luachmhar.

Tá an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara ag cloí leis na gnéithe ábhartha den Chód Caiteachais Phoiblí.

Thar ceann an Údaráis, gabhaim buíochas freisin leis an Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, mar aon leis na feidhmeannaigh agus an fhoireann laistigh dá Roinn as a dtacaíocht leanúnach don ÚCIM ina chuid iarrachtaí agus gníomhaíochtaí i mbliana. Ar deireadh, ba mhaith liom aitheantas a thabhairt do thiomantas fhoireann uile ÚCIM a leanann dá dtiomantas d'obair ardchaighdeána a tháirgeadh agus a chinntiú go gcuirtear an Ráiteas Straitéise i gcrích.

Paschal Hayes

CATHAOIRLEACH FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

¹Figúirí tógtha ó "Export Performance and Prospects Report 2022 - 2023" Bord Bia <https://www.bordbia.ie/globalassets/bordbia.ie/industry/2022---2023-export-performance--prospects-final.pdf>

SPRIOC 1



Rialachán Éifeachtach

Seirbhís phoiblí ardchaighdeáin a sheachadadh agus a rialáil ar bhealach cothrom, oibiachtúil agus comhréireach.



Ag cur chun cinn Comhlíonta

Is é sprioc an ÚCIM ná seirbhís phoiblí ar ardchaighdeán a sholáthar agus é á rialú ar bhealach cothrom, oibiachtúil agus comhréireach.

Baintear é seo amach trí chigireachtaí rialta, trí chomhairle agus treoir a sholáthar don tionscal agus trí ghníomh forfheidhmithe a dhéanamh nuair is gá chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar neamhchomhlíonadh. Ar deireadh thiar, tiocfaidh tionscal níos comhlíontach agus níos inbhuanaithe as seo. Is é an toradh straitéiseach ar iarrachtaí ÚCIM comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn trí rannpháirtíocht agus cumarsáid tionscail ná a bheith ina rialtóir réamhghníomhach, agus ag an am céanna ag méadú tuiscint agus cumas an tionscail chun na ceanglais ábhartha a chomhlíonadh.

Tá príomhtháscairí feidhmíochta bunaithe ag Ráiteas Straitéise ÚCIM 2021-2023 chun comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn i measc geallsealbhóirí an tionscail. Áirítear orthu sin athsheoladh na líne rúnda chun neamhchomhlíonta a thuairisciú, fógraí faisnéise iascaigh a eisiúint chun an tionscal a choinneáil ar an eolas faoi athruithe rialála, cumarsáid rialta trí eisiúintí meán, cruinnithe le haonadaithe tionscail chun aon ábhair inní a phlé agus chun aghaidh a thabhairt orthu agus trí obair chigireachta laethúil ÚCIM. Tá na bearta seo deartha chun cultúr comhlíonta a chothú agus a chinntiú go bhfuil ÚCIM ag comhlíonadh a fhreagrachtaí rialála go héifeachtach.

Líne Rúnda

Chuir ÚCIM feachtas Líne Rúnda i bhfeidhm go luath in 2022 ar fud foilseacháin meán réigiúnacha agus trádála d'fhonn Líne Rúnda an ÚCIM a chur chun cinn chun comhlíonadh a fheabhsú trí spreagadh a thabhairt dóibh siúd atá ag obair laistigh den tionscal iascaigh mhara chomh maith leis an bpobal gníomhaíocht amhrasach nó neamhdhleathach a thuairisciú don ÚCIM faoi rún.

Chuimsigh an feachtas uimhir theileafóin (1800 76 76 76) agus seoladh seoladh ríomhphoist (confidential@ÚCIM.ie) chun go bhféadfadh daoine teagmhais a bhaineann le rialú iascaigh agus sábháilteacht bia a thuairisciú. Fuair Líne Rúnda ÚCIM 73 teagmhála san iomlán, a chuimsigh 48 glao agus 25 ríomhphost. As na 73 teagmhálaí in 2022, bhain tuarascáil amháin le sábháilteacht bia, bhain 71 le rialú iascaigh agus bhain tuarascáil amháin le 'eile'. Is ionann é sin agus méadú 53% ar theagmhálacha ón mbliain roimhe sin, agus fuarthas 38 tuairisc in 2021. Ba iad na catagóirí tuairiscithe amhrasta is coitianta in 2022 ná iascaireacht mhídhleathach in uisce na hÉireann, iascaireacht neamhcheadúnaithe, iascaireacht róbheag agus díolachán agus úsáid trealaimh iascaireachta mídhleathach.

Fógraí Faisnéise Iascaigh

Is uirlis thábhachtach iad Fógraí Faisnéise Iascaigh (FINanna) ÚCIM chun an tionscal a choinneáil ar an eolas faoi athruithe rialála agus chun treoir a sholáthar maidir le conas na ceanglais ábhartha a chomhlíonadh. Forbraítear na nótaí comhairleacha seo chun cabhrú leis an tionscal reachtaíocht iascaigh agus bia a thuiscint agus a chomhlíonadh. Is é cuspóir na FINanna an fhaisnéis a sholáthar i bhfoirm soláimhsithe agus, á dhéanamh sin, tá sé teoranta d'eilimintí bunriachtanacha na faisnéise. In 2022, foilsíodh aon FIN déag san iomlán, a chlúdaigh raon leathan ábhar lena n-áirítear an Plean Rialaithe Eatramhach agus an Buanphlean Rialaithe, an Plean Samplála nuashonraithe, toirmisc agus srianta ar thuinnín gorm i gCrios Eacnamaíoch Eisiach na hÉireann, agus Oibleagáidí Tógála.

Creideann ÚCIM, tríd an eolas cuimsitheach agus tráthúil seo a sholáthar don tionscal, go méadóidh sé tuiscint ar na ceanglais dhlíthiúla agus go gcuideoidh sé le cultúr comhlíonta a chothú. Spreagtar geallsealbhóirí tionscail na FINanna a léamh i gcomhar leis an reachtaíocht rialaithe chun fanacht ar an eolas agus na ceanglais chomhlíonta a thuiscint.



Déanann ÚCIM gníomhaíochtaí rannpháirtíochta rialta le páirtithe leasmhara an tionscail chun comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn i measc geallsealbhóirí an tionscail.

Gníomhaíochtaí Rannpháirtíochta le Tionscal

Déanann ÚCIM gníomhaíochtaí rannpháirtíochta rialta le páirtithe leasmhara an tionscail chun comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn i measc geallsealbhóirí an tionscail. I measc na ngníomhaíochtaí seo tá cruinnithe, seisiúin faisnéise agus seisiúin oiliúna ar ábhair éagsúla mar an oibleagáid gabhálacha a thabhairt i dtír, an Córas Leictreonach Taifeadta & Tuairiscithe (ERS), Plean Rialaithe agus comhlíonadh rialacháin amhail nótaí díolacháin, lipéadú, agus Pleananna Samplála nua. Úsáidtear an fhaisnéis seo mar bhonnline chun dul chun cinn a thomhas agus chun réimsí a aithint inar féidir feabhsúcháin a dhéanamh chun comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn i measc geallsealbhóirí an tionscail.

Rialuithe Oifigiúla: Obair Chigireachta Oibríochtúil Laethúil ÚCIM

Tá an obair iniúchta oibríochtúil laethúil a dhéanann Oifig um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara (OCIManna) rithabhachtach chun comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn i measc geallsealbhóirí an tionscail. Áirítear leis seo iniúchtaí rialta a dhéanamh chun comhlíonadh na rialachán a chinntiú, comhairle agus treoir a sholáthar don tionscal, agus gníomh forfheidhmithe a ghlacadh nuair is gá chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar neamhchomhlíonadh. Tá na bearta seo deartha lena chinntiú go bhfuil an tionscal ar an eolas faoina oibleagáidí agus go bhfuil an ÚCIM ag déanamh monatóireachta éifeachtach ar chomhlíonadh ar bhonn leanúnach, rud a fhágann go bhfuil sé ina phríomhchuid d'iarrachtaí ÚCIM comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn i measc geallsealbhóirí an tionscail.

Plean Buan Rialaithe lascaigh Mhara a fhorbairt

I Meán Fómhair 2021, chuir ÚCIM Plean Rialaithe lascaigh Mhara na hÉireann faoi bhráid an Choimisiúin Eorpaigh, maolú a cheadaíonn iasc a mheá tar éis iompair. Glacadh an plean seo ar bhonn eatramhach ó thús na bliana 2022 agus bhí sé le dul in éag ar dtús i mí Aibreáin 2022 ach leathnaigh Coimisiún an AE é níos déanaí go deireadh 2022.

Dhírigh ÚCIM ar an bPlean Rialaithe Eatramhach a chur i bhfeidhm in 2022 trí chomhlíonadh a chur chun cinn trí mhionteagasc, Fógraí Faisnéise lascaigh, agus trí cheadanna meáite a cheadú d'áitribh tionscail a chomhlíon riachtanais an Phlean Rialaithe Eatramhaigh. Dhírigh OCIM ar an bpróiseas formheasta do cheadanna meáite a cheadaíonn áitribh a mheá tar éis iompair agus rialuithe oifigiúla a sheachadadh lena chinntiú go gcomhlíontar an Plean Rialaithe Eatramhach. Rinne ÚCIM raon rialuithe oifigiúla, iniúchtaí agus nuair ba ghá, forfheidhmiú chun comhlíonadh an Phlean Rialaithe Eatramhaigh a chinntiú. Chuir ÚCIM agus OCIManna comhairle agus cruinnithe ar fáil don tionscal chun cabhrú leo an Plean Rialaithe a thuiscint agus a chomhlíonadh.

Bhí an Plean Rialaithe nua ina phríomhfhócas d'iarrachtaí ÚCIM in 2022, nuair a chuaigh ÚCIM i mbun caibidlíochta le Coimisiún an AE chun teacht ar chomhaontú ar Phlean Rialaithe nua. Cuireadh Plean Rialaithe athbhreithnithe faoi bhráid an Choimisiúin Eorpaigh i mí Mheán Fómhair agus glacadh é ó Eanáir 2023.

Sa ráithe deiridh de 2022, dhírigh ÚCIM ar chomhlíonadh an Phlean Rialaithe Buan nua a chur chun cinn. Baineadh é seo amach trí raon gníomhaíochtaí rannpháirtíochta ar nós cruinnithe, cruinnithe faisnéise, litreacha, fógraí faisnéise, agus iniúchtaí faofa. Ba é an sprioc a chinntiú go raibh an tuiscint agus an t-eolas ag páirtithe leasmhara an tionscail chun cloí leis an bplean. Trí na hiarrachtaí seo, bhí sé mar aidhm ag ÚCIM a chinntiú go raibh an Plean Buan-Rialaithe nua á chur i bhfeidhm go héifeachtach agus go héifeachtúil.



Rialú Iascaigh Mhara

Bhí an chuntasacht ríthábhachtach in 2022 agus bunaíodh príomhtháscairí feidhmíochta leasaithe le haghaidh tasc oibriúcháin ar fud gach réimse faoi shainchúram ÚCIM.



Maidir le rialú iascaigh, le linn 2022 rinneadh iomlán de 1,903 iniúchadh ar shoithí iascaireachta.

Cuireadh pointí le haghaidh sárúithe tromchúiseacha i bhfeidhm i sé cinn de na seacht gcás a cuireadh ar aghaidh le haghaidh measúnaithe agus cuireadh pointí i gcás amháin i bhfeidhm ar shealbhóir an cheadúnais agus ar Mháistir an tsoithigh. Léiríonn an figiúr 161 iomlán na sárúithe ar shábháilteacht bia agus iascach mara araon.

Lean ÚCIM ar aghaidh ag glacadh agus ag cuíchóiriú a chóras uathoibríoch cros-seiceála, VALID. Thug sé seo maoirseacht níos fearr don fhoireann oibriúcháin ar neamhchomhlíonadh fíor-ama ar bord soithí iascaireachta. I rith 2022, léiríodh ráta comhlíonta 78% ar fud an chórais uathoibríoch, méadú 3% ar an ráta comhlíonta ar an mbliain roimhe sin.

Tar éis srianta COVID-19 na mblianta roimhe seo, rinne ÚCIM patróil cois cladaigh agus le linn 2022 tugadh faoi 48 patról san iomlán. Chomh maith le patróil cladaigh, ghlac ÚCIM páirt i dt trí cinn déag de chomh-imscaradh ar bord soithí patróil amach ón gcósta arna gcairt agus arna gcomhordú ag an nGníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach (EFCA). Chuir na himscaradh seo cumais oibriúcháin bhreise ar fáil chun comhlíonadh na reachtaíochta iascaigh mhara a chur chun cinn in uiscí na hÉireann ar shoithí faoi bhratach an AE agus neamh-AE. Ina theannta sin, ba í Éire an chéad Bhallstát freisin a bhain leas as aerárthaí cairte EFCA a sholáthair cumas aerfhaireachais mhuirí sa ráithe deiridh de 2022.

Sábháilteacht Bia Mara

Is í ÚCIM an Ghníomhaireacht Oifigiúil atá freagrach as forfheidmiú an dlí bia san earnáil bia mara suas go dtí an pointe miondíola.

San áireamh i sainchúram ÚCIM tá measúnú ar rialuithe sábháilteachta bia ar fud na n-earnálacha muirí agus do bharshaothraithe. Tá sé mar sprioc ag Ráiteas Straitéise ÚCIM 2021-2023 seirbhís phoiblí ar ardchaighdeán a sholáthar agus rialáil a dhéanamh ar bhealach cothrom, oibiachtúil agus comhréireach. Áirítear leis sin cineálacha cur chuige riosca-bhunaithe a chur chun feidhme maidir le rialú agus tús áite a thabhairt don chigireacht ar oibreoirí ardriosca agus ar ghníomhaíochtaí ardriosca. Áirítear le straitéis ÚCIM príomhtháscairí feidhmíochta agus tascanna sonracha chun seirbhís phoiblí ar ardchaighdeán agus rialáil chóir a bhaint amach i sábháilteacht bia mara, amhail líon na gcigireachtaí/rialuithe riosca-bhunaithe a dhéantar i gcoinne spriocanna a fhoilsiú agus leanúint ar aghaidh ag forbairt clár iniúchta riosca-bhunaithe ag baint úsáide as cur chuige comhlíonta riosca-bhunaithe. Tá na bearta seo beartaithe lena chinntiú go rialaíonn ÚCIM ar bhealach cothrom, oibiachtúil agus comhréireach, agus go bhfuil sé ag comhlíonadh a fhreagrachtaí rialála go héifeachtach.

Gnólachtaí Bia

In 2022, chuir ÚCIM dlíthe sábháilteachta bia i bhfeidhm i 2,323 gnólacht bia. Áiríodh orthu sin 338 bunachas talamhbhunaithe, 195 bunáocht ghnó bia faofa agus 143 oibreoir gnó bia cláraithe. Astu sin, b'árthaí iascaireachta iad 86%, 58 ina n-árthaí iascaireachta reoite/monarcha ceadaithe agus 1,930 ina n-árthaí iascaireachta táirgthe príomhúla cláraithe. Ba iad gléasraí próiseála agus táirgí úra iascaigh príomhghnóthaí agus gníomhaíochtaí na nOibreoirí Gnó Bia (FBOanna) ceadaithe seo, agus ba é reo an phríomhghníomhaíocht do shoithí iascaireachta ceadaithe.

Cigireachtaí Sábháilteachta Bia bunaithe ar riosca

Chuir paindéim COVID-19 bac ar chur i bhfeidhm iomlán rialuithe oifigiúla sábháilteachta bia amhail iniúchtaí fisiceacha agus sampláil ag tús 2022, ach de réir mar a tháinig feabhas ar an scéal, d'athchom ÚCIM ar chur i bhfeidhm iomlán na rialuithe oifigiúla. Ar an iomlán, rinne ÚCIM 1,958 rialú oifigiúil sábháilteachta bia in 2022. As na rialuithe oifigiúla seo, déantar 37% a chatagóirí mar chigireachtaí ar bhunáochtaí ceadaithe, ba iniúchtaí iad 7% ar FBOanna cláraithe agus is éard a bhí i gceist le 56% seiceálacha rialaithe oifigiúla, amhail sampláil rialaithe oifigiúil, seiceálacha sláinteachais áirthaigh agus iad siúd a theastaíonn chun deimhniú a sholáthar do choinsíneacht bia á onnmhairiú chuig tríú tír.

Ionaid agus Árthaí Talamh-bhunaithe Ceadaithe

Cuireann ÚCIM cur chuige riosca-bhunaithe i bhfeidhm maidir le rialuithe oifigiúla sábháilteachta bia mara, ag tabhairt tosaíochta d'acmhainní d'oibreoirí agus do ghníomhaíochtaí ardriosca. In 2022, rinne OCIManna 446 iniúchadh ar bhunáochtaí agus soithí iascaireachta a bhfuil gá lena gceadú bunaithe ar an riosca a bhaineann leis an mbunáocht agus ar na próisis ar tugadh fúthu laistigh den bhunáocht. Is ionann é sin agus 92% den sprioc bhliantúil agus tháinig méadú 9% air ó 2021. Áirítear ar na cineálacha bunáochtaí a ndearnadh cigireacht orthu gléasraí próiseála, ionaid seolta agus soithí reoiteoirí. Sheachaid ÚCIM 95% den sprioc bhliantúil d'ionaid ardriosca réidh le hithe, méadú ó 87% in 2021. Áirítear le gníomhaíochtaí oibreoirí gnó bia ardriosca réidh le hithe (RTE) ionú, cócaireacht agus caitheamh tobac.

Sampláil Rialaithe Oifigiúil

Is príomhrialuithe oifigiúla sábháilteachta bia iad sampláil agus anailís ina dhiaidh sin a dhéanann OCIM agus saotharlanna oifigiúla. In 2022, mhéadaigh ÚCIM a samplaí rialaithe oifigiúla a bailíodh 12% i gcomparáid leis an mbliain roimhe sin, agus tógadh 1,249 sampla san iomlán. Samplaí bia a bhí i 78% díobh seo, samplaí uisce agus oighir a bhí i 18% díobh, agus ba swabanna comhshaoil iad 4%. Rinne saotharlanna oifigiúla anailís ar na samplaí maidir le comhlíonadh critéar micribhitheolaíochta, iarmhair nó éillithe agus caighdeáin eile atá leagtha síos ag reachtaíocht an AE agus ag Údarás Sábháilteachta Bia na hÉireann (FSAI).



Sábháilteacht Bia Mara (ar lean)

Teagmhais Bhia agus Gearáin

Is éard is teagmhas bia ann ná aon teagmhas ina bhfuil bunaithe ar an bhfaisnéis atá ar fáil, imní ann maidir le sábháilteacht nó cáilíocht an bhia a dteastaíonn obair leantach ó na hÚdaráis Inniúla ar mhaithe le sláinte an phobail. I rith 2022, tharla 74 teagmhas bia san iomlán. As an líon seo teagmhas bia, bhain 21 leis an gCóras Mear-rabhaidh do Bhia agus d'Ainmhithe (RASFF). D'eisigh an FSAI foláirimh bia maidir le trí cinn de na teagmhais bia seo.

I rith 2022, tuairiscíodh 23 teagmhas (37%) de bhreiteacht líomhnaithe tar éis ithe moilisc dhébhlaoscacha beo, go háirithe oisrí. Tharla sé theagmhas (10% den iomlán) mar gheall ar bhrath *Listeria monocytogenes* i dtáirgí iascaigh agus bhí cúig teagmhas (8% den iomlán) mar gheall ar amhras faoi *Noravíreas* i sliogéisc gan aon tuairiscí tinnis.

Dhéileáil ÚCIM le 12 ghearán san iomlán le linn 2022. Is féidir gearán a fháil ó FBO, ó thomhaltóir, ó Ghníomhaireacht Oifigiúil eile nó ó ghearánach gan ainm. I measc na gcineálacha gearán bhí gearán custaiméara mar gheall ar an iliomad cnámha móra a bheith i ndara bradán, réad eachtrach (píosa miotail) a fuarthas i dtáirge bradán deataithe agus gearán maidir le húsáid táirge bithicídé neamhúdaraithe ag FBO.

Déantar athleanúint agus imscrúdú ar gach teagmhas bia agus gearán a fhaigheann ÚCIM. Fíoraíonn an ÚCIM gníomhartha ceartaiteacha a chuireann an FBO i bhfeidhm chun atarlú a chosc le linn rialuithe oifigiúla agus nuair is gá, déantar gníomh forfheidhmithe.

Rialuithe Oifigiúla i gcomhar le Gníomhaireachtaí Oifigiúla eile

Déanann an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara (DAFM) rialuithe oifigiúla seachtháirgí ainmhithe (ABP) a fhorpheas nó a chláru, agus a chur i bhfeidhm ag gléasraí seachtháirgí ainmhithe. Lean ÚCIM ar aghaidh lena ról maidir le rialuithe oifigiúla leanúnacha ar ghléasraí seachtháirgí ainmhithe mara chun comhlíonadh an rialacháin maidir le seachtháirgí ainmhithe a fhíorú. Chuaigh ÚCIM i dteagmháil leis an DAFM maidir le gnéithe ábhartha de na cigireachtaí seo de réir mar ba ghá lena n-áirítear neamhchomhlíonta. In 2022, d'éirigh le ÚCIM ról díreach a bheith aige i gcomhordú an phlean bhliantúil chun táirgí iascaigh agus bia mara eile a shampláil ag Poist Rialaithe Teorann (BCP). Tá ról comhairleach ag ÚCIM anois agus beidh sé ar fáil chun tacaíocht theicniúil a sholáthar d'fhoireann BCP DAFM ar allmhairí bia mara. Lean ÚCIM ar aghaidh lena rialuithe oifigiúla leanúnacha ar iarmhair ag bunaíochtaí próiseála ceadaithe lena n-áirítear rialuithe a bhaineann le dobharshaothrú éisc eite chomh maith le samplaí neamhchomhlíontacha faoin bPlean Náisiúnta um Rialú Iarmhar le cúnamh ó Fhoras na Mara agus tréidliachta DAFM, más gá. Níor tuairiscíodh aon torthaí neamhchomhlíonta sna samplaí de ghnáth-shamplaí den chlár monatóireachta náisiúnta 'spríoc' d'éisc eite saothraithe in 2022.

Táillí Rialaithe Oifigiúla um Shábháilteacht Bia Mara

Bhí bunaíochtaí agus soithí ceadaithe ina ndéanann ÚCIM rialuithe oifigiúla sábháilteachta bia faoi réir táillí de réir Rialachán AE 2017/625 ón 1 Deireadh Fómhair 2021. Cuireadh táillí i bhfeidhm ar tháirgeadh agus ar chur ar an margadh den chéad uair táirgí iascaigh agus táirgí dobharshaothraithe. Ríomhtar táillí bunaithe ar mhéid an táirge a tháirgtear agus nuair a chuirtear an marc ubhchruthach i bhfeidhm ar dtús go ráithiúil. Gearrtar FBOanna faofa agus sonrasc iad go ráithiúil i riaráiste. Tá oibleagáid ar oibreoirí foirm féindearbhaithe a chomhlánú agus í a chur faoi bhráid an ÚCIM gach ráithe. Breathnaíodh treocht laghdaithe sa ráta comhlíonta le cur isteach na bhfoirmeacha féindearbhaithe. Tá cumarsáid rialta eisithe ag ÚCIM chuig FBOanna chun comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn agus féadfar gníomh forfheidhmithe a ghlacadh ina dhiaidh sin.

Monatóireacht Sliogéisc agus Suirbhéanna Sláintíochta

Tá ÚCIM tiomanta do shábháilteacht agus cáilíocht na táirgeachta sliogéisc a chohabháil trí chlár leanúnacha mhonatóireachta sliogéisc agus suirbhéanna sláintíochta a dhéanamh chun limistéir táirgthe a rangú. Cuireann an tÚdarás cosc freisin ar shliogéisc a bhaint as limistéir ina bhfuil leibhéal ardaithe biotocsainí mara agus fíteaplanctóin chun sábháilteacht an táirge a chinntiú. Is beart sábháilteachta rithabhachtach é monatóireacht sliogéisc do thomhaltóirí agus cuidíonn sé leis an tionscal sliogéisc a chosaint trí ráigeanna a chosc agus a chinntiú go mbíonn bia mara fós sábháilte le hithe.

D'éirigh le ÚCIM 93% dá sprioc maidir le líon na samplaí *E. coli* a bailíodh sa Chlár Monatóireachta Micribhitheolaíochta Aicmithe Náisiúnta do Limistéir Táirgthe Moileasc Débhlaoscacha in Éirinn a bhaint amach, agus bailíodh 1,571 sampla san iomlán. Chuimsigh monatóireacht ar tháirgeadh sliogéisc le linn 2022 freisin gur chuir foireann ÚCIM isteach tuairim is 300 sampla fíoraite biotocsaine agus 450 sampla uisce fíteaplanctóin. Glacann ÚCIM samplaí breise sliogéisc gach Samhain freisin chun cabhrú le Foras na Mara monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar uiscí sliogéisc chun anailís a dhéanamh ar rian-mhiotail agus orgánailaigine.

Rinne ÚCIM athbhreithniú bliantúil ar aicmiúcháin sliogéisc in Éirinn bunaithe ar an tacar sonraí trí bliana roimhe sin (01 Eanáir 2019 - 01 Eanáir 2022) de 4,788 toradh *E. coli* ó 135 láithreán samplála i 60 limistéir táirgthe. Rinneadh athbhreithniú ar dhréacht-athbhreithniú 2022/23 agus tugadh chun críche é ag an gcruinniú bliantúil Forfheidhmithe.

Mar thoradh ar an athbhreithniú, uasghrádaíodh naoi limistéir táirgthe, aistríodh ceann amháin in aicmiú Séasúrach A, íosghrádaíodh 12, dí-aicmíodh ceann amháin do dhiúilicíní, dearbhaíodh dhá cheann díobh

a bheith díomhaoin, agus fuair dhá cheann aicmiú breise. Foilsítear an Liosta Bliantúil de Limistéir Táirgthe Mhoilisc Dhébhlaoscacha Beo Rangaithe in Éirinn ag [ÚCIM.ie/What-We-Do/Molluscan-Shellfish/Classified-Areas](https://ucim.ie/What-We-Do/Molluscan-Shellfish/Classified-Areas).

Tá foilsíú an liosta rangaithe bliantúil ina bhuaic ar an gcomhpháirtíocht leanúnach idir ÚCIM agus Foras na Mara maidir le monatóireacht mhicribhitheolaíoch ar limistéir táirgthe sliogéisc in Éirinn.

Tá clár monatóireachta sliogéisc na hÉireann tábhachtach do thomhaltóirí agus do tháirgeoirí tráchtála araon. Tá sé ar cheann de phríomhchúraimí ÚCIM a chinntiú gur féidir le tomhaltóirí Éireannacha agus idirnáisiúnta a bheith cinnte de cháilíocht agus sábháilteacht iasc agus bia mara a bhaintear anseo. Is tionscal tábhachtach é táirgeadh sliogéisc i go leor pobail cois cósta ar fud na hÉireann agus tá sé ríthábhachtach go gcoimeádtar na caighdeáin is airde sábháilteachta bia i gcónaí. Oibríonn ÚCIM i gcomhar leis an tionscal agus le gníomhaireachtaí stáit eile chun a chinntiú go bhfuil na limistéir tháirgthe ar an gcaighdeán is airde agus is féidir agus go gcomhlíonann siad dianchritéir mheasúnaithe chun a chinntiú nach gcuirtear sábháilteacht agus cáilíocht na sliogéisc a chuirtear ar an margadh i mbaol ar bhealach ar bith. Is gné thábhachtach í an obair seo maidir le cáil dhomhanda na hÉireann maidir le bia mara ardchaighdeán agus sábháilte a chaomhnú agus a fheabhsú tuilleadh.

In 2022, lean ÚCIM lena chlár suirbhéireachta sláintíochta i gcomhpháirtíocht lena soláthraí reatha agus chríochnaigh sé suirbhéanna cuimsitheacha ar Chuan Shruth Átha Con agus Dhún Garbhán, ag nuashonrú na bpleananna samplála agus na bpointí monatóireachta aonadaíocha.

Rinne ÚCIM suirbhéanna fairsinge cois cladaigh agus staidéir mhicribhitheolaíochta ar uisce i roinnt limistéar táirgthe, lena n-áirítear Cuan Dhún na nGall, Cuan Inbhear, Acaill Thuaidh, Cuan na Banow, agus Cuan Chill Ala, chomh maith le staidéar fairsing micribhitheolaíochta sliogéisc i Roaringwater Bay.



Sa phictiúr thuas (L-R): Paschal Hayes, Cathaoirleach Feidhmiúcháin, an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara (ÚCIM) le Tara Chamberlain, Anailísí Saotharlainne Fiteaplanctóin, Foras na Mara ag Cuan Roaringwater, Iarthar Chorcaí, chun foilsíú ÚCIM a mharcáil ar an Liosta Limistéir Táirgthe Sliogéisc Aicmithe (Moilisc Dhébhlaoscach) 2022/23 in Éirinn, a dhéanann measúnú ar 135 aicmiú i 60 limistéar táirgthe ar fud na hÉireann i gcoinne diancheanglais sábháilteachta lena chinntiú go bhfuil gach sliogéisc a tháirgtear ar bhonn tráchtála sábháilte le caitheamh ag an duine. Grianghraf Andy Gibson.

Shínigh ÚCIM conradh le soláthraí seirbhíse tríú páirtí chun deich suirbhé sláintíochta eile a dhéanamh ar limistéir táirgthe sliogéisc reatha thar an dá bhliain atá romhainn. Tá torthaí na suirbhéanna comhlánaithe sin ar fad ar shuíomh Gréasáin ÚCIM.

Forfheidhmiú Sábháilteachta Bia Mara

I measc na mbearta Forfheidhmithe um Shábháilteacht Bhia Mara in 2022 bhí bearta comhairleacha neamhfhoirmiúla go seirbhéail Fógraí Comhlíonta go dtí tús a chur le hionchúisimh choiriúla i leith neamhchomhlíonta tromchúiseacha. In 2022, cuireadh tús le dhá ionchúiseamh coiriúla ar leith sa Chúirt Dúiche i gcoinne FBOanna mar gheall ar shárúithe ar na rialacháin maidir le sábháilteacht bia lena n-áirítear sláinteachas, rialuithe teochta, rialú lotnaidí agus ceanglais inrianaitheachta. Eisíodh 16 Fhógra Comhlíonta in 2022. Tháinig cuid mhór de na gníomhartha forfheidhmithe a rinneadh in 2022 as torthaí cigireachta a bhain le gníomhaíochtaí soithí reoite agus áitribh ar a n-ullmhaítear bia don tomhaltóir deiridh. Bhí an leibhéal comhlíonta le ceanglais na mbearta forfheidhmithe, go háirithe ceanglais na bhFógraí Comhlíonta, sásúil i bhformhór na gcásanna. Rinneadh iarratas ar Ordú Feabhsúcháin i gcás amháin ina raibh an próiseas comhlíonta neamhshásúil fadálach. Eisíodh Ordú Toirmisc i gcás eile ina raibh riosca tromchúiseach fós ann maidir le táirgí sonraithe inaitheanta ag an gcéim próiseála réamh-mhiondíola.

Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta



Sreafaí trádála éisc agus táirgí iascaigh

Chuimsigh onnmhairí bia mara na hÉireann chuig cinn scríbe idirnáisiúnta lasmuigh den AE próiseáil 3,670 teastas sláinte do 78,171 tonna de tháirgí in 2022. B'ionann é sin agus laghduithe faoi seach thar shonraí 2021 de 17% agus 33% ar líon na ndeimhnithe sláinte onnmhairithe a eisíodh agus an tonnáiste onnmhairithe a deimhníodh, rud a léiríonn athailíniú ar ais i dtreo leibhéil trádála 2020 tar éis méadú céatadán comhchosúil in 2021 thar 2020. Ba iad an Nigéir, an Éigipt, an tSín, an Chongó agus an tSeapáin na príomh-mhargáí easpórtála a dheimhníodh de réir toirte, agus chlúdaigh siad go príomha onnmhairíú iasc peiligeach reoite ardtoirte.

Leanadh ar aghaidh ag déanamh rialuithe oifigiúla chun iascaireacht Neamhdhleathach, Neamhthuiriscithe agus Neamhrialaithe (IUU) a chosc. Áiríodh leis sin fíorú 2,831 deimhniú gabhála a bhain le hallmhairíú 11,747 tona táirgí ó gach Tríú Tíortha, an RA san áireamh. B'ionann é sin agus laghduithe faoi seach thar shonraí 2021 de 6% agus 23% ar an méid deimhnithe allmhairiúcháin agus tonnáiste allmhairithe arna bhfíorú, rud a léiríonn méideanna trádála laghdaithe allmhairí ag filleadh níos gaire do leibhéil 2020. Ba iad an RA, an Íoslainn, Eacuadór, an tSín agus Vítneam na príomhthíortha ónar tháinig coinsíneachtaí allmhairithe. B'ionann allmhairí ón RA agus 58% agus 28% i méideanna foriomlána na ndeimhnithe a eisíodh agus an tonnáiste a allmhairíodh ó gach Tríú Tíortha.

Eisíodh 688 teastas gabhála le haghaidh onnmhairíú 10,800 tonna de tháirgí bia mara na hÉireann chuig Tríú Tíortha, an RA san áireamh. Ba iad na príomhspeicis a easpórtáladh de réir toirte ná Ronnach an Atlantaigh, an Saileog, an Cadóg agus an Scadán Atlantach. B'ionann é sin agus laghduithe faoi seach thar shonraí 2021 de 21% agus 55% ar mhéid na ndeimhnithe ar ghabhálacha onnmhairiúcháin agus ar an ngabháil tonnáiste onnmhairiúcháin ghaolmhar a deimhníodh. B'ionann onnmhairí chuig an RA agus 74% de líon iomlán na dteastas a eisíodh.

Iompórtáladh 75,457 tona táirgí mar thoradh ar 700 díluchtú díreach de tháirgí iascaigh ag soithí iascaireachta neamh-AE isteach in Éirinn.

B'ionann é sin agus méaduithe faoi seach ar shonraí 2021 de 8% agus 16%. B'ionann gabhálacha soithí atá cláraithe sa RA agus 93% den líon iomlán díluchtuithe ag soithí iascaireachta neamh-AE go hÉirinn. Thug soithí Éireannacha i dtír 284 uair isteach i gcalafoirt Tríú Tíre, arbh ionann iad agus onnmhairí 12,085 tonna de tháirgí, agus rinneadh 93% de na díluchtuithe i gcalafoirt na RA.

Lean ÚCIM ag forbairt agus ag neartú naisc taidhleoireachta agus theicniúla le teagmhálacha Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta bia mara i rith 2022.

Chomh maith le gnáth-idirchaidreamh le geallsealbhóirí ilghníomhaireachta agus tionscail, chuidigh ÚCIM go gníomhach leis an tionscal ullmhú agus déileáil leis an tionchar rialála agus slabhra soláthair ar chuideachtaí bia mara na hÉireann agus iad ag trádáil leis an RA agus soithí iascaireachta in uiscí na RA de réir mar a thosaigh an tírdhreach rialála leis an RA ag réiteach tar éis di imeacht ón AE agus aistriú go dtí bheith ina Tríú Tír. Bainistíocht ghníomhach ag ÚCIM ar rioscaí gaolmhara nua a eascraíonn as stádas na Ríochta Aontaithe mar pháirtí conarthach aonair do Choimisiún Iascaireachta an Atlantaigh Thoir Thuaidh (NEAFC) agus mar Thríú Tír maidir le hiascaireacht Neamhdhleathach, Neamhthuairiscithe agus Neamhrialaithe (IUU), bhí gá fós leis.

Bhí na ceanglais rialaithe agus forfheidhmithe seo soiléir agus trádáil coinsínithe agus díluchtuithe díreacha soithí idir Éirinn agus an RA a bhainistiú. Lean ÚCIM ar aghaidh ag coinneáil a réimis deimhniúcháin agus rialaithe mar fhreagra ar na dúshláin leanúnacha a thug COVID-19 agus a thionchar ar mhaoirseacht rialála a choinneáil agus ar na patrúin trádála, rioscaí agus deiseanna athraithe do chuideachtaí bia mara na hÉireann. Lean ÚCIM ar aghaidh ag déanamh idirchaidrimh le gníomhaireachtaí rialaithe thar lear agus le hoifigigh na Roinne Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála ar raon leathan saincheisteanna rochtana ar an margadh bia mara agus tacaíocht theicniúil. Ar na margaí easpórtála ar a ndearnadh obair rochtana agus tacaíochta go gníomhach i rith na bliana bhí an Chóiré Theas, an tSeapáin, an tSín, Aontas na nÉimíróchtaí Arabacha, Vítneam, SAM, Ceanada, agus Stáit na Murascaille.



Príomhchoinní i rith 2022

- Faireachas rialála tar éis imeacht na RA ón AE agus an caidreamh trádála amach anseo. Áiríodh leis seo comhoibriú náisiúnta agus AE agus comhoibriú trasghníomhaireachta le heagraíochtaí comhpháirtíochta rialála agus gníomhaireachtaí chun scrúdú a dhéanamh agus ullmhú le haghaidh impleachtaí sábháilteachta bia agus rialaithe iascaigh.
- Tógáil acmhainne inmheánach laistigh den eagraíocht lena n-áirítear soiléiriú ar cheanglais theicniúla, pleanáil theagmhasach, cumarsáid, agus idirchaidreamh le príomhpháirtithe leasmhara eile maidir le hullmhacht rialála iascaigh d'imeacht na RA ó réimeas rialúcháin an AE agus ón gcómhargadh.
- Seimineáir faisnéise trádála a dhearadh agus a sheachadadh do thionscal atá ag trádáil leis an RA chomh maith le rannpháirtíocht rialála aonair agus comhráite ullmhúcháin a threorú le grúpaí éagsúla páirtithe leasmhara seachtracha.
- Rannpháirtíocht leanúnach eagraíochtúil le réimsí ábhartha bia mara d'obair Choimisiún Codex Alimentarius.
- Córais deimhniúcháin agus maoirseachta eagraíochtúla a thabhairt cothrom le dáta mar fhreagra ar thabhairt isteach rialachán bunaitheach athbhreithnithe um rialuithe oifigiúla AE um shábháilteacht bia.

D'fhorbair ÚCIM a chuid oibre maidir le rialáil trádála bia mara, soláthar tacaíochta teicniúla rochtana margaidh, comhlíonadh rialuithe oifigiúla i ndisciplíní lena n-áirítear clárú agus deimhniú cuideachtaí agus táirgí, sábháilteacht bia mara agus caomhnú iascach mara. Lean feidhmiú agus forghníomhú an ÚCIM ar rialáil rialuithe oifigiúla an AE agus ar reachtaíocht um chaomhnú iascaigh ag feidhmiú mar bhonnlíne rialála ar a bhfuil córas láidir deimhnithe bia mara na hÉireann tógtha. Leanadh le hiniúchadh agus deimhniú sláinte ar choinsíneachtaí onnmhairithe le linn bliana eile de dhúshláin shonracha a bhaineann le Covid-19 d'fhonn leanúint ar aghaidh ag soláthar dearbhú sláinte poiblí agus custaiméara maidir le caighdeán cháilíochta agus sábháilteachta bia mara a bhfuiltear ag súil leo i margaí bia idirnáisiúnta agus a bhfuil rialacháin an AE mar bhonn leo.

Ciste Eorpach Muirí Iascaigh agus Dobharshaothraithe

Feidhmíonn an Ciste Eorpach Muirí Iascaigh agus Dobharshaothraithe (EMFAF) ó 2021 go 2027 agus tacaíonn sé le comhbheartas iascaigh an AE, le beartas muirí an AE agus le clár oibre an AE um rialachas idirnáisiúnta aigéin. Soláthraíonn sé tacaíochtaí chun tionscadail nuálacha a fhorbairt a chinntíonn go n-úsáidtear acmhainní uisceacha agus muirí go hinbhuanaithe. Seo a leanas tionscadail ÚCIM a mhaoinítear tríd an EMFAF:

ieCatch V3

Tá na bogearraí logleabhair leictreonacha (ieCatch) in úsáid ar fud loingeas soithí iascaireachta na hÉireann. Déantar na sonraí go léir ó ieCatch a tharchur go slán agus a stóráil sa bhunachar sonraí iascaigh náisiúnta ar a dtugtar Córas Faisnéise Iascaireachta Comhtháite (IFIS). Tacaíonn an córas IFIS le bainistiú thionscal na hiascaireachta in Éirinn. Ceanglaítear le Rialachán 1224/2009 ón gComhairle an AE go gcoimeádfaidh Éire bunachar sonraí de ghníomhaíochtaí iascaireachta agus go bhfuil córas rialaithe i bhfeidhm aici chun comhlíonadh rialacha an Chomhbheartais Iascaigh (CBI) a áirithiú. Tá an córas seo lonnaithe agus tacaíte ag an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara (DAFM).

Eisíodh ieCatch v3 in 2022 agus chuir an ÚCIM oiliúint i bhfeidhm ar fud an loingis iascaireachta.

Tá an ieCatch V3 nua atógtha go hiomlán i gcomhréir le Caighdeán Idirnáisiúnta na NA ar a dtugtar Teanga Iascaigh um Malartú Uilíoch (FLUX). Áiríonn na bogearraí uasghrádaithe seo na feabhsuithe seo a leanas:

- Comhéadan níos iomasach
- Tuilleadh bailíochtaithe ar an scáileán
- Modúil nuashonraithe na hIorua, Svalbard, agus Choimisiún Iascaigh an Atlantaigh Thoir Thuaidh (NEAFC).
- “Cúntóir Tuirlingthe” nua a chuidíonn leis an Máistir gabhálacha a chionroinnt ar il-limistéir ghabhála / cineálacha éagsúla trealaimh
- Athruithe rialála - deireadh a chur leis an Iascaireacht (EOF), an Aicme Méid Éisc (FSC) a áireamh.





Cineál Iniúchta Feithicle Iompair

Chuir eisiúint nua d'uirlis iniúchta rialaithe iascaigh an ÚCIM, ielnspect, i mí Mheán Fómhair 2022 ar chumas an ÚCIM na sonraí éigeantacha go léir le haghaidh Iniúchtaí Feithiclí Iompair (TVIs) a ghabháil go leictreonach de réir rialacháin an AE. Tacaíonn Feidhmíú TVIs le hÉirinn agus le ÚCIM sonraí cigireachta agus faireachais a mhalartú de réir:

- Rialachán (CE) Uimh. 404/2011 ón gCoimisiún – Rialachán cur chun feidhme, larscríbhinn XXVII, Modúl 5.
- Malartú sonraí an AE Doiciméad Forfheidhmithe Tuairisc FLUX Cigireachta & Faireachais v1.2).

Chuimsigh an tionscadal measúnú ar riachtanais sonraí maidir le faisnéis chigireachta iompair, forbairt scéalta úsáideoirí, ielnspect forbairt córais agus tástáil roimh scaoileadh.

Cianfhaireachán Leictreonach: Gléasanna Tástála Cosc Fuaime

Aithníodh, rinne an tionscadal seo tástáil agus chuir sé i bhfeidhm gléasanna glacadóra fuaimiúla oiriúnacha agus modheolaíochtaí cigireachta chun úsáid oibríochtuil Gléasanna Tástála Fuaimiúil Coiscthe (ADTDanna) a fhíorú i gcomhréir leis na sonraíochtaí teicniúla reachtúla le linn iniúchtaí calafoirt agus farraige le haghaidh soithí os cionn 12m.

Úsáidtear ADTDanna chun Feistí Fuaimiúla Cosc (ADDanna) (ar a dtugtar pingers) a úsáidtear in iascaigh líonta geolbhaigh a thástáil. Ceanglaítear ADDanna de na líonta geolbhaigh agus scaoileann siad minicíocht atá inchloiste do chéiticigh (deilf, muca mara, srl) chun iad a dhíspreagadh ó bheith ag druidim le trealamh iascaireachta.

Cuireadh an tionscadal ADTD i bhfeidhm thar thrí chéim:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Céim 1 | Chlúdaigh Céim 1 tástáil rialaithe tosaigh ar fheistí. |
| Céim 2 | Chuimsigh an tástáil tástáil ar fheiste braite Hidreafóin agus Minicíocht. |
| Céim 3 | Chumhdaigh sé soláthar agus dáileadh réiteach feiste aitheanta. |

Eisíodh ADDTanna chuig Seirbhís Chabhlaigh na hÉireann agus chuig OCIManna i Meán Fómhair 2022.

Cuireann na feistí sin ar chumas ÚCIM faireachán agus rialú a dhéanamh ar chomhlíonadh Chuid A d'larscríbhinn XIII a ghabhann le Rialachán (AE) 2019/1241 agus Rialachán Cur Chun Feidhme (AE) 2020/96 ón gCoimisiún.

SPRIOC 2



Cumarsáid agus rannpháirtíocht

Comhpháirtíochtaí a neartú agus caidrimh le geallsealbhóirí a athshainiú.



Cumarsáid



Rannpháirtíocht na bpáirtithe leasmhara

Ceapadh agus cuireadh roinnt tionscnamh cumarsáide i bhfeidhm in 2022. Mar chuid de chur i bhfeidhm na moltaí ón Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin, i mí Eanáir 2022 choimisiúnaigh ÚCIM RedC, príomhghníomhaireacht taighde margaidh neamhspleách chun suirbhé a dhéanamh ar an tionscal iascaireachta mara agus bia mara d'fhonn éifeachtacht ár gcumarsáid leis an earnáil a thomhas.



I measc na bpríomhthorthaí bhí:

Ról an ÚCIM

- Bhí leibhéal ard tuisceana ar ról an ÚCIM.
- Bhí leibhéal réasúnta measa ar obair ÚCIM agus bhí na freagróirí buíoch as an ngá lena bpáirt féin a dhéanamh freisin.
- Léiríodh roinnt saincheistanna maidir le cur i bhfeidhm 'neamh-chomhsheasmhach' na rialachán ag calafoirt áirithe.
- Moladh na modhanna a úsáideadh chun sárúithe a chosc; áfach, bhí leisce ar thaobh na bhfreagróirí ról an 'séidire' a ghlacadh.

Idirghníomhú leis an ÚCIM

- Nuair a tháinig sé chun measúnú a dhéanamh ar a leibhéal idirghníomhaíochta leis an ÚCIM ba iad na táirgeoirí bia mara ba dhearfaí, a bhí an-bhuíoch as iniúchtaí sábháilteachta. Bhí na hiascairí níos lú a ndearnadh suirbhé orthu neodrach nó dearfach den chuid is mó.
- Níor léiríodh aon saincheistanna maidir le próiseáil páipéarachais.

Cumarsáid Ghinearálta

- Ní raibh freagróirí ach feasach ar chumarsáid maidir le rialáil agus sábháilteacht agus bhí siad ag súil leo.
- Fuarthas aiseolas dearfach maidir le ham, ton, cruinneas agus soiléireacht na cumarsáide a thagann ón eagraíocht.
- Moladh oifigigh calafoirt, agus bhíothas buíoch as teagmháil duine le duine
- Léiríodh dearcadh dearfach freisin maidir le tacaíocht ó oifigí calafoirt áitiúla a fhreagraíonn go pras do fhiosrúcháin a dhéantar go pearsanta, trí ríomhphost nó ar an teileafón.

Ról an ÚCIM sa Todhchaí

- Chuir freagróirí in iúl nach raibh siad ag súil le comhairle agus tacaíocht, ach go gcuirfí fáilte mhór roimhe maidir le cuidiú leo siúd sa tionscal na hathruithe riachtanacha a aithníodh i seiceálacha agus iniúchtaí a chomhlíonadh.
- Bhí na freagróirí ag súil go bhfanfaidh forfheidhmiú rialacháin láidir.
- Breathnaíodh go dearfach ar an mbealach ar cuireadh treoir rangaithe in iúl don tionscal, agus mar sin freisin bhí fógraí/nuashonruithe chomh maith le cumarsáid a bhaineann leis an Bhreathimeacht.

- Ag féachaint don todhchaí, ba mhaith le freagróirí go ndéanfadh ÚCIM dul i gcomhairle níos leithne leis an tionscal agus go háirithe maidir lena inbhuanaitheacht fhadtéarmach.

Baineadh leas as na torthaí le tuilleadh eolais a chur ar straitéis na heagraíochta maidir le rialáil an tionscail iascaigh mhara agus bia mara. Léiríonn na torthaí leibhéal ard tuisceana ar ról an ÚCIM mar an comhlacht rialaitheach a bhfuil sé de chúram air comhlíonadh na reachtaíochta iascaigh mhara a chur chun cinn agus sábháilteacht bia mara a chinntiú. Ina theannta sin, tá leibhéal láidir meon dearfach in iúl ar fud thorthaí agus aitheantas obair na heagraíochta. Is teist é seo ar iarrachtaí na foirne ar fad sainchúram ÚCIM a chomhlíonadh ar bhealach éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil.

Tríd is tríd, chuir na torthaí fianaise ar fáil de bhunsraith dhaingean ónar féidir tógáil air agus cabhróidh siad a thuilleadh leis an ÚCIM agus muid ag leanúint ar aghaidh ag dul i dteagmháil lenár gcomhpháirtithe tionscail ar bhealach dearfach agus comhoibríoch.



Sa phictiúr thuas (L-R): Cristina Morgado, Leas-Cheann Aonaid Uiscí an AE agus an Atlantaigh Thuaidh, EFCA; Paschal Hayes, Cathaoirleach Feidhmiúcháin, ÚCIM; Susan Steele, Stiúrthóir Feidhmiúcháin, EFCA agus Michael Finn, Ball Údaráis, ÚCIM, ar bord an Lundy Sentinel i gCuan Chorcaí ag ócáid ar an 20 Samhain, chun Lá Domhanda Iascaigh a chomórath agus comh-imscaradh in uiscí na hÉireann idir an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara (ÚCIM) agus an Ghníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach (EFCA) chun comhlíonadh reachtaíochta iascaigh mhara náisiúnta agus AE a chur chun cinn. Sa phictiúr tá Susan Steele ag bronnadh bonn EFCA ar Paschal Hayes agus Michael Finn chun an comhoibriú leanúnach idir an dá eagraíocht a chomórath. Grianghraf: Damian Coleman.



Cumarsáid (ar lean)



Sa phictiúr thuas (L-R): Catherine McManus, MOWI Ireland; Kareen Andersson, ÚCIM; Norah Parke, Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation; Rudi Amrein, ÚCIM ag seoladh Chód Iompair nuashonraithe an ÚCIM do Shoithí lascaireachta. Grianghraf: Clive Wasson.

Tionscnaimh agus Feachtais Chumarsáide

I gcomhthéacs tionscnamh cumarsáide le príomhlucht féachana, cuireadh na gníomhartha seo a leanas i bhfeidhm in 2022 freisin:

- Clár cumarsáide chun Líne Rúnda ÚCIM a chur chun cinn chun tacú leo siúd laistigh den tionscal iascaireachta agus den phobal gníomhaíocht amhrasach nó mhídhleathach a thuairisciú don ÚCIM faoi rún. I mí Feabhra 2022, sheolamar clár cumarsáide chun aird a tharraingt ar an Líne Rúnda agus go sonrach go raibh athrú tagtha ar uimhir na líne agus gur chuimsigh na roghanna chun teagmháil a dhéanamh freisin seoladh ríomhphoist agus rogha teagmhála a chur leis trí shuíomh Gréasáin ÚCIM.
- Cuireadh clár cumarsáide ilchainéil, arna thacú ag an gCiste Eorpach Muirí agus Iascaigh (EMFAF) i bhfeidhm go céimneach. Ag tosú i mí Feabhra 2022, bhain sé úsáid as na meáin shóisialta, caidreamh leis na meáin réigiúnacha agus trádála, fógraíocht i bhfoilseacháin trádála agus réigiúnacha agus bealaí faoi úinéireacht ÚCIM chun feachtas a ardú ar an Líne Rúnda. Bhí an feachtas ar siúl ar feadh tréimhse 12 sheachtain i bhfoilseacháin chlóite réigiúnacha agus i bhfoilseacháin trádála. Cé go raibh sé dírithe go sonrach orthu siúd laistigh den phobal iascaireachta, shroich an feachtas 1.16 milliún duine ar oileán na hÉireann (trí fhógraíocht chlóite). Ina theannta sin, shroich leathanach oifigiúil Facebook ÚCIM ina raibh fógraíocht spriocdhírthe ar líne os cionn 700,000 duine. Thar thréimhse an fheachtais ar fad, shroich sé 1.86 milliún duine.
- Choimisiúnaigh ÚCIM Amárach chun suirbhé a dhéanamh ar dhearcaí tomhaltóirí (iad siúd a itheann iasc go rialta) i leith iascaireacht mhídhleathach agus acmhainní muirí na hÉireann a choinneáil, agus ag an am céanna daoine a spreagadh, go háirithe iad siúd sa tionscal agus pobail chósta le tuairisc a thabhairt ar aon ghníomhaíocht amhrasach nó neamhdhleathach. Rinneadh an suirbhé i mí na Nollag 2021. Léiríonn léargas ó na torthaí tacaíocht láidir poiblí do chomhlíonadh rialála. Eisíodh na príomhthorthaí i bpreaseisiúint i mí Feabhra 2022. I mí Mheán Fómhair 2022 eisíodh an dara preaseisiúint chun meabhrú do bhialanna, do bhialanna le tabhairt leat, do dhíoltóirí éisc agus do mhiondíoltóirí a chinntiú go bhfuil na héisc agus na sliogéisc ar a bhfreastalaíonn siad gafa go dleathach agus go hinbhuanaithe. Cé go bhfuil cáilíocht mar phríomhthosaíocht ag tomhaltóirí na hÉireann (96%) agus iasc nó sliogéisc á gceannach acu, tháinig an t-eolas chun solais go bhfuil sé gafa go dleathach (85%) agus ar bhealach inbhuanaithe (87%) mar mhór-imní freisin, ar chomhcheim le praghas (87%). Tá siad seo i measc na dtorthaí ón suirbhé. Creideann formhór mór na ndaoine a ndearnadh suirbhé orthu (92%) gur cheart níos mó a dhéanamh chun inbhuanaitheacht acmhainní mara na hÉireann a chosaint. Tá an-tacaíocht ann do thuairisciú iascaireachta mídhleathach do na húdaráis (90%) agus dúirt formhór na dtomhaltóirí (77%) nach gceannóidís iasc dá mbeadh a fhios acu go raibh sé gafa go mídhleathach. Bhí tábhacht na hinrianaitheachta le sonrú go mór sna torthaí freisin, go háirithe i measc tomhaltóirí níos óige, agus dúirt beagnach leath (48%) díobh siúd faoi 35 bliain d'aois go spreagadh muinín níos mó in inrianaitheacht táirge iad chun níos mó iasc a ithe ar bhonn rialta. . Léirigh an taighde go bhfuil imní an-ard i measc tomhaltóirí faoi chúrsaí comhshaoil – go háirithe maidir le gnéithe a bhaineann leis an gcomhshaoil muirí. Tá formhór na dtomhaltóirí rialta éisc (82%), go háirithe iad siúd atá ina gcónaí i gceantair chósta, sásta a nósanna ceannaigh a athrú chun a dtionchar ar acmhainní mara a laghdú agus dúirt triúr as gach ceathrar (78%) nach dteastaíonn uathu ach iasc a ghabhtar a cheannach ar bhealach nach ídíonn stoic.
- Is príomhuirlis chumarsáide eile iad bileoga a úsáideann ÚCIM chun faisnéis a scaipeadh amhail an Cód Iompair d'Árthaí Iascaireachta a táirgeadh agus a seoladh i mí an Mhárta 2022.
- Is ardán tábhachtach iad imeachtaí trádála chun cumarsáid a dhéanamh leis an tionscal agus d'fhreastail ÚCIM ar an Skipper Expo i Luimneach i Márta 2022. Is é príomhsheol iascaigh na hÉireann é le go leor cuairteoirí agus taispeántóirí as Éirinn agus thar lear. D'fhreastail Oifigigh Chosanta Iascaigh Mhara chomh maith le pearsanra sinsearach ón ÚCIM ar an imeacht.

- Bhí Lá Domhanda lascaigh ar siúl ar an 21 Samhain 2022 – chun Lá Domhanda lascaigh agus Comhphlean Imscartha a chomóradh i gcomhar leis an nGníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar Iascach (EFCA) chun comhlíonadh reachtaíocht iascaigh mhara náisiúnta agus AE laistigh de Chrios Eacnamaíoch Eisiach na hÉireann (EEZ) a chur chun cinn.), d’óstáil ÚCIM imeacht ar an 20 Samhain 2022 ar bord long patróil Lundy Sentinel EFCA i gCuan Chorcaí. Léirigh an imeacht an comhoibriú idir ÚCIM, údarás inniúil rialála na hÉireann do tháirgeadh iascaigh mhara agus bia mara, agus EFCA, atá freagrach as comhordú oibríochtaí gníomhaíochtaí rialaithe agus iniúchta iascaigh ag ballstáit an Aontais Eorpaigh.

Bhí caidreamh leis na meáin mar chuid lárnach de na gníomhaíochtaí cumarsáide go léir le fócas láidir ar rannpháirtíocht le foilseacháin chlóite trádála agus ar líne chun nuashonruithe agus forbairtí is déanaí a roinnt leis an tionscal.

- Dhírigh preaseisiúintí ar athruithe suntasacha rialála, tionscnaimh chomhlíonta, patróil shéasúracha; úsáid a bhaint as sonraí ÚCIM chun an scéal rialála a insint, comhoibriú le heagraíochtaí ar thionscnaimh, úsáid a bhaint as foilsiú an Aicmithe Micribhitheolaíochta Bliantúil um Limistéar Sliogéisc chun béim a chur ar ról ÚCIM maidir le sábháilteacht bia mara a chinntiú etc.

- I mí Mheán Fómhair 2022, chuaigh iriseoir leis an Irish Independent in éineacht leis na hOifigigh um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara ar phatról iascaireachta cladaigh i gceantar Chionn tSáile. Chuir sé seo ar chumas an iriseora obair fhoireann ÚCIM a fheiceáil go pearsanta lena chinntiú go bhfuil stoic iascaireachta inbhuanaithe agus éiceachórais mhara bheoga againn do na glúine atá le teacht. Bhí an píosa mar aon le grianghraif le feiceáil san Irish Independent.
- Dhírigh deiseanna nuachta ar fhórais sciantasacha cúirte, deiseanna féilire mar shampla, Lá Domhanda na nIascach agus tionscnaimh réamhghníomhacha ar leith a leagann béim ar na buntáistí a bhaineann le hobair ÚCIM.
- Is uirlis thábhachtach cumarsáide é suíomh Gréasáin ÚCIM freisin chun faisnéis a scaipeadh ar iascairí lena n-áirítear nuashonruithe agus fógairt agus foilsiú príomhdhoiciméid. Mar shampla, an Plean Rialaithe, Fógraí Faisnéise Iascaigh srl.
- Chuir an suíomh Gréasáin ardán tábhachtach ar fáil chun na fógraí agus na nuashonruithe is déanaí a óstáil lena n-áirítear na forbairtí is déanaí i gcomhthéacs an chomhlíonta agus forbairtí tábhachtacha eile i gcomhthéacs rialachán iascaireachta, forghníomhaithe agus réimsí a bhfuil spéis ag iascairí iontu.
- Leag postáil rialta ar ár gcainéal LinkedIn béim freisin ar shainchúram leathan ÚCIM. Mar shampla, postáladh sraith post ar obair na nOifigeach Cosanta Iascaigh Mhara le linn sheachtain na hEolaíochta i mí na Samhna 2022.



Rannpháirtíocht Náisiúnta agus Eorpach

Leanann ÚCIM ag dul i dteagmháil agus ag tógáil caidrimh le príomhpháirtithe leasmhara go náisiúnta agus san Eoraip araon.

Rannpháirtíocht Náisiúnta

Oibríonn ÚCIM go dlúth le raon comhpháirtithe chun a mandáid a sheachadadh.

An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara

Is í an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara (DAFM) máthair-Roinn an ÚCIM le freagracht as ceapadh beartais, maoirseacht ar rialachas corparáideach agus leithdháileadh acmhainní.

Bíonn an ÚCIM i dteagmháil le roinnt rannán laistigh den Roinn maidir le cur i bhfeidhm rialachán faoi shainchúram an ÚCIM.

Údarás Sábháilteachta Bia na hÉireann

Is é Údarás Sábháilteachta Bia na hÉireann (ÚSBÉ) an t-údarás inniúil lárnach in Éirinn maidir le sábháilteacht bia ar fud an bhiashlabhra ó tháirgeadh príomhúil go tomhaltas. Sonraítear feidhmeanna ÚCIM maidir le sábháilteacht bia i gcomhaontú conartha seirbhíse leis an ÚSBÉ. Tá aonadaíocht ag ÚCIM ar roinnt grúpaí oibre FSAI.

An Roinn Cosanta

Tá Comhaontú Leibhéal Seirbhíse ag ÚCIM leis an Roinn Cosanta chun seirbhísí cosanta iascaigh a sholáthar ag an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh agus ag an Aerchór. Táirgeann ÚCIM Plean Rialaithe Iascaigh bliantúil, a leagann amach na riachtanais tagarmharcála le haghaidh iniúchtaí farraige ag an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh agus faireachas an Aerchóir. Úsáideann an plan bliantúil straitéisí bainistíochta riosca comhaontaithe a tháirgeann tagarmharcanna iniúchta bonnlíne do gach soitheach a oibríonn inár CEE. Déantar na leibhéil iniúchta seo a fhorbairt go leanúnach ag baint úsáide as straitéisí lena n-áirítear faisnéis faisnéise, próifíliú cabhlaigh agus cros-seiceáil riaracháin. Oibríonn ÚCIM go dlúth leis an tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh lena chinntiú go gcoimeádtar leibhéal iniúchta dá leithéid chun a chinntiú go bhfuil leibhéal cothrom agus cuí rialaithe ar gach gníomhaíocht iascaigh inár réimsí freagrachta.

Foras na Mara

Is é Foras na Mara (MI) gníomhaireacht náisiúnta na hÉireann um thaighde mara, forbairt teicneolaíochta agus nuálaíocht. Maidir le sábháilteacht bia, is comhpháirtí rialaithe é an MI a sholáthraíonn seirbhísí anailíse fairsinge agus comhairle eolaíoch. I rialú iascaigh, comhoibríonn an MI agus an ÚCIM i réimse an tsreafa sonraí chun an bonn eolais is fearr a thabhairt do thaighde eolaíoch.

An Garda Síochána

Oibríonn ÚCIM i ndlúth-chomhoibriú leis an nGarda Síochána maidir le hiniúchtaí feithiclí cois bóthair agus imscrúduithe a bhaineann leis an iascach. Tugann Oifigigh Chosanta Iascaigh Mhara faoi ghníomhaíochtaí sonracha forfheidhmithe i gcomhpháirt le baill den Gharda Síochána go háirithe maidir le soithí iascaireachta a choinneáil.

Bord Iascaigh Mhara

Tá ról lárnach ag Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) maidir le tionscal bia mara na hÉireann a fhorbairt trí shaineolas teicniúil, tacaíocht ghnó, maoiniú, oiliúint agus cleachtas comhshaoil freagrach a chur chun cinn. Comhoibríonn ÚCIM agus BIM ar go leor gnéithe éagsúla a mbíonn tionchar acu ar thionscal na hiascaireachta lena n-áirítear bainistiú iascaigh cladaigh, oiliúint tionscail, dobharshaothrú, teicneolaíocht trealaimh iascaireachta agus staitisticí iascaigh.

Iascach Intíre Éireann

Tá sé de chúram ar Iascach Intíre Éireann (IFI) cosaint agus caomhnú acmhainní iascaigh in uiscí intíre agus slatiascaireacht farraige a chinntiú. Comhoibríonn an IFI agus an ÚCIM d'fhonn éifeachtúlacht fhoriomlán na seirbhísí iniúchta stáit agus go háirithe i réimse na n-oibríochtaí rialaithe iascaigh cois cladaigh.



Rannpháirtíocht Eorpach

Oibríonn ÚCIM go dlúth freisin le roinnt comhpháirtithe idirnáisiúnta lena n-áirítear institiúidí Eorpacha agus a ngníomhaireachtaí agus tá aonadaíocht aige ar roinnt coistí agus grúpaí oibre.

An Ard-Stiúirtheacht um Ghnóthaí Muirí agus lascaigh – Coimisiún an AE

Is iad seo a leanas cuspóirí na hArd-Stiúirtheachta um Ghnóthaí Muirí agus lascaigh (DG MARE):

- an comhshaol muirí a chosaint agus iomaíochas na hEorpa a chothabháil ag an am céanna.
- an Comhbheartas lascaigh nua a chur i bhfeidhm.
- acmhainneacht fharraigí na hEorpa a úsáid chun poist inbhuanaithe a chruthú a chaomhnaíonn acmhainní nádúrtha.
- rialacha a bhunú chun aigéin an domhain a bhainistiú agus a rialú in éineacht le comhpháirtithe domhanda.

Glacann ÚCIM páirt i gcruinnithe teicniúla arna n-eagrú ag DG MARE sna réimsí a bhaineann le Rialú agus Forfheidhmiú.

Ard-Stiúirtheacht Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta Bia - Coimisiún an AE

Tá an Ard-Stiúirtheacht Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta Bia (DG SANTE) freagrach as beartas an AE maidir le sábháilteacht agus sláinte bia agus as faireachán a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme na ndlíthe gaolmhara.

An Sainghrúpa Eorpach um Rialú lascach

Chun a áirithiú go mbaineann an Comhbheartas lascaigh leas as an gcomhairle eolaíoch, theicniúil agus eacnamaíoch is fearr, bhunaigh an Coimisiún Meitheal Saineolaithe ar Rialú lascach.

Is é ról an Ghrúpa Saineolaithe ná:

1. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar ghnéithe teicniúla an fhaireacháin agus na cigireachta i réimse an iascaigh
2. Cabhrú leis an gCoimisiún tograí reachtacha agus tionscnaimh bheartais a ullmhú.
3. Comhordú leis na Ballstáit chun malartú tuairimí a éascú.

Tá na cruinnithe le saineolaithe rialaithe de chuid na mBallstát dírithe ar rialú agus forghníomhú rialacha an Chomhbheartais lascaigh. Tá sé mar aidhm ag an sainghrúpa freisin chun comhar a fhorbairt leis na Ballstáit agus eatarthu, chun moltaí a fhorbairt agus chun a gcur chun feidhme agus a gcur i bhfeidhm éifeachtach a áirithiú.

Clúdaíonn na cruinnithe freisin saincheisteanna rialaithe faoi chomhaontú na hEagraíochta Réigiúnacha um Bainistíocht lascaigh agus tríú tíortha.

An Gníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar lascach

Is gníomhaireacht de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh í an Gníomhaireacht Eorpach um Rialú ar lascach (EFCA). Is é misean na gníomhaireachta na caighdeáin chomhchoiteanna is airde a chur chun cinn maidir le rialú, cigireacht agus faireachas faoin CBI. Is é an príomhról atá aige ná comhordú agus comhar a eagrú idir gníomhaíochtaí rialaithe agus cigireachta náisiúnta ionas go n-urramófar rialacha an CBI agus go gcuirfear i bhfeidhm iad go héifeachtach.

Is é luach breise obair na gníomhaireachta ná a rannchuidiú le cothrom na féinne do thionscal na hiascaireachta ar fud na hEorpa ionas go gcomhlíonfaidh gach duine oibleagáidí Eorpacha agus go gcaitear go cothrom le gach duine san earnáil, cibé áit a bhfuil siad ag feidhmiú. Ar an dara dul síos, rannchuidíonn sé le hiascach inbhuanaithe trí fheabhas a chur ar chomhlíonadh na mbeart caomhnaithe agus bainistíochta atá ann cheana ar mhaithe leis na glúine seo agus le teacht.



Rannpháirtíocht Náisiúnta agus Eorpach (ar lean)

Bord Riaracháin EFCA

Déanann ÚCIM aonadaíocht ar Éirinn ar Bhord Riaracháin an EFCA. Tá an Bord Riaracháin comhdhéanta d'aonadaí amháin ó gach Ballstát agus seisear aonadaithe ón gCoimisiún Eorpach. Áirítear ar ról an Bhoird Riaracháin:

- Clár oibre ilbhliantúil na Gníomhaireachta a ghlacadh lena mbunaítear a cuspóirí foriomlána, a sainordú, a cúraimí, a táscairí feidhmíochta agus na tosaíochtaí do gach gníomhaíocht de chuid na Gníomhaireachta thar thréimhse cúig bliana. Áirítear ar ról an Bhoird Riaracháin:
- An Stiúrtóir Feidhmiúcháin a cheapadh.
- Glacadh le tuarascáil ghinearálta na Gníomhaireachta don bhliain roimhe sin.
- Glacadh le Buiséad Deiridh na Gníomhaireachta.

Tháinig an Bord Riaracháin le chéile dhá uair in 2022.

Grúpaí Stiúrtha Réigiúnacha EFCA

In 2022, d'fhreastail ÚCIM ar Ghrúpaí Stiúrtha Réigiúnacha arna n-óstáil ag an EFCA. Ceadaíonn Rialachán an AE um Rialú ar Iascach (1224 de 2009) don Choimisiún Eorpach, i gcomhar leis na Ballstáit, clár shonracha rialaithe agus iniúchta (SCIP) a ghlacadh le haghaidh iascach sonrach nó imchuacha farraige. Cuirtear na SCIP seo i bhfeidhm trí Chomhphleananna Imlonnaithe (JDP).

Tá baint ag Éirinn le trí SCIP, eadhon Uiscí an Iarthair, an Mhuir Thuaidh agus NEAFC. Chun na SCIP seo a chomhordú, táirgeann EFCA JDP do gach SCIP. Socraítear leis na JDPanna go ndéanann an EFCA comhordú ar úsáid modhanna náisiúnta comhthiomsaithe i gcomhar leis na Ballstáit agus go minic le láithreach comhordaitheoirí náisiúnta in áitribh an EFCA. Tá Grúpa Stiúrtha Réigiúnach (RSG) ar a bhfuil aonadaithe ón gCoimisiún, ó na Ballstáit agus ón EFCA i gceannas ar chur chun feidhme cuí an phlean a chinntiú. Tagann an RSG le chéile de ghnáth dhá nó trí huair i rith na bliana ag oifigí EFCA i Vigo ach in 2022 tionóladh cruinniú amháin beagnach, agus tionóladh cruinniú amháin go pearsanta in Vigo.

Coimisiún Iascaigh an Atlantaigh Thoir Thuaidh

Is é Coimisiún Iascaigh an Atlantaigh Thoir Thuaidh (NEAFC) an Eagraíocht Réigiúnach um Bainistíocht Iascaigh (ERBI) don Atlantach Thoir Thuaidh. Síneann an limistéar atá clúdaithe ag Coinbhinsiún NEAFC ó cheann theas na Graonlainne, soir go Muir Barents, agus ó dheas go dtí an Phortaingéil.

Tá moltaí arna nglacadh ag NEAFC ina gceangal dlí. Glacann ÚCIM páirt i gcruinnithe teicniúla Glacann ÚCIM páirt i gcruinnithe teicniúla Buan-Choiste NEAFC um Fhaireachán agus um Chomhlíonadh (PECMAC) mar chuid de thoscaireacht an AE ag cruinnithe NEAFC. (PECMAC) mar chuid de thoscaireacht an AE ag cruinnithe NEAFC.

Buan-Choiste NEAFC um Fhaireachán agus um Chomhlíonadh (PECMAC)

Tá an Coiste seo comhdhéanta d'aonadaithe ó na Páirtithe Conarthacha go léir de NEAFC. Tá sé freagrach as comhairle a chur ar an gCoimisiún NEAFC maidir le saincheisteanna a bhaineann le rialuithe iascaireachta agus le forfheidhmiú na Scéime NEAFC. Tagann PECMAC le chéile de ghnáth 2/3 huair sa bhliain in oifig NEAFC i Londain. In 2022 tionóladh na cruinnithe seo beagnach.

Cruinniú Meitheal Mhoilisc Dhébhlaoiscach Beo an AE

Freastalaíonn ÚCIM ar Éirinn agus déanann sé aonadaíocht thar ceann na hÉireann ar Chruinniú Meitheal Oibre an AE ar Mhoilisc Dhébhlaoiscach faoi chathaoirleacht an Choimisiúin.

Ag an bhfóram seo pléitear athruithe ar an reachtaíocht i réimse na gceanglas sláinteachais bia Moilisc Dhébhlaoiscach Beo agus rialuithe oifigiúla leis na Ballstáit. Aibhsítear freisin ag na cruinnithe aon saincheisteanna a shainaithníonn Ballstát nó Ballstáit maidir le forghníomhú na reachtaíochta ábhartha agus pléitear iad. Cuirtear tograí faoi bhráid an Choimisiúin freisin. Bhí ról suntasach ag ÚCIM maidir le haighneachtaí a ullmhú i gcomhairle leis na páirtithe leasmhara ábhartha agus cur i láthair a dhéanamh ag na cruinnithe seo. Tá caidreamh maith oibre tógtha ag ÚCIM le húdarais Inniúla i mBallstáit eile ag na cruinnithe seo.

I rith 2022 tionóladh cruinniú amháin beagnach ar fhreastail ÚCIM air. I measc na saincheisteanna a pléadh bhí, 'Oibreoirí idirmheánacha' sa slabhra soláthair sliogéisc agus a gcuid riachtanas, tograí bainistithe Noraivíris, athbhreithniú ar an Rialachán Rialaithe Oifigiúil, rialuithe oifigiúla ar mhuiríní agus Trádáil Mhoilisc Dhébhlaoiscacha Beo chuig na S.A.



Cuidíonn ÚCIM freisin le cainteanna ar thograí agus ar reachtaíocht a chuirtear i láthair ag na cruinnithe seo a leanas ar a bhfreastalaíonn aonadaí ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara (DAFM).

Sainghrúpa an AE ar Shláinteachas Bia agus Rialú Bia de Bhunús Ainmhithe

Pléitear ceanglais Sláinteachas Bia agus rialuithe oifigiúla ar gach táirge de Bhunús Ainmhithe lena n-áirítear Moilisc Dhébhlaoscacha Beo agus Táirgí lascaigh ag na cruinnithe seo. Cuirtear athruithe reachtacha atá beartaithe ar fud an bhiashlabhra ar fad i láthair ag na cruinnithe sin agus cuireann na Ballstáit tuairimí chun cinn. Aibhsítear agus pléitear aon saincheisteanna a shainaithníonn Ballstát ag an bhfóram seo.

I rith 2022, bhí trí chruinniú ann, gach ceann acu beagnach. Chuir ÚCIM faisnéis ar fáil chun tacú leis an lucht freastail ar an gcruinniú. Ar na saincheisteanna a pléadh bhí calaois agus rialú tuinnín, oibreoirí idirghabhála sa slabhra soláthair sliogéisc, sárffhuaraithe táirgí iascaigh agus leasuithe ar Rialachán 853/2004 maidir le sláinteachas bianna de bhunadh ainmhíoch.

An Buanchoiste um Plandaí, Ainmhithe, Bia agus Beatha Rannóg: Sábháilteacht Bhitheolaíoch an Bhiashlabhra

Tá an Buanchoiste um Plandaí, Ainmhithe, Bia agus Beatha (PAFF) comhdhéanta d'aonadaithe ó thíortha uile an AE agus tá aonadaí ón gCoimisiún Eorpach i gceannas air. Tíolacann an Coimisiún dréachtrialacháin ag na cruinnithe seo le haghaidh vótála agus malartú tuairimí.

Mar chuid den phróiseas comhairliúcháin agus i gcomhar leis an DAFM, tugann ÚCIM tuairimí saineolaithe ar na moltaí agus na saincheisteanna éagsúla a pléadh ag na cruinnithe seo.



Cosaint Iascaigh Mhara Coiste Comhairliúcháin

Tá feidhmeanna an Choiste Chomhairligh leagtha síos san Acht Iascaigh Mhara agus Dlínsé Muirí 2006 mar a leanas:

- an tÚdarás a chur ar an eolas maidir le hábhair imní agus tuairimí na n-earnálacha iascaigh mhara agus bia mara maidir le feidhmeanna an Údaráis;
- chun earnálacha iascaigh mhara agus bia mara a choinneáil ar an eolas go ginearálta faoin dlí iascaigh mhara agus an dlí sábháilteachta bia is infheidhme, chomh maith leis na caighdeáin, na treoirlínte, na cleachtais agus na nósanna imeachta a oibríonn an tÚdarás i ndáil le forghníomhú an dlí sin;
- comhairle a thabhairt don Údarás maidir leis an ualach ar na hearnálacha iascaigh mhara agus bia mara i gcoitinne a bhaineann le comhlíonadh an dlí sin a choinneáil chomh fada agus is féidir i gcomhréir leis na cuspóirí sár-riachtanacha agus le forghníomhú éifeachtach an dlí sin;
- comhairle a thabhairt don Údarás faoina thuairimí maidir le cothroime agus comhsheasmhacht oibríochtaí an Údaráis;
- chun a chinntiú go gcuirfidh an tÚdarás seirbhís ar ardchaighdeán ar fáil.

D'éascaigh ÚCIM trí chruinniú de phríomhchoiste Comhairleach ÚCIM le linn 2022. Ar an gcéad dul síos, cuireadh eolas ar fáil go luath i mí an Mhárta; socruithe meáite éisc peiligeach, nuashonrú iniúchta AE atá le teacht, nuashonrú ar rialachán cur chun feidhme an AE don Phlean eatramhach Rialaithe Náisiúnta, Plean Lipéadaithe, Nós Imeachta Gearán ÚCIM, Straitéis agus nuashonrú ar Chur i bhFeidhm Athbhreithnithe. Tionóladh an dara cruinniú i lár mhí an Mhárta chun an Dréachtphlean Rialaithe a phlé. Phléigh an tríú cruinniú i mí Iúil nuashonrú ar; cruinniú Foghrúpa ERS-ieCatch a reáchtáladh i mí an Mheithimh, Athbhreithniú ar Chumas na hEagraíochta, 'Athdhearbhú/Ath-shainmhíniú' Caidreamh ÚCIM le Coiste Comhairliúcháin an SFP' agus Nuashonruithe Earnála an Choiste Chomhairliúcháin.

Baill an Choiste

Ba iad comhaltaí an Choiste Chomhairligh in 2022:

Catherine McManus (Cathaoirleach)	Fómhar na Mara
Norah Parke (Leas-Chathaoirleach)	Eagraíocht Iascairí na gCealla Beaga
Eamon Dixon	Cumann Iascairí Chladaigh Iorrais
John Harrington	Kush Seafarms Ltd
David Kirwan	Irish South & East Fish Producers Organisation
Ann-Marie Mulloy-Gautier	Connemara Seafoods Ltd
Sean O'Donoghue	Eagraíocht Iascairí na gCealla Beaga
John Power	Ionadaí Iascairí Cladaigh - Comharchumann Gliomaigh Loch Garman
Ebbie Sheehan	Eagraíocht Iascairí na hÉireann
Anthony Sheehy	Eagraíocht Táirgeoirí Éisc Theas agus Thiar na hÉireann
Brendan Byrne	Cumann Próiseálaithe & Onnmhaireoirí Éisc na hÉireann
John Ward*	Eagraíocht Táirgeoirí Éisc na hÉireann
Dr Ciaran Kelly**	Stiúrthóir Seirbhísí Comhairleacha Éiceachórais Iascaigh, Foras na Mara

*D'éirigh as an gCoiste in 2022

**Arna cheapadh ag an Aire ar an gCoiste in 2022



SPRIOC 3



Seachadadh Tiomáinte Sonraí

Úsáid sonraí a chur chun cinn agus a chumasú chun feabhas a chur ar sholáthar seirbhíse, chun bonn eolais a chur faoi chinnteoireacht, chun tacú le cuntasacht agus chun rannpháirtíocht le geallsealbhóirí a shimpliú.



Bainistíocht Sonraí

Tá an ÚCIM tiomanta dá chumas anailísíochta sonraí TF a fhorbairt chun cabhrú le tacú le príomhghníomhaíochtaí agus lena chinntiú go mbíonn an chinnteoireacht bunaithe ar staitisticí láidre agus go bhfuil sí díorthaithe ó na sonraí atá ar fáil. Tá Aonad Bainistíochta Sonraí tiomnaithe ag ÚCIM chun cur i bhfeidhm na sprice seo a chinntiú.

Foilsigh Staitisticí

Foilsítear staitisticí bliantúla agus ráithiúla ar shuíomh Gréasáin ÚCIM, tuairiscítear in aghaidh spriocanna oibríocháin agus freagraítear gach fiosrúchán ar shonraí iascaigh nuair is féidir go teicniúil. Foilsítear tuarascálacha ráithiúla ar ghabháil i dtír agus cigireachtaí ar líne.

Cuirtear nuashonruithe seachtainiúla ar fáil maidir le forbairtí breise ar an leathanach nuashonraithe cuóta [ÚCIM.ie/Statistics/Quotas](https://ucim.ie/Statistics/Quotas) a thaispeánann réimis mhíosúla (arna eisiúint ag DAFM) do gach stocchód grinnill nuair is cuí. Soláthraíonn an leathanach seo “aonad ilfhreastail” d’iascairí agus do bhaill an phobail chun rochtain a fháil ar raon sonraí úsáideacha ar ghníomhaíocht iascaireachta do stoic chuóta. Mar a tharla sna blianta roimhe seo, d’fhreagair an t-aonad don spéis a léiríodh i nglacadh an tuinnín Albacore trí nuashonruithe laethúla a eisiúint ar an stoc seo ar an leathanach gréasáin, rud a chinntigh go raibh rochtain ag gach iascaire ar na sonraí glactha céanna ag an am céanna.

Scéimeanna Coigeartaithe Sealadacha um Cheangail Cabhlaigh an Breatimeacht agus Samhail Gnó Iascach Cladaigh an Breatimeacht

Thacaigh an tAonad Sonraí le scéimeanna ‘Ceangal Cabhlach Sealadach an Bhreatimeachta’ agus ‘Coigeartú Samhail Gnó Iascaigh Chladaigh an Bhreatimeachta’ a riarann BIM trí athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar chuntas teiste na n-iarratasóirí. Phróiseáil an t-aonad 236 iarratas don scéim Ceangail agus críochnaíodh 245 seiceáil lena n-áirítear iarratais athsheiceála ó BIM. Phróiseáil an t-aonad 923 iarratas ar an scéim cladaigh ar a ndearnadh 1,149 seiceáil. Ina theannta sin, láimhseáil an t-aonad 160 fiosrúchán scríofa a bhaineann le scéim BIM, go príomha ó úinéirí soithí, agus chuir sé comhairle ar fáil nuair ba chúil. I gcásanna inar tháinig neamhchomhlíonta móra chun solais le linn na scéime, cuireadh iad seo ar aghaidh chuig oifigí calafoirt le haghaidh obair leantach oibríochta. Thug an t-aonad tacaíocht freisin do scéim Aistrithe na gComharchumann.

Rannpháirtíocht na bpáirtithe leasmhara

Oibríonn an taonad Bainistíochta Sonraí i ndlúthchomhar leis an DAFM agus tá sé freagrach as dearbhú cáilíochta sonraí a chinntiú maidir le cothromaíocht cuótaí agus freagra a thabhairt ar aon fhiosrúcháin ghaolmhara ó úinéirí ársaigh. Bhí 111 fiosrúchán/iarratas sa réimse seo. Rinne an t-aonad monatóireacht ar an ngníomhaíocht timpeall Rockall ar bhonn leanúnach agus thuairiscigh sé na torthaí don DAFM gach seachtain. San iomlán chuir an t-aonad 216 tuairisc ar ghníomhaíocht iascaireachta le chéile don Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Bia in 2022. Tacaíonn an tAonad le cruinnithe bainistíochta cuóta na Roinne agus freastalaítear ar 12 chruinniú mhíosúla. Cuireann na sonraí maidir le glacadh mar aon le figiúirí réamh-mheasta glactha eolas ar fáil do mholtaí bainistíochta cuóta arna gcomhaontú ag an tionscal iascaireachta agus arna gceadú ag an Aire.

Sonraí Oscailte

Mar fhreagra ar Threoir (AE) 2019/1024 maidir le Sonraí Oscailte agus athúsáid faisnéise na hearnála poiblí, a trasúidh i ndlí na hÉireann i mí Iúil 2021, d’fhoilsigh an tAonad Bainistíochta Sonraí ráiteas tiomantais do Shonraí Oscailte [ÚCIM.ie/Statistics/Open-Data](https://ucim.ie/Statistics/Open-Data) agus seoladh isteach bosca tiomnaithe le haghaidh fiosrúcháin Sonraí Oscailte. Fuair bosca isteach an Aonaid Bainistíochta Sonraí 112 fiosrúchán ón bpobal i gcoitinne (nach mbaineann le scéimeanna BIM) agus fuair agus d’fhreagair siad 929 fiosrúchán ó gach foins le chéile. Tá an tAonad Bainistíochta Sonraí tiomanta do na caighdeáin staidrimh is airde agus leanann sé ag obair leis an bPríomh-Oifig Staidrimh maidir le deimhniú Chód Cleachtas Chóras Staidrimh na hÉireann (ISSCOP) a bhaint amach. Tá cáilíocht sonraí mar chuid dá shainchúram freisin agus chuige sin ghlac an tAonad ceannas ar fhorbairt an chórais cros-seiceála VALID in 2022 agus tá acmhainní tuairiscithe breise ar bun.

Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise agus Cumarsáide

Lean Teicneolaíocht Faisnéise agus Cumarsáide le ról lárnach a bheith aici i seachadadh Sprioc Straitéiseach 3 ag ÚCIM. Tá baint ag an aonad TFC le seachadadh, tacaíocht agus oiliúint a lán de na córais a ligeann don ÚCIM na sonraí a bhailiú a theastaíonn chun an sprioc seo a bhaint amach.

Forbairt ieCatch agus ielnspect V3

I rith 2022, sheachaid an tAonad TFC leaganacha nua den dá ieCatch a úsáideann soithí iascaireachta chun sonraí gníomhaíochta iascaireachta a thaifeadadh agus ielnspect a úsáideann cigirí ÚCIM, ní hamháin ach freisin cigirí a oibríonn ar ár son sa tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh agus san Aerchór chun sonraí a bhaineann le hiniúchtaí a bhailiú.

Bhí dhá ghné ag baint le rolladh amach ieCatch V3 uasghrádaithe; nuashonrú an fheidhmchlár ar an logleabhar leictreonach agus Clár Oideachais chun cabhrú le húsáideoirí eolas a chur ar na hathruithe agus ar an gcomhéadan nua. Roghnaíodh dhá shuíomh déag ar fud na tíre mar iarracht oiliúint a dhéanamh chomh inrochtana agus is féidir don tionscal. Reáchtáladh daichead seisiún inar cuireadh oiliúint ar 299 úsáideoir agus nuashonraíodh 191 logleabhar leictreonach le linn an tseisiúin chun aon mhíchaoithiúlacht nó moill do na húsáideoirí a laghdú. Comhlíonann an leagan nua seo FLUX, ag cinntiú go gcomhlíonann na sonraí caighdeán na NA chun faisnéis a bhaineann le hiascaigh a mhalartú idir tíortha. Tá níos mó bailíochtaithe ar an scáileán agus réamhlíonadh ag baint leis an leagan seo nuair is cuí, agus ba cheart go mbeadh taithe úsáideoira níos fearr mar thoradh air. Is gné nua eile é an Cúntóir Tuirlingthe a leithdháileann go huathoibríoch an ghabháil a thugtar i dtír ar fud na limistéar a ndéantar iascaireacht orthu ar bhonn pro-rata, ag tabhairt figiúr tuirlingthe níos cruinne in aghaidh an speicis in aghaidh an limistéir. In 2023, déanfar logleabhair leictreonacha a rolladh amach chuig gach soitheach iascaireachta cláraithe sa chatagóir 12-15m a bhfuil díolúine acu faoi láthair.

Cuireadh leagan nuashonraithe de ielnspect ar fáil do bhreis is 110 úsáideoir ar fud na tíre. Áiríodh leis an leagan seo feidhmiúlacht bhreise chun tacú le cigireachtaí Feithicle Iompair. I measc na n-úsáideoirí a uasghrádaíodh bhí ár gcomhpháirtithe rialaithe sa tSeirbhís Chabhlaigh a fuair 22 Toughbook (líne de ríomhairí glúine garbh) chun úsáid a bhaint as ielnspect, a chothaíonn agus a thacaíonn ÚCIM.

Aonad TFC

Lean Aonad TFC ÚCIM ag tabhairt tacaíochta don fhoireann agus iad ag oiriúnú do bheartas oibre hibrideach an ÚCIM agus ag cuidiú le cuid de na dúshláin theicniúla a bhí ann. Críochnaíodh aistriú ÚCIM go córas bainistíochta doiciméad Oifig Phríomhoifigeach Faisnéise an Rialtais (OGCIO), eDocs, in 2022 agus tá an eagraíocht ag leanúint ar aghaidh le hullmhúcháin chun aistriú chuig Seirbhís Deisce Bhainistithe an OGCIÓ in 2023. Tá an tseirbhís Deisce Bhainistithe mar chuid de chlár Build to Share an Rialtais a sheachadann raon caighdeánach seirbhísí, uirlisí comhoibríthe, ardán agus feidhmchlár ar fud na seirbhíse poiblí. Soláthraíodh agus cuireadh i bhfeidhm bogearraí néalbhunaithe nua le haghaidh speansais Taistil & Cothabhála i mí Feabhra 2022 agus cuireann sé timpeallacht shlán, éifeachtach agus láidir ar fáil chun speansais taistil agus chothaithe a phróiseáil. Chuir an tAonad TFC fóin phóca nua ar fáil don fhoireann chomh maith le printéirí nua i ngach oifig.

Cuireadh tacaíocht ar fáil do Ghrúpaí Oibre Sonraí agus ERS san AE, EFCA agus NEAFC, agus ghlac cuid dár n-aonad páirt i bPatróil RIB agus Patróil Eischósta le EFCA. Is sampla eile dár n-obair leanúnach le gníomhaireachtaí idirnáisiúnta um rialú rialaithe í ár gcuid oibre ar mhalartú sonraí Logleabhair agus Nótaí Díolacháin UNCEFACT leis an bhFrainc ar cheart go ndéanfaí é a tháirgeadh go hiomlán in 2023.



SPRIOC 4



Sármhaitheas Eagrúcháin

Cumas straitéiseach agus oibriúcháin a chothú agus a fhorbairt chun sármhaitheas eagraíochtúil a sheachadadh.



Tuarascáil Rialachais Chorparáidigh

Cód Cleachtais um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit

I rith na bliana, lean ÚCIM ag díriú ar rialachas corparáideach éifeachtach agus chinntigh sé gur chomhlíon sé ceanglais Chód Cleachtais 2016 um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit (“an Cód”). Chuir ÚCIM a Thuarascáil Bhliantúil agus a Ráitis Airgeadais 2021 isteach i gcomhlíonadh an Chóid agus críochnaíodh seicliosta comhlíonta ÚCIM leis an gCód agus níor tháinig aon saincheisteanna chun cinn.

Meamram Tuisceana idir ÚCIM agus DAFM

Síníodh Meabhrán Tuisceana (MOU) idir ÚCIM agus DAFM maidir le soláthar sonraí agus seirbhísí i mí Aibreáin 2018. Sonraíonn an MOU na hamlínte seachadta, leibhéal an mhionsonraithe agus cáilíocht na sonraí a theastaíonn, agus féachann sé lena chinntiú nach lorgaítear iarratais dá leithéid ach amháin nuair is gá, ag féachaint do na hacmhainní atá riachtanach chun iarratais ad hoc a sheirbhéáil. Le linn 2022, fuarthas agus próiseáladh 190 fiosrúchán i gcomparáid le 300 in 2021. Bhain formhór na gceisteanna le sonraí.

Údarás

Ceapadh an tUasal Paschal Hayes ina Chathaoirleach Feidhmiúcháin ar ÚCIM ar 14 Éanáir 2022. Is é Cathaoirleach Feidhmiúcháin ÚCIM a stiúrfaidh agus a stiúrfaidh an eagraíocht thar na blianta atá le teacht agus beidh sé freagrach as forfheidhmiú éifeachtach agus éifeachtúil an dlí iascaigh mhara agus sábháilteachta bia a chinntiú; comhlíonadh a chur chun cinn agus sáruithe a bhrath agus a dhíspreagadh.

Ceapadh Michael Finn ar Údarás ÚCIM i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2022 le freagracht as Oibríochtaí.

Ceapadh Jonathan Hoare ar Údarás ÚCIM i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2022 le freagracht as Gnóthaí Corparáideacha, Comhlíonadh Trádála & Iniúchadh Inmheánach, Tacaíocht agus Cumarsáid Bia & Iascaigh.

Reáchtáladh ceithre chruinniú de chuid an Údaráis in 2022.



Comhardú Inscne i mballraíocht an Bhoird

Níl Bord ag ÚCIM ach tá sé comhdhéanta d'Údarás feidhmiúcháin de thriúr comhaltaí. Ceapadh an triúr comhalta i 2022. Amháil an 31 Nollaig 2022, ba fhir iad na trí chomhalta den Údarás. Mar sin ní shásaíonn an tÚdarás sprioc an Rialtais aonadaíocht 40% ar a laghad de gach inscne i mballraíocht na mBord Stáit. Ar an 31 Nollaig 2022, bhí Bord Bainistíochta ÚCIM comhdhéanta de thriúr fireannach agus comhalta baineann amháin.

Iarratas Rochtana Faisnéise

Saoráil Faisnéise

Tá ÚCIM faoi réir an Achta um Shaoráil Faisnéise (SF) 2014 agus tá treoir ann don phobal maidir le conas rochtain a fháil ar thaifid faoin Acht um Shaoráil Faisnéise 2014 atá ar fáil ar ár suíomh Gréasáin. In 2022, fuair ÚCIM 14 iarratas SF.

Rochtain ar Fhaisnéis faoin gComhshaol

Tugann Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpach um Rochtain ar Fhaisnéis faoin gComhshaol (AIE) 2007 go 2018 cearta dlíthiúla dóibh siúd atá ag iarraidh rochtain a fháil ar fhaisnéis faoin gcomhshaol ó údarais phoiblí ar nós ÚCIM. Cuireann na rialacháin ceangal freisin ar ÚCIM mar údarás poiblí a bheith réamhghníomhach maidir le faisnéis faoin gcomhshaol a scaipeadh ar an bpobal. Ní bhfuair ÚCIM aon iarratas ar fhaisnéis faoi AIE in 2022.

An Rialachán Ginearálta maidir le Cosaint Sonraí (RGCS)

Tá faisnéis curtha ar fáil ag ÚCIM ar a shuíomh Gréasáin maidir le conas is féidir le hábhair sonraí rochtain a fháil ar a gcuid faisnéise pearsanta atá i seilbh ÚCIM. In 2022, fuair ÚCIM 1 Iarratas Rochtana Ábhar.

Nochtadh Cosanta

Tá Treoir dhoiciméid mhionsonraithe forbartha ag ÚCIM d'fhoireann ÚCIM agus d'oibrithe ó lasmuigh den ÚCIM ar mian leo nochtadh cosanta a dhéanamh do Chomhalta den Údarás faoi Ionstraim Reachtúil 339 de 2014. Foilsítear treoir d'oibrithe seachtracha ar shuíomh Gréasáin ÚCIM. Ní bhfuair ÚCIM aon Nochtadh Cosanta in 2022.

Cairt Chustaiméirí

D'fhoilsigh ÚCIM Cairt Chustaiméirí a shonraíonn ár dtiomantas seirbhís ardchaighdeáin a sholáthar dár gcustaiméirí agus a shainíonn ár gcaighdeáin seirbhíse i dteanga shoiléir shimplí. Cuireann sé eolas ar fáil freisin ar conas is féidir le hionchur custaiméara cur le feabhsú na seirbhísí a chuirtear ar fáil agus ar shaincheisteanna ar nós nósanna imeachta gearán agus Saoráil Faisnéise.

Gearáin Alt 49

Tá oifigeach gearán ceaptha ag ÚCIM ó lasmuigh den Údarás chun gearáin a dhéantar faoi Alt 49 den Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006 a bhreithniú agus a thuairisciú go neamhspleách. Is féidir gearán a chur faoi bhráid an Oifigigh Ghearán agus tá sonraí maidir le conas gearán a dhéanamh foilsithe ar shuíomh Gréasáin ÚCIM. Ní fhéadfaidh gearáin faoin nós imeachta seo a bheith bainteach ach le forghníomhú an dlí iascaigh mhara nó sábháilteacht bia agus ní mór iad a dhéanamh leis an Oifigeach Gearán ag aon chéim laistigh de 28 lá ón imeacht. Féadfaidh a Eagraíocht Táirgeoirí nó eagraíocht aonadaíoch aitheanta bhreise gearáin a dhéanamh thar ceann duine aonair. Sonraítear san Acht nach mbreathnófar ar ghearáin má:

- má bhaineann sé le haon ní is ábhar d'imeachtaí os comhair cúirte nó binse eile;
- má tá sé ina ábhar gearáin chuig an Ombudsman nó achomharc chuig an gCoimisinéir Faisnéise, nó;
- mura ndéantar é chuig Oifigeach Gearán laistigh de 28 lá tar éis d'ábhar an ghearáin teacht chun cinn.

Ní bhfuair an tOifigeach Gearán aon ghearán in 2022.



Tuarascáil Rialachais Chorparáidigh(ar lean)



Faisnéis a Sholáthar do Chomhaltaí den Oireachtas

In 2022, fuair ÚCIM iarratas amháin ar sholáthar faisnéise go díreach ó Chomhaltaí an Oireachtais. Atreoraíodh 31 Ceist Pharlaiminte ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara chuig an ÚCIM, agus d'fhreagair ÚCIM go díreach chuig Comhalta den Oireachtas.

Atreoraíodh 31 Ceist Pharlaiminte ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara chuig an ÚCIM, agus d'fhreagair ÚCIM go díreach chuig Comhalta den Oireachtas.

Dualgas na hEarnála Poiblí

Cuireann an tAcht um Choimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas 2014 dualgas dearfach ar chomhlachtaí na hearnála poiblí aird a thabhairt ar an ngá atá le deireadh a chur le hidirdhealú, comhionannas a chur chun cinn agus cearta an duine a chosaint inár gcuid oibre laethúil. Tugtar “Dualgas na hEarnála Poiblí” air seo.

Tá ÚCIM tiomanta do chroíluchanna na seirbhíse poiblí is iad sin comhionannas, meas agus cothroime. Tá Beartas um Éagsúlacht, Comhionannas agus Cuimsiú ag ÚCIM lena chinntiú go bhfuil an eagraíocht tiomanta d'fhorbairt agus do chur chun feidhme beart feabhsaithe chun fostú daoine faoi mhíchumas a chur chun cinn agus tacú leo agus ár dtiomantas d'oibriú le chéile chun timpeallacht oibre a chothabháil a léiríonn spiorad na comhdheiseanna, saor ó iompar toirmisceithe nó míchuí agus timpeallacht ina ndéileálfar go cothrom le foireann ÚCIM agus ina dtabharfar meas dá n-indibhidiúlacht agus dá n-éagsúlacht.

Sainordú Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide

Sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta ar son na hAeráide 2021 (CAP21) tá sé beartaithe go mbeidh an earnáil phoiblí chun tosaigh ar ghníomhú aeráide trí eiseamláir chun an sprioc a bhaint amach maidir le hastuithe gáis cheaptha teasa na hÉireann a laghdú 51% faoi 2030 agus a bheith neodrach ó thaobh aeráide de tráth nach déanaí ná 2050.

Chun tacú le comhlachtaí san earnáil phoiblí atá chun tosaigh le dea-shampla, tá feidhm ag Sainordú um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide de chuid na hEarnála Poiblí maidir le comhlachtaí poiblí atá clúdaithe ag spriocanna dícharbóinithe CBT21. Mar a éilítear faoin sainordú seo in 2022, cheap ÚCIM Curaidh Aeráide agus Inbhuanaitheachta, Jonathan Hoare, agus Ceannaire Inbhuanaitheachta, Yvonne Grant. Leanann A ag obair ar thabhairt chun críche agus ar chur i bhfeidhm a Phlean Oibre um Ghníomhaíocht Aeráide.

Tuarascáil ar Úsáid Fuinnimh 2022

Léirigh tomhaltas fuinnimh ÚCIM in 2022 méadú 8% i gcomparáid le 2021. Ba é ba chúis leis an méadú seo go príomha ná deireadh a chur le srianta taistil mar thoradh ar an bpaindéim agus freastal ar an oifig arís.

B'ionann feithiclí agus an chuid is mó den tomhaltas fuinnimh laistigh den ÚCIM ag 54%. B'ionann an leictreachas agus 23% den úsáid iomlán fuinnimh agus b'ionann an téamh agus 19%.

Tháinig méadú faoi dhó ar thomhaltas taistil ghnó san iomlán ag feithiclí áirgiúlachta ÚCIM agus ag feithiclí príobháideacha araon a úsáidtear le haghaidh taistil ghnó mar gheall ar éifeachtaí ardú na srianta taistil agus méadú ar thaisteal ar fud na tíre chun freastal ar chruinnithe gnó agus ar oiliúint. Agus Údarás nua i bhfeidhm, tháinig méadú ar thaisteal chun freastal ar chruinnithe tionscail, oifig inmheánach an phoirt, cruinnithe leis an gCoiste Comhairliúcháin srl.

Tharla sceideal patróil Bád Inséidte Dochta (RIB) le linn 2022, tar éis easpa patróil RIB le linn 2021 de bharr na paindéime. Is féidir an ghníomhaíocht RIB méadaithe a fheiceáil i méadú ar úsáid peitрил.

Thaispeáin aerthaisteal méadú iomlán de níos mó ná cúig huaire i dtéarmaí tonna CO₂ ar an mbliain roimhe sin.

Bhí sé seo mar thoradh díreach ar ardú na srianta ar thaisteal thar lear a cuireadh i bhfeidhm le linn na paindéime agus ceanglas gnó freastal ar chruinnithe sa Bhruiséil agus i Vigo go háirithe.

Is ionann tomhaltas leictreachais agus 23%² measta den úsáid iomlán fuinnimh, arb ionann é agus laghdú 2% bliain ar bhliain ó 2021. Chabhraigh athruithe ar rialuithe soilsithe sa Cheannoifig le héifeachtúlacht fuinnimh a bhaint amach. Fuarthas áitreabh nua sa Chaisleán Nua, Contae Dhún na nGall, rud a mhéadaigh ár méadrach gníomhaíochta (achar urláir m²). Cuireann an t-áitreabh nua cóiríocht ar fáil do dheichniúr fostaithe ar an meán i bhfoirm Oifig Phoirt. Tá an oifig feistithe ar ardchaighdeán éifeachtúlachta fuinnimh. Mhéadaigh líon iomlán na ndaoine san ÚCIM idir deireadh 2021 agus deireadh 2022 beagán go 167.

Tháinig laghdú 35% ar théamh in 2021. Tá fadhbanna leis an aonad AHU a fhreastalaíonn ar limistéir ghinearálta i gCloich na Coillte réitithe. Chuir feasacht níos fearr agus bainistíocht ghníomhach ar an gcóras teasa i gCloich na Coillte leis an laghdú seo.

Gníomhartha a Glactar Le Bheith Níos Tíosaí ar Fhuinneamh

Tá an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara ina chuid de líonra an SEAI d'eagraíochtaí meánmhéide agus de ghréasán na hearnála poiblí. Tuairiscíodh feidhmíocht fuinnimh na heagraíochta don bhliain go díreach don SEAI chun dul chun cinn i dtreo ár spriocanna maidir le héifeachtúlacht fuinnimh agus astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa a rianú.

Tá ÚCIM mar chuid de Chlár Comhpháirtíochta Earnála Poiblí an SEAI.

Rinneadh Iniúchtaí Fuinnimh i 7 láthair ÚCIM agus forbraíodh Straitéis Fuinnimh ÚCIM 2020 - 2030 leis an aidhm an sprioc de laghdú 50% ar fhuinneamh a bhaint amach faoi 2030 mar a ordaítear i bplean gníomhaíochta aeráide an rialtais.

²Meastar úsáid leictreachais Bhaile Chaisleáin Bhéarra do 2022 mar gheall ar ábhar a chuireann isteach ar MPRN.



Iniúchadh agus Riosca Tuairisc an Choiste

Soláthraíonn an tuarascáil seo ó Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca ÚCIM achoimre ar a príomhghníomhaíochtaí agus aschuir don Bhliain Airgeadais dar críoch 31ú Nollaig 2022.

Ballraíocht an Choiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca

An tUasal Peter G Cowap - Cathaoirleach

An tUasal Sean England - Leas-Chathaoirleach

An tUasal Pat Farrell

An tUasal Rav Vithaldas

An tUasal Shane McCarthy

D'éirigh Brendan O' Shea as an gCoiste Iniúcháireachta & Riosca ar 7ú Feabhra 2022. Ceapadh Shane McCarthy ar an gCoiste Iniúchta & Riosca ina dhiaidh sin ar 9 ú Bealtaine 2022.

Is mian leis an gCoiste aitheantas a thabhairt don tacaíocht Rúnaíochta a chuir an tÚdarás ar fáil i rith 2022.

Róil agus Freagrachtaí an Choiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca

Soláthraíonn an Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca cúnamh agus tacaíocht don ÚCIM chun freagrachtaí maoirseachta agus foinsí dearbhaithe an Údaráis a chomhlíonadh, ag cur san áireamh ceanglais an Chóid Chleachtais um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit 2016, a bhaineann inter alia le:

Sláine an Chórais Airgeadais lena n-áirítear an Próiseas Tuairiscithe Airgeadais;

- An Próiseas Bainistíochta Riosca;
- An Córas um Rialú Inmheánach;
- An caidreamh leis an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste (ARC&C);
- Próisis agus rialuithe inmheánacha ÚCIM chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar chomhlíonadh chur i bhfeidhm na Rialuithe Oifigiúla sna réimsí lascaigh Mhara, Sábháilteacht Bia Mara, Sláinte agus Sábháilteacht agus dlíthe agus rialacháin ábhartha eile;

- Cód Iompraíochta an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara agus, de réir mar is cuí, iompar an Údaráis maidir le Cláir Frith-Chalaoise agus Nochtadh Cosanta agus próisis imscrúdaithe gaolmhara;
- Feidhmiú fheidhmeanna Iniúchta Inmheánach Teicniúil agus Corparáideach an Údaráis, soláthar seirbhísí seachfhoinsithe mar is cuí.
- Tá an Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca freagrach as comhairle a thabhairt don Údarás maidir le cibé an bhfuil córas rialaithe inmheánaigh cuí i bhfeidhm ach nach bhfuil sé freagrach as réimeas den sórt sin a cheapadh nó a chur i bhfeidhm.

Cruinnithe an Choiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca

Éilíonn Téarmaí Tagartha an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca ar an gCoiste teacht le chéile ceithre huairte ar a laghad gach bliain Airgeadais. Tháinig an Coiste le chéile sé huairte in 2022. Ina theannta sin, rinne an Coiste athbhreithniú breise ar a théarmaí tagartha, a dhírigh go sonrach ar fheidhmíocht an Ghrinnscrúdú Neamhspleách agus rinne sé meastóireacht féinmheasúnaithe ar a fheidhmíocht féin trí rannpháirtíocht déthaobhach Comhalta an Choiste leis an gCathaoirleach.

Chuaigh an Coiste i dteagmháil leis na príomhpháirtithe leasmhara ar fad i rith na Bliana Airgeadais trí thacaíocht ó Chathaoirleach nuacheaptha an Údaráis (Paschal Hayes), lena n-áirítear an Stiúrthóir (agus an Stiúrthóir Eatramhach) Airgeadais; an Stiúrthóir Trádála agus Iniúcháireachta; an Príomhoifigeach Eolaíoch agus Ceannaire an Bhreimeachta; an Ceann Gnóthaí Corparáideacha; an Treoraí Athraithe; Ceann Acmhainní Daonna; Stiúrthóir Oibríochtaí Calafoirt; Príomhoifigeach Riosca; Ceannaire Dlí & Forfheidhmithe agus Stiúrthóir TFC.

I measc na hoibre suntasacha agus na réimsí ar dhírigh an Coiste Iniúchóireachta agus Riosca orthu le linn 2022 bhí:

1. Athléimneacht oibriúcháin an Údaráis a athbhreithniú agus é ag aistriú go timpeallacht oibriúcháin iarphaindéim.
2. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an tionchar forfheidhmithe iar-Bhreatimeacht ar Chomhlíonadh Trádála Dlí, Teicniúil, Oibriúcháin agus Rialála an Údaráis.
3. Nuashonruithe tréimhsiúla a mheas ar dhul chun cinn maidir le roinnt saincheistanna Oibriúcháin, Dílíúla, Comhlíonta agus Forfheidhmithe.
4. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn ar ghnéithe rithábhachtacha de Chumas Eagrúcháin an Údaráis agus den Chlár Claochlaithe a bhaineann leis agus na hiarmhairtí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu maidir le Rialachas, Bainistíocht Riosca, Timpeallacht Rialaithe Inmheánaigh agus Comhlíonta.
5. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn leanúnach agus ar stádas chur i bhfeidhm Phlean Eatramhach Rialaithe an Údaráis arna fhaomhadh ag Coimisiún an AE agus stádas fhorbairt Phlean Rialaithe nua.
6. Athbhreithniú agus rannchuidiú le cur le chéile Straitéisí Sonraí an Údaráis agus forbairt na Straitéisí TFC.
7. Dhírigh nuashonruithe ar an bPlean Iniúchta Inmheánaigh do 2022, lena n-áirítear Iniúchtaí Inmheánacha agus obair Dhearbhaithe ar an Athbhreithniú ar Rialuithe Inmheánacha agus ar Cháilíocht Sonraí ar Shábháilteacht Bia Mara.
8. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm Phlean Iniúchta Inmheánaigh Teicniúil an Údaráis, lena n-áirítear iniúchtaí roghnaithe (m.sh., áiríthe Reoiteora/Monarcha) agus stádas leasúcháin ar thorthaí iniúchtaí roimhe seo.
9. Athbhreithniú ar an Ráiteas Bliantúil ar Rialú Inmheánach don bhliain 2021 agus ar an Tuarascáil agus ar an Ráiteas Airgeadais gaolmhar agus ar ghníomhaíochtaí móra eile a bhaineann leis an Aonad Airgeadais.
10. Athbhreithniú ar an gClár an Údaráis do Ráitis Dhearbhaithe Bainistíochta Sinsearaí trí láithreoireachtaí roghnaithe.
11. Dul i dteagmháil leis an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste, ar chríochnú Iniúchadh 2022 agus athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar a gcur chuige um Pleanáil Iniúchta don Bhliain Airgeadais 2023 ar aon.

Bainistiú riosca

Mar chuid lárnach de shainordú an Choiste Iniúchóireachta agus Riosca, déanann an Coiste athbhreithniú ar éifeachtacht an phróisis Bainistíochta Riosca ar bhonn leanúnach.

Áirítear leis an obair seo athbhreithniú leanúnach ar Bheartas Riosca agus ar Ghoile Riosca ÚCIM, mar aon le feabhsúcháin a chur chun cinn i mbainistíocht agus i neadú oibríochtúil Chlár Riosca an Údaráis, i gcomhar leis an bPríomhoifigeach Riosca.

Tá an Coiste sásta go léiríonn speictream na rioscaí atá aitheanta faoi láthair i gClár Rioscaí an ÚCIM pictiúr cruinn de phríomhrioscaí an Údaráis.

Mar chuid lárnach de shainordú an Choiste Iniúchóireachta agus Riosca, déanann an Coiste athbhreithniú ar éifeachtacht an phróisis Bainistíochta Riosca ar bhonn leanúnach.



Tuarascáil an Choiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca(ar lean)

Tosaíochtaí do 2023

Áireofar na comhpháirteanna seo a leanas i gClár Oibre an Choiste do 2023:

1. Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar tháirgí inghnóthaithe Phlean Iniúchta Inmheánaigh ÚCIM agus an Chláir Iniúchta Teicniúil don bhliain 2023 agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar thorthaí agus aschuir agus torthaí an chleachtaidh Ghrinnscrúdaithe Neamhspleách atá sceidealaithe do Eanáir 2023 san áireamh.
2. Athbhreithniú leanúnach ar Chlár Riosca ÚCIM, i gcomhar le Príomhoifigeach Riosca nuacheaptha, lena n-áirítear Plean Rialaithe athbhreithnithe agus rioscaí iar-Bhreathimeacht, an Clár Athraithe Eagrúcháin agus rioscaí a bhaineann le hAcmhainní Daonna, cumas TFC agus Bainistíochta Sonraí, arna mhéadú ag aithint tumadh domhain téamach breise mar chuid de Chlár Oibre an Choiste.
3. Dul i dteagmháil leis an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste chun sásamh iniúchta a sheachadadh.
4. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar thorthaí atá ag teacht chun cinn maidir le faomhadh an Choimisiúin Eorpaigh do bhuanphlean rialaithe d'fhonn an tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu ar athléimneacht oibriúcháin an Údaráis agus ar chomhlíonadh Chórais Rialaithe Oifigiúil an AE a thuiscint agus a mheasúnú.
5. Athbhreithniú ar an Ráiteas Bliantúil ar Rialú Inmheánach don Údarás agus ar an Tuarascáil agus na Ráitis Airgeadais ghaolmhara don bhliain 2022.
6. Leanúint ar aghaidh ag soláthar maoirseachta ar bhainistíocht an Údaráis agus feabhsú ar thorthaí iniúchta atá fós gan réiteach agus ar ghníomhartha ceartaitheacha.

Conclúid

Is mian le Comhaltaí an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca aitheantas a thabhairt do rannpháirtíocht agus cúnamh dearfach agus cuiditheach fhoireann ÚCIM i rith na bliana.

Fáiltíonn an Coiste go mór roimh na ceapacháin shuntasacha a rinne an bheirt Chomhaltaí Údaráis nua sa ráithe dheireanach de 2022, a bheidh mar bhonn agus mar thaca ag iarrachtaí an Choiste in 2023.

Cabhraíonn na cruinnithe faisnéise earnáil-shonracha a éascaíonn an tÚdarás go mór le hiarrachtaí an Choiste agus is gné dhílis de chláir oibre chruinnithe an Choiste iad agus a chuireann ar chumas an Choiste a chuid oibre a chur ar an eolas agus a bhailíochtú i gceart. Tá sé seo thar a bheith luachmhar i bhfianaise na ndúshlán rithábhachtach atá roimh an Údarás go seachtach (m.sh., Plean Rialaithe athbhreithnithe, tionchair iar-Bhreathimeacht agus bainistíú tríd an bpaindéim) agus go himmheánach (m.sh. feidhmiú tríd an Straitéis Chorpáraideach nua agus cur i bhfeidhm táirgí insóláthartha an Chláir Athraithe).

Mar chonclúid, tá an Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca, a n-ullmhaítear an tuarascáil seo thar a cheann, sásta go ginearálta go bhfuil córais imleor rialaithe inmheánaigh, bainistíochta riosca agus foinsí dearbhaithe ann.

An tUasal Peadar G. Cowap

Cathaoirleach - Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca ÚCIM



SPRIOC 5



Forbairt agus Tacaíocht Foirne

Foireann ÚCIM a fhorbairt agus tacú leo



Struchtúr agus cultúr na hEagraíochta

Tá an tAonad Acmhainní Daonna freagrach as gach gné den fheidhm acmhainní daonna, sláinte agus sábháilteachta agus seirbhísí saoráidí a sholáthar don eagraíocht.



Chuir an fhoireann AD agus S&S go leor i gcrích in 2022. Rinne an fhoireann bainistiú cúramach agus éifeachtach ar fhilleadh ar an oifig de réir a chéile tar éis na paindéime. Ar deireadh thiar, ba é an toradh a bhí air seo ná cur i bhfeidhm Bheartas Oibre Cumaisc an ÚCIM a chuireann Straitéis Oibre Cianoibrithe an Rialtais i bhfeidhm.

Ar an iomlán, d'fhan líon na bhfostaithe ag 167, go príomha mar gheall ar láimhdeachas fostaithe, lena n-áirítear roinnt daoine a chuaigh ar scor le linn 2022. Líontar 27 post, lena n-áirítear Bainisteoir Feidhmiúcháin TFC, Bainisteoir Feidhmiúcháin Gnóthaí Corparáideacha, agus líon an tSeirbhís um Cheapacháin Phoiblí dhá phost de chuid an Údaráis.

Foireann ÚCIM a fhorbairt agus a thacú

Is é sprioc 5 de Ráiteas Straitéise ÚCIM 2021 go 2023 ná "Foireann ÚCIM a Fhorbairt agus Tacú leo". Ba é príomhfhócas na foirne AD le linn 2022 ná Córas Bainistíochta Foghlama agus Córas Bainistíochta Feidhmíochta ar líne a sholáthar agus a rolladh amach.

Méadóidh cur i bhfeidhm Córas Bainistíochta Feidhmíochta ar líne rannpháirtíocht sa phróiseas bainistíochta agus forbartha feidhmíochta. Neartóidh sé seo in éineacht le rolladh amach an Bheartais Bainistíochta agus Forbartha Feidhmíochta nua in 2022 ár bpróiseas CBFF a thuilleadh trí áis a sholáthar chun spriocanna aonair a ailíniú le pleananna gnó agus le spriocanna eagraíochtúla.



Tacóidh cur i bhfeidhm Córas Bainistíochta Foghlama le seachadadh na hoiliúna, lárófar ábhar foghlama agus taifid oiliúna agus déanfar ábhar foghlama níos inrochtana agus níos tarraingtí. Feabhsófar oiliúint chomhlíonta agus méadófar comhroinnt eolais laistigh den eagraíocht.

Is é tabhairt isteach na gcóras nua seo san fhoireann AD an chéad chéim chun próisis AD a bhogadh ar líne, mar chuid d'athrú digiteach na heagraíochta níos leithne.

Chríochnaigh an fhoireann AD Anailís ar Riachtanais Foghlama in 2022 agus déanfar athbhreithniú uirthi ar bhonn bliantúil. Forbraíodh dréacht-Straitéis Foghlama agus Forbartha don eagraíocht a rolladh amach i R1 2023.

An Chúirt Oibreachais

D'fhreastail ÚCIM ar an gCúirt Oibreachais i mí an Mhárta, tar éis trí lá de ghníomhaíocht thionsclaíoch sa chéad ráithe den bhliain. Chuir toradh na héisteachta seo sa Chúirt Oibreachais soiléireacht ar fáil maidir le hábhair Chaidrimh Thionscail a bhí faoi dhíospóid le fada. Ó Mhárta 2022 i leith, reáchtáladh cruinnithe rialta leis an gceardchumann ionadaíoch chun cúrsaí a réiteach go tráthúil, ag cinntiú timpeallacht oibre dhearfach ina bhfuil ról agus freagrachtaí bhainistíochta ÚCIM agus na gceardchumann ionadaíoch soiléir.

Soláthar foirne de réir Grád Nollaig 2022

Grád	Noll 22
A. Cuid	1
PO	3
AP	8
Innealtóir grád II	2
Cuntasóir Grád II	0
SPO (HEO + 10%)	10
OCIM	80
AOF	22
OF	18
CO	23
Iomlán	167



Tuarascáil Sláinte Agus Sábháilteachta

Tá sábháilteacht, sláinte agus leas na bhfostaithe go léir ina chuspóir rithábhachtach ag ÚCIM i gcónaí.

Baintear é seo amach trí chleachtais oibre atá sábháilte agus atá de réir reachtaíochta agus treoirínte sláinte poiblí.

Tá an clár Sábháilteachta, Sláinte agus Leasa san ÚCIM fós réamhghníomhach. Tá sé deartha chun ionchas gach duine a bheith ag obair i dtimpeallacht shábháilte a sheachadadh ina ndéantar tascanna agus aschuir a mheas go córasach agus go leanúnach chun aon ghuaiseacha féideartha a liostú agus a aithint. Tá sé deartha ansin chun cleachtais oibre agus nósanna imeachta a cheapadh, a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm a oibríonn chun an ionchas seo a bhaint amach. Is próiseas timthriallach é seo. Tá ár dtimpeallacht oibre agus ár n-aschuir oibre faoi réir athraithe agus dá bhrí sin tá sé riachtanach go bhfanadh ár gclár dinimiciúil, go bhfuil sé faoi úinéireacht an phearsana go léir, go bhfuil sé gonta agus go bhféachann sé le cinnteacht a sholáthar. I rith 2022, rinne ár gCoiste Sábháilteachta, ár mBainisteoirí Calafóirt agus ár nIonadaithe Oibríthe Ceannais, ár Maoir Dóiteáin agus ár bhFreagróirí Garchabhrach agus Ceannairí COVID-19 go léir a ndícheall na haidhmeanna seo a bhaint amach.

Oiliúint Sláinte agus Sábháilteachta, 2022

I rith 2022, sheachaid ÚCIM raon cúrsaí/imeachtaí oiliúna a bhain le Sláinte agus Sábháilteacht do phearsana trí fhreastal ar mheascán de (1) In-Tí, (2) Ar Líne, (3) Príobháideach agus (4) Cúrsaí Poiblí, mar atá leagtha amach thall.

#	Cur Síos	Líon na Freastalaithe
1	Nósanna Imeachta Bordála Sábháilte Ar Líne	6
2	Cúrsaí Oiliúna Ionduchtúcháin S&S	11
3	Cúrsaí Oiliúna Oibre Aonair Ar Líne	167
4	Cúrsaí Oiliúna Láimhsiú Sábháilte (tinreamh fisiciúil)	66
5	1 X Cúrsa Oiliúna Feasachta Seaicéad Tarrthála (Oiliúint Phraiticiúil)	9
6	1 x Cúrsa Oiliúna aonadaí Oibríthe Ceannais COVID-19	1
7	2 x Cúrsa Oiliúna PHECC* FAR** (Nuachana).	15
8	1 x Cúrsa Oiliúna Maor Dóiteáin	12
9	1 x Cúrsa Oiliúna d'Ionadaithe Sábháilteachta (4 bhall foirne nua ag teastáil in 2022)	4
10	Oiliúint DSE & Measúnú Riosca um Thoirchis	4
11	IOSH Ceannaireacht Sábháilteachta don Údarás agus don Bhainistíocht Shinsearach	11
12	Cúrsaí Oiliúna Athnuachana d'Ionadaithe Sábháilteachta	6
13	Oiliúint Measúnaithe Riosca	9
14	Oiliúint Pas Sábháilte	1
15	Obair ar Chúrsa Airde	45

* CCÉRO (An Chomhairle um Chúram Práinne Réamh-Ospidéal) Is gníomhaireacht neamhspleách reachtúil é CCÉRO le freagracht as caighdeáin, oideachas agus oiliúint i réimse na héigeandála réamh-ospidéal).

** FAR (Freagra Garchabhrach).

Eagraíochtaí Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin

Rinne an tAthbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin a foilsíodh i mí Aibreáin 2020 46 moladh a fheabhsóidh éifeachtacht agus éifeachtúlacht ÚCIM nuair a chuirfead i bhfeidhm iad.

Tá an tuarascáil mar chuid den Chlár don Rialtas. Cinnteoidh a fhorfheidhmiú go mbeidh an aclaíocht agus an cumas ag ÚCIM a shainordú reachtúil a sheachadadh i dtimpeallacht oibriúcháin atá ag athrú de shíor.

Rinneadh dul chun cinn suntasach le linn 2022 maidir le cur i bhfeidhm na moltaí san Athbhreithniú. As na 46 moladh tá 35 curtha i gcrích agus tá an 11 eile ar siúl agus roinnt acu sin beagnach 100% tugtha chun críche.

I measc na bpríomh-mholtaí straitéiseacha a críochnaíodh le linn 2022 tá:

Creat pleanála gnó nua a thabhairt isteach.

Cuirtear pleananna gnó le chéile bunaithe ar chuspóirí straitéiseacha agus riachtanais reachtúla. Tugann pleananna gnó eolas do shocrú spriocanna le fostaithe aonair. Soláthraíonn an creat seo nasc láidir idir spriocanna straitéiseacha agus gníomhaíocht oibriúcháin agus ligeann sé do bhaill foirne ar fud na heagraíochta an ról atá ag a gcuid oibre i seachadadh straitéis ÚCIM a thuiscint.

Cur chuige bainistíochta punainne a thabhairt isteach agus Oifig Bainistíochta Tionscadal ar fud na heagraíochta.

Ag tógáil ar bhunú rathúil na hOifige Bainistíochta Tionscadal, tá cur chuige bainistíochta punainne curtha i bhfeidhm maidir le tosaíocht agus cur i bhfeidhm tionscadal agus clár ar fud na heagraíochta. Tiomáinfidh an cur chuige seo comhtháthú ar fud na heagraíochta lena chinntiú go gcomhlánóidh tionscadail a chéile agus go ndéanfaidh siad straitéis an ÚCIM a sheachadadh go héifeachtach.



Straitéis TF a fhorbairt

Forbraíodh in 2022 straitéis TF agus na céimeanna a theastaíonn chun í a sheachadadh. Cuirfidh seachadadh na straitéise ar chumas an ÚCIM sonraí agus teicneolaíocht a ghíaráil chun a shainordú lárnach a sheachadadh maidir le trádáil bia mara a chosaint, sábháilteacht bia mara a chosaint, agus inbhuanaitheacht bia mara a chosaint ar bhealach níos sruthlínithe agus níos aclaí.

Táthar ag súil go dtabharfar an obair ar chur i bhfeidhm na moltaí ón Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin chun críche in 2023.

Nuair a chríochnófar an méid oibre seo tabharfar chun críche mórchlár athraithe ar fud an ÚCIM a cuireadh tús leis chun an eagraíocht a athshocrú go bunúsach agus chun a chinntiú go bhfuil sí in ann a sainordú a sheachadadh i dtimpeallacht chasta agus dhúshlánach.



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Eolas Ginearálta



Baill an Údaráis:

An tUasal Paschal Hayes
An tUasal Michael Finn
An tUasal Jonathan Hoare

Príomhoifig:

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3A Sráid an Mhéara Uachtarach
Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tuarascáil an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste

Tuarascáil le cur faoi bhráid Thithe an Oireachtais

An tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara

Tuairim ar na ráitis airgeadais

Tá iniúchadh déanta agam ar ráitis airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022 mar a cheanglaítear faoi fhorálacha alt 65 den Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlínsé Muirí 2006. Cuimsíonn na ráitis airgeadais

- an ráiteas ioncaim agus caiteachais agus cúlchistí ioncaim coinnithe,
- an ráiteas ioncaim chuimsithigh
- an ráiteas ar an staid airgeadais
- an ráiteas ar shreabhadh airgid, agus
- na nótaí gaolmhara, lena n-áirítear achoimre ar bheartais shuntasacha chuntasaíochta.

Is é mo thuairim go dtugann na ráitis airgeadais léargas fíor agus cothrom ar shócmhainní, ar dhliteanais agus ar staid airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara amhail an 31 Nollaig 2022 agus ar a ioncam agus ar a chaiteachas do 2022 i gcomhréir le Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102 – *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland*.

Bunús na tuairime

Rinne mé m'iniúchadh ar na ráitis airgeadais de réir na gCaighdeán Idirnáisiúnta Iniúcháireachta (ISAnna) arna bhfógairt ag Eagraíocht Idirnáisiúnta na bhForas Iniúcháireachta Uachtarach. Déantar cur síos ar mo chuid freagrachtaí faoi na caighdeáin sin san aguisín leis an tuarascáil seo. Táim neamhspleách ar an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara agus tá mo chuid freagrachtaí eiticíúla eile comhlíonta agam de réir na gcaighdeán.

Creidim gur leor agus gur cuí an fhianaise iniúchta atá faighte agam chun bonn a chur le mo thuairim.

Tuarascáil ar fhaisnéis seachas na ráitis airgeadais, agus ar ábhair eile

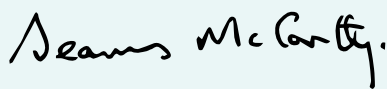
Tá faisnéis áirithe eile curtha i láthair ag an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara mar aon leis na ráitis airgeadais. Cuimsíonn sé seo an tuarascáil bhliantúil, an ráiteas rialachais agus tuarascáil chomhaltaí an Údaráis, agus an ráiteas ar rialú inmheánach. Tá cur síos san aguisín a ghabhann leis an tuarascáil seo ar mo fhreagrachtaí tuairisc a thabhairt maidir le faisnéis den sórt sin, agus ar ábhair áirithe eile ar a dtuairiscím trí eisceacht.

Iniúchadh Choimisiún an AE ar rialú iascaigh mhara

Is é an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara an t-údarás inniúil chun iascaigh mhara na hÉireann a rialú.

Mínítear sa ráiteas ar rialú inmheánach gur aithníodh i bhfiosrúchán riaracháin de chuid Choimisiún an AE in 2019 easnaimh shuntasacha maidir le díluchtuithe iasc peiligeach a mheá agus a thuairisciú agus easpa rialuithe nó forghníomhaithe maidir le gabhálacha tuinnín ghoirm. I mí Aibreáin 2021, chúlghair an Coimisiún maolú a bhí ann cheana lena gceadaítear gabhálacha iascaireachta ag saoráidí próiseála na hÉireann a mheá.

Deirtear sa ráiteas ar rialú inmheánach gur comhaontaíodh plean rialaithe eatramhach leis an gCoimisiún do 2022. Cuireadh bearta i bhfeidhm chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na saincheistanna a d'ardaigh an Coimisiún, agus chuir an tÚdarás plean rialaithe nua, buan isteach i Meán Fómhair 2022. D'fhormheas an Coimisiún an plean go foirmiúil i mí na Nollag 2022 agus tháinig sé i bhfeidhm an 1 Eanáir 2023, agus tá sé rithábachtach chun a chinntiú go gcloíonn Éire lena hoibleagáidí faoi Chomhbheartas Iascaigh an AE.



Seamus McCarthy

ARD-REACHTAIRE CUNTAS AGUS CISTE

30 Meitheamh 2023

Tuarascáil an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste

Aguisín leis an tuarascáil

Freagrachtaí chomhaltaí an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara

Leagann an ráiteas rialachais agus tuarascáil chomhaltaí an Údaráis amach freagrachtaí chomhaltaí an Údaráis

- maidir le ráitis airgeadais bhliantúla a ullmhú san fhoirm a fhorordaítear faoi alt 65 den Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlínsa Muirí 2006
- ag cinntiú go dtugann na ráitis airgeadais léargas fíor agus cothrom de réir FRS102
- rialtacht na n-idirbheart a chinntiú
- measúnú a dhéanamh le feiceáil má tá úsáid bhonn chuntasaíochta an ghnóthais leantaigh oiriúnach, agus
- rialú inmheánach den sórt sin a chur i bhfeidhm de réir mar a chinneann siad atá riachtanach le gur féidir ráitis airgeadais a ullmhú atá saor ó mhíríteas ábhartha, cibé acu de bharr calaoise nó earráide.

Freagrachtaí an Ard-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste

Ceanglaítear orm faoi alt 65 den Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlínsa Muirí 2006 ráitis airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara a iniúchadh agus tuairisc a thabhairt orthu do Thithe an Oireachtais.

Is é an cuspóir atá agam agus an t-iniúchadh á dhéanamh agam ná dearbhú réasúnta a fháil maidir le cibé an bhfuil na ráitis airgeadais ina iomláine saor ó mhíríteas ábhartha mar gheall ar chalaos nó earráid. Is leibhéal ard dearbhairthe é dearbhú réasúnta, ach ní ráthaíocht é go mbraithfidh iniúchadh a dhéantar de réir na ISAanna míráiteas ábhartha i gcónaí nuair atá sé ann. Is féidir le míráiteas eascairt as calaois nó earráid agus meastar gur ábhar iad más rud é, ina n-aonar nó sa chomhiomlán, go bhféadfaí a bheith ag súil le réasún go mbeadh tionchar acu ar chinntí eacnamaíochta úsáideoirí a ghlactar ar bhonn na ráiteas airgeadais seo.

Mar chuid d'iniúchadh de réir na ISAanna, feidhmím breithiúnas gairmiúil agus coinním amhras gairmiúil ar fud an iniúchta. Agus é sin á dhéanamh,

- Aithním agus déanaim measúnú ar na rioscaí a bhaineann le míráiteas ábhartha na ráiteas airgeadais cibé acu mar gheall ar chalaos nó earráid; nósanna imeachta iniúchta a dhearadh agus a chomhlíonadh atá freagrúil do na rioscaí sin; agus fianaise iniúchta a fháil atá leordhóthanach agus cuí chun bunús a sholáthar do mo thuairim. Tá an baol ann nach mbraitear míráiteas ábhartha a eascraíonn as calaois níos airde ná ceann a eascraíonn as earráid, toisc go bhféadfadh claonpháirteachas, brionnú, easnaimh d'aon ghnó, mífhaisnéisí, nó sárú rialaithe inmheánaigh a bheith i gceist le calaois.
- Faighim tuiscint ar rialú inmheánach a bhaineann leis an iniúchadh d'fhonn nósanna imeachta iniúchta a dhearadh atá oiriúnach sna cúinsí, ach ní chun tuairim a nochtadh maidir le héifeachtacht na rialuithe inmheánacha.
- Déanaim meastóireacht ar oiriúnacht na mbeartas cuntasaíochta a úsáidtear agus réasúntacht na meastachán cuntasaíochta agus nochtadh gaolmhar.

- Déanaim conclúid maidir le hoiriúnacht úsáid bhonn gnóthais leantaigh na cuntasaíochta agus, bunaithe ar an bhfianaise iniúchta a fuarthas, maidir le cibé an bhfuil éiginnteacht ábhartha ann maidir le himeachtaí nó coinníollacha a d'fhéadfadh amhras suntasach a chur ar chumas an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara leanúint ar aghaidh mar ghnóthas leantach. Má chinnim go bhfuil éiginnteacht ábhartha ann, ceanglaítear orm aird a tharraingt i mo thuarascáil ar na nochtuithe gaolmhara sna ráitis airgeadais nó, mura leor na nochtuithe sin, mo thuairim a mhodhnú. Tá mo chonclúidí bunaithe ar an bhfianaise iniúchta a fuarthas suas go dtí dáta mo thuarascála. Mar sin féin, d'fhéadfadh imeachtaí nó coinníollacha amach anseo a bheith ina gcúis leis an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara scor de bheith ina ghnóthas leantach.
- Déanaim meastóireacht ar chur i láthair, struchtúr agus ábhar foriomlán na ráiteas airgeadais, lena n-áirítear na nochtuithe, agus cibé an ionann na ráitis airgeadais agus na hidirbhearta agus na himeachtaí bunúsacha ar bhealach a bhaineann cur i láthair cothrom amach.
- Déanaim cumarsáid leo siúd a bhfuil sé de chúram orthu rialachas maidir le, i measc nithe eile, scóip pheanáilte agus uainiú an iniúchta agus torthaí suntasacha iniúchta, lena n-áirítear aon easnaimh shuntasacha i rialú inmheánach a aithním le linn m'iniúchta.

Tuairiscím trí eisceacht más rud é, i mo thuairim,

- Ní bhfuair mé an t-eolas agus na mínithe ar fad a theastaigh uaim le haghaidh m'iniúchta, nó
- Níor leor na taifid chuntasaíochta chun cead a thabhairt na ráitis airgeadais a iniúchadh go héasca agus go cuí, nó
- Níl na ráitis airgeadais ar aon intinn leis na taifid chuntasaíochta.

Faisnéis seachas na ráitis airgeadais

Ní chlédaíonn mo thuairim ar na ráitis airgeadais an fhaisnéis eile a chuirtear i láthair leis na ráitis sin, agus ní chuirim aon chineál conclúide dearbhairthe in iúl air.

Maidir le m'iniúchadh ar na ráitis airgeadais, ceanglaítear orm faoi na ISAanna an fhaisnéis eile a chuirtear i láthair a léamh agus, lena linn sin, smaoinigh an bhfuil an fhaisnéis eile ag teacht go hábhartha leis na ráitis airgeadais nó le heolas a fuarthas le linn an iniúchta, nó más cosúil go bhfuil mí-iompar ábhartha á déanamh uirthi ar shlí eile. Más rud é, bunaithe ar an obair atá déanta agam, is é an tátal a bhainim as go bhfuil míráiteas ábhartha ar an eolas eile seo, ceanglaítear orm an fhír sin a thuairisciú.

Tuairisciú ar nithe eile

Déantar m'iniúchadh trí thagairt do na cúinsí speisialta a ghabhann le comhlachtaí Stáit maidir lena mbainistíocht agus lena n-oibriú. Tuairiscím má aithním ábhair a bhaineann leis an mbealach a ndearnadh gnó poiblí.

Féachaim le fianaise a fháil faoi rialtacht na n-idirbhearta airgeadais le linn iniúchta. Tuairiscím má aithním aon chás ábhartha nuair nár cuireadh airgead poiblí i bhfeidhm chun na gcríoch a bhí beartaithe nó nuair nár chloigh idirbhearta leis na húdarais a rialaíonn iad.

Ráiteas Rialachais agus Tuarascáil Chomhaltaí an Údaráis

Rialachas

Bunaíodh an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara faoin Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006. Tá feidhmeanna an Údaráis leagtha amach in alt 43 den Acht seo. Tá an tÚdarás freagrach as dea-rialachas na heagraíochta a chinntiú. Tá an Cathaoirleach, atá ina chomhalta den Údarás agus beirt chomhaltaí eile den Údarás, freagrach as bainistiú, rialú agus stiúradh laethúil an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara. Is baill den Fhoireann Ard bhainistíochta iad comhaltaí an Údaráis freisin. Caithfidh an Fhoireann Bhainistíochta Shinsearach an treo straitéiseach leathan atá leagtha síos ag an Údarás a leanúint agus ní mór tuiscint shoiléir a bheith aici ar na príomhghníomhaíochtaí agus ar na príomhchinntí a bhaineann leis an eintiteas, agus ar aon rioscaí suntasacha a d'fhéadfadh teacht chun cinn. Faoi fhorálacha Alt 68 den Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006, tá an Cathaoirleach cuntasach don Choiste um Chuntais Phoiblí agus don Chomhchoiste um Thalmhaíocht, Bia agus Mara.

Freagrachtaí an Údaráis

Déantar foráil d'obair agus d'fhreagrachtaí an Údaráis sna nithe seo a leanas:

- an tAcht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006,
- reachtaíocht ábhartha eile lena n-áirítear; An Dlí Sláinte & Sábháilteachta, an Dlí Fostaíochta, an Dlí um Chosaint Sonraí, an Dlí um Shaoráil Faisnéise, an Dlí lascaigh Mhara agus an Dlí um Shábháilteacht Bia,
- na Nósanna Imeachta Airgeadais Poiblí arna bhfoilsíú ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe.
- an Cód Cleachtais um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit 2016,
- an Comhaontú Seachadta Maoirseachta agus Feidhmíochta leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara 2021-2023,
- an Conradh Seirbhíse le hÚdarás Sábháilteachta Bia na hÉireann, agus
- an Comhaontú Leibhéil Seirbhíse leis an Roinn Cosanta.

Tá nithe atá forchoimeáda go sonrach do chinneadh an Údaráis leagtha amach sna Beartais agus Nósanna Imeachta um Rialachas Corparáideach.

Ceanglaíonn Alt 65 den Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006 ar an Údarás a choimeád, i cibé foirm a cheadóidh an tAire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara le toiliú an Aire Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe, gach cuntas ceart agus gnáth ar airgead a fuair sé agus a chaith sé.

Agus na ráitis airgeadais seo á n-ullmhú, ceanglaítear ar an Údarás:

- beartais chuntasaíochta oiriúnacha a roghnú agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm go comhsheasmhach,
- breithiúnais agus meastacháin a dhéanamh atá réasúnach agus stuama,
- na ráitis airgeadais a ullmhú ar bhonn gnóthais leantaigh ach amháin má tá sé míchuí a thiomhdiú go leanfaidh sé de bheith ag feidhmiú, agus
- a lua ar leanadh caighdeáin chuntasaíochta infheidhmithe, faoi réir aon imeacht ábhartha a nochtar agus a mhíntear sna ráitis airgeadais.

Tá an tÚdarás freagrach as taifid chuntasaíochta imleor a choinneáil a nochtann, le cruinneas réasúnta ag aon tráth, a staid airgeadais agus a chuireann ar a chumas a chinntiú go gcomhlíonann na ráitis airgeadais Alt 65 den Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006. Is é an tÚdarás atá freagrach as cothabháil agus sláine na faisnéise corparáidí agus airgeadais ar shuíomh Gréasáin an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara.

Tá an tÚdarás freagrach as an bplean bliantúil agus an buiséad a cheadú. Rinneadh meastóireacht ar fheidhmíocht an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara faoi threoir an phlean bhliantúil agus an bhuiséid an 31 Eanáir 2023.

Tá an tÚdarás freagrach freisin as a shócmhainní a chosaint agus mar sin as céimeanna réasúnta a ghlacadh chun calaíoch agus neamhrialtachtaí eile a chosc agus a bhrath.

Measann an tÚdarás go dtugann ráitis airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara léargas fíor agus cothrom ar fheidhmíocht airgeadais agus ar staid airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara amhail an 31 Nollaig 2022.

Struchtúr an Údaráis

Níl Bord ag an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ach tá sé comhdhéanta de Údarás Feidhmiúcháin trí chomhalta faoi láthair. Tá an Cathaoirleach ar dhuine de chomhaltaí an Údaráis. Sonraítear comhaltaí an Údaráis sa tábla thíos.

Comhalta Údaráis	Róil	Dáta Ceaptha ó/chuig
An tUasal Paschal Hayes	Údarás Cathaoirleach	14 Eanáir 2022 go 13 Eanáir 2019
An tUasal Michael Finn	Údarás Ball	03 Deireadh Fómhair 2022 go 02 Deireadh Fómhair 2029
An tUasal Jonathan Hoare	Údarás Ball	03 Deireadh Fómhair 2022 go 02 Deireadh Fómhair 2029
An tUasal Timothy Donovan	Údarás Ball	28 Meitheamh 2021 go 11 Feabhra 2022

Ceapadh Cathaoirleach an Údaráis an tUasal Paschal Hayes an 14 Eanáir 2022. Ceapadh comhaltaí an Údaráis an tUasal Michael Finn agus an tUasal Jonathan Hoare ar 03 Deireadh Fómhair 2022. D'éirigh comhalta an Údaráis, an tUasal Timothy Donovan, as a phost an 11 Feabhra 2022.

Sceideal Tinrimh

Tá sceideal freastail ar Chruinnithe Údaráis leagtha amach thíos. Tionóladh Cruinnithe an Údaráis an 15 Márta 2022, 31 Bealtaine 2022, 17 Deireadh Fómhair 2022 agus 19 Nollaig 2022.

Cruinnithe Údaráis

Líon na gCruinnithe	4
Paschal Hayes	4
Michael Finn	2
Jonathan Hoare	2

An Coiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca

Tá Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca bunaithe ag an Údarás ar a bhfuil cúigear comhaltaí neamhspleácha neamhfheidhmiúcháin. Is é ról an Choiste Iniúchta agus Riosca (ARC) ná tacú leis an Údarás maidir lena fhreagrachtaí a bhaineann le riosca, rialú, agus rialachas agus dearbhú gaolmhar. Tá an ARC neamhspleách ar bhainistíocht airgeadais na heagraíochta. Cinntíonn an Coiste go háirithe go ndéantar monatóireacht ghníomhach neamhspleách ar na córais rialaithe inmheánaigh lena n-áirítear gníomhaíochtaí iniúchta. Tuairiscíonn an ARC don Údarás go foirmiúil i scríbhinn gach bliain.

I rith 2022, ba iad comhaltaí an Choiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca: Peter Cowap, Cathaoirleach, Seán Angland, Pat Farrell, Brendan O'Shea, Rav Vithaldas agus Shane McCarthy. Bhí sé chruinniú den ARC ann in 2022.

D'éirigh Brendan O'Shea as an ARC ar 07 Feabhra 2022. Ceapadh Shane McCarthy chuig an ARC ina dhiaidh sin ar 09 Bealtaine 2022. Cuireadh síneadh le téarma ceapacháin Pat Farrell chuig an ARC ar 04 Meán Fómhair 2022 ar feadh cúig bliana eile. D'éirigh Seán Angland as an ARC ar 10 Feabhra 2023.

Sceideal Tinrimh, Táillí agus Costais

Tá sceideal freastail ar chruinnithe an Choiste Iniúcháireachta agus Riosca don bhliain 2022 leagtha amach thíos lena n-áirítear na táillí agus na speansais a fhaigheann gach ball den ARC:

Coiste Iniúchta & Riosca	Táillí 2022 €	Costais 2022 €
Líon na gCruinnithe	6	
Peter Cowap, Cathaoirleach	6	2,414
Seán Angland	5	-
Pat Farrell	5	1,414
Brendan O'Shea	1	283
Rav Vithaldas	6	1,697
Shane McCarthy	4	1,131
	6,939	1,173

Ráiteas Rialachais agus Tuarascáil Chomhaltaí an Údaráis (ar lean)

Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin an Údaráis um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara

Forlann beartas an Rialtais mar atá léirithe ina straitéis “Plean Athnuachana na Státseirbhíse” do chur i bhfeidhm clár athbhreithnithe eagraíochtúla, agus é mar chuspóir aige:

‘Cultúr de mheasúnuithe rialta agus oibiachtúla a leabú ar chumas agus ar chumas gach Roinne a cuspóirí a bhaint amach agus an gníomh riachtanach a ghlacadh chun aon bhearnaí a dhúnadh’. In 2019, choimisiúnaigh an tÚdarás Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin an Údaráis um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara. Is é príomhchuspóir an athbhreithnithe ná cur le forbairt leanúnach agus amach anseo an Údaráis um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara ionas go n-aithnítear é mar ghníomhaireacht sármhaitheasa agus eiseamláir do ghníomhaireachtaí eile.

Chuir soláthraithe seirbhíse seachtracha Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin i gcrích agus eisíodh tuarascáil an 3 Aibreán 2020. Tá bord comhairleach neamhspleách ceaptha ag an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara chun tacú leis an Údarás agus chun maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm mholtaí an Athbhreithnithe. Rinne an tAthbhreithniú 46 moladh a thabharfaidh aghaidh, nuair a chuirtear i bhfeidhm iad, ar shaincheistanna a aithníodh chun éifeachtúlacht na heagraíochta a fheabhsú. As na 46 moladh, tá 43 críochnaithe agus tá cur i bhfeidhm na 3 mholadh eile ar siúl. Tá tuarascáil iomlán an Athbhreithnithe ar fáil ar shuíomh Gréasáin an Údaráis um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara.

Nochtadh a Éilítear faoin gCód Cleachtas um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit (2016)

Tá an tÚdarás freagrach as a chinntiú gur chomhlíon an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara ceanglais rialachais chorparáidigh, lena n-áirítear iad siúd atá sa Chód Cleachtas um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit (“an Cód”), arna fhoilsiú ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe i mí Lúnasa 2016. Ceanglaítear na nithe seo a leanas a nochtadh faoin gCód:

Miondealú Sochair Ghearrthéarmacha Fostaithe

Déantar sochair gearrthéarmacha fostaithe os cionn €60,000 a chatagóiriú sna bandaí seo a leanas:

Raon Ó	Go	2022	Líon fostaithe 2021
€60,000	- €69,999	13	9
€70,000	- €79,999	10	14
€80,000	- €89,999	38	36
€90,000	- €99,999	7	7
€100,000	- €109,999	5	2
€110,000	- €119,999	-	1
€140,000	- €149,999	1	-

Nóta: Chun críocha an nochtadh seo, áirítear le sochair fostaithe gearrthéarmacha maidir le seirbhísí a soláthraíodh le linn na tréimhse tuairiscithe tuarastal, liúntais, ragobair agus íocaíochtaí eile a dhéantar leis an bhfostaí, ach ní áirítear ÁSPC an fhostóra.

Costais Chomhairliúcháin

Áirítear le costais chomhairleoireachta an costas a bhaineann le comhairle sheachtrach don bhainistíocht agus ní áirítear leo feidhmeanna seachfhoinsithe ‘gnó mar is gnách’.

	2022 €	2021 €
Comhairle airgeadais/ chuntasaíochta	35,713	-
Acmhainní daonna	25,514	16,504
Comhairle dlí	214,329	465,622
Caidreamh Poiblí	90,985	65,028
Tionscadail feabhsúcháin gnó	22,140	-
Cur i bhfeidhm straitéise ¹	81,426	-
Tacaíocht bainistíochta tionscadail CEMI/AF ²	932,705	954,110
Costais chomhairleachta iomlána	1,402,812	1,501,264
Costais chomhairleoireachta gearrtha ar an Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coinnithe	1,402,812	1,501,264
Iomlán	1,402,812	1,501,264

¹In 2022, áirítear i gcostais chomhairleoireachta um chur chun feidhme na straitéise costas an tsoláthraí seirbhíse seachtrach atá fostaithe chun athbhreithniú straitéise Teicneolaíochta Faisnéise agus Cumarsáide (TFC) a dhéanamh ar an Údarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara.

²Tá an figiúr comparáideach do 2021 athshonraithe faoi €2,384,866 chun deireadh a chur le caiteachas forbartha IMT a íocadh leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara a mirangaíodh mar chostais chomhairleachta.

Costais Dlí agus Socraíochtaí

Tugann an tábla thíos miondealú ar na méideanna a aithnítear mar chaiteachas sa tréimhse tuairiscithe maidir le costais dlí, socraíochtaí agus imeachtaí idir-réitigh agus eadrána. Ní áirítear leis seo caiteachas maidir le comhairle dlí ghinearálta a fhaigheann an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara a nochtar i gcostais Chomhairleoireachta thuas.

	2022 €	2021 €
Táillí dlí - imeachtaí dlí	336,281	344,664
Socrú	63,986	466
Iomlán	400,267	345,130

San áireamh sna costais dlí seo tá suim €Nialas (2021: €Nialas) i ndáil le hábhair leanúnacha a bhaineann leis an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara.

Caiteachas Taistil agus Cothabhála

Déantar caiteachas taistil agus cothabhála a chatagóiriú mar seo a leanas:

	2022 €	2021 €
Inmheánach		
Údarás ³	13,388	1,635
Fostaí ⁴	710,318	479,100
Coiste Iniúchta & Riosca	1,173	–
Coiste Comhairliúcháin	3,375	–
Idirnáisiúnta		
Údarás ³	1,692	566
Fostaithe ⁴	25,039	5,537
Iomlán	754,985	486,838

Caiteachas Fáilteachais

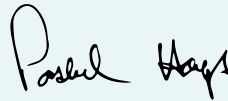
Áiríonn an Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coinnithe an caiteachas fáilteachais seo a leanas:

	2022 €	2021 €
Fáilteachais foirne	–	–
Fáilteachais na bpáirtithe leasmhara seachtracha	–	–
Iomlán	–	–

Ráiteas Comhlíonta

Ghlac an tÚdarás leis an gCód Cleachtas um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit (2016) agus tá nósanna imeachta curtha i bhfeidhm aige chun a chinntiú go gcomhlíontar a fhreagrachtaí rialachais chorparáidigh lena n-áirítear iad siúd atá leagtha síos sa Chód, mar a bhaineann siad leis an Údarás. Nuair a shonraíonn reachtaíocht ábhartha eile lena n-áirítear an tAcht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlínsé Muirí 2006 oibleagáidí rialachais chorparáidigh, téann siad seo in aonad fhorálacha an Chóid.

Thar ceann an Údaráis



Paschal Hayes

CATHAOIRLEACH FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

26 Meitheamh 2023

³Áirítear leis sin taisteal agus cothú €15,137 (2021: €1,820) a íocadh go díreach le comhaltaí an Údaráis maidir le 2022. Baineann iarmhéid de €459 (2021: €381) le caiteachas a d'íoc an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara thar ceann chomhaltaí an Údaráis. Le linn 2022, d'aisíoc gníomhaireachtaí an AE €516 (2021: €Nialas) de mhéid iomlán na gcostas taistil agus cothabhála do chomhaltaí an Údaráis leis an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara.

⁴Le linn 2022, d'aisíoc gníomhaireachtaí an AE €6,908 (2021: €4,976) de mhéid iomlán na gcostas taistil agus cothabhála d'fhostaithe leis an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara.

Ráiteas maidir le Rialú Inmheánach

Raon Freagrachta

Thar ceann an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara admháim freagracht an Údaráis as a chinntiú go ndéantar córas éifeachtach rialaithe inmheánaigh a chothabháil agus a fheidhmiú. Cuireann an fhreagracht seo san áireamh ceanglais an Chóid Chleachtais um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit (2016).

Cuspóir an Chórais Rialaithe Inmheánaigh

Tá an córas rialaithe inmheánaigh deartha chun riosca a bhainistiú go leibhéal is féidir a ghlacadh seachas deireadh a chur leis. Ní féidir leis an gcóras, dá bhrí sin, ach ráthaíocht réasúnta seachas ráthaíocht iomlán a thabhairt go ndéantar sócmhainní a chosaint, idirbhearta a údarú agus a thaifeadadh i gceart agus go ndéantar earráidí nó neamhrialtachtaí ábhartha a chosc nó go ndéanfaí iad a bhrath go tráthúil.

Tá an córas rialaithe inmheánaigh, a thagann le treoir arna eisiúint ag an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe, i bhfeidhm san Údarás don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022 agus suas go dtí dáta faofa na ráiteas airgeadais ach amháin i gcás na saincheisteanna rialaithe inmheánaigh atá leagtha amach thíos.

Cumas chun Riosca a Láimhseáil

Tá Coiste Iniúchta agus Riosca (ARC) bunaithe ag an Údarás ar a bhfuil cúigear comhaltaí neamhspleácha neamhfeidhmiúcháin a bhfuil saineolas airgeadais, iniúchóireachta, rialachais agus teicniúil acu, duine acu ina Chathaoirleach. Tháinig an ARC le chéile sé (6) huairé in 2022.

Rinne an tÚdarás a fheidhm iniúchta inmheánaigh a sheachfhóinsiú chuig gnólacht seirbhísí gairmiúla. Feidhmíonn iniúchadh inmheánach de réir chairt iniúchta inmheánaigh an Údaráis agus an Chóid Chleachtais um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit (2016). Comhaontaítear clár oibre an iniúchta inmheánaigh roimh ré leis an ARC. Déantar athbhreithniú bliantúil ar an gclár agus athbhreithnítear é de réir mar is gá. Cuireann an clár oibre iniúchta inmheánaigh reatha san áireamh na réimsí riosca féideartha a shaináithin an eagraíocht ag féachaint dá cuspóirí straitéiseacha agus dá creat bainistíochta riosca. Déanann an tÚdarás agus an ARC gach tuarascáil iniúchta inmheánaigh a mheas. Léiríonn na tuarascálacha seo easnamh nó laigí, más ann dóibh, sa chóras rialaithe inmheánaigh agus na bearta ceartaitheacha a mholtar a dhéanamh nuair is gá.

Tá polasaí bainistíochta riosca forbartha ag an Údarás a leagann amach a mhian riosca, na próisis bhainistíochta riosca atá i bhfeidhm agus a shonraíonn ról agus freagrachtaí na foirne maidir le riosca. Eisíodh an polasaí seo chuig gach ball foirne a bhfuiltear ag súil go n-oibreoidh siad laistigh de bheartais bhainistíochta riosca an Údaráis, chun an lucht bainistíochta a chur ar an airdeall maidir le rioscaí atá ag teacht chun cinn agus laigí rialaithe agus freagracht a ghlacadh as rioscaí agus rialuithe laistigh dá réimse oibre féin.

Creat Riosca agus Rialaithe

Tá córas bainistíochta riosca curtha i bhfeidhm ag an Údarás a shaináithníonn agus a thuairiscíonn príomhrioscaí agus na bearta bainistíochta atá á ndéanamh chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na rioscaí sin agus, a mhéid is féidir, chun na rioscaí sin a mhaolú.

Comhlíonann Beartas Bainistíochta Riosca an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara an Cód Cleachtais um Rialachas Comhlachtaí Stáit 2016. Tá Príomhoifigeach Riosca ceaptha ag an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara. Tá clár riosca aonadbhunaithe forbartha ag gach aonad gnó a shaináithníonn na príomhrioscaí atá roimh an Údarás agus atá faoi réir athbhreithniú leanúnach.

Déantar rioscaí a shaináithint, a mheasúnú agus a thomhas de réir a dtábhacht. Déantar aon rioscaí a mheastar a bheith ina rioscaí bunúsacha nó a bhfuil scór áirithe acu a áireamh mar chuid den chlár iomlán rioscaí lena mbreithniú agus lena bplé ag an Údarás. Déanann an tÚdarás an clár a athbhreithniú agus a nuashonrú ar bhonn ráithiúil agus cuirtear faoi bhráid an ARC ina dhiaidh sin é. Úsáidtear toradh na measúnuithe sin chun acmhainní a phleanáil agus a leithdháileadh lena chinntiú go mbainistítear rioscaí de réir leibhéal inghlactha.

Sonraítear sa chlár rioscaí na rialuithe agus na gníomhaíochtaí is gá chun rioscaí a mhaolú agus freagracht as feidhmiú na rialuithe a shanntar d'aonaid/bhainisteoirí gnó ar leith. Tá bearta glactha ag an Údarás chun a chinntiú go bhfuil timpeallacht rialaithe chuí ina bhfuil na gnéithe seo a leanas i bhfeidhm:

- tá nósanna imeachta maidir le gach príomhphróiseas gnó doiciméadaithe,
- freagrachtaí agus cumhachtaí bainistíochta atá sainmhínithe go soiléir,
- tá córas buiséadaithe cuimsitheach ann le buiséad bliantúil a athbhreithníonn, a cheadaíonn agus a choimeádann comhaltaí an Údaráis faoi athbhreithniú,
- athbhreithnithe rialta ag an Údarás ar thuarascálacha airgeadais tréimhsiúla agus bliantúla a léiríonn feidhmíocht airgeadais i gcoinne réamhaisnéisí,
- sannadh freagrachtaí airgeadais agus oibríochtúla ar leibhéal na bainistíochta agus tá cuntasacht chomhfhreagrach acu,
- tá córais ann atá dírithe ar shlándáil na gcóras teicneolaíochta faisnéise agus cumarsáide a áirithiú,
- tá córais i bhfeidhm chun na sócmhainní a chosaint, agus
- athbhreithnithe iniúchta inmheánaigh rialta ar rialuithe agus nósanna imeachta airgeadais, oibríocháin agus comhlíonta.

Monatóireacht agus athbhreithniú leanúnach

Tá nósanna imeachta foirmiúla bunaithe chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar phróisis rialaithe agus cuirtear easnaimh rialaithe in iúl dóibh siúd atá freagrach as gníomh ceartaitheach a dhéanamh agus do bhainistíocht agus do chomhaltaí an Údaráis, nuair is cuí, go tráthúil. Deimhním go bhfuil na córais mhnatóireachta leanúnacha seo a leanas i bhfeidhm:

- sainaithníodh príomhríosaí agus rialuithe agus cuireadh próisis i bhfeidhm chun faireachán a dhéanamh ar oibriú na bpríomhrialuithe sin agus chun aon easnaimh a aithníodh a thuairisciú,
- tá socrúithe tuairiscithe bunaithe ag gach leibhéal inar sannadh freagracht as bainistíocht airgeadais, agus
- déanann comhaltaí an Údaráis athbhreithnithe rialta agus an lucht bainistíochta sinsearaí ar thuarascálacha tréimhsiúla agus bliantúla feidhmíochta agus airgeadais a léiríonn feidhmíocht i gcoinne buiséid/réamhaisnéisí.

Soláthar

Deimhním go bhfuil nósanna imeachta i bhfeidhm ag an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara chun a chinntiú go gcomhlíontar na rialacha agus na treoirlínte reatha soláthair mar atá leagtha amach ag an Oifig um Sholáthar Rialtais.

Tionchar COVID-19

Leanann freagairt an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ar thionchar COVID-19 ag forbairt i bhfianaise imthosca agus rioscaí athraitheacha.

Mar chuid den phrótacal idirthréimhseach a d'fhógair an Rialtas, tá an tÚdarás tar éis na dea-chleachtais a chothabháil, a tógadh le dhá bhliain anuas agus chuir sé tús le cur chuige céimnithe i leith filleadh ar a láithreacha oibre fisiceacha i bhFeabhra 2022. Tá na bearta rialaithe inmheánaigh seo a leanas i bhfeidhm chun a áirithiú go gcoimeádtar rialuithe inmheánacha éifeachtacha le linn na hidirthréimhse:

- Cur i bhfeidhm Phlean Freagartha COVID-19 an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara,
- Bunú Beartas Oibre Cumaisc de réir an Chreata Beartais Oibre Cumaisc d'Eagraíochtaí Státseirbhíse, agus
- Athbhreithniú ar Nósanna Imeachta Caighdeánacha Oibriúcháin an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara chun a chinntiú go leantar ar aghaidh le freagrachtaí reachtúla an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara a chomhlíonadh agus a chinntiú go leanann an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara treoir an Rialtais ar dhea-chleachtas COVID-19.

Rinneadh freagairt an Údaráis ar thionchar COVID-19 a mheas mar chuid den athbhreithniú ar éifeachtacht an chórais rialaithe inmheánaigh do 2022.

AN BREATHIMEACHT

Mar gheall ar a ról rialála tá an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ar cheann de na príomhghníomhaireachtaí Muirí tar éis an Bhreathimeachta tar éis imeacht na RA ón AE. Tá acmhainní suntasacha curtha i bhfeidhm chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar dhíluchtuithe ó shoithí iascaireachta na Ríochta Aontaithe, lena n-áirítear seirbhísí a sholáthar in 2022 chuig calafoirt nua-ainmnithe tuirlingthe tríú tíortha. Áirítear leis seo bunú oifig phoirt nua sa Chaisleán Nua, Co. Dhún na nGall. Leanann an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ag feidhmiú na mbeart tacaíochta trádála atá curtha i bhfeidhm aige chun allmhairiú táirgí bia mara ón mBreatain Mhór a éascú. Tá pleanáil ar bun chun tacú leis an tionscal chun ceanglas a thabhairt isteach do Dheimhniú Sláinte Onnmhairithe táirgí iascaigh chuig an mBreatain Mhór go dtí go ndeimhneofar ceanglais na RA ina leith seo i rith 2023.

Ceanglaítear ar an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara leanúint de ghníomhartha deimhniúcháin, rialaithe agus forghníomhaithe breise a sholáthar sna réimsí seo a leanas mar thoradh ar an Bhreathimeacht: Coinsíneachtaí Allmhairithe, Gabhálacha Díreacha Allmhairithe, Coinsíneachtaí Easpórtála agus Gabhálacha Díreacha Onnmhairithe. D'ainmnigh an tAire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara calafoirt Éireannacha breise le haghaidh iasc a thabhairt i dtír ag soithí iascaireachta tríú tír atá cláraithe le linn 2022 d'fhonn éascú a dhéanamh ar shoithí atá cláraithe i dTuaisceart Éireann teacht i dtír go hÉirinn. Tá Rinn Uí Choigligh agus Bun an Phobail curtha le liosta na gcalafort ainmnithe.

Athbhreithniú ar Éifeachtúlacht

Tá athbhreithniú an Údaráis ar éifeachtacht an chórais rialaithe inmheánaigh bunaithe ar na nithe seo a leanas:

- na bainisteoirí sinsearach laistigh den Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara atá freagrach as nósanna imeachta agus cleachtais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara a sheasann leis an gcreat rialaithe agus dearbhaithe inmheánach,
- obair an Iníúcháin Inmheánaigh,
- an Coiste Iníúcháireachta agus Riosca a dhéanann maoirseacht ar obair an iníúcháin inmheánaigh,
- obair na nIníúcháirí Seachtracha, lena n-áirítear an tArd-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste agus an Coimisiún Eorpach,
- maoirseacht ar ghníomhaíocht bhainistíochta tríd an gcóras bainistíochta riosca agus feidhmeanna comhlíonta lena n-áirítear sláinte & sábháilteacht agus soláthar, agus
- freagairt an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ar thionchar COVID-19.

Tá athbhreithniú déanta ar an Ráiteas ar Rialú Inmheánach ag an gCoiste Iníúchta agus Riosca agus ag comhaltaí an Údaráis lena chinntiú go léiríonn sé go cruinn an córas rialaithe atá i bhfeidhm le linn na tréimhse tuairiscithe.

Deimhním go ndearna comhaltaí an Údaráis athbhreithniú bliantúil ar éifeachtacht na rialuithe inmheánacha do 2022, i mí Eanáir 2023.

Ráiteas maidir le Rialú Inmheánach (ar lean)

Saincheisteanna Rialaithe Inmheánaigh - Sonraí ar Laigí in 2022

1. Fiosrúchán Riaracháin Choimisiún an AE

Tá cúram tugtha don Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara, ina cháil mar an t-údarás inniúil um rialú iascaigh mhara, freagairt na hÉireann ar an bhFiosrúchán Riaracháin a chomhordú agus le hidirchaidreamh ábhartha leis an gCoimisiún.

Cúlra

I mí Iúil 2019, chuir Coimisiún an AE tús le Fiosrúchán Riaracháin chun scrúdú mion a dhéanamh ar na córais rialaithe iascaigh atá i bhfeidhm in Éirinn. Ag leanúint ón bhfiosrúchán tosaigh i mí Aibreáin 2021, chúlghair an Coimisiún Plean Rialaithe na hÉireann mar thoradh ar an rud ar thug sé síos air mar 'imní suntasacha agus leanúnacha maidir le gabháil mhíchruinn a mheá'.

Ón obair ullmhúcháin agus chomhairliúcháin fhairsing, cuireadh Plean Rialaithe athbhreithnithe faoi bhráid an Choimisiúin i mí na Nollag 2021. Ina dhiaidh sin, d'aontaigh an Coimisiún le plean rialaithe eatramhach do thréimhse tosaigh ó Eanáir go hAibreán 2022 a faomhadh ina dhiaidh sin trí fhadú go Nollaig 2022.

Plean Rialaithe Nua

Mar thoradh ar an raon leathan beart atá curtha i bhfeidhm ag Éirinn chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na saincheisteanna a ardaíodh le linn Fiosrúchán Riaracháin 2019, i Meán Fómhair 2022, chuir ÚCIM plean rialaithe nua, buan faoi bhráid an Choimisiúin. D'fhormheas an Coimisiún an plean rialaithe seo go foirmiúil i mí na Nollag 2022 agus tháinig sé i bhfeidhm an 01 Eanáir 2023.

Tá an plean rialaithe atá i bhfeidhm ón 01 Eanáir 2023 ríthábhachtach chun a chinntiú go gcloíonn Éire lena hoibleagáidí faoi Chomhbheartas Iascaigh an AE agus tá sé ina chomhpháirt lárnach d'Éirinn a fhaigheann maolú a cheadaíonn 'meá i ndiaidh iompair' do 95% dá táirgí iascaigh.

2. Athbhreithniú ar Chumas Eagrúcháin

Eisíodh tuarascáil Athbhreithnithe ar Chumas Eagrúcháin ar ÚCIM an 03 Aibreán 2020. Rinne an tAthbhreithniú 46 moladh a thabharfaidh aghaidh, nuair a chuirfear i bhfeidhm iad, ar shaincheisteanna a aithníodh chun éifeachtúlacht an ÚCIM a fheabhsú. Déanann Bord Comhairleach neamhspleách maoirsiú ar chur i bhfeidhm na moltaí. As na 46 moladh, tá 43 críochnaithe agus tá cur i bhfeidhm na 3 mholadh eile ar siúl.

Baineann roinnt de mholtaí an Athbhreithnithe le heasnamh i gcumas bainistíochta sonraí agus anailísíochta sonraí, cumas TF agus cumas caidrimh thionsclaíoch an ÚCIM.

In 2022, ullmhaíodh straitéis TF. Sainithníodh sa straitéis roinnt moltaí lena n-áirítear aistriú an bhonneagair TF go dtí an OGCIO, forbairt bonneagair TF chun tacú le córais sonraí aontaithe agus an t-aistriú go samhail oibriúcháin nua TF.

Tá an infheistíocht atá ag teastáil suntasach agus is clár ilbhliantúil a bheidh ann. Déanfar na céimeanna is gá agus an t-amhlíne do na céimeanna sin a shainiú sa treo-chlár TF. Tá an treo-chlár seo á fhorbairt faoi láthair agus meastar go dtabharfar chun críche é faoi R3 2023. Críochnaíodh straitéis sonraí, a ailíníonn leis an straitéis TF, in 2023 freisin. Cuirfear tús le cur i bhfeidhm na straitéise sonraí i R3 2023.

Is príomh-mholadh ón Athbhreithniú é prótacal comhaontaithe maidir leis an gcaoi a dtéann an bhainistíocht agus an fhoireann i ngleic. I mí na Bealtaine 2023, tugadh chun críche prótacal maidir le caidreamh tionsclaíoch idir an tAontas agus ÚCIM.

3. Bainistíocht Feidhmiúcháin

Le linn 2022, tháinig athruithe suntasacha ar Bhainistíocht Feidhmiúcháin an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara, mar gheall ar roinnt éirí as agus éirí as. Ceapadh Cathaoirleach nua ar an Údarás an 14 Eanáir 2022 agus beirt chomhaltaí nua den Údarás ina dhiaidh an 03 Deireadh Fómhair 2022. Ar 31 Nollaig 2022, tá cúig fholúntas eile sa struchtúr Bainistíochta Feidhmiúcháin.

Tá baol méadaithe ann go gcaillfear eolas corparáideach agus teicniúil mar gheall ar na hathruithe seo. D'fhreagair an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara don riosca seo trína chinntiú:

- go gcuirtear treoir agus oiliúint chuí ar fáil do bhaill foirne a bhfuil freagrachtaí breise orthu,
- go ndéanann Bainisteoirí Sinsearach Feidhmiúcháin maoirseacht chuí ar na réimsí sin,
- go bhfuil nósanna imeachta agus róil atá soiléir, doiciméadaithe i bhfeidhm, agus
- go gcoimeádtar leithscaradh cuí dualgas.


4. Sócmhainní Seasta

D'aithin iniúchadh inmheánach agus iniúchadh seachtrach ar an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste roinnt laigí sa rialú ar shócmhainní seasta agus rinneadh roinnt moltaí. Tá baol ann nach ndéantar clibeáil ar na sócmhainní go léir ar Chlár na Sócmhainní Seasta, go bhfuil an liostú Clib Sócmhainní neamhiomlán agus nach n-aithnítear sócmhainní atá imithe i léig.

In 2023, seolfaidh ÚCIM réiteach fisiceach fardail ar a shócmhainní agus nuair is gá coigeartóidh sé luachanna sócmhainní seasta dá réir.

Níor sainithníodh aon laigí eile sa rialú inmheánach maidir le 2022 ar gá iad a nochtadh sna ráitis airgeadais.

Thar ceann an Údarás



Paschal Hayes

CATHAOIRLEACH FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

26 Meitheamh 2023

Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coinnithe

Don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022

	Nóta	2022 €	2021 €
IONCAM			
Deontais Oireachtais	2	17,063,000	14,606,000
Ioncam Tionscadal EMFF/AF	3/12	3,788,299	3,422,694
Glanmhaoiniú larchurtha le haghaidh Pinsean	15 c	3,825,000	3,337,000
Níos Lú: Ranníocaíochtaí pinsin inaisíoctha leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí, Seachadta agus Athchóirithe PFN	15 a	(584,000)	(539,000)
Ioncam Táillí	4	105,415	25,126
Brabús ar Dhiúscairt Sócmhainní Seasta		4,000	-
		24,201,714	20,851,820
CAITEACHAS			
Sochair Fostaithe	5	11,608,019	10,366,925
Costais an tSochair Scoir	15 a	4,106,000	3,296,000
Cóiríocht agus Bunú	6	550,992	425,281
Seirbhísí Tacaíochta	7	1,006,374	621,961
Riarachán Ginearálta	8	1,021,798	715,976
Taillí proifisiúnta	9	4,907,686	4,975,707
Táillí iniúchta		34,700	26,200
Dímheas	10	491,658	537,830
		23,727,227	20,965,880
Barrachas/(easnamh) don bhliain		474,487	(114,060)
Aistriú chuig/(ó) Chuntas Caipitil	14	(107,098)	231,190
Brabús Oibriúcháin don bhliain		367,389	117,130
larmhéid tugtha ar aghaidh ar 1 Eanáir		281,805	164,675
larmhéid tugtha ar aghaidh ar 31 Nollaig		649,194	281,805

Baineann gach ioncam agus caiteachas don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022 agus don bhliain roimhe sin le hoibríochtaí leantacha.

Tá an Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid agus Nótaí 1 go 21 mar chuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo.



Paschal Hayes

CATHAOIRLEACH FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

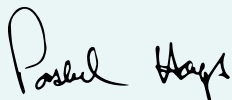
26 Meitheamh 2023

Ráiteas Ioncaim Chuimsithigh

Don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022

	Nóta	2022 €	2021 €
Brabús Oibríocháin don bhliain		367,389	117,130
Gnóthachain/(caillteanais) taithí ar scéim sochair scoir		214,000	(1,043,000)
Athruithe ar thiomhdí faoi bhun luach reatha na ndliteanas scéime sochair scoir		23,118,000	(4,179,000)
Gnóchain achtúireacha ar dhliteanais sochair scoir	15	23,332,000	(5,222,000)
Coigeartú ar mhaoiniú sochair scoir iarchurtha	15	(23,332,000)	5,222,000
Ioncam cuimsitheach iomlán don bhliain		367,389	117,130

Tá an Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid agus Nótaí 1 go 21 mar chuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo.



Paschal Hayes

CATHAOIRLEACH FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

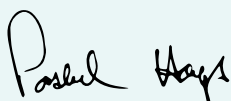
26 Meitheamh 2023

Ráiteas ar an Staid Airgeadais

Amhail ag 31 Nollaig 2022

	Nóta	2022 €	2021 €
Sócmhainní Seasta			
Maoin, Gléasra agus Trealamh	10	1,141,221	1,034,123
Sócmhainní Reatha			
Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid		2,547,139	1,843,209
Infháltais	11	223,365	150,628
		2,770,504	1,993,837
Lúide Dlíteanais Reatha			
Iníochtach	12	1,698,422	1,279,182
Cistí Forghéilleadh	13	422,888	432,850
		2,121,310	1,712,032
Glansócmhainní Reatha		649,194	281,805
Sócmhainní Iomlán lúide Dlíteanais Reatha roimh Shochair Scoir		1,790,415	1,315,928
Sócmhainní Iomlán lúide Dlíteanais Reatha roimhe seo	15 b	(51,981,000)	(71,488,000)
Sócmhainn Mhaoinithe Sochar Scoir Iarchurtha	15 e	51,981,000	71,488,000
Glansócmhainní		1,790,415	1,315,928
Arna mhaoiniú ag:			
Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coinnithe		649,194	281,805
Cuntas Caipítíl	14	1,141,221	1,034,123
		1,790,415	1,315,928

Tá an Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid agus Nótaí 1 go 21 mar chuid de na ráitis airgeadais seo.



Paschal Hayes

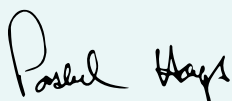
CATHAOIRLEACH FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

26 Meitheamh 2023

Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid

Don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022

	Nóta	2022 €	2021 €
Glan-sreafaí Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin			
Brabús Oibriúcháin don bhliain		367,389	117,130
Aistriú chuig/(ó) Chuntas Caipitil	14	107,098	(231,190)
Dímheas	10	491,658	537,830
Méadú ar Infhaighte	11	(72,737)	(10,080)
Méadú ar Iníochta	12	419,240	176,296
(Laghú)/Méadú ar Chistí Forghéilleadh	13	(9,962)	12,000
Glan-insreabhadh Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin		1,302,686	601,986
Sreafaí Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Infheistíochta			
Íocaíochtaí chun Sócmhainní Seasta a Fháil	10	(598,756)	(306,640)
Glan-eis-sreabhadh Airgid ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Infheistíochta		(598,756)	(306,640)
Méadú ar Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid		703,930	295,346
Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid ag tús na Bliana		1,843,209	1,547,863
Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid ag deireadh na Bliana		2,547,139	1,843,209



Paschal Hayes

CATHAOIRLEACH FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

26 Meitheamh 2023

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais

Don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022

1. Beartais Chuntasaíochta

Tá bunús na cuntasaíochta agus na mbeartas suntasach cuntasaíochta arna nglacadh ag an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara leagtha amach thíos. Cuireadh iad go léir i bhfeidhm go comhsheasmhach i rith na bliana agus don bhliain roimhe sin.

a) Eolas Ginearálta

Bunaíodh an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ar an 1 Eanáir 2007, faoin Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlínsé Muirí 2006. Tá an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara tiomanta do rialáil éifeachtach agus chothrom a dhéanamh ar na hearnálacha iascaireachta mara agus bia mara a thagann faoina shainordú. Ciallaíonn sé seo gach soitheach iascaireachta a oibríonn laistigh de theorainn 200 míle na hÉireann, soithí iascaireachta na hÉireann cibé áit a bhfeidhmíonn siad, agus gach bia mara a tháirgtear in Éirinn cibé áit a ndéantar é a mhargú.

b) Ráiteas Comhlíonta

Ullmhaíodh ráitis airgeadais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022 de réir FRS 102, an caighdeán tuairiscithe airgeadais is infheidhme sa RA agus in Éirinn arna eisiúint ag an gComhairle um Thuairisciú Airgeadais (FRC).

c) Bunús an Ullmhúcháin

Ullmhaítear na ráitis airgeadais ar bhonn gnóthais leantaigh, faoi choinbhinsiún an chostais stairiúil agus comhlíonann siad caighdeáin tuairiscithe airgeadais an FRC, ach amháin mar a léirítear thíos.

Tá na ráitis airgeadais san fhoirm atá ceadaithe ag an Aire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara le comthoilíú an Aire Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe.

Ullmhaítear na ráitis airgeadais in Euro arb é airgeadra feidhmiúil an Údaráis é.

d) Deontais Oireachtais

Déantar ioncam a eascraíonn as Deontais Oireachtais a chuntas ar bhonn fáltas airgid.

e) Ioncam Táillí

Déantar ioncam táillí ó phróiseálaithe éisc a chuntas ar bhonn fáltas airgid. Gintear an t-ioncam táillí seo ó tháillí socraithe maidir le formheas bunaíochtaí iascaigh agus fógraí pionóis sheasta.

Aithnítear ioncam táillí a bhaineann le cur i bhfeidhm éigeantach táillí ar rialuithe oifigiúla dá bhforáiltear faoi Rialachán AE 2017/625 ar bhonn fabhráithe. Déantar ioncam táillí sonraisc atá dlite ag oibreoirí gnó bia ag deireadh na bliana airgeadais a thaifeadadh mar Fhéichiúnaithe Trádála agus léirithe mar Infhaighte ar an Ráiteas ar an Staid Airgeadais.

f) Ioncam Tionscadail ón gCiste Eorpach Muirí agus Iascaigh/Dobharshaothraithe (CEMI/AF).

Aithnítear ioncam a fhaightear i ndáil le tionscadail EMFF/AF an AE ar bhonn fabhráithe trína n-aithnítear an t-ioncam sa tréimhse chuntasaíochta ina ngeartar an caiteachas gaolmhar. Déileáiltear le hioncam a fhaightear roimh ré mar ioncam iarchurtha agus áirítear é laistigh de Iníochtach ar an Ráiteas ar an Staid Airgeadais. Caitear le caiteachas a thabhaítear nuair nach bhfuil an t-ioncam gaolmhar faighte mar ioncam fabhráithe agus taispeántar é mar Infhaighte ar an Ráiteas ar an Staid Airgeadais.

g) Maoin, Gléasra agus Trealamh

Luaitear réadmhaoin, gléasra agus trealamh ag a gcostas stairiúil lúide dímheas carntha. Cuirtear dímheas de mhuirear ar an Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coinnithe ar bhonn dronlíneach, ag na rátaí atá leagtha amach thíos, chun na sócmhainní, arna gcoigeartú don luach iarmharach, a dhíscríobh thar a saolta úsáideacha ionchais mar seo a leanas:-

Feithiclí	20% in aghaidh na bliana
TF, trealamh oifige agus bogearraí	33.33% in aghaidh na bliana
Troscán, daingneáin agus feistis	20% in aghaidh na bliana
Léasacht	10% in aghaidh na bliana
Soithí agus deighilteoir uisce	20% in aghaidh na bliana
Tionscadail speisialta TF	33.33% in aghaidh na bliana

Déantar luach iarmharach agus saolréanna úsáideacha sócmhainní seasta a mheas go bliantúil le haghaidh táscairí a d'fhéadfadh a bheith athraithe. I gcás ina bhfuil táscairí den sórt sin i láthair, déanfar athbhreithniú ar an luach iarmharach, ar an modh dímheasa agus ar shaolréanna úsáideacha, agus leasófar iad sin más gá. Tugtar cuntas ionchasach ar athruithe ar rátaí dímheasa a eascraíonn as an athbhreithniú seo thar shaolréanna úsáideacha na sócmhainní.

h) Airgead Tirim agus Coibhéisí Airgid

Is éard atá in airgead tirim airgead ar láimh agus taisc éilimh.

i) Airgeadra Eachtrannach

Aistrítear idirbhearta atá ainmnithe in airgeadraí eachtracha go euro agus déantar iad a thaifeadadh ag an ráta malairte atá i bhfeidhm ar dhátaí na n-idirbheart.

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais

Don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022

j) Sochair Fostaithe

Sochair Ghearrthéarmacha

Aithnítear sochair ghearrthéarmacha ar nós pá saoire mar speansas sa bhliain, agus áirítear sochair a fhabhraítear ag deireadh na bliana san fhigiúr Iníochta ar an Ráiteas ar an Staid Airgeadais.

Sochair Scoir

Forálann an tAcht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlínse Muirí, 2006 go ndéanfaidh an tAire Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara, le toiliú an Aire Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe, scéimeanna aoisliúntais i leith na gcomhaltaí agus go gcuirfidh siad i gcrích iad maidir le baill foirne an Údaráis chomh maith le comhaltaí an Údaráis. Déantar ranníocaíochtaí pinsin maidir le baill foirne agus comhaltaí Údaráis a asbhaint agus a íoc leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara. Aithníonn na ráitis airgeadais na costais agus na dliteanais phinsin maidir le baill foirne agus comhaltaí an Údaráis.

Feidhmíonn an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara freisin an Scéim Seirbhísí Poiblí Aonair (Scéim Aonair) ar scéim sochair shainithe í do sheirbhísigh poiblí inphinsin arna gceapadh an 1 Eanáir 2013 nó dá éis. Íoctar ranníocaíochtaí chomhaltaí na Scéime Aonair leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe.

Déantar dliteanais na scéime pinsin a thomhas ar bhonn achtúireach ag baint úsáide as modh an aonaid réamh-mheasta. Léiríonn costais phinsin na sochair phinsin atá tuillte ag fostaithe sa tréimhse agus léirítear iad glan ó ranníocaíochtaí pinsin na foirne atá inaisíochta leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara de réir na socruithe maoinithe. Aithnítear méid ar comhréir leis an muirear pinsin mar ioncam sa mhéid is go bhfuil sé in-aisghabhála ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus fritháirithe ag deontais a fhaightear sa bhliain chun íocaíochtaí pinsin a urscaoileadh. Aithnítear gnóthachain nó cailteanais achtúireacha a eascraíonn as athruithe ar bhoinn tuisceana achtúireacha agus ó bharrachais agus easnaimh ó thaithí sa Ráiteas ar Ioncam Cuimsitheach don bhliain ina dtarlaíonn siad agus aithnítear coigeartú comhfhreagrach sa mhéid atá inghnóthaithe ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara.

Léiríonn dliteanais phinsin luach reatha na n-íocaíochtaí pinsin amach anseo atá tuillte ag an bhfoireann go dtí seo. Léiríonn maoiniú pinsin iarchurtha an tsócmhainn chomhfhreagrach atá le haisghabháil i dtréimhsí amach anseo ón Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara.

k) Cuntas Forghéilleadh

Tar éis soitheach a choinneáil faoi mhuirir iascaigh, féadfaidh Cúirt a ordú go soláthróidh úinéirí soithí banna chun dliteanais ionchasacha agus coigistiú gabhála agus trealaimh a chlúdach. Coinníonn an tÚdarás bannaí Cúirte den sórt sin iníochta leis an Údarás go dtí go n-ordóidh an Chúirt an banna a aisíoc le húnéir an tsoithigh nó an banna a chur faoi bhráid na Cúirte.

l) Cuntas Caipitil

Léiríonn an Cuntas Caipitil luach neamhamúchta an ioncain a úsáideann an tÚdarás chun sócmhainní seasta a fháil.

m) Teagmhais

Ní aithnítear dliteanais theagmhasacha a eascraíonn as imeachtaí san am a chuaigh thart, mura rud é (i) nach dócha go mbeidh eis-sreabhadh acmhainní ann nó nach féidir an méid a thomhas go hiontaofa ar an dáta tuairiscithe nó (ii) nuair a dheimhneofar gurb ann trí theagmhais éiginnte sa todhchaí nach bhfuil go hiomlán faoi rialú an Údaráis tarlú nó nach dtarlóidh siad. Nochtar dliteanais theagmhasacha sna ráitis airgeadais ach amháin má tá an dóchúlacht eis-sreabhadh iargúlta.

Ní aithnítear sócmhainní teagmhasacha. Nochtar sócmhainní teagmhasacha sna ráitis airgeadais nuair is dócha go mbeidh insreabhadh tairbhí eacnamaíochta ann.

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n) Breithiúnais agus Meastacháin Chriticiúla Cuntasaíochta

Éilíonn ullmhú na ráiteas airgeadais seo ar an mbainistíocht breithiúnais, meastacháin agus boinn tuisceana a dhéanann difear do na méideanna a tuairiscíodh do shócmhainní agus dliteanais ag deireadh na bliana agus speansais i rith na bliana.

Déantar breithiúnais agus meastacháin a mheas go leanúnach agus bunaítear iad ar eispéiris stairiúla agus fachtóirí eile, lena n-áirítear ionchais maidir le himeachtaí sa todhchaí a chreidtear a bheith réasúnach faoi na himthosca. Déanann an tÚdarás meastacháin agus boinn tuisceana maidir leis an todhchaí. De réir sainmhíthe, is annamh a bheidh na meastacháin chuntasaíochta a bheidh mar thoradh air sin comhionann le torthaí iarbhír. Pléitear thíos na meastacháin agus na boinn tuisceana a bhfuil tionchar suntasach acu ar mhéideanna carraeireachta na sócmhainní agus na ndliteanas laistigh de na ráitis airgeadais:

Gnóthas leantach

Níl aon éiginnteacht ábhartha ann maidir le cumas an Údaráis a dhliteanais a chomhlíonadh de réir mar a bhíonn siad dlite, agus leanúint ar aghaidh mar ghnóthas leantach. Ar an mbonn seo, measann an tÚdarás go bhfuil sé cuí ráitis airgeadais a ullmhú ar bhonn gnóthais leantaigh. Dá réir sin, ní áiríonn na ráitis airgeadais seo aon choigeartuithe ar na méideanna carraeireachta agus ar rangú na sócmhainní agus na ndliteanas a d'fhéadfadh teacht chun cinn mura raibh an tÚdarás in ann leanúint ar aghaidh mar ghnóthas leantach.

Dímheas agus Luachanna Iarmharacha

Tá athbhreithniú déanta ag comhaltaí an Údaráis ar shaolréanna sócmhainní agus ar luachanna iarmharacha gaolmhara na n-aicmí sócmhainní seasta go léir, agus go háirithe, ar shaolré úsáideach eacnamaíoch agus ar luachanna iarmharacha daingneáin agus feisteas agus chinn siad go bhfuil saolré sócmhainní agus luachanna iarmharacha oiriúnach.

Laige ar Mhaoin, ar Ghléasra agus ar Threalamh

Déantar athbhreithniú ar shócmhainní atá faoi réir amúchta le haghaidh bearnaithe nuair a thugann imeachtaí nó athruithe ar chúinsí le fios go bhféadfadh sé nach mbeadh an tsuim ghlanluacha in-aisghabhála. Aithnítear cailteanas bearnaithe don mhéid a sháraíonn suim ghlanluacha na sócmhainne a méid in-aisghabhála. Is é an méid in-aisghabhála cibé acu is airde de luach cóir sócmhainní lúide costas díola agus luach úsáide. Chun críche measúnú a dhéanamh ar laige, déantar sócmhainní a ghrúpáil ag na leibhéil is ísle a bhfuil sreafaí airgid inaitheanta ar leithligh (aonaid ghiniúna airgid). Déantar athbhreithniú ar shócmhainní neamhairgeadais a d'fhulaing laige le haghaidh aisiompú féideartha an bhearnaithe ag gach dáta tuairiscithe.

Oibleagáid Sochair Scoir

Déantar na toimhdí is bun leis na luachálacha achtúireacha dá gcinntear na méideanna a aithnítear sna ráitis airgeadais (lena n-áirítear rátaí lascaine, rátaí ardaithe ar leibhéal cúitimh amach anseo, rátaí mortlaíochta agus rátaí treochta costas cúram sláinte) ar bhonn bliantúil bunaithe ar dhálaí eacnamaíochta reatha, agus maidir le haon athruithe ábhartha ar théarmaí agus coinníollacha na bpleananna pinsin agus iar-scoir.

Is féidir tionchar a bheith ar na boinn tuisceana seo ag:

- (i) an ráta lascaine, athruithe ar an ráta toraidh ar bhannaí comparáideacha ardcháilíochta;
- (ii) leibhéal cúitimh sa todhchaí, coinníollacha an mhargaidh saothair amach anseo; agus
- (iii) rátaí treochta costas cúram sláinte, an ráta boiscithe costais leighis sna réigiúin ábhartha.

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2. Deontais Oireachtais

Cuireadh maoiniú ar fáil faoi fhotheideal D.6 de Vóta 30 An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara i rith na bliana. Úsáidtear na cistí le haghaidh pá, riaracháin ghinearálta agus costais chaipitil.

	2022 €	2021 €
Deontais Oireachtais faighte	17,063,000	14,606,000

3. Ioncam Tionscadal EMFF/AF

Tá an Ciste Eorpach Muirí agus Iascaigh/Dobharshaothraithe (CEMI/AF) ar cheann de na cúig Chiste Struchtúrtha agus Infheistíochta Eorpacha a chomhlánaíonn a chéile chun tuilleadh post agus fás a sholáthar san AE. Cuireadh maoiniú ar fáil faoi Chlár Oibriúcháin na Roinne Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara le tacaíocht ón EMFF/AF i rith na bliana. B'ionann fáltais tionscadail EMFF/AF in 2022 agus €3,869,802 (2021: €3,436,181):

chaiteachas tionscadail 2021 CEMI/AF	2022 €	Miondealú ar €
Tosaíocht an Aontais 3 – Cur chun feidhme an CBI a chothú (Nóta 12)	3,788,299	3,422,694

4. Ioncam Táillí

Tugadh isteach ioncam táillí a bhaineann le cur i bhfeidhm éigeantach táillí ar rialuithe oifigiúla dá bhforáiltear faoi Rialachán AE 2017/625 i R4 2021 agus críochnaíodh an chéad tréimhse bhilleála i R1 2022, an ceathrú cuid i riaráistí. Tá an t-ioncam iomlán ó tháillí a aithnítear ó thabhairt isteach na dtáillí seo leagtha amach thíos.

	2022 €	2021 €
Rialachán 625 ioncam ó tháillí	103,615	19,825
Ioncam eile	1,800	5,301
	105,415	25,126

5. Luach Saothair

(a) Sochair Chomhiomlána Fostaithe agus costais ghaolmhara

Ba é an líon foirne a bhí fostaithe ag an Údarás amhail an 31 Nollaig 2022 ná 167 (2021: 165). Ba é 167 meánlíon fostaithe an Údaráis i rith na bliana. Ba iad seo a leanas sochair chomhiomlán na bhfostaithe agus costais ghaolmhara:

	2022 €	2021 €
Buntáistí ghearrthéarmacha foirne	10,276,480	9,302,559
Sochair cnapshuime	279,137	138,591
Ranníocaíocht fostóra le leas sóisialach	1,083,536	968,993
Costais leasa shóisialaigh aisghafa	(31,134)	(43,218)
	11,608,019	10,366,925

Asbhaineadh ranníocaíochtaí aoisliúntais breise de €375,383 (2021: €352,039) ón bhfoireann agus íocadh €375,383 (2021: €352,039) leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara in 2022.

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5. Luach Saothair (ar lean)

(b) Buntáistí ghearrthéarmacha foirne

	2022 €	2021 €
Bunphá	8,756,260	7,946,754
Liúntais	1,435,438	1,283,576
Ragobair	84,782	72,229
	10,276,480	9,302,559

(c) Príomhphearsanra Bainistíochta

Cuimsíonn príomhphearsanra bainistíochta san Údarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara triúr ball den Údarás lena n-áirítear Cathaoirleach an Údaráis agus Bainisteoirí Feidhmiúcháin Sinsearacha. Tá luach iomlán na sochar fostaithe don phríomhphearsanra bainistíochta leagtha amach thíos:

	2022 €	2021 €
Tuarastal	403,165	426,355

Ní fholáíonn sé seo luach na sochar scoir a tuilleadh sa tréimhse.

(d) Luach Saothair an Phríomhfheidhmeannaigh

Comhlíonann Cathaoirleach lánaimseartha an Údaráis ról an Phríomhfheidhmeannaigh de réir na reachtaíochta ábhartha a bhunaíonn an tÚdarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara.

	2022 €	2021 €
Bunphá	140,577	76,133

Ceapadh an Cathaoirleach an 14 Eanáir 2022 ag grád Rúnaí Cúnta. D'éirigh an t-iarChathaoirleach as an 31 Lúnasa 2021 ag grád an Phríomhoifigigh.

Tá an Cathaoirleach ina bhall de Scéim Aoisliúntais an Údaráis um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara do chomhaltaí an Údaráis agus ní théann na teidlíochtaí chuige sin thar théarmaí scéim pinsean na seirbhíse poiblí eiseamláireach. Níl luach na sochar scoir a tuilleadh sa tréimhse áirithe thuas.

6. Cóiríocht agus Bunú

	2022 €	2021 €
Cíos	173,870	170,636
Soilsiú agus téamh	119,743	88,930
Cothabháil - áitribh	194,679	144,476
Feistis oifige	50,301	12,275
Costais oifige	12,399	8,964
	550,992	425,281

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7. Seirbhísí Tacaíochta

	2022 €	2021 €
Crua-earraí agus bogearraí TF	300,401	76,882
Earraí inchaite agus seirbhísí TF	189,936	174,328
Forbairt, oiliúint agus tacaíocht foirne	304,178	166,547
Cothabháil - feithiclí	11,875	6,857
Anailís rialaithe oifigiúil	83,712	109,501
Trealamh sábháilteachta agus rialaithe	116,272	87,846
	1,006,374	621,961

8. Riarachán Ginearálta

	2022 €	2021 €
Stáiseanóireacht agus soláthairtí oifige	107,626	58,476
Teileafón	92,416	104,260
Árachas	5,889	9,420
Seomra ar cíos	39,736	8,798
Taisteal agus cothú	765,769	529,107
Síntiúis	5,652	1,394
Costais oibriúcháin eile	4,710	4,521
	1,021,798	715,976

9. Taillí proifisiúnta

	2022 €	2021 €
Dlí agus gairmiúla	4,495,783	4,564,556
Cuntasaíocht	87,302	86,683
Earcú	157,011	186,207
Caidreamh poiblí agus margaíocht	167,590	138,261
	4,907,686	4,975,707

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10. Maoin, Gléasra agus Trealamh

	Feithiclí €	TF, Troscán Trealamh & Bogearraí €	oifige, daingneáin & Feisteas €	Léasacht Feabhsúcháin €	Soithí uisce Tionscadail €	TF & speisialta deighilteoir €	Iomlán €
Costas							
Iarmhéid ag 01/01/22	242,517	2,587,666	532,889	1,225,489	2,444,555	433,729	7,466,845
Éadálacha	-	117,215	19,489	441,068	-	20,984	598,756
Diúscairtí	-	(20,772)	-	-	-	(13,284)	(34,056)
Iarmhéid amhail an 31/12/22	242,517	2,684,109	552,378	1,666,557	2,444,555	441,429	8,031,545
Dímheas							
Iarmhéid ag 01/01/22	190,536	2,243,888	407,320	860,315	2,312,489	418,174	6,432,722
Muirear sa bhliain	17,650	200,349	36,074	101,363	129,814	6,408	491,658
Diúscairtí	-	(20,772)	-	-	-	(13,284)	(34,056)
Iarmhéid amhail an 31/12/22	208,186	2,423,465	443,394	961,678	2,442,303	411,298	6,890,324
Glanluach leabhair mar atá ag 31/12/22	34,331	260,644	108,984	704,879	2,252	30,131	1,141,221
Glanluach leabhair mar atá ag 01/01/22	51,981	343,778	125,569	365,174	132,066	15,555	1,034,123

11. Infháltais

	2022 €	2021 €
Féichiúnaithe trádála	7,221	-
Féichiúnaithe eile agus ioncam fabhraithe	42,647	36,127
Réamhíocaíochtaí	173,497	114,501
	223,365	150,628

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12. Iníochach

	2022 €	2021 €
Suimeanna atá dlite laistigh de bhliain amháin:		
Nithe iníochta trádála	89,459	41,283
Fabhruithe	1,017,976	859,591
Ioncam iarchurtha CEMI/AF	81,503	-
PAYE/PRSI/USC/LPT	340,613	322,946
CBL/CCT	65,848	11,274
Cáin shiarchoinneálach ar sheirbhísí gairmiúla	100,201	40,882
Fabhruithe párolla eile	2,822	3,206
	1,698,422	1,279,182

Tá cáin agus árachas sóisialta faoi réir théarmaí na reachtaíochta ábhartha.

13. Cistí Forghéilleadh

	2022 €	2021 €
Cistí forghéillte arna sealbhú an 1 Eanáir (comhlán na dtáillí bainc)	432,850	420,850
Cuir leis Admhálacha	9,198	12,000
Níos lú Íocaíochtaí	(19,160)	-
Cistí forghéillte ar 31 Nollaig	422,888	432,850

14. Cuntas Caipitil

	2022 €	2021 €
Iarmhéid ag an 1 Eanáir	1,034,123	1,265,313
Aistriú ón Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coinnithe		
- Ioncam a úsáidtear chun sócmhainní seasta a cheannach	598,756	306,640
- Ioncam amúchta sa bhliain ag teacht le dímheas na sócmhainne	(491,658)	(537,830)
	107,098	(231,190)
Iarmhéid amhail 31 Nollaig	1,141,221	1,034,123

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15. Costais an tSochair Scoir

(a) Anailís ar chostais iomlána an tsochair scoir a gearradh ar chaiteachas

	2022 €	2021 €
Costas seirbhíse reatha	3,597,000	3,192,000
Ús ar dhliteanais scéime sochair scoir	1,093,000	643,000
Ranníocaíochtaí fostaithe inaisíochta leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe.	(584,000)	(539,000)
	4,106,000	3,296,000

(b) Gluaiseacht i nglandliteanas sochair scoir le linn na bliana airgeadais

	2022 €	2021 €
Glandliteanas sochair scoir amhail an 1 Eanáir	71,488,000	62,929,000
Costas seirbhíse reatha	3,597,000	3,192,000
Ús ar dhliteanais scéime sochair scoir	1,093,000	643,000
Sochair íochta sa bhliain	(865,000)	(498,000)
Achtúireach (gnóthachan)/caillteanas	(23,332,000)	5,222,000
Glandliteanas sochair scoir amhail an 31 Nollaig	51,981,000	71,488,000

(c) Maoiniú iarchurtha le haghaidh sochar scoir

Aithníonn an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara na méideanna seo mar shócmhainn a fhreagraíonn don dliteanas iarchurtha neamh-mhaoinithe do phinsin ar bhonn na mbonn tuisceana a gcuirtear síos orthu thíos agus roinnt imeachtaí san am a chuaigh thart. I measc na n-imeachtaí seo tá an bonn reachtúil le haghaidh scéim eiseamláireach aoisliúntais sochair shainithe na hearnála poiblí, agus an beartas agus an cleachtas maidir le pinsin seirbhíse poiblí a mhaoiniú lena n-áirítear ranníocaíochtaí fostaithe agus an próiseas meastachán bliantúil.

Níl aon fhianaise ag an Údarás nach leanfaidh an polasaí maoinithe seo ar aghaidh ag freastal ar a leithéid de dhliteanais sochair scoir de réir an chleachtais reatha.

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15. Costais Sochair Scoir (ar lean)

(c) Maoiniú iarchurtha le haghaidh sochar scoir (ar lean)

Seo a leanas an glanmaoiniú iarchurtha do phinsin a aithnítear sa Ráiteas Ioncaim agus Caiteachais agus Cúlchistí Ioncaim Coinnithe:-

	2022 €	2021 €
Maoiniú inghnóthaithe maidir le costais sochair scoir na bliana reatha	4,690,000	3,835,000
Deontas stáit curtha i bhfeidhm chun sochair scoir a íoc	(865,000)	(498,000)
	3,825,000	3,337,000

(d) Tá ranníocaíochtaí sochair scoir a asbhaineann an tÚdarás ó thuarastail na foirne inaisíoctha leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara agus leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe.

(e) Stair na n-oibleagáidí sochair shainithe

	2022 €	2021 €	2020 €	2019 €	2018 €
Oibleagáidí sochair shainithe	51,981,000	71,488,000	62,929,000	54,410,000	42,920,000
Taithí (gnóthachain)/cailteanais ar dhliteanais scéime	(214,000)	1,043,000	505,000	515,000	(353,000)
Céatadán de luach láithreach dliteanais scéime	(0.4%)	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	(0.8%)

(f) Tuairisc ghinearálta ar an Scéim

Bunaíodh an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara faoin Acht lascaigh Mhara agus Dlíne Muirí 2006. Forálann ailt 59 agus 60 den Acht go ndéanfaidh an tÚdarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara scéimeanna chun sochair aoisliúntais a dheonú do chomhaltaí an Údaráis agus do chomhaltaí foirne agus ina leith, faoi réir cheadú an Aire. Tá dhá scéim cheadaithe den sórt sin - Scéim Aoisliúntais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara (Fostaithe) 2016 agus Scéim Aoisliúntais an Údaráis um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara 2016 á n-oibriú ag an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara. Soláthraíonn an iarscéim sochair scoir (cnapshuim agus pinsean) do bhaill foirne, sochair aisce bháis maidir le bás le linn seirbhíse agus soláthraíonn sí sochair phinsin do chéilí marthanacha agus leanaí cleithiúnacha na mball nach maireann. Soláthraíonn an dara scéim na sochair seo do chomhaltaí an Údaráis Feidhmiúcháin.

Is scéimeanna aoisliúntais sochair shainithe iad an dá scéim agus glacann siad na rialacha atá leagtha amach sa Sceideal a ghabhann leis na Rialacháin um Chomhaltaí Scéim Pinsin Seirbhíse Poiblí Reatha 2014 m.sh. rialacháin reatha "samhail" scéim na hearnála poiblí. Déantar pinsin do na fostaithe sin a íocann ÁSPC Aicme A a chomhtháthú leis an bPinsean Stáit. Is í an ghnáthaois scoir ná 65ú breithlá ball, agus tá baill roimh 2004 i dteideal dul ar scor gan laghdú achtúireach ó 60 bliain d'aois ar aghaidh. Íoctar ranníocaíochtaí aoisliúntais foirne leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara.

Is gnách go méadaítear sochair scoir atá á n-íoc (agus iarchur) de réir boilsciú ginearálta tuarastail na hearnála poiblí.

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais

Don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022

15. Costais Sochair Scoir (ar lean)

(f) Cur síos ginearálta ar an Scéim (ar lean)

Is í an Scéim Pinsin Seirbhíse Poiblí Aonair (Scéim Aonair) an scéim phinsin shochair shainithe do sheirbhísigh phoiblí inphinsin arna gceapadh den chéad uair ar 1 Eanáir 2013 nó ina dhiaidh de réir an Achta um Pinsin na Seirbhíse Poiblí (Scéim Aonair agus Forálacha Eile) 2012. Soláthraíonn an scéim do phinsean agus cnapshuim scoir bunaithe ar mheánluach saothair inphinsin gairme, agus pinsin chéilí agus leanaí. Is é 66 bliain an aois íosta pinsin (ag ardú de réir athruithe ar aois an phinsin Stáit). Áirítear leis saoráid luathscoir laghdaithe go hachtúireach ó 55 bliain d'aois ar aghaidh. Ardaítear pinsin atá á n-íoc ag teacht leis an treoir-innéacs praghsanna do thomhaltóirí. Íoctar ranníocaíochtaí aoisliúntais foirne leis an Roinn Caiteachais Phoiblí Sheachadadh PFN agus Athchóirithe.

Chun críocha tuairiscithe de réir FRS102, tá comhairle tugtha don Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara ó achtúire neamhspleách cáilithe a d'ullmhaigh luacháil iomlán chun dliteanais na scéime amhail an 31 Nollaig 2022 a mheasúnú.

Ba iad na príomhbhoinn tuisceana achtúireacha a úsáideadh:

Modh Luachála	2022	2021
Ráta lascaine	3.50%	1.50%
Méaduithe tuarastail	4.10%	3.70%
Méaduithe pinsin-Scéim aoisliúntais	3.60%	3.20%
Méaduithe pinsin - Scéim aonair	2.60%	2.20%
Ráta boilsctithe	2.60%	2.20%

Is é seo a leanas an meán-ionchas saoil atá fágtha de réir na dtáblaí básmhaireachta a úsáidtear chun dliteanais phinsin a chinneadh:

	2022	2021
Fear 65 bliain d'aois	22.1	21.9
Mná 65 bliain d'aois	24.4	24.3
Fear 45 bliain d'aois	24.3	24.2
Mná 45 bliain d'aois	26.4	26.3

16. Costais Chomhaltaí an Údaráis

Ba iad seo a leanas speansais chomhaltaí an Údaráis a aisíocadh:

	2022	2021
	€	€
An tUasal Paschal Hayes	9,639	-
An tUasal Michael Finn	3,914	-
An tUasal Jonathan Hoare	713	-
An tUasal Timothy Donovan	871	1,870
	15,137	1,870

Ceapadh Cathaoirleach an Údaráis an tUasal Paschal Hayes ar an 14 Eanáir 2022 agus ceapadh comhaltaí an Údaráis an tUasal Michael Finn agus an tUasal Jonathan Hoare ar an 03 Deireadh Fómhair 2022.

D'éirigh comhalta an Údaráis, an tUasal Timothy Donovan, as a phost an 11 Feabhra 2022.

Nótaí leis na Ráitis Airgeadais

Don bhliain dar críoch 31 Nollaig 2022

17. Costais Maoine

	Suíomh	Stádas	Cíos Bliantúil	Éaga Léasa
Ceanncheathrú	Cloich na Coillte, Co. Chorcaí	Is le OOP ⁵ é	N/B	N/B
Oifig Phoirt Bhaile Chaisleáin Bhéarra	Co. Chorcaí	Léas in idirbheartaíocht ⁶	19,500	2042
Oifig Phoirt Bhinn Éadair	Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath	Léas in idirbheartaíocht ⁶	26,000	2042
Oifig Cheann Chlochair	Co. Lú	Ar léas	4,834	2023
Oifig phoirt Dhún Mór Thoir	Co. Phort Lairge	Ar léas	14,000	2042
Oifig poirt Dhaingean Uí Chúis	Co. Chiarrai	Léas in idirbheartaíocht ⁶	7,500	2042
Stóráil an Daingin	Co. Chiarrai	Léas in idirbheartaíocht ⁶	5,200	2022
Oifig phoirt Ros a Mhil	Co. Na Gaillimhe	Ar léas	17,050	2023
Oifig Phoirt na gCealla Beaga	Co. Dhún na nGall	Léas in idirbheartaíocht ⁶	43,000	2042
Stóráil na gCealla Beaga	Co. Dhún na nGall	Ceadúnas san idirbheartaíocht ⁶	7,000	2028
Oifig phoirt an Chaisleáin Nua	Co. Dhún na nGall	Ar léas	29,400	2042
			173,484	

⁵ Foirgnimh Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí a áitíonn an tÚdarás is ea na háitribh atá lonnaithe i gCloich na Coillte. Níl aon chíos iníoctha ar na foirgnimh seo.

⁶ Bunaítear dátaí éaga do léasanna agus ceadúnais atá á gcaibidlíocht ar dhátaí a comhaontaíodh le linn idirbheartaíochta réamhléasa nó dréacht-chomhaontuithe léasa/ceadúnais de réir mar is cuí.

Ceangaltais Léasa

Is iad seo a leanas na hÍocaíochtaí íosta léasa iomlána sa todhchaí maidir leis na léasanna seo:

	Mar atá ag 31 Nollaig 2022 €	Mar atá ag 31 Nollaig 2021 €
Faoi 1 bhliain	164,021	157,750
Idir 2 - 5 bliana	585,600	522,463
thar 5 bliana	2,096,250	1,828,250
	2,845,871	2,508,463

Ba iad na hÍocaíochtaí léasa a aithníodh mar speansas in 2022 ná €156,002 (2021: €170,636).

18. Leas Chomhaltaí an Údaráis / Idirbhearta Páirtithe Gaolmhara

Cloíonn an tÚdarás nósanna imeachta de réir na dtreoirilínte arna n-eisiúint ag an gCoimisiún um Chaighdeán in Oifigí Poiblí den Acht um Eitic in Oifigí Poiblí 1995 maidir le nochtadh leasanna ag Comhaltaí an Údaráis. Níor dearbhaíodh aon idirbhearta sa bhliain maidir le gníomhaíochtaí an Údaráis ina raibh aon leas ábhartha ag Comhaltaí an Údaráis.

19. Dlíteanais Theagmhasacha

Bhí baint ag an Údarás um Chosaint lascaigh Mhara le roinnt imeachtaí dlí a bhain lena ról reachtúil ag deireadh na bliana. Ní féidir cainníochtú cruinn a dhéanamh ar shocrú na gcostas ná ar uainiú na socraíochta sin ag an dáta tuairiscithe.

20. Imeachtaí tar éis dheireadh na Bliana Airgeadais

Níl an tÚdarás ar an eolas faoi aon imeachtaí a tharla tar éis an 31 Nollaig 2022 a théann i bhfeidhm ar na ráitis airgeadais seo.

21. Faomhadh na Ráitis Airgeadais

D'fhaomh an tÚdarás na Ráitis Airgeadais an 21 Meitheamh 2023.



AN t-ÚDARÁS UM
CHOSAINT
IASCAIGH MHARA

SEA-FISHERIES
PROTECTION
AUTHORITY

An t-Údarás um Chosaint Iascaigh Mhara,
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AN t-ÚDARÁS UM
CHOSAINT
IASCAIGH MHARA

SEA-FISHERIES
PROTECTION
AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT
2022



BIA MARA SÁBHÁILTE INBHUNAITHE
SAFE SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD



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About the SFPA

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) was established under the provisions of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 ("the Act") and operates under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.


The principal functions of the SFPA are set out in Section 43 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 include the following:

- To secure efficient and effective enforcement of sea-fisheries law and food safety law.
- To promote compliance with and deter contraventions of sea-fisheries law and food safety law.
- To detect contraventions of sea-fisheries law and food safety law.
- To provide information to the sea-fisheries and seafood sectors on sea-fisheries law and food safety law and relevant matters within the remit of the Authority, through the Consultative Committee or by any other means it considers appropriate.
- To advise the Minister in relation to policy on effective implementation of sea-fisheries law and food safety law.
- To provide assistance and information to the Minister in relation to the remit of the Authority.
- To collect and report data in relation to sea-fisheries and food safety as required by the Minister and under Community law.
- To represent or assist in the representation of the State at national, community and international fora as requested by the Minister; and
- To engage in any other activities relating to the functions of the Authority as may be approved by the Minister.

SFPA Offices



2022 AT A GLANCE



45,031 landings
of **267,517** tonnes

Processing of **3,670** health certificates
for 47 Irish Export Businesses



Verification of **2,831** catch certificates
relating to the import of **11,747**
tonnes of produce from all third countries



78,171 tonnes
and **26** species
were certified for export
from 47 Food Businesses to 48
countries outside the EU



1,903
fishing vessel
inspections
carried out

10,800
tonnes of
Irish seafood
export certified



1,903
fishing vessel
inspections
carried out



75,457
tonnes of produce
imported from non-
EU fishing vessels
into Ireland



1,571
Shellfish
Samples taken


51
Foreshore
Licences
Reviewed



1,958 food safety
official controls carried out

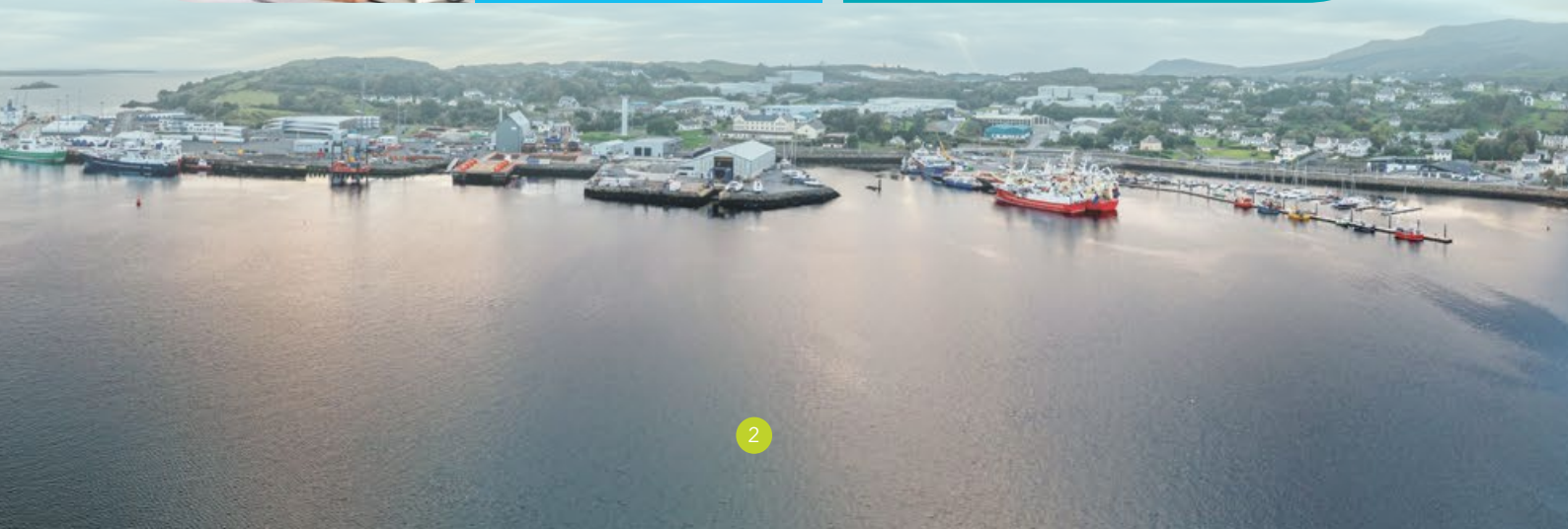
74 Food Safety Incidents/
Complaints investigated

1,249 Official Control
Samples taken



87 Casefiles opened in 2022

161 Infringements detected
in 2022 across the 87 casefiles



SFPA Statement of Strategy

The SFPA's Statement of Strategy 2021-2023 sets out the focus of work over five strategic goals and 23 strategic objectives.

Our Goals



GOAL 1 Effective Regulation

Deliver a quality public service and regulate in a fair, objective, and proportionate manner.



GOAL 2 Communication and Engaging

Strengthen partnerships and re-define relationships with stakeholders.



GOAL 3 Data Driven Delivery

Promote and enable the use of data to enhance service delivery, inform decision making, support accountability and simplify engagement with stakeholders.



GOAL 4 Organisational Excellence

Sustain and develop strategic and operational capacity and capability to deliver organisational excellence.



GOAL 5 Staff Development and Support

To develop and support SFPA's staff.

Our Vision

To be a trusted regulator that promotes and verifies compliance supporting sustainability in Ireland's sea-fisheries and seafood sector in a fair, proportionate, and transparent way and where necessary enforcing sea-fisheries and seafood safety law effectively.

Our Mission

The SFPA is committed to the promotion of compliance and the effective and fair regulation of the sea fishing and seafood sectors that fall within the Authority's mandate in order to support safe and sustainable seafood. This means the fair regulation of all fishing vessels operating within Ireland's 200-mile limit and Irish fishing vessels wherever they operate, and all seafood produced in Ireland.

Our Values

- The SFPA promotes a culture of accountability, professionalism, teamwork, and transparency.
- The SFPA have an ethos of independence, integrity, and impartiality.
- The SFPA strive for excellence by using the best available information to make decisions and supporting continuous learning, innovation, and collaboration within the organisation.
- The SFPA are committed to diversity, inclusion, and the fair, respectful, and equal treatment of all.



Chairperson's Statement

The SFPA is Ireland's competent authority tasked with protecting the sustainability of sea-fisheries in our Exclusive Economic Zone and ensuring seafood safety for consumers as well as underpinning seafood trade - our role is to regulate the seafood sector to support safe and sustainable seafood.

This means the regulation of all fishing vessels from all nationalities operating within Ireland's 200-mile limit, the near 2,000 Irish registered fishing vessels wherever they may operate, all the seafood producers operating in the State and the certification of all Irish seafood exported abroad to Third Countries. Regulation also underpins confidence in the safety of Irish seafood products, providing vital reassurance to retailers, hospitality businesses and consumers at home and abroad. Retaining Ireland's growing reputation for producing superior seafood is essential. Additionally, sustainable management of fisheries can help to maintain the health of marine ecosystems, which in turn supports the livelihoods of many coastal communities that depend on fisheries. Overall, sustaining fisheries is critical to ensuring that we can continue to enjoy fish as a healthy food source, support the livelihoods of Fishers, and protect the health and well-being of our oceans and coastal communities.

I am pleased to submit our Annual Report for 2022 which details the extensive work programme the SFPA undertook across the year in fulfilment of our commitment to our statutory remit.

2022 was a year of significant change within the SFPA with the appointment of a new Authority and new senior management members across the organisation. With renewed leadership and the substantial implementation of the 2020 Organisational Capability Review, the SFPA demonstrated its capacity as an effective, fair regulator and promoter of compliance with sea-fisheries and seafood safety law throughout 2022.

Protecting sea-fisheries sustainability and safeguarding against illegal fishing activity is one of the critical activities of the SFPA and our Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers (SFPOs) operating throughout the country and at sea through our partnership with the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) and with the Irish Naval Service. During 2022, our SFPOs undertook 1,903 fishing vessel inspections which marked a 41% increase in inspection activity from 2021. Throughout 2022 a total of 87 casefiles were opened as a result of 161 suspected sea-fisheries infringements. The figure of 161 represents the total of both food safety and sea-fisheries infringements. Points for serious infringements were applied in six out of seven cases put forward and one case had points applied to the Master of a fishing vessel for the first time under new legislation. Increased inspection and enforcement provide an effective tool to protect against illegal fishing activity.

Protecting seafood safety is critical not only to the reputation of Ireland's seafood offering both home and abroad but ultimately the health and wellbeing of consumers of Irish seafood products. To this end, the SFPOs carried out 1,958 food safety official controls across 2,323 food premises under the Authority's remit. The SFPA responded to 74 food incidents where there were concerns regarding the safety or quality of food which required examination in the interests of public health. Seafood safety enforcement measures in 2022 ranged from informal advisory measures to the service of Compliance Notices, as well as to the commencement of criminal prosecutions for serious non-compliances. In 2022, two separate criminal prosecutions were commenced against food business operators for breaches of the regulations on food safety including on hygiene, temperature controls, pest control and traceability requirements. 16 Compliance Notices were issued in 2022.

Ireland as a food exporting nation places significant emphasis on our position as a supplier of safe, traceable and sustainably produced high-quality food. Seafood is a valuable part of this offering.



The SFPA as a regulator is conscious of our role in ensuring the integrity of our seafood and strategically in terms of how Ireland's reputation as a food exporter of choice is dependent on all links in the chain.

As Ireland's competent authority for seafood trade compliance, the SFPA undertakes a range of activities critical to enabling Ireland's seafood economy. Irish seafood exports in 2022 was valued at €530 million¹, representing a €17 million¹ value growth in exports since the previous year.

The SFPA's Trade Compliance Unit, supported by our SFPOs across the country, work tirelessly to support our seafood producers to enable export internationally and the functioning of our seafood production supply chains. Brexit and the emergence of the UK as a Third Country has led to increased demands on the SFPA. I am encouraged at how the organisation has risen to this challenge and helped to maintain the movement of seafood products without significant disruption.

2022 was a challenging year for Ireland's seafood sector with the continuing repercussions from Brexit, the fallout from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the continued impact of COVID-19 in export markets, the energy crisis and the cost-of-living crisis creating a challenging trading environment. This was reflected in the decrease in third country exports from Ireland to 78,171 tonnes and 26 species from 47 Food Businesses to 48 countries outside the EU in 2022 from 121,395 tonnes in 2021.

A key objective for 2022 was to secure approval for a permanent Sea-Fisheries Control Plan which provides an exemption from weighing on landing for 95% of pelagic landings and a proportion of demersal fish landings.

We welcomed confirmation from the EU Commission that the draft Sea-Fisheries Control Plan submitted in September 2022 had been approved to come into effect on 1st January 2023. SFPA staff worked intensively throughout the year on the revised Control Plan which provides much needed certainty to all involved in the industry over the longer term. To this end, we engaged extensively with industry representatives and directly with operators to provide detailed briefing material through face-to-face meetings, online briefings and in writing to ensure that those who wished to avail of the derogation the Control Plan provides were fully appraised of the terms and conditions that apply.

The SFPA is supported in our sea-fisheries inspections by the Naval Service and the Air Corps, and we greatly appreciate their valuable assistance. I also thank the members of the SFPA's Audit and Risk Committee and the Sea-Fisheries Protection Consultative Committee for their continued support and valuable guidance.

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

On behalf of the Authority, I also thank the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, together with the executives and staff within his Department for their continued support of the SFPA in its endeavours and actions this year. Lastly, I wish to acknowledge the dedication of all staff of the SFPA who continue in their commitment to produce high quality work and ensure the delivery of the Statement of Strategy.

Paschal Hayes

EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

¹Figures taken from Bord Bia's "Export Performance and Prospects Report 2022 - 2023"
<https://www.bordbia.ie/globalassets/bordbia.ie/industry/2022---2023-export-performance--prospects-final.pdf>

GOAL 1



Effective Regulation

Deliver a quality public service and regulate in a fair, objective, and proportionate manner.



Promoting Compliance

The goal of the SFPA is to deliver a high-quality public service while regulating in a fair, objective, and proportionate manner.

This is achieved through regular inspections, providing advice and guidance to industry and undertaking enforcement action when necessary to address non-compliance. Ultimately, this will lead to a more compliant and sustainable industry. The strategic outcome of the SFPA's efforts to promote compliance through industry engagement and communication is to be a proactive regulator, while increasing industry's understanding and capacity to comply with the relevant requirements.

The SFPA Strategy Statement 2021-2023 has established key performance indicators to promote compliance among industry stakeholders. These include the relaunch of the confidential line for reporting non-compliances, the issuance of fishery information notices to keep industry informed of regulatory changes, regular communications through media releases, meetings with industry representatives to discuss and address any concerns and through SFPA's day to day inspection work. These measures are designed to foster a culture of compliance and ensure the SFPA is effectively meeting its regulatory responsibilities.

Confidential Line

The SFPA implemented a Confidential Line campaign in early 2022 across regional and trade media publications with the purpose of promoting the SFPA Confidential Line to improve compliance by encouraging those working within the sea-fisheries industry as well as the public to report suspicious or illegal activity to the SFPA in confidence.

The campaign consisted of a telephone number (1800 76 76 76) and launched an email address (confidential@sfpa.ie) for people to report fisheries control and food safety related incidents. The SFPA Confidential Line received a total of 73 contacts, consisting of 48 calls and 25 emails. Of the 73 contacts in 2022, one report related to food safety, 71 related to fisheries control and one report related to 'other'. This represents an increase in 53% in contacts from the previous year, with 38 reports received in 2021. The most common suspected report categories in 2022 were illegal fishing in Irish waters, unlicensed fishing, undersize fishing and selling and use of illegal fishing gear.

Fishery Information Notices

The SFPA's Fishery Information Notices (FINs) are an important tool for keeping industry informed of regulatory changes and providing guidance on how to comply with relevant requirements. These advisory notes are developed to assist industry in understanding and complying with fisheries and food legislation. The purpose of FINs is to provide the information in a manageable form and in doing so it is limited to the essential elements of information. In 2022, a total of eleven FINs were published, covering a wide range of topics including the Interim Control Plan and the Permanent Control Plan, updated Sampling Plan, prohibitions and restrictions on Bluefin Tuna in the Irish Exclusive Economic Zone, and Landing Obligations.

The SFPA believes that by providing this comprehensive and timely information to industry, it will increase understanding of the legal requirements and help foster a culture of compliance. Industry stakeholders are encouraged to read the FINs in conjunction with the governing legislation to stay informed and understand the compliance requirements.



The SFPA conducts regular engagement activities with industry stakeholders to promote compliance among industry stakeholders.

Engagement Activities with Industry

The SFPA conducts regular engagement activities with industry stakeholders to promote compliance among industry stakeholders. These activities include meetings, briefings and training sessions on various topics such as the landing obligation, Electronic Recording & Reporting System (ERS), Control Plan and compliance with regulations such as Sales Notes, labelling, and new Sampling Plans. This information is used as a baseline to measure progress and identify areas where improvements can be made in order to promote compliance among industry stakeholders.

Official Controls: The SFPA's Daily Operational Inspection Work

Daily operational inspection work performed by Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers (SFPOs) is crucial to promote compliance among industry stakeholders. This includes conducting regular inspections to ensure compliance with regulations, providing advice and guidance to industry, and taking enforcement action when necessary to address non-compliance. These measures are designed to ensure that industry is aware of its obligations and that the SFPA is effectively monitoring compliance on an ongoing basis, making it a key part of the SFPA's efforts to promote compliance among industry stakeholders.

Development of a Permanent Sea-Fisheries Control Plan

In September 2021, the SFPA submitted an Irish Sea-Fisheries Control Plan, a derogation which allows fish to be weighed after transport, to the European Commission. This plan was adopted on an interim basis from the beginning of 2022 and was initially set to expire in April 2022 but was later extended by the EU Commission to the end of 2022.

The SFPA focused on implementing the Interim Control Plan in 2022 by promoting compliance through briefings, Fishery Information Notices, and approving weigh permits for industry premises that met the requirements of the Interim Control Plan. SFPOs were focused on the approval process for weigh permits allowing premises to weigh after transport and delivering official controls to ensure compliance with the Interim Control Plan. The SFPA carried out a range of official controls, inspections and when required, enforcement to ensure compliance with the Interim Control Plan. The SFPA and SFPOs provided advice and meetings to industry to help them understand and comply with the Control Plan.

The new Control Plan was a key focus of the SFPA's efforts in 2022, where the SFPA engaged in negotiations with the EU Commission to reach an agreement on a new Control Plan. A revised Control Plan was submitted to the European Commission in September and adopted from January 2023.

In the final quarter of 2022, the SFPA was focused on promoting compliance with the new Permanent Control Plan. This was achieved through a range of engagement activities such as meetings, briefings, letters, information notices, and approval inspections. The goal was to ensure that industry stakeholders had the understanding and knowledge to comply with the plan. Through these efforts, the SFPA aimed to ensure that the new Permanent Control Plan was being effectively and efficiently implemented.

Sea-Fisheries Control

Accountability was key in 2022 and revised key performance indicators were established for operational tasking across all areas under the SFPA remit.



In relation to fisheries control, during 2022 there was a total of 1,903 inspections of fishing vessels undertaken.

Points for serious infringements were applied in six of the seven cases put forward for assessment and one case had points applied to the licence holder and the Master of the vessel. During 2022, a total of 87 cases files were opened as a result of 161 suspected fishing infringements. The figure of 161 represents the total of both food safety and sea-fisheries infringements.

The SFPA continued to adopt and streamline its automatic cross-checking system, VALID. This afforded operational staff greater oversight of real-time non-compliances onboard fishing vessels. During 2022, there was a 78% compliance rate demonstrated across the automatic system, an increase in compliance rate of 3% on the previous year.

Following the COVID-19 restrictions of the previous years, the SFPA undertook inshore patrols and during 2022 a total of 48 patrols were undertaken. In addition to inshore patrols, the SFPA participated in thirteen joint deployments onboard offshore patrol vessels chartered and co-ordinated by the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA). These deployments provided additional operational capabilities to promote compliance with sea-fisheries legislation in Irish waters of EU and non-EU flagged vessels. In addition, Ireland also was the first Member State to avail of EFCA chartered aircraft which provided maritime aerial surveillance capability in the final quarter of 2022.

Seafood Safety

The SFPA is the Official Agency charged with responsibility for the enforcement of food law in the seafood sector up to the point of retail.

Included in the SFPA's remit is the assessment of food safety controls across the marine and aquaculture sectors. A goal of the SFPA's Strategy Statement 2021-2023 is to deliver high-quality public service and regulate in a fair, objective, and proportionate manner. This includes implementing risk-based approaches to control and prioritising the inspection of high-risk operators and higher risk activities. The SFPA's strategy includes key performance indicators and specific tasks to achieve quality public service and fair regulation in seafood safety, such as publishing the number of risk-based inspections/controls undertaken against targets and continuing to develop risk-based inspection programme using a risk-based compliance approach. These measures are intended to ensure that the SFPA regulates in a fair, objective, and proportionate manner, and is effectively meeting its regulatory responsibilities.

Food Businesses

In 2022, the SFPA enforced food safety laws in 2,323 food businesses. These included 338 land-based establishments, 195 approved food business establishments and 143 registered food business operators. Of these, 86% were fishing vessels, with 58 being approved freezer/factory fishing vessels and 1,930 being registered primary production fishing vessels. Processing plants and fresh fishery products were the main businesses and activities of these approved Food Business Operators (FBOs), and freezing was the main activity for approved fishing vessels.

Risk-based Food Safety Inspections

The COVID-19 pandemic hindered full implementation of food safety official controls such as physical inspections and sampling in the beginning of 2022, however as the situation improved, the SFPA resumed full implementation of official controls. Overall, a total of 1,958 food safety official controls were carried out by the SFPA in 2022. Of these official controls, 37% are categorised as inspections of approved establishments, 7% were inspections of registered FBOs and 56% consisted of official control checks, such as official control sampling, vessel hygiene checks and those required to provide certification for a consignment of food being exported to a third country.

Approved Land-Based Establishments and Vessels

The SFPA applies a risk-based approach to seafood safety official controls, prioritising resources to higher-risk operators and activities. In 2022, a total of 446 inspections of establishments and fishing vessels that require approval were undertaken by SFPOs based on risk associated with the establishment and processes undertaken within the establishment. This equates to 92% of the annual target and increased by 9% from 2021. The types of establishments inspected include processing plants, dispatch centres and freezer vessels. The SFPA delivered on 95% of the annual target for high risk ready to eat establishments, an increase from 87% in 2021. High risk ready-to-eat (RTE) food business operator activities include purification, cooking, and smoking.

Official Control Sampling

Sampling and subsequent analysis are key food safety official controls performed by SFPOs and official laboratories. In 2022, the SFPA increased its official control samples collected by 12% compared to the previous year, with a total of 1,249 samples taken. 78% of these were food samples, 18% were water and ice samples, and 4% were environmental swabs. The samples were analysed by official laboratories for compliance with microbiological, residues or contaminant criteria and other standards set by EU legislation and the Food Safety Authority of Ireland (FSAI).



Seafood Safety (continued)

Food Incidents & Complaints

A food incident is any event where, based on the information available, there are concerns regarding the safety or quality of food requiring follow-up by the competent authorities in the interest of public health. During 2022, there were a total of 74 food incidents. Of this number of food incidents, 21 were associated with the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF). The FSAI issued food alerts for three of these food incidents.

During 2022, 23 incidents (37%) were reports of alleged illness following the consumption of live bivalve molluscs, in particular oysters. Six incidents (10% of total) were due to the detection of *Listeria monocytogenes* in fishery products and five incidents (8% of total) were due to suspected Norovirus in shellfish with no reports of illness.

The SFPA dealt with a total of 12 complaints during 2022. A complaint may be received from an FBO, a consumer, another official agency or from an anonymous complainant. The types of complaints ranged from a customer complaint due to the presence of multiple large bones in a salmon darne, a foreign object (piece of metal) found in a smoked salmon product and a complaint regarding the use of an unauthorised biocidal product by an FBO.

All food incidents and complaints received by the SFPA are followed up and investigated. Corrective actions put in place by the FBO to prevent re-occurrence are verified by the SFPA during official controls and where required, enforcement action is taken.

Official Controls in cooperation with other Official Agencies

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) approves or registers and implements animal by-product (ABP) official controls at animal-by product plants. The SFPA continued its role of ongoing official controls of marine ABP plants to verify compliance with the ABP regulation. The SFPA liaised with DAFM on relevant aspects of these inspections as necessary including non-compliances. In 2022, the SFPA stepped away from having a direct role in coordinating the annual plan for sampling fishery products and other seafood at Border Control Posts (BCPs). The SFPA now have an advisory role and will be available to provide technical support to the DAFM BCPs staff on imports of seafood. The SFPA continued its ongoing official controls of residues at approved processing establishments including controls associated within finfish aquaculture as well as the follow-up of samples that are non-compliant under the National Residues Control Plan

with the assistance of the Marine Institute and DAFM veterinary, if required. No non-compliant results were reported in the routine 'target' national monitoring programme samples for farmed finfish in 2022.

Seafood Safety Official Control Fees

Approved establishments and vessels where food safety official controls are undertaken by the SFPA were subject to fee charges as per Regulation EU 2017/625 from 1st October 2021. Fees were applied to the production and first placing on the market of fishery products and aquaculture products. Fees are calculated based on the amount of product produced and where the oval mark is first applied quarterly. Approved FBOs are charged and invoiced quarterly in arrears. Operators are obliged to complete a self-declaration form and submit it to the SFPA quarterly. A declining trend in compliance rate with the submission of the self-declaration forms has been observed. The SFPA has issued regular communication to FBOs to promote compliance and subsequent enforcement action may be taken.

Shellfish Monitoring and Sanitary Surveys

The SFPA is dedicated to maintaining the safety and quality of shellfish production by conducting ongoing shellfish monitoring programs and sanitary surveys to classify production areas. The Authority also prevents shellfish harvesting from areas with elevated levels of marine biotoxins and phytoplankton to ensure the safety of the product. Shellfish monitoring is a critical safety measure for consumers and helps protect the shellfish industry by preventing outbreaks and ensuring that seafood remains safe to eat.

The SFPA successfully met 93% of its target for the number of *E. coli* samples collected in the National Classification Microbiological Monitoring Program for Bivalve Mollusc Production Areas in Ireland, with a total of 1,571 samples collected. Monitoring of shellfish production throughout 2022 also consisted of the submission of approximately 300 biotoxin verification samples and 450 phytoplankton water samples by SFPA staff. The SFPA also takes additional shellfish samples each November to assist the Marine Institute in the monitoring of shellfish waters for the analysis of trace metals and organohalogenes.

The SFPA conducted the annual review of shellfish classifications in Ireland based on the previous three-year dataset (01 Jan 2019 - 01 Jan 2022) of 4,788 *E. coli* results from 135 sampling sites in 60 production areas. The 2022/23 draft review was reviewed and finalised at the annual Implementation meeting.

As a result of the review, nine production areas were upgraded, one shifted in Seasonal A classification, 12 were downgraded, one was de-classified for mussels, two were declared dormant, and two received additional classifications. The Annual List of Classified Live Bivalve Mollusc Production Areas in Ireland is published at sfpa.ie/What-We-Do/Molluscan-Shellfish/Classified-Areas.

The publication of the annual classification list is the culmination of the ongoing partnership between the SFPA and the Marine Institute in the microbiological monitoring of shellfish production areas in Ireland.

Ireland's shellfish monitoring programme is important for both consumers and commercial producers. One of the principal remits of the SFPA is to ensure that Irish and international consumers can be assured of the quality and safety of fish and seafood harvested here. Shellfish production is an important industry in many coastal communities around Ireland and it is essential that the highest standards of food safety are maintained at all times. The SFPA works in collaboration with industry and other state agencies to ensure that production areas are of the highest possible standard and meet rigorous assessment criteria to ensure that the safety and quality of the shellfish placed on the market is not compromised in any manner. This work is an important pillar in both preserving and further enhancing Ireland's global reputation for quality, and safe seafood.

In 2022, the SFPA continued its sanitary survey program in partnership with its existing provider and completed comprehensive surveys of Sruwaddacon Bay and Dungarvan, updating sampling plans and the representative monitoring points.

The SFPA also conducted extensive shoreline surveys and microbiological water studies in several production areas, including Donegal Harbour, Inver Bay, North Achill, Bannow Bay, and Killala Bay, as well as an extensive shellfish microbiological study in Roaringwater Bay.



Pictured Above (L-R): Paschal Hayes, Executive Chairperson, Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) with Tara Chamberlain, Phytoplankton Laboratory Analyst, Marine Institute at Roaringwater Bay, West Cork, to mark the SFPA's publication of the 2022/23 List of Classified Shellfish (Bivalve Mollusc) Production Areas in Ireland, which assesses 135 classifications in 60 production areas around Ireland against strict safety requirements to ensure that all commercially-produced shellfish is safe for human consumption. Photo Andy Gibson.

The SFPA signed a contract with a third-party service provider to conduct ten more sanitary surveys of existing shellfish production areas over the next two years. The results of all those completed surveys are on the SFPA website.

Seafood Safety Enforcement

Seafood Safety Enforcement measures in 2022 ranged from informal advisory measures to the service of Compliance Notices to the commencement of criminal prosecutions for serious non-compliances. In 2022, two separate criminal prosecutions were commenced in the District Court against FBOs for breaches of the regulations on food safety including; hygiene, temperature controls, pest control and traceability requirements. 16 Compliance Notices were issued in 2022. A high portion of the enforcement actions undertaken in 2022 resulted from inspection findings relating to freezer vessel activities and premises in which food for the final consumer is prepared. The degree of compliance with the requirements of enforcement measures, in particular the requirements of Compliance Notices, was satisfactory in most cases. An application for an Improvement Order was made in one case where the compliance process was unsatisfactorily protracted. A Prohibition Order was issued in another case where a serious risk persisted in respect of specified, identifiable products at the pre-retail processing stage.

International Trade



Trade flows of fish and certified fishery products

Exports of Irish seafood to international destinations outside the EU encompassed the processing of 3,670 health certificates for 78,171 tonnes of produce in 2022. This represented respective decreases over 2021 data of 17% and 33% in the amount of export health certificates issued and export tonnage certified, reflecting a re-alignment back towards 2020 levels of trade following a similar percentage increase in 2021 over 2020. The main export markets certified by volume of produce were Nigeria, Egypt, China, Congo, and Japan, primarily covering exports of high volume frozen pelagic fish.

Official controls in the deterrence of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing continued to be conducted. This included the verification of 2,831 catch certificates relating to the import of 11,747 tonnes of produce from all Third Countries, including the UK. This represented respective decreases over 2021 data of 6% and 23% in the amount of import certificates and import tonnage verified, reflecting reduced trade volumes of imports returning closer to 2020 levels. The main countries from which import consignments originated were UK, Iceland, Ecuador, China, and Vietnam. Imports from UK accounted for 58% and 28% in the respective overall amounts of certificates issued and tonnage imported from all Third Countries.

688 catch certificates were issued for the export of 10,800 tonnes of Irish seafood produce to Third Countries, including the UK. The main species exported by volume were Atlantic Mackerel, Sprat, Haddock and Atlantic Herring. This represented respective decreases over 2021 data of 21% and 55% in the amount of export catch certificates and related export tonnage catch certified. Exports to the UK accounted for 74% of the total number of certificates issued.

A total of 700 direct landings of fishery products by non-EU fishing vessels into Ireland resulted in the import of 75,457 tonnes of produce.

This represented respective increases over 2021 data of 8% and 16%. Landings by UK-registered vessels accounted for 93% of the overall total number of landings by non-EU fishing vessels into Ireland. Irish vessels landed 284 times into Third Country ports, accounting for exports of 12,085 tonnes of produce, with 93% of landings taking place in UK ports.

The SFPA continued to develop and strengthen diplomatic and technical links with international seafood trade contacts throughout 2022.

In addition to routine engagement with multi-agency and industry stakeholders, the SFPA actively assisted industry in preparing for and dealing with the regulatory and supply chain impact on Irish seafood companies in trading with the UK and vessels fishing in UK waters as the regulatory landscape with the UK began to settle following its exit from the EU and transition to becoming a Third Country. Active management by the SFPA of new associated risks arising from the UK's status as a stand-alone contracting party to the North East Atlantic Fishing Commission (NEAFC) and as a Third Country with respect to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, continued to be necessary.

These control and enforcement requirements were manifest in managing consignment trade and vessel direct landings between Ireland and the UK. The SFPA continued to maintain its certification and control regimes in response to the ongoing challenges brought by COVID-19 and its impact on retaining regulatory oversight and on the changed trading patterns, risks and opportunities for Irish seafood companies. The SFPA continued to liaise with overseas control agencies and the 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, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, USA, Canada, and the Gulf States.



Key engagements during 2022

- Regulatory vigilance following 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.
- Design and delivery of trade information seminars for industry trading with UK in addition to leading individualised regulatory engagement and preparation conversations with diverse external stakeholder groupings.
- Continued organisational involvement with seafood relevant areas of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.
- Updating organisational certification and oversight regimes in response to the introduction of revised foundational EU food safety official controls regulation.

The SFPA 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 SFPA of EU official controls regulation and fisheries conservation legislation continued to act as the regulatory baseline upon which Ireland's robust seafood certification system is built. Inspection and health certification of export consignments continued during another year of specific Covid-19 related challenges in order to continue to provide public health and customer assurance regarding seafood safety and quality standards that are expected in international food markets and underpinned by EU regulations.

European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund

The European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) runs from 2021 to 2027 and supports the EU common fisheries policy, the EU maritime policy and the EU agenda for international ocean governance. It provides supports for developing innovative projects ensuring that aquatic and maritime resources are used sustainably. The following are SFPA projects funded through the EMFAF:

ieCatch V3

The electronic logbook software (ieCatch) is in use across the Irish fishing vessel fleet. All data from ieCatch is securely transmitted and stored in the national fisheries database known as Integrated Fisheries Information System (IFIS). The IFIS system supports the management of the fishing industry in Ireland. EU Council regulation 1224/2009 requires that Ireland maintains a database of fishing activities and has in place a control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). This system is housed and supported by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

ieCatch v3 was released in 2022 and training was rolled out by the SFPA across the fishing fleet.

The new ieCatch V3 has been fully rebuilt in line with a new International UN Standard known as Fisheries Language for Universal Exchange (FLUX). This upgraded software includes the following enhancements:

- A more intuitive interface.
- More on-screen validation.
- Updated Norway, Svalbard, and North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) modules.
- New "Landing Assistant" which assists the Master to apportion catches across multiple catch areas/ differing gear types.
- Regulatory changes - removal of End of Fishing (EOF), inclusion of Fish Size Class (FSC).





Transport Vehicle Inspection Type

A new release of SFPA fisheries control inspection tool, iInspect, in September 2022 enabled the SFPA to electronically capture all mandatory required data for Transport Vehicle Inspections (TVIs) in accordance with EU regulations. The Implementation of TVIs supports Ireland and the SFPA to exchange inspection and surveillance data in accordance with:

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 404/2011 - Implementing Regulation, Annex XXVII, Module 5.
- EU data exchange FLUX Inspection & Surveillance Report Implementation Document v1.2).

The project encompassed an assessment of data requirements for transport inspection information, user story development, iInspect system development and testing prior to release.

Remote Electronic Monitoring: Acoustic Deterrent Testing Devices

This project identified, tested, and implemented suitable acoustic receiver devices and inspection methodologies to verify the operational use of Acoustic Deterrent Testing Devices (ADTDs) in line with the legislative technical specifications during both in port and at sea inspections for vessels over 12m.

ADTDs are used to test Acoustic Deterrent Devices (ADDs) known as pingers, used in gill net fisheries. ADDs are attached to the gill nets and emit a frequency audible to cetaceans (dolphin, porpoises, etc) to deter them from approaching fishing gear.

The ADTD project was implemented over three phases:

Phase 1	Covered initial controlled testing of devices.
Phase 2	Testing comprised Hydrophone and Frequency detector device testing.
Phase 3	Covered the procurement and distribution of identified device solution.

ADTDs were issued to the Irish Naval Service and SFPOs in September 2022.

These devices enable the SFPA to monitor and control compliance with Part A of Annex XIII to Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/96.

GOAL 2



Communicating and Engaging

Strengthen partnerships
and re-define relationships
with stakeholders.



Communications



Stakeholder Engagement

A number of communications initiatives were devised and implemented in 2022. As part of the implementation of the recommendations from the Organisational Capability Review, in January 2022 the SFPA commissioned RedC, a leading independent market research agency to survey the sea-fishing and seafood industry with the purpose of measuring the effectiveness of our communications with the sector.

Key findings included:

The Role of the SFPA

- There was a high level of understanding of the role of the SFPA.
- There were reasonable levels of respect for the SFPA's work and respondents appreciated the need to play their part too.
- Some issues were expressed with what was referred to as the 'inconsistent' application of regulations at some ports.
- The methods used to deter contraventions were praised; however, there was a reluctance on the part of respondents to adopt the role of a 'whistle-blower'.

Interaction with the SFPA

- When it came to assessing their levels of interaction with the SFPA the most positive were seafood producers, who were particularly appreciative of safety audits. Smaller fishermen surveyed were mainly neutral or positive.
- There were no issues expressed with the processing of paperwork.



General Communications

- Respondents were only conscious of and expect communications regarding regulation and safety.
- There was positive feedback in relation to the timing, tone, accuracy, and clarity of communications coming from the organisation.
- Port officers were praised and face-to-face contact was appreciated.
- Positive sentiment was also expressed regarding support from local port offices who respond promptly to queries made in person, via email or telephone.

Future Role of the SFPA

- Respondents highlighted that they did not expect advice and support, but that it would be most welcome in terms of helping those in the industry to meet the required changes identified in checks and audits.
- Respondents anticipated that regulation enforcement will remain strong.
- The way classification guidance was communicated to industry was regarded positively, so too notices/updates as well as Brexit related communications.

- Looking to the future, respondents would like to see the SFPA consult more widely with industry and particularly in relation to its long-term sustainability.

The findings were used to further inform the organisation's strategy in relation to the regulation of the sea-fisheries and seafood industry. The results reflect a high level of understanding of the role of the SFPA as the regulatory body charged with promoting compliance with sea-fisheries legislation and ensuring seafood safety. Further to this, there is a strong degree of positive sentiment expressed throughout the findings and acknowledgement of the work of the organisation. This is testament to the efforts of all staff to fulfil the SFPA's remit in an efficient and effective manner.

Overall, the results provided evidence of a solid foundation from which to build upon and will further assist the SFPA as we continue to engage with our industry partners in a positive and collaborative manner.



Pictured Above (L-R): Cristina Morgado, Deputy Head of Unit EU Waters and North Atlantic, EFCA; Paschal Hayes, Executive Chairperson, SFPA; Susan Steele, Executive Director, EFCA and Michael Finn, Authority Member, SFPA, aboard the Lundy Sentinel in Cork Harbour at an event on the 20th November, to mark World Fisheries Day and a joint deployment in Irish waters between the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA) and European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) to promote compliance with national and EU sea-fisheries legislation, Susan Steele is pictured presenting an EFCA medal to Paschal Hayes and Michael Finn to commemorate the ongoing collaboration between the two organisations. Photo: Damian Coleman.



Communications (continued)



Pictured Above (L-R): Catherine McManus, MOWI Ireland; Kareen Andersson, SFPA; Norah Parke, Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation; Rudi Amrein, SFPA at the launch of the SFPA's updated Code of Conduct for Fishing Vessels. Photo: Clive Wasson.

Communications Initiatives and Campaigns

In the context of communications initiatives with key audiences, the following actions were also implemented in 2022:

- Communications programme to promote the SFPA Confidential Line to support those within the fishing industry and the public to report suspicious or illegal activity to the SFPA confidentially. In February 2022, we launched a communications programme to highlight the Confidential Line and specifically that the number for the line had changed and that the options to get in touch also included the addition of an email address and contact option through the SFPA website.
- A multi-channel communications programme, supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFAF) was rolled out. Commencing in February 2022, it utilised social media, regional and trade media relations, advertising in trade and regional publications and the SFPA owned channels to raise awareness of the Confidential Line. The campaign ran for a period of 12 weeks in regional print publications and trade publications. While focused specifically on those within the fishing community, the campaign reached 1.16 million people on the island of Ireland (through print advertising). Further to this, an official SFPA Facebook page which featured targeted online advertising reached over 700,000 people. Over the course of the entire campaign, it reached 1.86 million people.
- The SFPA commissioned Amárach to survey the attitudes of consumers (those who eat fish regularly) towards illegal fishing and sustaining Ireland's marine resources, while encouraging people, especially those in the industry and coastal communities to report any suspicious or illegal activity. The survey was conducted in December 2021. Insights from the results demonstrate strong public support for regulatory compliance. The key results were issued in a press release in February 2022. In September 2022 a second press release was issued to remind restaurants, takeaways, fishmongers, and retailers to ensure that the fish and shellfish they serve is legally and sustainably caught. While quality is the main priority of Irish consumers (96%) when buying fish or shellfish, knowing it has been caught legally (85%) and in a sustainable manner (87%) have emerged as major concerns too, on par with price (87%). These are among the findings from the survey. The vast majority of those surveyed (92%) believe more should be done to safeguard the sustainability of Ireland's marine resources. There is overwhelming support for the reporting of illegal fishing to the authorities (90%) with most (77%) consumers saying that they would not buy fish if they knew it was illegally caught. The importance of traceability also featured strongly in the results, especially amongst younger consumers, with almost half (48%) of those aged under 35 saying that having greater confidence in the traceability of a product would encourage them to eat more fish on a regular basis. The research highlighted that concern for environmental matters is very high amongst consumers - particularly for aspects relating to the marine environment. Most regular consumers of fish (82%), especially those living in coastal areas, are willing to change their buying habits to reduce their impact on marine resources while three out of four (78%) stated they only want to buy fish that is caught in a way that does not deplete stocks.
- Leaflets are another key communications tool that the SFPA use to disseminate information such as the Code of Conduct for Fishing Vessels which was produced and launched in March 2022.
- Trade events are an important platform for communicating with industry and the SFPA attended the Skipper Expo in Limerick in March 2022. It is Ireland's flagship fisheries show with many visitors and exhibitors from Ireland and abroad. The event was attended by Sea-Fisheries Protection Officer's as well as senior personnel from the SFPA.

- World Fisheries Day took place on the 21st November 2022 - to mark World Fisheries Day and a Joint Deployment Plan in collaboration with the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) to promote compliance with national and EU sea-fisheries legislation within Ireland's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the SFPA hosted an event on the 20th November 2022 aboard the EFCA Lundy Sentinel patrol ship in Cork Harbour. The event showcased the collaboration between the SFPA, Ireland's competent regulatory authority for sea-fisheries and seafood production, and EFCA, responsible for operational coordination of fisheries control and inspection activities by member states of the European Union.

Media relations formed a core part of all communications activities with a strong focus on engagement with trade print and online publications to share latest updates and developments with industry.

- Press releases focused on significant regulatory changes, compliance initiatives, seasonal patrols; using SFPA data to tell the regulatory story, collaborations with organisations on initiatives, utilising the publication of the annual Shellfish Area Microbiological Classification to highlight the SFPA's role in ensuring seafood safety etc.

- In September 2022, the Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers were accompanied on an inshore fishing patrol in the Kinsale area by a journalist with the Irish Independent. This enabled the journalist to see first-hand the work of SFPA staff to ensure we have sustainable fishing stocks and vibrant marine ecosystems for future generations. The piece along with photos featured in the Irish Independent.
- News opportunities focused on significant court verdicts, calendar opportunities for example, World Fisheries Day and specific proactive initiatives that highlight the benefits of SFPA's work.
- The SFPA website is also an important communications tool for disseminating information with fishers which included updates and announcement and the publication of key documents. For example, the Control Plan, Fisheries Information Notices etc.
- The website provided an important platform for hosting the latest announcements and updates including the latest developments in the context of compliance and other important developments in the context of fishing regulations, enforcements and areas of key interest to fishers.
- Regular posting on our LinkedIn channel also highlighted the broad remit of the SFPA. For example, a series of posts on the work of Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers were posted during Science week in November 2022.



National and European Engagement

The SFPA continues to engage and build relationships with key stakeholders both nationally and in Europe.

National Engagement

The SFPA works closely with a range of partners in order to deliver its mandate.

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) is the parent Department of the SFPA with responsibility in relation to policy formulation, corporate governance oversight and resource allocation.

The SFPA engages with a number of divisions within the Department in relation to the implementation of regulations under the remit of the SFPA.

Food Safety Authority of Ireland

The Food Safety Authority of Ireland (FSAI) is Ireland's central competent authority for food safety across the food chain from primary production to consumption. The functions of the SFPA in respect of food safety are detailed in a service contract agreement with the FSAI. The SFPA is represented on a number of FSAI working groups.

Department of Defence

The SFPA has a Service Level Agreement with the Department of Defence for the provision of fishery protection services by the Naval Service and Air Corps. The SFPA produces an annual Fisheries Control Plan, which outlines the benchmark requirements for inspections at sea by the Naval Service and surveillance by the Air Corps. The annual plan uses agreed risk management strategies that produce baseline inspection benchmarks for all vessels operating in our EEZ. These levels of inspection are continuously developed using strategies including intelligence information, fleet profiling and administrative crosschecks. The SFPA works closely with the Naval Service to ensure that such inspection levels are maintained to ensure that there is a balanced and appropriate level of control on all fisheries activities in our areas of responsibility.

Marine Institute

The Marine Institute (MI) is Ireland's national agency for marine research, technology development and innovation. In food safety, the MI is a control partner providing extensive analytical services and scientific advice. In fishery control, the MI and the SFPA collaborate in the area of data flows to best inform scientific research.

An Garda Síochána

The SFPA works in close co-operation with An Garda Síochána in roadside vehicle inspections and fisheries-related investigations. Sea-Fisheries Protection Officers also jointly undertake specific enforcement actions with members of An Garda Síochána particularly in relation to the detention of fishing vessels.

Bord Iascaigh Mhara

Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) plays a key role in developing the Irish seafood industry by providing technical expertise, business support, funding, training and promoting responsible environmental practice. The SFPA and BIM collaborate on many different aspects that affect the fishing industry including the management of inshore fisheries, industry training, aquaculture, fishing gear technology and fisheries statistics.

Inland Fisheries Ireland

Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) is charged with ensuring the protection and conservation of fisheries resources in inland waters and sea angling. The IFI and the SFPA cooperate with a view to overall efficiency of state inspection services and specifically in the area of inshore fisheries control operations.



European Engagement

The SFPA also works closely with a number of international partners including European institutions and their agencies and is represented on a number of committees and working groups.

Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries – EU Commission

The objectives of the Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (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 areas of Control and Enforcement.

Directorate General for Health and Food Safety – EU Commission

Directorate General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) is responsible for EU policy on food safety and health and for monitoring the implementation of related laws.

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.

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.



National and European Engagement (continued)

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 two occasions in 2022.

EFCA Regional Steering Groups

In 2022, 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 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 two to three times during the year at EFCA offices in Vigo however in 2022 one meeting was held virtually, and one held in person in Vigo.

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 the NEAFC Technical Permanent Committee on Monitoring and Compliance (PECMAC) meetings as part of the EU delegation at NEAFC meetings.

Permanent Committee on Monitoring and Compliance (PECMAC)

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 the NEAFC office in London. In 2022 these meetings were held virtually.

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.

During 2022 there was one meeting held virtually which the SFPA attended. Issues discussed included, 'Intermediate operators' in the shellfish supply chain and their requirements, Norovirus management proposals, revision of Official Control Regulation, official controls on scallops and Trade of Live Bivalve Molluscs to the U.S.



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.

During 2022, there were three meetings, all held virtually. The SFPA provided information to support the meeting attendee. Issues discussed were Tuna fraud and control, intermediary operators in the shellfish supply chain, super chilling of fishery products and amendments to Regulation 853/2004 on the hygiene of foods of animal origin.

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, the SFPA gives expert opinions on the various proposals and issues discussed at these meetings.



Sea-Fisheries Protection Consultative Committee

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

The SFPA facilitated three meetings of the main SFPA Consultative Committee during 2022. Firstly, in early March information was provided on; pelagic fish weighing arrangements, upcoming EU audit update, update on EU implementing regulation for the interim National Control Plan, Labelling Plan, SFPA Complaints Procedure, Strategy and a Review Implementation update. A second meeting was convened in mid-March to discuss the Draft Control Plan. The third meeting in July discussed an update on; the ERS-ieCatch Sub-Group meeting held in June, Organisation Capability Review, 'Reconfirm/Redefine' SFPA Relationship with SFP Consultative Committee' and Consultative Committee Sectoral Updates.

Committee Members

The members of the Consultative Committee in 2022 were:

Catherine McManus (Chair)	Marine Harvest
Norah Parke (Deputy-Chair)	Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation
Eamon Dixon	Erris Inshore Fishermen's Association
John Harrington	Kush Seafarms Ltd
David Kirwan	Irish South & East Fish Producers Organisation
Ann-Marie Mulloy-Gautier	Connemara Seafoods Ltd
Sean O'Donoghue	Killybegs Fishermen's Organisation
John Power	Inshore Fishermen Representative - Wexford Lobster Co-op Society
Ebbie Sheehan	Irish Fishermen's Organisation
Anthony Sheehy	Irish South & West Fish Producers Organisation
Brendan Byrne	Irish Fish Processors & Exporters Association
John Ward*	Irish Fish Producers Organisation
Dr Ciaran Kelly**	Director Fisheries Ecosystem Advisory Services, Marine Institute

*Resigned from the Committee in 2022

**Appointed to the Committee by the Minister in 2022

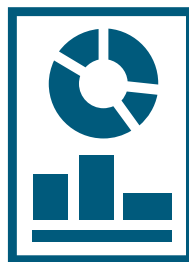


GOAL 3



Data Driven Delivery

Promote and enable the use of data to enhance the service delivery, inform decision making, support accountability and simplify engagement with stakeholders.



Data Management

The SFPA has committed to developing its IT data analytics capability to help support key activities and ensure that decision making is informed by robust statistics and derived from available data. The SFPA has a dedicated Data Management Unit in order to ensure the implementation of this goal.

Publish Statistics

Annual and quarterly statistics are published to SFPA website, operational targets are reported against and all queries on fisheries data are answered where technically possible. Quarterly reports on landings and inspections are published online.

Weekly updates are provided in relation to further developments to the quota update page sfpa.ie/Statistics/Quotas which shows monthly regimes (as issued by DAFM) for each demersal stock code where appropriate. This page provides fishers and members of the public a “one stop shop” to access a range of useful data on fishing activity for quota stocks. As in previous years, the unit responded to the interest shown in the uptake of Albacore tuna by issuing daily updates to this stock on the webpage, thus ensuring all fishers had access to the same uptake data at the same time.

Brexit Temporary Fleet Tie Up and Brexit Inshore Fisheries Business Model Adjustment schemes

The Data Unit supported the BIM administered 'Brexit Temporary Fleet Tie Up' and 'Brexit Inshore Fisheries Business Model Adjustment' schemes by reviewing the track record of applicants. For the Tie Up scheme the unit processed 236 applications with 245 checks completed including re-check requests from BIM. The unit processed 923 applications for the inshore scheme on which 1,149 checks were carried out. In addition, the unit handles 160 BIM scheme related written queries, mainly from vessel owners, and provided advice on compliance where appropriate. In cases where major non-compliances came to light during the scheme, these were passed to port offices for operational follow-up. The unit also provided support for the Cooperatives Transition scheme.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Data Management Unit works in close collaboration with DAFM and is responsible for ensuring data quality assurance for quota balancing and responding to any related queries from vessel owners. There were 111 queries/requests in this area. The Unit monitored the activity around Rockall on an ongoing basis and reported findings to DAFM every week. In total the Unit produced 216 fishing activity reports for DAFM in 2022. DAFM's quota management meetings are supported by the Unit with 12 monthly meetings attended. The uptake data together with projected uptake figures informs quota management recommendations agreed by the fishing industry and approved by the Minister.

Open Data

In response to the Directive (EU) 2019/1024 on Open Data and the re-use of public sector information, which was transposed into Irish law in July 2021, the Data Management Unit published a statement of commitment to Open Data sfpa.ie/Statistics/Open-Data and launched a dedicated inbox for Open Data queries. The Data Management Unit inbox received 112 queries from the general public (unrelated to BIM schemes) and received and responded to 929 queries from all sources combined. The Data Management Unit is committed to the highest statistical standards and continues to work with the Central Statistics Office in relation to attaining Irish Statistics System Code of Practice (ISSCOP) certification. Data quality is also part of its remit and to that end the Unit took over the development of the VALID cross-checking system in 2022 with additional reporting capabilities in the pipeline.

Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology continued to play a central role in the SFPA's delivery of Strategic Goal 3. The ICT unit is involved in the delivery, support and training of many of the systems that allow the SFPA to capture the data required to meet this goal.

ieCatch V3 and iInspect Development

During 2022, the ICT Unit delivered new versions of both ieCatch which is used by fishing vessels to record fishing activity data and iInspect which is used not only by SFPA inspectors but also inspectors working on our behalf in both the Naval Service and Air Corps to capture inspection related data.

The roll out of an upgraded ieCatch V3 had two elements; the updating of the application on the electronic logbook and an Education Programme to help familiarise users with the changes and the new interface. Twelve locations were selected nationwide in an attempt to make training as accessible to industry as possible. Forty sessions were run where 299 users were trained and 191 electronic logbooks updated during the session to minimise any inconvenience or delays to the users. This new version is FLUX compliant, ensuring the data meets the UN standard for exchanging fisheries-related information between countries. This version has more on-screen validation and pre-filling where appropriate, which should lead to a better user experience. Another new feature is the Landing Assistant which automatically allocates the catch landed across the areas fished on a pro-rata basis, giving a more accurate landing figure per species per area. In 2023, electronic logbooks will be rolled out to all registered fishing vessels in the 12-15m category who currently have an exemption.

An updated version of iInspect V3 was rolled out to over 110 users nationwide. This version included added functionality to support Transport Vehicle inspections. Some of the users upgraded included our control partners in the Naval Service who received 22 Toughbooks (a line of rugged laptops) in order to utilise iInspect, which the SFPA maintains and supports.

ICT Unit

The SFPA ICT Unit continued to support staff as they adjusted to the SFPA's hybrid working policy and helped with some of the technical challenges it presented. The SFPA move to the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer's (OGCIO's) document management system, eDocs, was completed in 2022 and the organisation is continuing preparations for a move to the OGCIO's Managed Desktop Service in 2023. The Managed Desktop service is part of the Government's Build to Share programme which delivers a standard range of services, collaboration tools, platforms and applications across the public service. A new cloud-based software for Travel & Subsistence expenses was procured and implemented in February 2022 and provides a secure, efficient and robust environment for the processing of Travel & Subsistence expenses. The ICT Unit also provided new mobile phones to staff as well as new printers in all office locations.

Support was provided to Data and ERS Working Groups in the EU, EFCA and NEAFC, with some of our unit participating in RIB Patrols and Offshore Patrols with EFCA. Another example of our ongoing work with international control regulatory agencies is our work on the data exchange of UNCEFACT Logbooks and Sales Notes with France which should go into full production in 2023.



GOAL 4



Organisational Excellence

Sustain and develop strategic and operational capacity & capability to deliver organisational excellence.



Corporate Governance Report

Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies

During the year, the SFPA continued its focus on effective corporate governance and ensured it remained in compliance with the requirements of the 2016 Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (“the Code”). The SFPA submitted its 2021 Annual Report and Financial Statements in compliance with the Code and the SFPA compliance checklist with the Code was completed with no issues arising.

Memorandum of Understanding between SFPA and DAFM

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SFPA and DAFM 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 2022, a total of 190 queries were received and processed compared with 300 in 2021. The majority of queries were data related.

Authority

Mr. Paschal Hayes was appointed as Executive Chairperson of the SFPA on 14th January 2022. The Executive Chair of the SFPA will lead and guide the organisation over the coming years and will be responsible for securing efficient and effective enforcement of sea-fisheries and food safety law; promoting compliance while detecting and deterring contraventions.

Michael Finn was appointed to the SFPA Authority in October 2022 with responsibility for Operations.

Jonathan Hoare was appointed to the SFPA Authority in October 2022 with responsibility for Corporate Affairs, Trade Compliance & Internal Audit, Food & Fisheries Support and Communications.

There were four Authority meetings held in 2022.



Gender Balance in the Board Membership

The SFPA does not have a Board however it consists of an executive Authority of three members. All three members were appointed in 2022. As of 31st December 2022, all three members of the Authority were male. The Authority therefore does not meet the Government target of a minimum of 40% representation of each gender in the membership of State Boards. The SFPA Management Board as of the 31st December 2022 consisted of three male and one female member.

Information Access Request

Freedom of Information

The SFPA is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) 2014 and has a guide for members of the public on how to access records under the FOI act 2014 which is available on our website. In 2022, the SFPA received 14 FOI requests.

Access to Information on the Environment

The European Communities Access to Information on the Environment (AIE) Regulations 2007 to 2018 give legal rights to those seeking to access information on the environment from public authorities such as the SFPA. The regulations also oblige the SFPA as a public authority to be proactive in disseminating environmental information to the public. The SFPA received no requests for information under AIE in 2022.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

The SFPA has provided information on its website on how data subjects can access their personal information held by the SFPA. In 2022, the SFPA received 1 Subject Access Request.

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. The SFPA received no Protected Disclosures in 2022.

Customer Charter

The SFPA has published a Customer Charter detailing our commitment to providing quality service to our customers and defines our service standards in clear and simple language. It also provides information on how customer input can contribute to the improvement of services provided and on issues such as complaints procedures and FOI.

Section 49 Complaints

The SFPA has appointed a complaints officer from outside of the Authority to consider and report independently on complaints made under Section 49 of the Sea-Fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006. A complaint may be submitted to the Complaints Officer and details on how to make a complaint are published on the SFPA website. Complaints under this procedure may only relate to the enforcement of sea-fisheries or food safety law and must be made to the 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 additional recognised representative organisation. The Act states that complaints will not be considered if:

- a. it relates to any matter which is the subject of proceedings before a court or other tribunal;
- b. it is the subject of a complaint to the Ombudsman or an appeal to the Information Commissioner, or;
- c. it is not made to a Complaints Officer within 28 days after the subject matter of the complaint arose.

The Complaints Officer received zero complaints in 2022.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)



Provision of Information to Members of the Oireachtas

In 2022, the SFPA received one request for the provision of information directly from Members of the Oireachtas. 31 Parliamentary Questions were redirected from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine to the SFPA, and the SFPA responded directly to the Member of the Oireachtas.

31 Parliamentary Questions were redirected from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine to the SFPA, and the SFPA responded directly to the Member of the Oireachtas.

Public Sector Duty

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 is committed to the public service core values of equality, respect, and fairness. The SFPA has a Diversity, Equality & Inclusion Policy to ensure the organisation's commitment to the development and implementation of improved measures to promote and support the employment of persons with disabilities and our commitment to working together to maintain a workplace environment that reflects the spirit of equal opportunities, free from prohibited or inappropriate conduct and one where SFPA staff will be treated equally and respected for their individuality and diversity.

Climate Action Mandate

The Climate Action Plan 2021 (CAP21) envisages the public sector leading by example on climate action to reach the target of reducing Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions by 51% by 2030 and becoming climate neutral no later than 2050.

To support public sector bodies leading by example, a Public Sector Climate Action Mandate applies to public bodies covered by the CAP21 decarbonisation targets. As required under this mandate in 2022, the SFPA appointed a Climate and Sustainability Champion, Jonathan Hoare, and a Sustainability Lead, Yvonne Grant. The SFPA continues to work on finalisation and implementation of its Climate Action Roadmap.

Energy Usage Report 2022

The SFPA energy consumption in 2022 showed an increase of 8% compared to 2021. This increase was due mainly to the lifting of travel restrictions as a result of the pandemic and a return to office attendance.

Vehicles accounted for the bulk of energy consumption within the SFPA at 54%. Electricity accounted for 23% of the total energy usage and heating accounted for 19%.

Business travel consumption in total by both SFPA utility vehicles and private vehicles used for business travel more than doubled due to the effects of the lifting of travel restrictions and an increase in travel nationwide to attend business meetings and training. With a new Authority in place, travel increased to attend industry meetings, internal port office, meetings with the Consultative Committee etc.

A schedule of Rigid Inflatable Boat (RIB) patrols took place during 2022, after an absence of RIB patrols during 2021 due to the pandemic. The increased RIB activity can be seen in an increase in petrol use.

Air travel showed an overall increase of over five fold in terms of tonnes CO₂ on the previous year.

This was as a direct result of the lifting of restrictions on overseas travel imposed during the pandemic and a business requirement to attend meetings in Brussels and Vigo in particular.

Electricity consumption accounting for an estimated 23%² of total energy usage, representing a decrease of 2% year on year from 2021. Changes to lighting controls in Head Office assisted the achievement of energy efficiencies. New premises were acquired in Greencastle, County Donegal which increased our activity metric (floor area m²). The new premises provides accommodation for an average of ten employees in the form of a Port Office. The office has been fitted out to a high standard of energy efficiency. Overall headcount in SFPA between the end of 2021 and the end of 2022 increased marginally to 167.

Heating decreased by 35% in 2021. Issues with the AHU unit serving general areas in Clonakilty have been rectified. Greater awareness and active management of the heating system in Clonakilty has added to this reduction.

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 our energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions targets.

The SFPA is part of 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.

² Castletownbere electricity usage is estimated for 2022 due to a matter effecting it's MPRN.



Audit and Risk Committee Report

This report of the Audit and Risk Committee of the SFPA provides a summary of its key activities and outputs for the Financial Year ended 31st December 2022.

Membership of the Audit and Risk Committee

Mr Peter G Cowap - Chair

Mr Sean Angland - Deputy Chair

Mr Pat Farrell

Mr Rav Vithaldas

Mr Shane McCarthy

Brendan O' Shea resigned from the Audit & Risk Committee on 7th February 2022. Shane McCarthy was subsequently appointed to the Audit & Risk Committee on 9th May 2022.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the Secretariat support provided by the Authority throughout 2022.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee provide assistance and support to the SFPA in fulfilling the Authority's oversight responsibilities and sources of assurance, taking account of the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016, relating inter alia 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 SFPA's processes 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 and, as appropriate, the Authority's conduct of anti-Fraud and Protected Disclosure Programmes and related Investigation processes;
- Performance of the Authority's Technical and Corporate Internal Audit functions, the provision of services duly outsourced as appropriate.
- 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.

Audit and Risk 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 six times in 2022. In addition, the Committee conducted a further review of its terms of reference, specifically focused on the performance of Independent Scrutiny and undertook a self-assessment evaluation of its own performance through bilateral Committee Member engagement with the Chair.

The Committee engaged with all key stakeholders throughout the Financial Year through the support of the newly appointed Authority Chair (Paschal Hayes), including the Director (and Interim Director) of Finance; the Director of Trade and Audit; the Chief Scientific Officer and Brexit Lead; the Head of Corporate Affairs; the Transformation Lead; Head of HR; Director of Port Operations; Chief Risk Officer; Head of Legal & Enforcement and Director ICT.

The salient work and areas focused on by the Audit and Risk Committee during 2022 included:

1. Reviewing the Authority's operational resilience in transitioning to a post-pandemic operating environment.
2. Reviewing the post-Brexit implementation impact on the Authority's Legal, Technical, Operational and Regulatory Trade Compliance.
3. Evaluating periodic updates on progress with a number of Operational, Legal, Compliance and Enforcement issues.
4. Reviewing progress on critical aspects of the Authority's Organisational Capability and associated Transformation Programme and their potential ramifications for Governance, Risk Management, Internal Control Environment and Compliance.
5. Reviewing the continuing progress and status of the implementation of the Authority's Interim Control Plan as approved by the EU Commission and the status of the development of a new Control Plan.
6. Reviewing and contributing to the formulation of the Authority's Data Strategy and development of the ICT Strategy.
7. Updates on the Internal Audit Plan for 2022, including Internal Audits and Assurance work focused on the Internal Controls Review and Data Quality on Seafood Safety.
8. Reviewing the implementation of the Authority's Technical Internal Audit Plan, including selected inspections (e.g., Freezer/Factory vessels) and remediation status on findings for prior audits.
9. Reviewing the Annual Statement of Internal Control for 2021 and associated Report and Financial Statement and other major activities pertaining to the Finance Unit.
10. Reviewing the Authority's Programme for Senior Management Assurance Statements via selected presentations.
11. Engaging with the Comptroller and Auditor General, both on the completion of the 2022 Audit and reviewing with them their Audit Planning approach for Financial Year 2023.

Risk Management

As an integral core component of the Audit and Risk Committee mandate, the Committee reviews the effectiveness of the Risk Management process on an ongoing basis.

This work includes continuous review of the SFPA's Risk Policy and Risk Appetite, together with progressing enhancements in the management and operational embedding of the Authority's Risk Register, in conjunction with the Chief Risk Officer.

The Committee is satisfied that the spectrum of risks currently identified in the SFPA's Risk Register represent an accurate picture of the Authority's primary risks.

As an integral core component of the Audit and Risk Committee mandate, the Committee reviews the effectiveness of the Risk Management process on an ongoing basis.



Audit and Risk Committee Report (continued)

Priorities for 2023

The Committee's Work Programme for 2023 will include the following components:

1. Overseeing the deliverables of the SFPA Internal Audit Plan and Technical Audit Programme for 2023 and assessing outcomes and including in the case of the latter, the outputs and outcomes of the Independent Scrutiny exercise scheduled for January 2023.
2. Ongoing review of the SFPA Risk Register, in conjunction with a newly appointed Chief Risk Officer, including revised Control Plan and post-Brexit-related risks, the Organisational Transformation Programme and HR related risks, ICT and Data Management capability, augmented by the identification of additional thematic deep-dives as part of the Committee's Work Programme.
3. Engage with the Comptroller and Auditor General in delivering audit satisfaction.
4. Review emerging outcomes of the EU Commission's approval of a permanent Control Plan in order to understand and assess their potential impact on the Authority's operational resilience and compliance with the EU Official Control Regime.
5. Review of the Annual Statement of Internal Control for the Authority and associated Report and Financial Statements for 2022.
6. Continue to provide oversight of the Authority's management and remediation of outstanding audit findings and corrective actions.

Conclusion

The Members of the Audit and Risk Committee wish to acknowledge the positive and constructive engagement and assistance of the staff of the SFPA during the year.

The Committee very much welcomes the significant appointments of the two new Authority Members in the last quarter of 2022, which will serve to facilitate and underpin the Committee's endeavours in 2023.

The Committee's efforts are greatly assisted by the sector-specific briefings facilitated by the Authority which form an integral feature of the Committee's meeting agendas and enable the Committee to properly inform and validate its work. This is especially valuable given the critical challenges faced by the Authority both externally (e.g., revised Control Plan, post-Brexit impacts and managing through the pandemic) and internally (e.g., executing through the new Corporate Strategy and implementing the Transformation Programme deliverables).

By way of conclusion, the Audit and Risk Committee, on whose behalf this report is prepared, is satisfied that in general there are adequate systems of internal control, risk management and sources of assurance.

Mr. Peter G. Cowap

Chair - SFPA Audit and Risk Committee



GOAL 5



Staff Development and Support

To develop and support
SFPA's staff.



Organisational Structure and Culture

The Human Resources unit is responsible for the delivery of all aspects of the human resources function, health and safety and facilities services to the organisation.



Much was accomplished by the HR and H&S team in 2022. A gradual return to the office following the pandemic was managed carefully and efficiently by the team. This ultimately led to the implementation of the SFPA Blended Working Policy which implements the Government's Remote Working Strategy.

Overall, headcount remained static at 167, mainly due to employee turnover, including a number of retirements during 2022. 27 posts were filled, including Executive Manager ICT, Executive Manager Corporate Affairs, and two Authority posts were filled by the Public Appointments Service.

Develop and Support SFPA Staff

Goal 5 of the SFPA Statement of Strategy 2021 to 2023 is to "Develop and Support SFPA's Staff". A key focus of the HR team during 2022 was to procure and roll out a Learning Management System and an online Performance Management System.

The implementation of an online Performance Management System will increase engagement with the performance management and development process. This combined with the roll out of a new Performance Management and Development Policy in 2022 will further strengthen our PMDS process by providing the facility to align individual goals with business plans and organisational goals.



The implementation of a Learning Management System will support the delivery of training, centralise learning content and training records and make learning content more accessible and engaging. Compliance training will be enhanced and knowledge sharing within the organisation will be increased.

The introduction of these new systems in the HR team is the first step in moving HR processes online, as part of the broader organisation’s digital transformation.

A Learning Needs Analysis was completed by the HR team in 2022 which will be reviewed on an annual basis. A draft Learning and Development Strategy was developed for the organisation which was rolled out in Q1 2023.

Labour Court

The SFPA attended the Labour Court in March, following three days of industrial action in the first quarter of the year. The outcome of this Labour Court hearing provided clarity in relation to long running Industrial Relations matters in dispute. Since March 2022, regular meetings have been held with the representative union to resolve matters in a timely manner, ensuring a positive working environment where the roles and responsibilities of SFPA management and representative unions are clear.

Staffing by Grade December 2022

Grade	Dec 22
A. Sec	1
PO	3
AP	8
Engineer Grade II	2
Grade II Accountant	0
SPO (HEO + 10%)	10
SFPO	80
HEO	22
EO	18
CO	23
Total	167



Health and Safety Report

The safety, health, and welfare of all employees remains a paramount objective for the SFPA.

This is achieved through work practices that are safe and are in accordance with legislation and public health guidelines.

The Safety, Health and Welfare programme in the SFPA remains proactive. It is designed to deliver on everyone's expectation to work in a safe environment where tasks and outputs are systematically and continuously evaluated 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, it is concise and that it seeks to provide certainty. Throughout 2022, our Safety Committee, Port Managers and our Lead Workers Representatives, our Fire Wardens and our First Aid Responders and COVID-19 Leads all strove to achieve these aims.

Health and Safety Training 2022

Throughout 2022, the SFPA delivered a variety of Health and Safety related training courses / events for personnel through attendance on a mixture of (1) In-House, (2) Online, (3) Private and (4) Public courses, as outlined opposite.

#	Description	No. of Attendees
1	Online Safe Boarding Procedures	6
2	H&S Induction Training Courses	11
3	Online Lone Working Training Courses	167
4	Manual Handling Training Courses (Physical attendance)	66
5	1 x Life jacket Awareness Training Courses (Practical Training)	9
6	1 x COVID-19 Lead Worker Representative Training Course	1
7	2 x PHECC* FAR** (Refresher) Training Courses	15
8	1 x Fire Warden Training Course	12
9	1 x Safety Rep Training Courses (4 new staff require in 2022)	4
10	DSE & Pregnancy Risk Assessment Training	4
11	IOSH Lead Safety for Authority and Senior Management	11
12	Safety Rep Refresher Training Courses	6
13	Risk Assessment Training	9
14	Safe Pass Training	1
15	Working at Height Course	45

* PHECC (Pre-Hospital Emergency Care Council PHECC is an independent statutory agency with responsibility for standards, education and training in the field of pre-hospital emergency).

** FAR (First Aid Response).

Organisational Capability Review

The Organisational Capability Review published in April 2020 made 46 recommendations which, when implemented, will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the SFPA.

The report forms part of the Programme for Government. Its implementation will ensure that the SFPA will have the agility and capacity to deliver on its statutory mandate in a constantly changing operating environment.

Significant progress was made in the implementation of the recommendations in the Review over the course of 2022. Of the 46 recommendations 35 have been delivered and the remaining 11 are in progress with several of those close to 100% completion.

Key strategic recommendations which have been completed during 2022 include:

The introduction of a new business planning framework

Business plans are formulated based on strategic objectives and legislative requirements. Business plans inform goal setting with individual employees. This framework provides a strong link between strategic goals and operational activity and allows staff members across the organisation to understand the role that their work plays in the delivery of the SFPA strategy.

Introduction of a portfolio management approach and an organisation-wide Project Management Office

Building on the successful establishment of the Project Management Office, a portfolio management approach has been implemented with regard to the prioritisation and implementation of projects and programmes across the organisation. This approach will drive cohesion across the organisation to ensure that projects complement each other and effectively deliver on the SFPA strategy.



Development of an IT Strategy

An IT Strategy and the steps required to deliver it was developed in 2022. Delivery of the strategy will enable the SFPA to leverage data and technology to deliver on its core mandate of protecting seafood trade, protecting seafood safety and protecting seafood sustainability in a more streamlined and agile manner.

It is envisaged that work on the implementation of recommendations from the Organisational Capability Review will be completed in 2023.

The completion of this body of work will see the finalisation of a major change programme across the SFPA that was initiated to fundamentally reset the organisation and ensure that it is well placed to deliver on its mandate in a complex and challenging environment.



Report and Financial Statements

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General Information



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Report of the 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 2022 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 2022 and of its income and expenditure for 2022 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

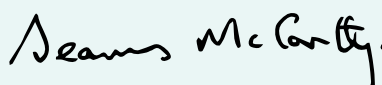
The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has presented certain other information together with the financial statements. This comprises the annual report, the governance statement and Authority members' report, and the statement on internal control. My responsibilities to report in relation to such information,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

EU Commission audit of sea-fisheries control

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is the competent authority for control of Ireland's sea-fisheries.

The statement on internal control explains that an EU Commission administrative inquiry in 2019 identified 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 an existing derogation allowing the weighing of fishing catches at Irish processing facilities.

The statement on internal control states that an interim control plan was agreed with the Commission for 2022. Measures were implemented to address the issues raised by the Commission, and the Authority submitted a new, permanent, control plan in September 2022. The plan was formally approved by the Commission in December 2022 and came into effect on 1 January 2023, and is critical to ensuring Ireland adheres to its obligations under the EU Common Fisheries Policy.



Seamus McCarthy

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

30 June 2023

Report of the 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 annual 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.
- I 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.

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.

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 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, NDP Delivery 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 2021-2023,
- 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 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, NDP Delivery and Reform, all proper and usual accounts of money received and expended by it.

In preparing these financial statements, the 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 31 January 2023.

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 2022.

Authority Structure

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority does not have a Board but currently comprises a three-member Executive Authority. One of the members of the Authority is the Chairperson. The table below details the Authority members.

Authority Member	Role	Date Appointed from/to
Mr. Paschal Hayes	Authority Chairperson	14 January 2022 to 13 January 2029
Mr. Michael Finn	Authority Member	03 October 2022 to 02 October 2029
Mr. Jonathan Hoare	Authority Member	03 October 2022 to 02 October 2029
Mr. Timothy Donovan	Authority Member	28 June 2021 to 11 February 2022

The Authority Chairperson Mr. Paschal Hayes was appointed on 14 January 2022. The Authority members Mr. Michael Finn and Mr. Jonathan Hoare were both appointed on 03 October 2022. The Authority member Mr. Timothy Donovan resigned from his position on the 11 February 2022.

Schedule of Attendance

A schedule of attendance at Authority Meetings is set out below. Authority Meetings were held on 15 March 2022, 31 May 2022, 17 October 2022 and 19 December 2022.

Authority Meetings	
Number of Meetings	4
Paschal Hayes	4
Michael Finn	2
Jonathan Hoare	2

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 2022, the members of the Audit and Risk Committee were: Peter Cowap, Chairperson, Seán Angland, Pat Farrell, Brendan O'Shea, Rav Vithaldas and Shane McCarthy. There were six meetings of the ARC in 2022.

Brendan O'Shea retired from the ARC on 07 February 2022. Shane McCarthy was subsequently appointed to the ARC on 09 May 2022. Pat Farrell's term of appointment to the ARC was extended on 04 September 2022 for a further five years. Seán Angland resigned from the ARC on 10 February 2023.

Schedule of Attendance, Fees and Expenses

A schedule of attendance at the Audit and Risk Committee meetings for 2022 is set out below including the fees and expenses received by each ARC member:

Audit & Risk Committee	Fees 2022	Expenses 2022
	€	€
Number of Meetings	6	
Peter Cowap, Chair	6	2,414
Seán Angland	5	-
Pat Farrell	5	1,414
Brendan O'Shea	1	283
Rav Vithaldas	6	1,697
Shane McCarthy	4	1,131
	6,939	1,173

Governance Statement and Authority Members' Report (continued)

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

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 Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority. The principal objective of the review is to contribute to the ongoing and future development of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority so that it is recognised as an agency of excellence and role model for other agencies.

An Organisational Capability Review was completed by external service providers and a report issued on 3 April 2020. 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. The Review made 46 recommendations that, when implemented, will address issues identified to improve the effectiveness of the organisation. Of the 46 recommendations, 43 are complete and the implementation of the remaining 3 recommendations is in progress. The full Review report is available on the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority 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, NDP Delivery 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	
		2022	2021
€60,000	- €69,999	13	9
€70,000	- €79,999	10	14
€80,000	- €89,999	38	36
€90,000	- €99,999	7	7
€100,000	- €109,999	5	2
€110,000	- €119,999	-	1
€140,000	- €149,999	1	-

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.

	2022	2021
	€	€
Financial/accounting advice	35,713	-
Human resources	25,514	16,504
Legal advice	214,329	465,622
Public relations	90,985	65,028
Business improvement projects	22,140	-
Strategy implementation ¹	81,426	-
EMFF/AF project management support ²	932,705	954,110
Total consultancy costs	1,402,812	1,501,264
Consultancy costs charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves	1,402,812	1,501,264
Total	1,402,812	1,501,264

¹ In 2022, strategy implementation consultancy costs includes the cost of the external service provider engaged to undertake the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) strategy review of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority.

² The comparative figure for 2021 has been restated by €2,384,866 to remove IMT development expenditure paid to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine that was misclassified as consultancy costs.

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.

	2022 €	2021 €
Legal fees - legal proceedings	336,281	344,664
Settlements	63,986	466
Total	400,267	345,130

Included in these legal costs is an amount of €Nil (2021: €Nil) in relation to on-going matters involving the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority.

Travel and Subsistence Expenditure

Travel and subsistence expenditure is categorised as follows:

	2022 €	2021 €
Domestic		
Authority ³	13,388	1,635
Employees ⁴	710,318	479,100
Audit & Risk Committee	1,173	-
Consultative Committee	3,375	-
International		
Authority ³	1,692	566
Employees ⁴	25,039	5,537
Total	754,985	486,838

³ Includes travel and subsistence of €15,137 (2021: €1,820) paid directly to Authority members relating to 2022. A balance of €459 (2021: €381) relates to expenditure paid by the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority on behalf of the Authority members. During 2022, €516 (2021: €Nil) of the total amount of travel and subsistence costs for the Authority members was reimbursed to the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority by EU agencies.

⁴ During 2022, €6,908 (2021: €4,976) of the total amount of travel and subsistence costs for employees was reimbursed to the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority by EU agencies.

Hospitality Expenditure

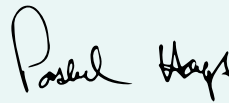
The Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves includes the following hospitality expenditure:

	2022 €	2021 €
Staff hospitality	-	-
External stakeholder hospitality	-	-
Total	-	-

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



Paschal Hayes
EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON
26 June 2023

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, NDP Delivery and Reform, has been in place in the Authority for the year ended 31 December 2022 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 2022.

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 Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority Risk Management Policy complies with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016. The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority 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.

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

I confirm that 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 Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority's response to the impact of COVID-19 continues to evolve in light of changing circumstances and risks.

As part of the transitional protocol announced by Government, the Authority has maintained the good practices, built up over the past two years and began a phased approach to the return to its physical workplaces in February 2022. The following internal control measures are in place to ensure effective internal controls are maintained during the transition phase:

- Implementation of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority COVID-19 Response Plan,
- Establishment of a Blended Working Policy in line with the Blended Working Policy Framework for Civil Service Organisations, and
- Revision of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority operational Standard Operating Procedures to ensure the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority statutory responsibilities continue to be met while ensuring the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority 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 2022.

BREXIT

Due to its regulatory role the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is one of the key marine agencies post-Brexit following the UK's departure from the EU. Significant resources have been put in place to implement the monitoring of landings from UK fishing vessels including providing services in 2022 to newly designated third country landing ports. This includes the establishment of a new port office in Greencastle, Co. Donegal. The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority continues to operate the trade support measures that it has put in place to facilitate the import of seafood products from Great Britain. Planning is underway to support industry for the introduction of a requirement for Export Health Certification of fishery products to Great Britain pending confirmation of UK requirements in this regard during 2023.

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority is required to continue to provide additional certification, control and enforcement actions in the following areas as a result of Brexit: Import Consignments, Import Direct Landings, Export Consignments and Export Direct Landings. The Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine designated additional Irish ports for fish landings by third country registered fishing vessels during 2022 in order to facilitate Northern Ireland registered vessels landing into Ireland. Quigley's Point and Moville have been added to the list of designated ports.

Review of Effectiveness

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

- the senior managers within the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority who have responsibility for the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority 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 Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority 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 2022, in January 2023.

Statement on Internal Control (continued)

Internal Control Issues

- Details of Weaknesses in 2022

1. EU Commission Administrative Inquiry

The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority, in its capacity as the competent authority for sea-fisheries control, has been given the task of coordinating Ireland's response to the Administrative Inquiry and with relevant liaison with the Commission.

Background

In July 2019, the EU Commission initiated an Administrative Inquiry to examine in detail the systems of fishery control in place in Ireland. Following from the initial inquiry in April 2021, the Commission revoked Ireland's Control Plan as a result of what it described as 'significant and ongoing concerns regarding inaccurate weighing of catches'.

From extensive preparatory work and consultation, a revised Control Plan was submitted to the Commission in December 2021. Subsequently, the Commission agreed to an interim control plan for an initial period January to April 2022 which was subsequently approved by extension to December 2022.

New Control Plan

As a result of the extensive range of measures that Ireland has put in place to address the issues raised in the 2019 Administrative Inquiry, in September 2022, the SFPA submitted a new, permanent, Control Plan to the Commission. This Control Plan was formally approved by the Commission in December 2022 and came into effect on 01 January 2023.

The Control Plan which is in place from 01 January 2023 is critical in ensuring that Ireland adheres to its obligations under the EU Common Fisheries Policy and is a central component in Ireland receiving a derogation allowing 'weighing after transport' for 95% of its fishery products.

2. Organisational Capability Review

An Organisational Capability Review report of the SFPA was issued on 03 April 2020. The Review made 46 recommendations that, when implemented, will address issues identified to improve the effectiveness of the SFPA. An independent Advisory Board oversees the implementation of the recommendations. Of the 46 recommendations, 43 are complete and the implementation of the remaining 3 recommendations is in progress.

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.

In 2022, an IT strategy was prepared. The strategy identified a number of recommendations including the transition of IT infrastructure to the OGCIO, the development of IT infrastructure to support unified data systems and the transition to a new IT operating model.

The investment required is significant and it will be a multi-annual programme. The steps required and the timeline for those steps will be identified in the IT roadmap. This roadmap is currently in development and it is anticipated that it will be finalised by Q3 2023. A data strategy, that aligns with the IT strategy, was also completed in 2023. Implementation of the data strategy will commence in Q3 2023.

An agreed protocol on how management and staff engage is a key recommendation from the Review. In May 2023, a protocol for industrial relations engagements between the Union and the SFPA was concluded.

3. Executive Management

During 2022, there has been significant changes in the Executive Management of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority, due to a number of resignations and retirements. A new Chairperson was appointed to the Authority on 14 January 2022 followed by two new Authority members on 03 October 2022. At 31 December 2022, there are five further vacancies in the Executive Management structure.

There is an increased risk of a loss of corporate and technical knowledge due to these changes. The Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has responded to this risk by ensuring that:

- appropriate guidance and training is provided for staff members who have taken on additional responsibilities,
- there is appropriate oversight of the areas by Senior Executive Managers,
- clear, documented procedures and roles are in place, and
- appropriate segregation of duties is maintained.

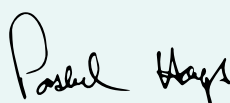
4. Fixed Assets

An internal audit and external C&AG audit identified a number of weaknesses in control over fixed assets and made a number of recommendations. There is a risk that all assets on the Fixed Asset Register are not tagged, that the Asset Tag listing is incomplete and that obsolete assets are not identified.

In 2023, the SFPA will conduct a physical inventory reconciliation of its assets and where necessary adjust fixed asset values accordingly.

No other weaknesses in internal control were identified in relation to 2022 that require disclosure in the financial statements.

On behalf of the Authority



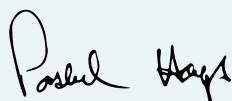
Paschal Hayes
EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON
26 June 2023

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
INCOME			
Oireachtas Grants	2	17,063,000	14,606,000
EMFF/AF Project Income	3/12	3,788,299	3,422,694
Net Deferred Funding for Pensions	15 c	3,825,000	3,337,000
Less: Pension contributions refundable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform	15 a	(584,000)	(539,000)
Fee Income	4	105,415	25,126
Profit on Disposal of Fixed Assets		4,000	-
		24,201,714	20,851,820
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Benefits	5	11,608,019	10,366,925
Retirement Benefit Costs	15 a	4,106,000	3,296,000
Accommodation and Establishment	6	550,992	425,281
Support Services	7	1,006,374	621,961
General Administration	8	1,021,798	715,976
Professional Fees	9	4,907,686	4,975,707
Audit Fee		34,700	26,200
Depreciation	10	491,658	537,830
		23,727,227	20,965,880
Surplus/(deficit) for year		474,487	(114,060)
Transfer (to)/from Capital Account	14	(107,098)	231,190
Operating Profit for year		367,389	117,130
Balance brought forward at 1 January		281,805	164,675
Balance carried forward at 31 December		649,194	281,805

All income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2022 and the previous year relate to continuing operations. The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 21 form part of these financial statements.



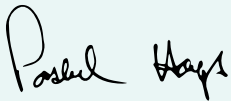
Paschal Hayes
EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON
26 June 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Operating Profit for year		367,389	117,130
Experience gains/(losses) on retirement benefit scheme		214,000	(1,043,000)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of retirement benefit scheme liabilities		23,118,000	(4,179,000)
Actuarial gains on retirement benefit liabilities	15	23,332,000	(5,222,000)
Adjustment to deferred retirement benefit funding	15	(23,332,000)	5,222,000
Total comprehensive income for the year		367,389	117,130

The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 21 form part of these financial statements.



Paschal Hayes

EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

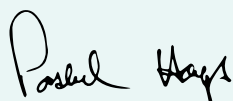
26 June 2023

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Fixed Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	1,141,221	1,034,123
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,547,139	1,843,209
Receivables	11	223,365	150,628
		2,770,504	1,993,837
Less Current Liabilities			
Payables	12	1,698,422	1,279,182
Forfeiture Funds	13	422,888	432,850
		2,121,310	1,712,032
Net Current Assets		649,194	281,805
Total Assets less Current Liabilities before Retirement Benefits		1,790,415	1,315,928
Retirement Benefit Obligations	15 b	(51,981,000)	(71,488,000)
Deferred Retirement Benefit Funding Asset	15 e	51,981,000	71,488,000
Net Assets		1,790,415	1,315,928
Financed By:			
Retained Revenue Reserves		649,194	281,805
Capital Account	14	1,141,221	1,034,123
		1,790,415	1,315,928

The Statement of Cash Flows and Notes 1 to 21 form part of these financial statements.



Paschal Hayes

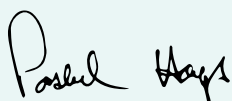
EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

26 June 2023

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 €
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Operating Profit for year		367,389	117,130
Transfer to/(from) Capital Account	14	107,098	(231,190)
Depreciation	10	491,658	537,830
Increase in Receivables	11	(72,737)	(10,080)
Increase in Payables	12	419,240	176,296
(Decrease)/Increase in Forfeiture Funds	13	(9,962)	12,000
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities		1,302,686	601,986
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments to Acquire Fixed Assets	10	(598,756)	(306,640)
Net Cash Outflow from Investing Activities		(598,756)	(306,640)
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		703,930	295,346
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		1,843,209	1,547,863
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		2,547,139	1,843,209



Paschal Hayes

EXECUTIVE CHAIRPERSON

26 June 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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 2022 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, NDP Delivery 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.

Fee income related to the mandatory application of fees for official controls provided for under EU Regulation 2017/625 is recognised on an accruals basis. Invoiced fee income owed by food business operators at the end of the financial year is recorded as Trade Debtors and shown as a Receivable on the Statement of Financial Position.

f) The European Maritime and Fisheries/Aquaculture Fund (EMFF/AF) Project Income

Income received in relation to EMFF/AF 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	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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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.

Retirement Benefits

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, NDP Delivery and Reform, shall make and carry out superannuation schemes in respect of the members of staff of the Authority as well as the Authority members. Pension contributions in respect of members of staff and 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 members of staff and Authority members.

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, NDP Delivery and Reform.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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. 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 Ended 31 December 2022

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.

	2022 €	2021 €
Oireachtas Grants received	17,063,000	14,606,000

3. EMFF/AF Project Income

The European Maritime and Fisheries/Aquaculture Fund (EMFF/AF) 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/AF in the year. EMFF/AF project receipts in 2022 were €3,869,802 (2021: €3,436,181):

EMFF/AF project expenditure breakdown	2022 €	2021 €
Union Priority 3 - Fostering the implementation of the CFP (Note 12)	3,788,299	3,422,694

4. Fee Income

Fee income related to the mandatory application of fees for official controls provided for under EU Regulation 2017/625 was introduced in Q4 2021 with the first billing period completed in Q1 2022, a quarter in arrears. Total fee income recognised from the introduction of these fees is set out below.

	2022 €	2021 €
Regulation 625 fee income	103,615	19,825
Other income	1,800	5,301
	105,415	25,126

5. Remuneration

(a) Aggregate Employee Benefits and related expenses

The number of staff employed by the Authority at 31 December 2022 was 167 (2021: 165). The average number of employees in the Authority during the year was 167. Aggregate employee benefits and related costs were as follows:

	2022 €	2021 €
Staff short-term benefits	10,276,480	9,302,559
Lump sum benefits	279,137	138,591
Employer's contribution to social welfare	1,083,536	968,993
Social welfare costs recovered	(31,134)	(43,218)
	11,608,019	10,366,925

Additional superannuation contributions of €375,383 (2021: €352,039) have been deducted from staff and €375,383 (2021: €352,039) paid over to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. Remuneration (continued)

(b) Staff Short-Term Benefits

	2022 €	2021 €
Basic pay	8,756,260	7,946,754
Allowances	1,435,438	1,283,576
Overtime	84,782	72,229
	10,276,480	9,302,559

(c) Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel in the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority consists of the three members of the Authority including the Chairperson of the Authority and Senior Executive Managers. The total value of employee benefits for key management personnel is set out below:

	2022 €	2021 €
Salary	403,165	426,355

This does not include the value of retirement benefits earned in the period.

(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.

	2022 €	2021 €
Basic pay	140,577	76,133

The Chairperson was appointed on 14 January 2022 at Assistant Secretary grade. The previous Chairperson resigned on 31 August 2021 at Principal Officer grade.

The Chairperson is a member of the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority Superannuation Scheme for Authority members and the 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.

6. Accommodation and Establishment

	2022 €	2021 €
Rent	173,870	170,636
Lighting and heating	119,743	88,930
Maintenance - premises	194,679	144,476
Office furnishings	50,301	12,275
Office expenses	12,399	8,964
	550,992	425,281

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7. Support Services

	2022 €	2021 €
IT hardware and software	300,401	76,882
IT consumables and services	189,936	174,328
Staff development, training and support	304,178	166,547
Maintenance - vehicles	11,875	6,857
Official control analysis	83,712	109,501
Safety and control equipment	116,272	87,846
	1,006,374	621,961

8. General Administration

	2022 €	2021 €
Stationery and office supplies	107,626	58,476
Telephone	92,416	104,260
Insurance	5,889	9,420
Room hire	39,736	8,798
Travel and subsistence	765,769	529,107
Subscriptions	5,652	1,394
Other operating costs	4,710	4,521
	1,021,798	715,976

9. Professional Fees

	2022 €	2021 €
Legal and professional	4,495,783	4,564,556
Accountancy	87,302	86,683
Recruitment	157,011	186,207
Public relations and marketing	167,590	138,261
	4,907,686	4,975,707

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Vehicles €	IT, office equipment & software €	Furniture, fixtures & fittings €	Leasehold improvements €	IT special projects €	Vessels & water separator €	Total €
Cost							
Balance at 01/01/22	242,517	2,587,666	532,889	1,225,489	2,444,555	433,729	7,466,845
Acquisitions	-	117,215	19,489	441,068	-	20,984	598,756
Disposals	-	(20,772)	-	-	-	(13,284)	(34,056)
Balance as at 31/12/22	242,517	2,684,109	552,378	1,666,557	2,444,555	441,429	8,031,545
Depreciation							
Balance at 01/01/22	190,536	2,243,888	407,320	860,315	2,312,489	418,174	6,432,722
Charge in year	17,650	200,349	36,074	101,363	129,814	6,408	491,658
Disposals	-	(20,772)	-	-	-	(13,284)	(34,056)
Balance as at 31/12/22	208,186	2,423,465	443,394	961,678	2,442,303	411,298	6,890,324
Net book value as at 31/12/22	34,331	260,644	108,984	704,879	2,252	30,131	1,141,221
Net book value as at 01/01/22	51,981	343,778	125,569	365,174	132,066	15,555	1,034,123

11. Receivables

	2022 €	2021 €
Trade debtors	7,221	-
Other debtors and accrued income	42,647	36,127
Prepayments	173,497	114,501
	223,365	150,628

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

12. Payables

	2022 €	2021 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade payables	89,459	41,283
Accruals	1,017,976	859,591
EMFF/AF deferred income	81,503	-
PAYE/PRSI/USC/LPT	340,613	322,946
VAT/RCT	65,848	11,274
Professional services withholding tax	100,201	40,882
Other payroll accruals	2,822	3,206
	1,698,422	1,279,182

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

13. Forfeiture Funds

	2022 €	2021 €
Forfeiture funds held at 1 January (gross of bank charges)	432,850	420,850
Add Receipts	9,198	12,000
Less Payments	(19,160)	-
Forfeiture funds held at 31 December	422,888	432,850

14. Capital Account

	2022 €	2021 €
Balance at 1 January	1,034,123	1,265,313
Transfer from Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves		
- Income used to purchase fixed assets	598,756	306,640
- Income amortised in year in line with depreciation of asset	(491,658)	(537,830)
	107,098	(231,190)
Balance as at 31 December	1,141,221	1,034,123

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

15. Retirement Benefit Costs

(a) Analysis of total retirement benefit costs charged to expenditure

	2022 €	2021 €
Current service cost	3,597,000	3,192,000
Interest on retirement benefit scheme liabilities	1,093,000	643,000
Employee contributions refundable to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform	(584,000)	(539,000)
	4,106,000	3,296,000

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

	2022 €	2021 €
Net retirement benefit liability at 1 January	71,488,000	62,929,000
Current service cost	3,597,000	3,192,000
Interest on retirement benefit scheme liabilities	1,093,000	643,000
Benefits paid in year	(865,000)	(498,000)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(23,332,000)	5,222,000
Net retirement benefit liability at 31 December	51,981,000	71,488,000

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

15. Retirement Benefit Costs (continued)

(c) Deferred funding for retirement benefits (continued)

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

	2022 €	2021 €
Funding recoverable in respect of current year retirement benefit costs	4,690,000	3,835,000
State grant applied to pay retirement benefits	(865,000)	(498,000)
	3,825,000	3,337,000

(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, NDP Delivery and Reform.

(e) History of defined benefit obligations

	2022 €	2021 €	2020 €	2019 €	2018 €
Defined benefit obligations	51,981,000	71,488,000	62,929,000	54,410,000	42,920,000
Experience (gains)/losses on scheme liabilities	(214,000)	1,043,000	505,000	515,000	(353,000)
Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	(0.4%)	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	(0.8%)

(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 Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority 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 Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority. 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

15. Retirement Benefit Costs (continued)

(f) General description of the Scheme (continued)

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, NDP Delivery and Reform.

For the purposes of reporting in accordance with FRS102, the Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority has been advised by a qualified independent actuary who has prepared a full valuation in order to assess the scheme liabilities at 31 December 2022.

The main actuarial assumptions used were:

Valuation Method	2022	2021
Discount rate	3.50%	1.50%
Salary increases	4.10%	3.70%
Pension increases-Superannuation scheme	3.60%	3.20%
Pension increases-Single scheme	2.60%	2.20%
Inflation rate	2.60%	2.20%

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

	2022	2021
Male aged 65	22.1	21.9
Female aged 65	24.4	24.3
Male aged 45	24.3	24.2
Female aged 45	26.4	26.3

16. Authority Members' Expenses

Authority members' expenses reimbursed were as follows:

	2022	2021
	€	€
Mr. Paschal Hayes	9,639	-
Mr. Michael Finn	3,914	-
Mr. Jonathan Hoare	713	-
Mr. Timothy Donovan	871	1,870
	15,137	1,870

The Authority Chairperson Mr. Paschal Hayes was appointed on the 14 January 2022 and the Authority members Mr. Michael Finn and Mr. Jonathan Hoare were both appointed on the 03 October 2022.

The Authority member Mr. Timothy Donovan resigned from his position on the 11 February 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

17. Property Costs

	Location	Status	Annual Rent	Lease Expiry
Headquarters	Clonakilty, Co. Cork	OPW Owned ⁵	N/A	N/A
Castletownbere port office	Co. Cork	Lease in negotiation ⁶	19,500	2042
Howth port office	Co. Dublin	Lease in negotiation ⁶	26,000	2042
Clogherhead office	Co. Louth	Leased	4,834	2023
Dunmore East port office	Co. Waterford	Leased	14,000	2042
Dingle port office	Co. Kerry	Lease in negotiation ⁶	7,500	2042
Dingle storage	Co. Kerry	Lease in negotiation ⁶	5,200	2022
Ros a Mhil port office	Co. Galway	Leased	17,050	2023
Killybegs port office	Co. Donegal	Lease in negotiation ⁶	43,000	2042
Killybegs storage	Co. Donegal	License in negotiation ⁶	7,000	2028
Greencastle port office	Co. Donegal	Leased	29,400	2042
			173,484	

⁵ The premises located in Clonakilty are Office of Public Works buildings which the Authority occupies. No rent is payable on these buildings.

⁶ 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 2022 €	As at 31 Dec 2021 €
Under 1 year	164,021	157,750
Between 2 - 5 years	585,600	522,463
Over 5 years	2,096,250	1,828,250
	2,845,871	2,508,463

Lease payments recognised as an expense in 2022 were €156,002 (2021: €170,636).

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. Events after the end of the Financial Year

The Authority is not aware of any events occurring after 31 December 2022 which affect these financial statements.

21. Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved by the Authority on the 21 June 2023.



AN t-ÚDARÁS UM
CHOSAINT
IASCAIGH MHARA

SEA-FISHERIES
PROTECTION
AUTHORITY

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