



Loughs Agency Annual Report 2001/02

Covering the Period
1 January 2001 to 31 December 2002

North/South Body



Foras Thuaídh/Theas

a Cross Border body

Loughs Agency

Annual Report and Accounts

for the period ended 31 December 2001 and 31 December 2002

Laid before each House of Parliament in accordance with
the North/South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies)
(Northern Ireland) Order 1999 Schedule 1, Annex 2,
Part 7, Paragraphs 1.3 and 2.6

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1. Chairman's Introduction

I am pleased to present the Annual Reports for 2001 and 2002 of the Loughs Agency of the Foyle Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission. The Agency's extensive and fascinating remit has become much more familiar to the Board and has enabled it to provide a significant input to the work of the Agency. This understanding has underlined that the many influences, uses and pressures on the environment from which impact on the resources the Agency has stewardship of can only be addressed through partnerships with the stakeholders and those more indirectly influencing those resources.

The Board and I am happy that the recruitment of a thoroughly representative and independent Foyle and Carlingford Area Advisory Forum has been completed and "opened for business" in 2002 to provide advice and critique the work of the Agency. We hope that their deliberations will be inclusive and recognise the views, needs and susceptibilities of all the stakeholders and the resources they use. The Board and I are also pleased to have had the approval of the Targeting Social Need action plan by the North/South Ministerial Council (NSMC) and its Equality Scheme by the Equality Commission.

The Board is pleased that the Agency endeavours to provide soundly based factual information to facilitate the sometimes difficult decisions that have to be taken. To this end it welcomes the Shellfisheries Stakeholder Survey undertaken by C-Mar for the Agency, the initiation of novel research into the genetic diversity of the salmon stocks of the Foyle Catchment in cooperation with Queens University Belfast, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Marine Institute and the ongoing data collection undertaken by the Agency's staff in both freshwater and marine environments of the areas.

I wish to record my gratitude to the Vice Chairman, Board members and the staff for their commitment and dedication over the year and to the Sponsoring Departments and NSMC Joint Secretariat.

Peter Savage

2. Chief Executive's OVERVIEW

I am pleased provide a brief overview of the Agency's key achievements during the 2001 and 2002 seasons. During the 2002 season the Foyle Area experienced one of the best salmon runs in recent years with adult escapement targets significantly exceeded on all the tributaries with counters. These excellent runs triggered the Foyle Area (Close Season) Regulations 1999 with a one week extension to the commercial netting season introduced for the first time since the commencement of these regulations. The Agency also addressed one of the major concerns of its "salmon" stakeholders through holding a very successful workshop on the interaction between salmon and seals and the recommendations included "a variety of modern seal control measures should be tested within the Foyle estuary" It is proposed to publish full details of the workshop and the recommendations early in 2003.

The work of the Agency continues to be developed through partnerships and consultation with many stakeholders in both the Foyle and Carlingford Areas. With this in mind the Agency employed PricewaterhouseCoopers to undertake a recruitment and selection procedure to establish an Advisory Forum for the Foyle and Carlingford Areas. The Forum held its first meeting on 23rd January 2002 with subsequent meetings during the year. While amendment to the Foyle Fisheries Acts are still in progress much preparatory work has been undertaken within the areas of shellfish and aquaculture and the Agency was pleased to assist with the formation of the Carlingford Lough Shellfish Association. Board members visited Europe's leading extensive mussel fishery in Yerseke in Holland and from these experiences a consultation process was developed in association with Queens University Belfast C-mar which resulted in the completion of a stakeholder survey for both Loughs (see Appendix 1).

An Audit of the Fisheries-based Recreation and Leisure Resource of both the Foyle and Carlingford Areas was completed towards the end of 2002 and this will form the basis for consultation with interest groups and the preparation of a development plan for the Foyle and Carlingford Areas. A further joint study of marine leisure in both Areas in co-operation with the North West and Eastern Regional Cross Border Groups was proposed and is planned for 2003.

Perhaps the most significant development in the outreach strategy was the completion of the interpretive education and information facility "Riverwatch". This facility is targeted beyond the current stakeholders with the objectives of informing the communities of both catchments about the unique and valuable resources of the Loughs, rivers and streams. It will demonstrate the impact of 21st century living on these resources and highlights the opportunities they provide for economic, social and environmental benefit to individuals, businesses and communities. The work of the centre is initially being focused on schools and community groups and while it became operational only in the latter period of 2002 many such groups have visited or booked to visit during the forthcoming year.

RJ Derick Anderson

3. REVIEW OF THE PERIOD

3.1 North/South Ministerial Council

The North/South Ministerial Council held three Aquaculture and Marine Sectoral meetings in 2001 and two in 2002.

- 6th April 2001 Dublin
- 22nd June 2001 Loughs Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 26th October 2001 Bundoran Co Donegal
- 1st February 2002 Killeavy Co Armagh
- 15th April 2002 Dublin

At these meetings, the Council gave direction to the work of the Agency.

During the year the Council brought into effect a number of pieces of secondary legislation regulating the work of the Agency in relation to the conservation and protection of fish stocks:

- Foyle Area and Carlingford Area (Tagging and Log Book) Regulations 2001
- Foyle Area and Carlingford Area (Close Season for Angling) Regulations 2001
- Foyle Area and Carlingford Area (Angling) Regulations 2001; and
- Foyle Area and Carlingford Area (Licensing of Fishing Engines) Regulations 2001

In April, the Council approved the submission of the Agency's Draft Equality Scheme to the Equality Commission for final approval.

In June, the Council gave approval for the Agency to issue its Targeting Social Need (TSN) Action Plan for public consultation and noted the Agency's proposal to draw up a Co-ordinated Local Aquaculture Management System (CLAMS). The Council also authorised the Board of the Foyle Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission to proceed with its proposals to establish an Advisory Forum as part of the Agency's consultation arrangements.

In October, the Council approved the Agency's proposal for the completion of its interpretive centre at its headquarters in Prehen.

The Council noted the Agency's proposals to engage in a two year genetic study of the salmon populations of the Foyle Area. This is to be the first ever examination of interaction between commercial/rod fishery and underlying salmon population structure, the study being undertaken in association with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Queens University Belfast, and the Marine Institute, Dublin.

In February 2002 the Council approved the Agency's Corporate Plan for the period 2002-2004 and its Business Plan for 2002. The Council also approved the Agency's

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TSN plan and noted the approval of the Equality Scheme by the Equality Commission. It further noted that the Foyle and Carlingford Area Advisory Forum had been established and held its 1st meeting on 23rd January 2002.

In April the Council was informed of the proposed workshop on the interaction of salmon and seals and were presented with proposals for the staffing and structure of the Loughs Agency. It was also informed of the resignation of Ms Sheila Tyrrell from the Board of the Foyle Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission and expressed its appreciation for her contribution.

3.2 Board Membership 2001/2002

Mr Peter Savage	Chairperson	
Lord Cooke of Islandreagh	Vice Chairperson	
Mr Jack Allen		Ms Siobhan Logue
Mr Keith Anderson		Mr Joe Martin
Mr Dick Blakiston-Houston		Mr Arthur Morgan*
Mr Francis Feely		Ms Sheila Tyrrell**
Dr Patrick Griffin		Mr Andrew Ward
Jackie McConville***		
Tarlach O'Crosain***		

* resigned in December 2002 due to work commitments.

** resigned in March 2002 due to work commitments.

*** appointed December 2002.

The Board met on four occasions during 2001 as follows:

- 11th April 2001 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 6th June 2001 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 7th September 2001 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 12th December 2001 Agency Headquarters Prehen

3.2.1 Board Sub Committees 2001

Marine Tourism	Shellfish	Audit & Finance
Keith Anderson	Patrick Griffin	Jack Allen
Dick Blakiston-Houston	Siobhan Logue	Francis Feely
Lord Cooke of Islandreagh	Joseph Martin	Peter Savage
Andrew Ward	Arthur Morgan	Sheila Tyrrell

- The Shellfish sub committee met with the stakeholders from the Foyle and Carlingford Catchments on 6 February 2001.
- The Marine Tourism sub committee met on 1 March 2001 and 20 November 2001.
- The Audit & Finance sub committee met on 5 December 2001

In 2002 the Board met on seven occasions as follows:

- 23rd January 2002 Silver Birch Hotel Omagh
- 13th March 2002 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 8th May 2002 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 24th June 2002 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 28th August 2002 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 9th October 2002 Agency Headquarters Prehen
- 4th December 2002 Agency Headquarters Prehen

3.2.2 Board Sub Committees 2002

Audit Finance & Personnel	Shellfish	Salmon and Inland Fisheries	Marine Tourism	Carlingford HQ and Interreg
Peter Savage Jack Allen Siobhan Logue Patrick Griffin	Joseph Martin Patrick Griffin Siobhan Logue Tarlach O'Crosain Jacqui McConville	Dick Blakiston-Houston Tarlach O'Crosain Andrew Ward Francis Feely	Francis Feely Andrew Ward Lord Cooke of Islandreagh Keith Anderson	Joseph Martin Jacqui McConville Keith Anderson Lord Cooke of Islandreagh

3.3 Foyle and Carlingford Area Advisory Forum

At its first meeting the NCMC - FCILC sector asked the Board to bring forward proposals for establishing consultation mechanisms with relevant interest groups in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas. The NSMC subsequently agreed to the establishment of the Foyle and Carlingford Area Advisory Forum through a selection process independent of the Agency to critique and advise the Agency in relation to its main strategic objectives:-

- Conservation and Protection
- Development of Aquaculture
- Development of Inland fisheries
- Development of Marine Tourism
- Customer Service

3.3.1 Membership

The Forum has 49 members representing various interest groups throughout the Foyle and Carlingford catchments i.e. shellfish, commercial netting, angling, fishery owners, tourism, water/sewage, business/industry, councils/government, port/harbour, environment, forestry and agriculture. Focus Groups have also been formed to research and consider salmon and seatrout, shellfisheries and marine tourism.

At its first meeting in January 2002 in Omagh the new Forum members met with the FCILC Board and Mr Brian McDermott formerly the Chairperson of the Foyle Area Advisory Council acted as Interim Chairperson. Mr Jack Patterson was also appointed as Interim Vice Chairperson. The Forum considered the Draft Corporate and Business Plans, Annual Report Equality Scheme and TSN Action Plan. The Agency confirmed that they would supply administrative support to the Forum.

In March 2002 in Omagh the Forum agreed to set up focus groups to look at specific topics in more detail (Salmon and Sea Trout, Shellfish, Tourism, Carlingford). The Forum also considered the proposed Marine Tourism Audit and voiced their concerns regarding the proposed wind farm at Tunnes Bank.

In May 2002 in Omagh the Forum discussed the fish kill at Newry and the finalisation of the shellfish stakeholder survey. It also discussed the fish runs for 2001 to date and the ongoing smolt tagging programme. Focus groups were asked to consider and report back to the Forum on the following: Bag limits, sale of rod caught fish, carcass tags, harmonisation of licensing arrangements, advise on procedures for licensing of wild shellfisheries and aquaculture, review of Agency's current strategy on tourism development. A term of reference for the Focus Groups was also agreed.

In October 2002 in Omagh the Forum considered the following amended regulations , Control of Drift and Draft Net Regulations, Tagging and Logbook Regulations, Angling Amendment Regulations and Licensing of Fishing Engines Regulations.

3.4 MISSION STATEMENT

The Loughs Agency aims to provide sustainable social, economic and environmental benefits through the effective conservation, management, promotion and development of the fisheries and marine resources of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas.

3.5 OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the Agency in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas are:-

- To conserve and protect the salmon and inland fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas;
- To manage and develop the salmon and inland fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas;
- To promote the development of Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough for commercial and recreational purposes;
- To licence and develop aquaculture;
- To develop marine tourism;
- To pursue increased efficiency and continuous improvement in the delivery of services to all customers;
- To ensure the efficient, effective, and economic utilisation of resources available to the Agency.

3.6 STAFFING

During the early part of the period a review of staffing grading and structure was undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers. Their recommendations were submitted to the Agency's sponsoring Departments in March 2001 and are currently being considered by them.

3.6.1 Appointments

- Mr Paddy Boylan was appointed to the permanent position of Biologist
- Miss Anne Henderson was appointed as Administrative Officer
- Miss Deborah Anderson was appointed as Administrative Officer
- Mr Chris Cumiskey was appointed as Administrative Officer
- Miss Gaynor Henderson was appointed as Part Time Administrative Assistant
- Mrs Lorraine Totton was appointed as Part Time Administrative Assistant
- Mr Barry Fox was appointed Inspector
- Mr Alan Hudson was appointed as River Watcher
- Mr Rodney Collins was appointed as River Watcher
- Mrs Gillian Simpson was appointed as Information Services Officer

3.6.2 Retirements

- Mr Jim Mimna River Watcher retired on 20th July 2001 after 22 years service
- Mrs Hilary Heighton-Harpur retired on 5th December 2002 after 30 years service

3.6.3 Career Breaks

- River Watcher Brian McNicholl commenced a career break on 3rd January 2002

3.7 ACCOMMODATION

The Loughs Agency's headquarters at 22 Victoria Road, Prehen were officially opened on 22nd June 2001 by the Ministers Brid Rodgers MLA, Frank Fahey TD and Sam Foster MLA. The Headquarters including the Interpretive Centre "Riverwatch" was funded by the EU Joint Interreg Programme and by the two sponsoring Departments (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources). The Centre opened in 2002 and has been fitted out with audio-visual display equipment of the highest standards so that it can encourage children and young people to work towards the long-term preservation of the important natural resources in the Agency's areas of operation and ensure that organisations using the waterways are familiar with "River-Responsible" practices. The Centre also plays a key role in raising public awareness generally as to the environmental importance of the Foyle and Carlingford Catchments.

Also included in the new building are:

- a modern suite of offices for management and administration including, computer network and facilities for public meetings;
- facilities for field staff including for storage of vehicles, boats, seized equipment and for their operational needs and training;
- hatchery and laboratory facilities;

The Agency has also a regional office in Old Quay Lane, Carlingford, Co Louth but has identified a site for its regional base and initiated the process seeking planning approval for it.

3.8 EQUALITY

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act ("the Act") requires the Agency in carrying out its functions in relation to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity:

- Between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation.
- Between men and women generally.
- Between persons with a disability and persons without.
- Between persons with dependants and persons without.

In addition, without prejudice to its obligation above, the Agency shall, in carrying out its functions, have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different belief, political opinion or racial group.

The Loughs Agency is fully committed to meeting its obligations on the promotion of equality of opportunity and good relations as set out in Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

On the 5 July 2001 the Loughs Agency received approval of its Equality Scheme which sets out how the Agency proposes to fulfil these obligations and reflects the outcome of the public consultation process.

The Agency aims to ensure that the statutory duties are complied with and that the Equality Scheme is fully implemented. Effective internal arrangements are in place to ensure appropriate training and regular monitoring and evaluation of progress.

4. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

4.1 Fisheries Management and Development

4.1.1 Salmon Management and Development

Background

As outlined in previous report the management regime operating for salmon in the Foyle Catchment is unique in the North East Atlantic and was established by the Foyle Fisheries Commission following the Report by PF Elson and ALW Tuomi, "The Foyle Fisheries, New Basis for Rational Management" published in 1975. The strategy has been refined in the intervening period using the most up to date technology and latest scientific knowledge including a full review of escapement targets by the Agency's Scientific Advisors in 1997.

4.1.2 SALMONID FISHERIES

Perhaps the most fundamental of all factors affecting the productivity of a salmonid river is the in-stream habitat. The three important habitat types are holding water or pools where adult fish can lie, spawning areas, clean well irrigated gravel for the adults to spawn, and nursery areas, relatively shallow fast flowing reaches with many opportunities for cover for fry and parr. The area that is available and the relationship or sequence of them is deciding factor for the productivity of a system. The in-stream habitat is what establishes a river's potential while water quality, stocking rate, predation, determine how close to the potential can be achieved.

The Agency's predecessor the, Foyle Fisheries Commission, initiated habitat surveys of the Foyle catchment, plotting the areas of habitat in all the watercourses down to 1.5m in width. Over the period of this report much of the data previously collected has been reviewed as rivers and streams are naturally dynamic and are also subject to the influence of man. Some work has also begun on the collection of this data for the Carlingford Area but will develop further with the deployment of the Agency's full staff compliment in the Area.

Geographical Information System (GIS)

The Geographical Information System (GIS) which the Foyle Fisheries Commission with the support of the North West Region Cross Border Group, put in place with the use of grant aid has been steadily updated and upgraded. As well as the information collected annually on the freshwater area of the catchment for salmonids and coarse fish, data for the sea loughs is also being input and is proving to be a valuable tool in drawing up monitoring programmes for the shellfisheries in the Agency's areas of remit.

4.1.3 Audit Points

Having reviewed the instream habitat the second element of the Agency's strategy for salmonid fisheries is to establish and maintain audit points to estimate how close to full potential the rivers and streams are performing.

These audit points begin with the catch returns that are made by the commercial nets men who exploit the stocks of salmon returning to the catchment. Catches are detailed in tables 4 & 5 & 6 in Appendix 4.

The next audit point is provided by the automatic fish counting stations currently operating in the Foyle Area only. The fish counter at Killygordon on the River Finn which was built with assistance from the EU Tourist Angling Measure and the International Fund for Ireland became operational in December 2000. The fish counters on the River Roe and Owenkillew operated extremely well during the season giving very "clean" counts. Sion Mills and Campsie (River Faughan) experienced electrical problems during the 2001 season and so the counts from these are incomplete and likely to be underestimates. This would appear to be confirmed by the number of fish moving across the counter on the Owenkillew which appears to have had a good run of salmon. The fish counter at Omagh (River Camowen) because of the design of the current installation which was installed in 1970's is subject to major problems with turbulence and as a result the counter was not operational for a large part of 2001 and 2002. The results from these fish counters are provided in tables 2 & 3 in Appendix 4.

Anglers catch returns provide the next opportunity for an assessment of the state of stocks. Carcass tagging was introduced on the 14th May 2001 and has been largely welcomed by the angling community. Returns in 2001 and 2002 are up on previous years at approximately 30%. Details of the returns and those of previous years are presented at tables 10 & 11 & 12 in Appendix 4.

Historically one of the earliest methods used to monitor the adult salmon populations of rivers and streams are redd counts. Redds are sites where adult salmon deposit their eggs in gravel and can be recognised by a characteristic depression with a downstream mound. The accuracy of redd counts has always been subject to weather conditions, with floods not only inhibiting the visibility of gravel beds but also flattening the hollow and mound. The results of the redd counts are presented at table 1 in Appendix 4.

The next audit point available to the Agency are electrofishing surveys. These are semi-quantitative surveys, which involve the monitoring of change on a large number of representative sites throughout the catchments. The sites are each fished for 5 minutes covering the same area and using a consistent technique each year. The numbers of salmonid fry and parr are recorded together with the other species caught. The change in the numbers caught year on year are (as the data series extends) indicative of the productivity of the reach of river. Increasing or stable numbers indicate that the area is not being inhibited from achieving or moving towards sustainable potential. Decreasing numbers may be a seasonal “blip”, but if decreases occur more than once or twice they are indicative of pressure on the area and therefore worthy of further investigation from the management, conservation and protection perspectives.

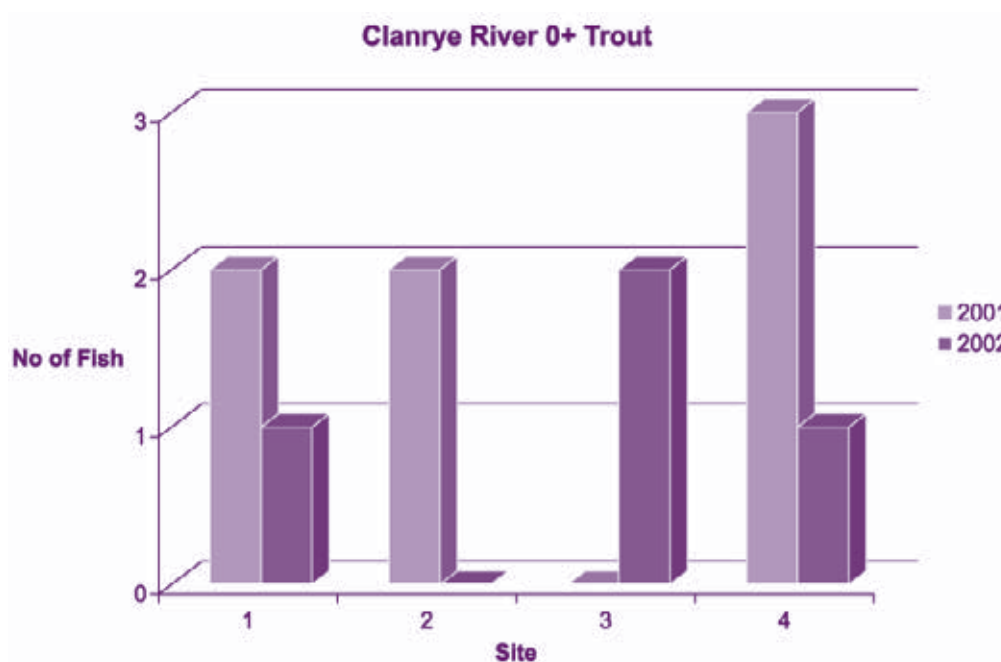
Electrofishing Report for 2001 and 2002

In total 341 sites were semi-quantitatively electrofished in 2001 (310 in the Foyle and 31 in Carlingford) and 503 in 2002 (447 in the Foyle area and 56 in Carlingford). Overall juvenile salmon and trout numbers on the Foyle were good, with some sites having outstanding results. The River Roe stands out in this regard, having exceptionally high numbers of 0+ salmon at a number of sites. A number of sites have been fished for several years on the Castle River (a tributary of the River Roe) and the inter-annual variation is depicted in Figure 1.

Electrofishing surveys were first conducted in the Carlingford area in 2001. It will take a number of years to build up a time series of data from which management decisions can be based.

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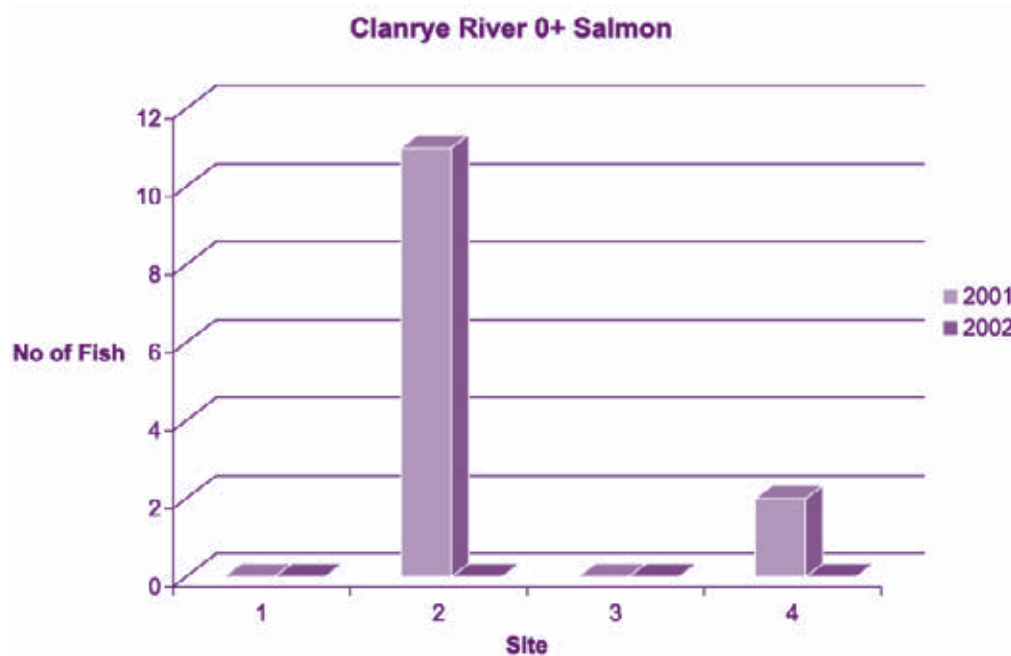
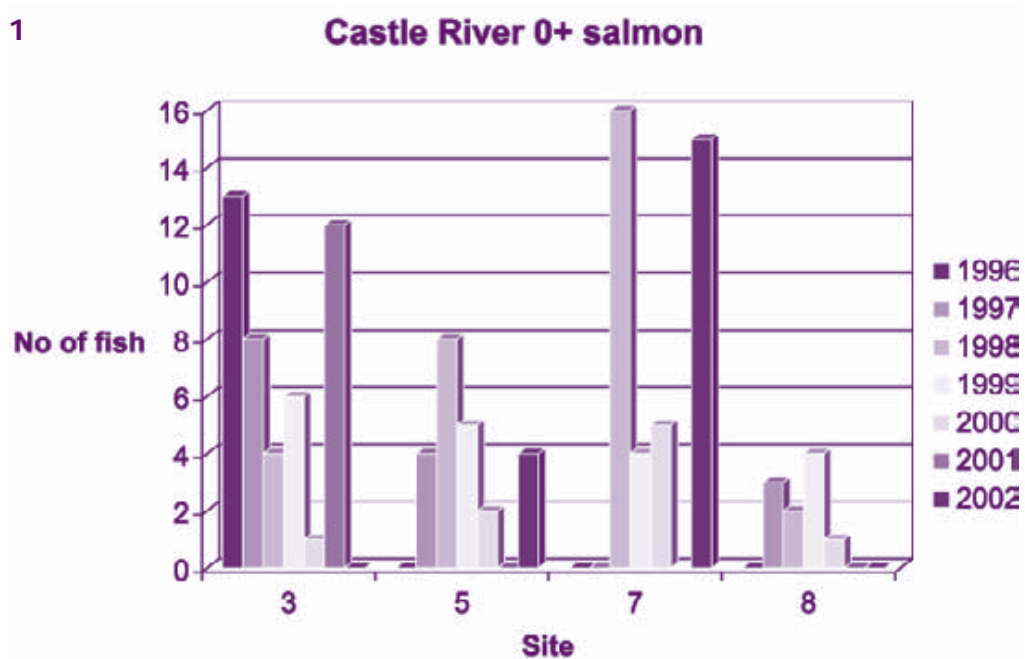


Fig 1

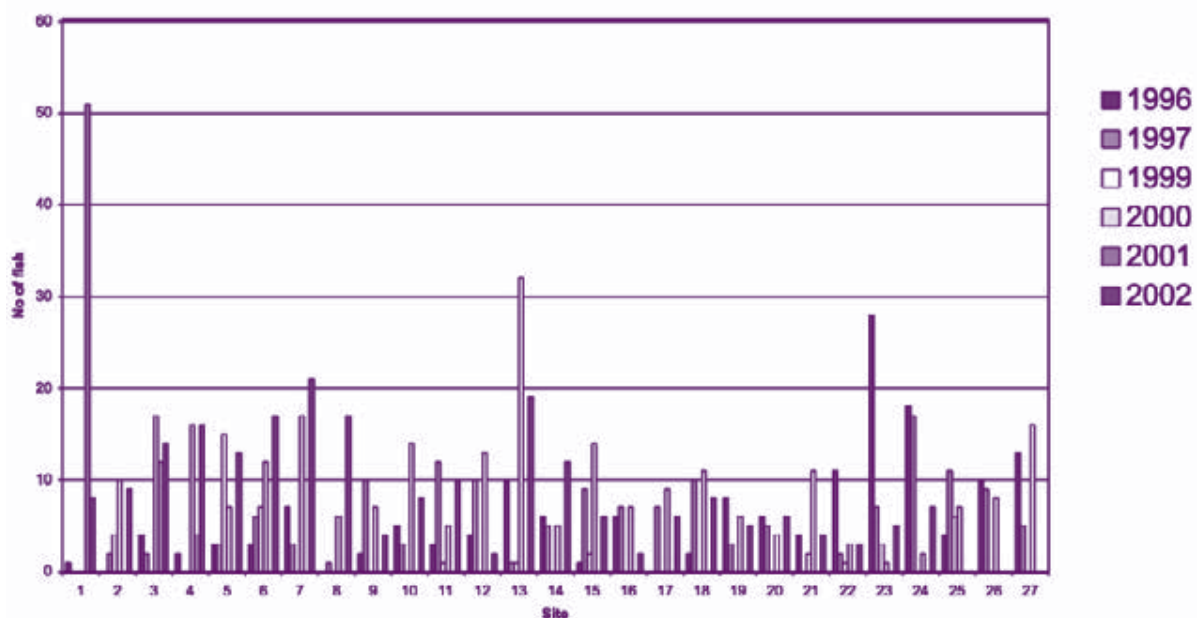


Note: Site 7 was not fished in 2001 due to foot and mouth restrictions.

The Glenelly River (Figure 2) in 1999 was found to have very few 0+ salmon or trout this decline may have been due to a single point source incident. However surveys in 2000 and again in 2001 and 2002 have shown improvements and indicate how natural populations can recover quickly if conditions are suitable. It is likely that this natural recovery arose from the migration of fish into the main stem from tributaries unaffected by the pollution.

Fig 2

Glenelly River 0+ salmon



Note: Sites 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23 and 24 not fished in 2001 due to foot and mouth restrictions.

Coded Wire Tagging (CWT)

The Loughs Agency is currently involved in a number of research and management orientated programmes with the Marine Institute and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for N Ireland (DARD). One of these is the micro tagging of smolts on their outward migration to sea. This involves the insertion of a small (1.1mm) length of stainless steel wire, which is magnetised and binary coded, into the nose of the salmon. This can be easily found with an electronic reader. On their return as adults to the river they can be identified by the absence of the small fin near the back of the fish (adipose fin). This was removed when the fish were tagged and causes no discomfort to the fish. This programme was trialed in 2001 with a full scale programme commencing in 2002 on the River Finn. Landings of salmon around the North Atlantic are monitored regularly for these fish providing information on the salmon's migration routes, feeding areas at sea and also where Foyle salmon are exploited.

Revised Control of Fishing Regulations were introduced in 1997 to try to achieve spawning escapement targets in the Rivers Faughan and Roe and in the River Mourne Catchment the "audit " data detailed above has provided the structure for this to be applied directly to management with escapement targets set based on the advice given in the Elson Toumi Report.

In 1998 this system was updated using newly collected instream habitat data the regulations were subsequently reviewed and amended and came into effect on 31 December 1999 and were operational during the year 2001 and 2002. The escapement in-season targets were met so there was no suspension of fishing initiated.

4.1.4 Development of Conservation Limit - Management Target.

The spawning escapement figure or conservation limit was updated by identifying available nursery habitat and grading it on a score of 1-4 (the lower the number the better the quality of habitat).

From work on the River Bush egg deposition targets for each grade were set as follows:

Grade 1 - 10 eggs m⁻²

Grade 2 - 5 eggs m⁻²

Grade 3 - 2.5 eggs m⁻²

These were then multiplied up and a total egg deposition required for above Sion Mills was calculated to be -9.7million eggs (conservation limit). Loughs Agency hatchery information shows that the average fecundity of Foyle salmon is 2,500 eggs per female and that the sex ratio in the population is 60:40 (female: male). An additional 25% is added to allow for angling exploitation, poaching and natural mortality giving a Management Target of 12.1m eggs or 8,000 adult salmon.

4.1.5 Enhancement

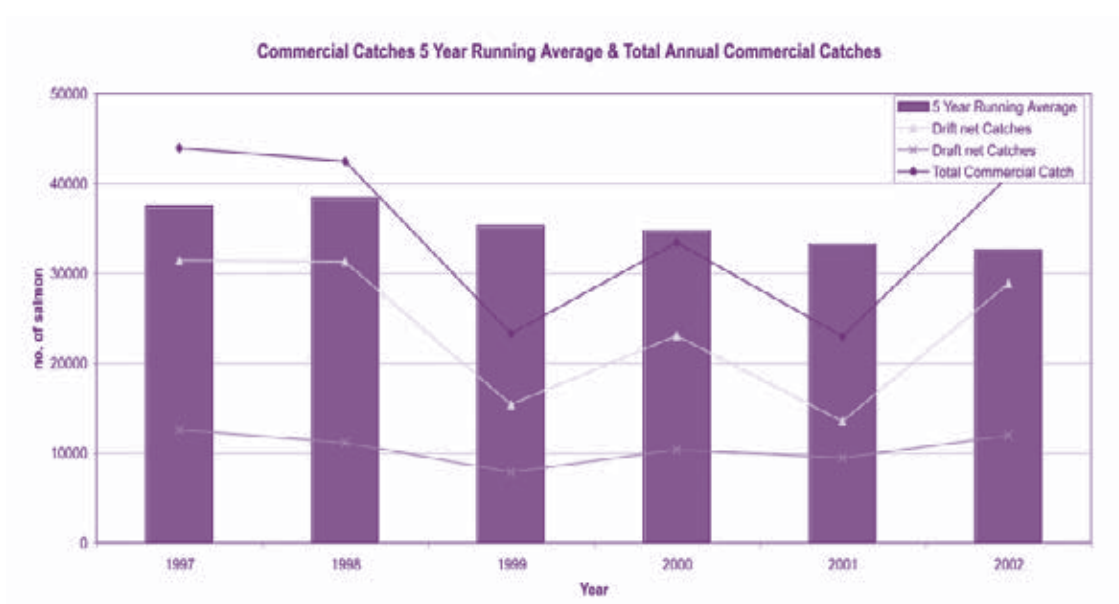
The Agency's hatchery programme for salmon has been put on hold pending the completion of the programme to assess the genetic diversity that exists within the Foyle Catchment. Indicators suggest that the salmon stocks of each of the sub catchments within the area are genetically identifiable and therefore no stocking programme should be undertaken until the research is completed.

4.1.6 Conservation

The genetic programme outlined in previous annual reports continued with samples being collected from the commercial fisheries, anglers and juvenile stocks in 2001 and 2002. It is hoped that this will aid in the conservation and management strategies which the Agency currently operates, such as Control of Fishing Regulations and restocking. This programme was extended for a two-year period from April 2002 with a contract issued to Queens University Belfast and the DARD a final report will be produced and it is expected that papers will be published in peer reviewed journals.

4.1.7 Management

The Foyle Area (Control of Fishing) Regulations 1999 provide for "Real Time" management of the Salmon stock which effectively means that the exploitation of the returning adult fish can be reduced if the numbers of fish reaching the spawning tributaries is insufficient. Therefore a number of targets are set. On the River Mourne, for example, more than 2,600 salmon must pass through the counting stations in the period 1 May to 30 June each year otherwise closures of both the commercial (netting) and recreational (angling) fisheries can be introduced.



Similar provisions can be introduced if a target of 4,200 is not achieved in the period 1 May to 10 July each year, and angling on the Mourne system can be closed 10 days early if 7,000 fish have not passed Sion Mills by 15 September. As part of the regime the Foyle Area (Close Season) Regulation 1999 allows the period of closure of the commercial fishery to be reduced by 1 week (i.e. the netting season is extended by 1 week, 4 twelve hour days) if 8,000 salmon, the spawning escapement target has been exceeded in the period 1 May to 24th July.

Similar provisions are provided for in the Rivers Roe and Faughan, though these are restricted to closures if escapement targets are not achieved.

A demonstration of the effectiveness of this is provided in the table on page 17.

This shows the average commercial catch for the 5 year period 1993 - 1997, 1994 - 1998 etc. The 5-year period is used to “smooth out” the effects of variations in weather conditions etc. Netting is not as effective in periods of high river flow but more effective in drought conditions. Windy weather means less opportunity to fish.

The period 1993 to date is used because prior to 1993 the commercial fishery lasted 8 weeks but for the period presented it was 6 weeks (15 June to 31 July), 4 days per week and 12 hours per day, and therefore the fishing effort was relatively stable over the period. We believe the table demonstrates that the Foyle stocks are providing a sustainable and stable fishery. Such stability is vulnerable to many issues, as discussed later in this report.

In May 2001 a new Regulation introduced carcass tagging, with the requirement to maintain log books of catches and the return of this information to the Agency. Under this regime which applies to licensed fishermen, both recreational and commercial, all legally caught salmon of whatever size and all sea trout (over 50cm) must be tagged immediately on capture. The benefits of the scheme include the additional protection afforded to migratory stocks together with a more accurate enumeration of the catch than previously attainable. It has been noted that since the introduction of the scheme a marked reduction of illegal fishing has been observed.

4.1.8 Coarse Fisheries

Background

Coarse fishing is of particular importance in the Carlingford area, the Newry Canal hosted the World Coarse Fishing Championships in the early 1980's and has great potential as a coarse fishery. The Agency worked in 2001 with Newry and Mourne District Council and tourism interests to develop and promote the canal. Significant potential for development also exists in the Foyle Area and elsewhere in the Carlingford Area. The fisheries on the Baronscourt Lakes are already very important, as is the River Strule at its confluence with the River Fairywater.

4.1.9 Audit Points

Similarly to the salmonid fisheries the in-stream habitat available will determine to a large extent the density and the species of coarse fish present. As with the salmonid fisheries the Agency is establishing a number of audit points, which can be used to evaluate the actual, and the potential of these fisheries. The Agency in conjunction with DARD and the Central Fisheries Board carried out during the summer a benthic and fish stock assessment survey of the Newry Canal. A short report based on this was presented. An additional follow on survey was carried out in 2002 (Appendix 2) which will form the model for future coarse fish work in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas.

4.1.10 Enhancement

Based on the results of the surveys recommendations will be made as to how best to enhance fish stocks, whether through habitat improvement, stocking policies or a combination. The surveys will also address the need for improvement to angling facilities such as car parking, angling stands and access in general.

4.1.11 Management

The Agency monitors the introduction of stock into its areas of jurisdiction with particular regard to the introductions being certified as disease free, and suitable species and strain for stocking. As the data held on these stocks is increased the Agency will bring forward proposals to improve the sustainability and productivity of stocks.

4.2 SHELLFISH AND AQUACULTURE

4.2.1 Background

When the necessary legislative powers have been conferred on the Loughs Agency, it will assume full responsibility for the shellfisheries in both Loughs and preparatory work to allow the Agency to undertake these responsibilities is advancing well.

Lough Foyle

In Lough Foyle the shellfisheries have historically been wild fisheries for native oysters (*ostrea edulis*) and mussels (*mytilus edulis*). The oyster fisheries can provide an annual production of up to 400 tonnes and are of the last disease free populations of native oysters on the island. Recent developments in the mussel fishery have seen significant relaying of seed mussel. In 2001 approximately 100 tonnes of native flat oysters were harvested with 9,667 tonnes of bottom mussels and in 2002 there was 8,736 tonnes of mussels and approximately 50 tonnes of oysters produced.

Carlingford Lough

The Lough is different to Lough Foyle in that it provides, in the main, aquaculture units producing predominantly Pacific oysters. There is also some extensive mussel production with other species (such as clams, scallops and some native oysters) grown within the Lough. Carlingford Lough produced approximately 350 tonnes of gigas and 1,200 tonnes of mussels in 2001 and in 2002 there was 845 tonnes of gigas and 1,630 tonnes of mussels produced.

4.2.2 Audit points

As in the salmonid and coarse fisheries a number of audit points for the management of the shellfisheries in Loughs Foyle and Carlingford have been established and some survey work commissioned.

Work programme for Shellfish:

			Carried Out 2001	Carried Out 2002
Habitat	Baseline Benthic Survey		✓	
Adults	Dredge Surveys	Pre-fishing season	✓	✓
Misc Parameters	Temp	Automatic loggers	✓	✓

Relevant information is collected by other Agencies.

For example, the Food Standards authorities have overall responsibility for the health and safety aspects of the shellfisheries in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas. In Northern Ireland samples of shellfish are collected by the District Councils and analysed by DARD's Veterinary Science Division. The Marine Institute collect and analyse samples for the Republic of Ireland. Based on the results for biotoxins and bacteriology the fisheries may be closed.

Reports on the nutrient status of the Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough were received. This work was carried out by DARD and QUB and provides information for establishing the carrying capabilities of the Loughs for shellfish.

4.2.3 Enhancement

The need for enhancement will be based on the results of the surveys and will be targeted accordingly whether through stocking programmes, habitat improvement, new techniques, new species, etc.

4.2.4 Management

The Agency will monitor the introduction of stock into both Loughs. This is of particular importance in Lough Foyle due to the risk of the introduction of the disease Bonamia which has devastated flat oyster fisheries throughout Europe. With such economically important fisheries it is vital that any additional stock introduced be disease free. In addition the Agency will monitor the populations of the various species so that one fishery or area of production is not having any adverse impact on the other users of the resource. The Agency will be mindful of the other parties who use the Loughs and take these into account in any future developments and will ensure through consultation and partnership that any management regime brought forward will ensure sustainability with maximum consensus.

4.3 CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF FISHERIES

Enforcement of the Fisheries Acts and Regulations remains a primary function of the Loughs Agency staff. Details of Loughs Agency seizures are presented in tables 21A & B. Foot and mouth disease restrictions on public movements through agricultural land during spring 2001 impacted on both angling and illegal fishing. As a result angling effort on the River Finn for spring salmon was limited. Loughs Agency staff continued protection patrols by river, resulting in a number of seizures of nets and salmon however, illegal activity appeared to be at a lower level than previously experienced.

Regulations introduced carcass tagging and logbooks to the Foyle and Carlingford areas during May 2001 with the requirement that all salmon of whatever size and sea trout over 50 cm captured by licensed commercial fishermen or anglers be tagged. This measure in conjunction with sustained enforcement by Agency staff brought about a significant reduction in illegal netting.

Details of Loughs Agency prosecutions are presented in table 20 A & B.

2001 saw the introduction of new fishery protection vessels to the Foyle and Carlingford areas in the form of two 7.4m Red Bay Ribs FPV Ostrea and Mytilus (capable of multiple roles - fishery protection, surveying and sampling in Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough). Also a high speed GRP patrol boat (Sollus) was purchased principally to patrol tidal reaches of the Foyle system. These vessels in conjunction with the FPV Lough Braden, Loughs Agency's 13m Aqua Star have provided enhanced capability to protect and conserve migratory salmon.

Loughs Agency would wish to acknowledge the substantial assistance given by the DARD, the Garda Síochána and the Police Service for Northern Ireland in the enforcement of the Fisheries Acts in the Loughs Agency area. Also particular thanks to the private river watchers who, often in very difficult circumstances and on a voluntary basis, provide additional protection on their fisheries to the benefit of all. This help is very much appreciated by the Board of the FCILC, the Loughs Agency and its staff.

Water Quality

The Agency continues to monitor and enforce legislation to protect the water quality of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas both on its own behalf and as agents of the Environment and Heritage Service.

As with most other aspects of fishery work the Foot and Mouth crisis in early 2001 severely impacted the Agency's proactive pollution prevention work. With Agency staff advised not to enter agricultural land unless in an emergency, proactive work was confined to road crossing points and non-agricultural site visits. During this time however staff did identify one agricultural discharge at a roadside stream and proceeded with the investigation, identified the source and collected statutory samples, this case was subsequently successfully prosecuted in Omagh Magistrates Court.

On removal of the restrictions which applied to accessing agricultural lands Agency staff resumed their programme of proactive pollution prevention work and discovered several indicators of minor pollution incidents which had occurred during the period of restriction, these were dealt with by means of warning letters issued to those individuals involved.

Eight of the statutory samples collected at pollution incidents throughout 2001 resulted in successful prosecutions, the majority of which came from agricultural sources.

2002 could be considered a wet year with almost continuous high water conditions throughout the summer, this may have been a contributing factor in the lower overall number of pollution incidents detected. However the number of statutory samples collected from serious pollution incidents was down by approximately 25%, of these discharges four were considered worthy of legal action, these resulted in three successful prosecutions with one case pending.

The Agency continues to be a statutory consultee regarding developments that have the potential to impact on the riverine, environment either from a water quality or physical habitat aspect. This includes discussions with the Forest Service & various forestry bodies regarding possible impact of proposed planting schemes, roads service regarding new river crossings and road schemes, Water Service regarding sewage and water abstraction schemes, Planning Service regarding new developments, Environment and Heritage Service regarding discharge consents, their quality and possible impact, and Rivers Agency regarding drainage and watercourse management issues.

The Agency carries out an extensive water quality sampling programme on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service, with some 188 sampling sites throughout both Areas sampled on a monthly or quarterly, basis giving a total of 1856 individual sampling occasions. These give a comprehensive review of the water quality throughout the systems and together with the seasonal invertebrate studies carried out at the same sites, give an early warning of water quality problems.

2001 was the first year the Agency had its own staff in place to undertake pollution control duties in the Carlingford area and a comprehensive proactive programme was put in place to highlight our presence and educate those with the potential to cause

pollution of the consequences of inadequate waste control practices. This programme uncovered a number of significant but localised pollution sources that were dealt with by means of warning letters.

The overall number of pollution incidents in the Carlingford area in 2002 was lower, however whether this was due to the proactive work undertaken in the previous year or the weather conditions, only time will tell.

There was a significant kill of adult fish Pike, Bream, Roach and hybrids in the Newry Canal, the cause of which, despite detailed investigation, could not be ascertained beyond reasonable doubt.

Although the routine sampling of industrial discharges is no longer the responsibility of the Agency the results of the sampling programme are forwarded by EHS to the Agency, allowing individual premises' performance to be assessed.

4.4 Marine Tourism

Background

The Agency was given the new function of the development of marine tourism by the British Irish Agreement. Progress on developing this function was delayed during the year by the suspension of the Northern Ireland Assembly however an "Audit of the Fisheries-based Recreation and Leisure Resource of both the Foyle and Carlingford Areas" was completed by Fitzpatrick Associates towards the end of 2002 and this will form the basis for consultation with interest groups and the preparation of a 5 year development plan for the Foyle and Carlingford Areas. A further joint study of Marine Leisure in both Areas in co-operation with the North West and Eastern Regional Cross Border Groups was proposed and is planned for 2003.

5 Issues of Current Importance

Legislation

Legislation is currently being prepared in both jurisdictions to extend the functions of the Foyle Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission in line with the British-Irish Agreement Act 1999 and the North/South (Implementation Bodies) (N.I.) Order 1999 and to update various provision of the Foyle Fisheries Acts. It is planned that the legislation will be introduced to the legislative programme in both jurisdictions following a period of public consultation.

Education Information and Interpretive Centre

In its application for Interreg funding for the provision of the new operational headquarters the Foyle Fisheries Commission identified the need for an increased awareness along the inhabitants of the catchment of their impact on the rivers, loughs and waterways and the fish populations within them. It was successfully argued that a

general lack of knowledge by the public of the resources of the Foyle contributed to the continued but largely uneducated degradation of the riverine and marine habitats and environment and a failure to realise their full potential for economic and social benefit. Interreg provided funding for a unique area - an Interpretive Centre, as part of the new building to allow the Agency to address these deficiencies and thereby initiate the partnerships with individuals, groups and communities within and outside the catchment to deliver the potential that the rivers, loughs and streams have.

The fit out of the Interpretive Centre "Riverwatch" was completed towards the end of 2002 and welcomed its first visitor on 3rd December and our first schools visit on 11th December. With the recruitment of the Information Services Officer in September 2002 preparations are well underway on a programme of events for schools and community groups for example "adopt a stream" and "hatchery in the classroom" and these will be rolled out during 2003.

Staff Development

The Agency continued to invest in the training and development of its staff during the period of this report. As well as a programme of job-specific and management and IT training, there were a range of other courses and awareness seminars conducted, for example Equality Awareness, Deaf Awareness, Harassment Policy and Procedures, Health and Safety and Recruitment. It is also planned to carry out a full training needs analysis during 2003 and introduce personal development plans.

GLOSSARY

Bacteriology - Refers to bacteria

Benthic surveys - Surveys of the sea bed

Biotoxins - Toxins produced by certain species of algae

Coarse fish - Fish such as roach, rudd, bream, perch, pike, tench etc.

Egg deposition - The number of eggs deposited by the adult fish

Electrofishing - A technique employing electricity to capture fish. It does this through specialised equipment producing an electric charge which allows fish within an area to be stunned, and caught unharmed.

Eyed ova - Developmental stage of a salmon/trout egg where the eyes of the young fish become visible.

Macro-invertebrates - Insects found in streams

Spawning escapement - The number of fish left to spawn at the end of the season

Salmonids - Trout and salmon.

Appendix 1

C-Mar Stakeholder Survey Executive Summary

The results of this survey are calculated from 70% of an estimated 100 stakeholders in Lough Foyle and 95% of an estimated 40 stakeholders in Carlingford Lough who were interviewed and completed the survey/questionnaire. Relevant Co-operatives were approached and provided some contact numbers for their members. Posters and Flyers were circulated throughout the survey, which was completed by the 30th of April 2002. The report is a statement of results calculated from the responses to questions put directly to stakeholders and does not make any comments or recommendations.

Relevant activities of stakeholders were dominated by fisheries and extensive aquaculture for mussels and native oysters in Lough Foyle and mussels in Carlingford Lough but included a wide range of other fishing activities from shellfish potting to the exploitation of benthic and pelagic finfish.

A high proportion of stakeholders in both Loughs:

- had over 25 years of experience in fishing or aquaculture; nevertheless there was also evidence of the involvement of new stakeholders
- were qualified deckhands or skippers
- had relevant qualifications in radio operation, first aid, sea survival and business management etc.
- requested further relevant structured training programmes in fishing or aquaculture
- could demonstrate considerable investment in fishing or aquaculture-related activities
- supported and suggested appropriate criteria for fishing/aquaculture licensing
- indicated that the Loughs Agency should regulate, or have an involvement in the regulation of fishing and aquaculture [Lough Foyle (ca. 74%); Carlingford Lough (ca. 92%)]
- would be willing to provide voluntary assistance in enhancement work to benefit sustainable fishing and aquaculture
- indicated a wide range of other issues which are appended to the sections in the report dealing with each Lough

Appendix 2

NEWRY CANAL FISH STOCK ASSESSMENT, 2002

RESULTS

During the survey seven fish species were recorded. These included roach (*Rutilus rutilus*), bream (*abramis brama*), roach x bream hybrids, pike (*esox lucius*), perch (*perca fluviatilis*), brown trout (*salmo trutta*) and eel (*anguilla anguilla*). Only one trout (25cm and 0.25kg) and two small perch (<19cm) were captured. A number of eels became entangled in the gill nets, although no effort to determine their relative abundance was made. No tench (*tinca tinca*) were recorded in this survey, although two fish (to 0.95kg) were taken in fyke nets during the 2001 survey. The absence of tench from the catch reflects the primary focus on gill rather than fyke netting in the 2002 stock assessment

ROACH

Roach was by far the dominant species in the Newry Canal, both in terms of numbers and biomass. A total of 437 fish, for 74kg, was recorded. This compared favourably with results recorded from the canal in 2001 and with results from similar netting surveys conducted in high profile coarse fisheries such as Loughs Derg and Ree, and sections of the upper River Shannon (J. Caffrey, unpublished).

The roach ranged in fork length from 5 to 27cm. The largest specimen caught weighed 0.43kg. The length frequency histogram for the roach taken in the survey shows the presence of a well balanced population (Figure 1). Three peaks in abundance are obvious - between 7 and 9cm (2-3 years), 13cm (3-4 years) and 18 to 21cm (5-6 years). The growth rate recorded from an examination of 85 sets of scales compares favourably with roach present in the Royal and Grand Canals, and with the overall average growth observed for roach in rivers throughout the UK (Figure 2). The maximum age recorded was 9 years, suggesting that the fish are relatively short-lived. This could reflect the overall productive capacity of the canal resource.

The roach were evenly distributed throughout the length of the canal. The largest concentration of juvenile fish (to 2 years) was present in the Albert Basin, suggesting that this deeper and more expansive section of the waterway might be the primary spawning and nursery habitat for roach.

BREAM

A total of 36 bream was taken in the 2002 survey. This compares with 26 fish in 2001, when only half the number of nets was used. Bream distribution in most watercourses is contagious, the fish normally forming dense, often localised shoals. This is more commonly the case with adult rather than juvenile or immature bream populations. The clumped nature of the distribution can make it difficult to accurately determine adult stock levels where netting operations are the preferred assessment method.

The bream netted ranged in fork length from 20 to 46cm. The largest fish was 46cm and weighed 1.8kg. There was a total absence of bream less than 20cm from the catch

(Figure 3). This represents a cause for some concern. It is clear that nets with mesh sizes capable of effectively sampling bream <20cm were present, as evidenced by the catch of large numbers of roach and roach x bream hybrids ranging in size from 5 to 20cm fork length. This finding would indicate that there has been little or no recruitment to the bream population in the last four years. For fish between 20 and 46cm captured in the canal the length frequency histogram is bimodal, showing peaks in abundance at 20 to 23cm (4-5 years) and 38 to 42cm (9-11 years). This suggests that good conditions for recruitment to the bream population operated between 1991 to 1993 and 1997 to 1998.

The growth rate of the bream is relatively fast when compared with that exhibited by fish from the Grand Canal and Barley Harbour in Lough Ree (Figure 4). It compares favourably, up to 8 years, with fast-growing bream from Coosan Lough (Kennedy and Fitzmaurice, 1968). It is interesting that the growth rate of bream currently resident in the Newry Canal is faster than that recorded from a small bream sample (3) taken during a survey of this waterway in 1974 (Figure 4) (Cregg-Hine, 1974). The oldest bream recorded in the present survey was 11 years, again suggesting that the fish in the canal are relatively short-lived.

The largest concentration of bream was present in Albert Basin. Of the 22 bream captured here (representing 61% of the total bream catch), 19 were large, mature, bronze fish. Another five bream, predominantly immature skimmers, were taken in nets set circa 100m downstream of the Basin. The remaining bream were relatively evenly distributed from the Basin to Victoria Lock.

ROACH X BREAM HYBRIDS

Fifty-eight hybrids were netted in the 2002 survey, compared with nine fish in 2001. In the latter survey all of the hybrids were large mature fish, between 26 and 29cm fork length. No juveniles or immature fish were observed. This contrasts with the present findings where 36% of the catch was less than 12cm fork length (Figure 5). These fish would have been <8cm during the 2001 survey and would not have been recorded in the gill net selection employed at that time. Forty-five percent of the hybrids caught were >26cm, weighing between 0.35 and 0.85kg. The largest specimen recorded was 35cm fork length. The paucity of fish in the 11 to 24cm range would suggest poor recruitment to the population between 1996 and 1999. This variability in year class strength is not unusual as cyprinid populations typically exhibit variable levels of recruitment.

The growth rate among the hybrids in the Newry Canal is moderate to good. It significantly exceeds that of fish in Lough Allen but is slower than that for fish in the Royal and Grand Canals (Figure 6). Like the bream and roach from the Newry Canal, the hybrids are relatively short-lived.

The roach x bream hybrids recorded during the survey were relatively evenly distributed throughout the canal. The numbers, and size, of hybrids taken in the nets set in Albert Basin were broadly similar to those captured in the nets set along the main canal corridor.

PIKE

In 2001 a total of 118 pike, from 13 to 96cm fork length, were recorded from gill and fyke nets. In the 2002 survey only 40 pike were encountered. The largest specimen was 73cm and weighed 3.45kg. Ninety percent of the pike were between 35 and 50cm, probably aged 2+ (Figures 7 and 8). It is noteworthy that, in 2001, a large fish kill in the Albert Basin was reported. Evidence suggests that deoxygenation caused the kill and that large pike were the principal casualty. The fact that 90% of the netted population in 2002 were 2+ year old fish suggests that, either these small fish were not significantly impacted by the deoxygenation or, more likely, these fish were resident in a section of the waterway distant from the Basin. No juvenile pike were recorded during the survey, even though nets of suitable mesh size to capture small pike (<30cm) were employed.

The biomass of pike netted was 18% of the total fish biomass recorded during the survey. This represents a moderately high predator to prey ratio (10% piscivorous fish is more acceptable) but does not appear to be adversely impacting the resident coarse fish stocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The coarse fish stock in the Newry Canal is sufficient to accommodate a prestigious match angling festival such as the World Championships, scheduled for 2004.
- Small roach dominate the fishery, both numerically and in overall biomass, and these must be the main focus of the match angler. Roach x bream hybrids and skimmer bream are present throughout the canal and will contribute to overall catches. While at least one large shoal of adult bream is present in the canal, these fish appear to prefer the added depth available in the Albert Basin.
- To ensure relatively equitable fishing for anglers along the canal, it is recommended that the Basin be excluded from the competition. The fact that this section is wider and deeper than the main canal, and that it harbours at least one resident shoal of adult bream, automatically rules it out as a competition venue. It does represent, however, an excellent pleasure fishery.
- It may be necessary to provide limited aquatic weed control in sections of the canal. Localised stands of *Myriophyllum spicatum* and *Potamogeton lucens* may obstruct angling and require treatment. Site inspection in September 2003 or in May 2004 will indicate the extent of the problem (if any). Mechanical or chemical weed control may be applied, as appropriate.
- Displace deoxygenated water in Basin.

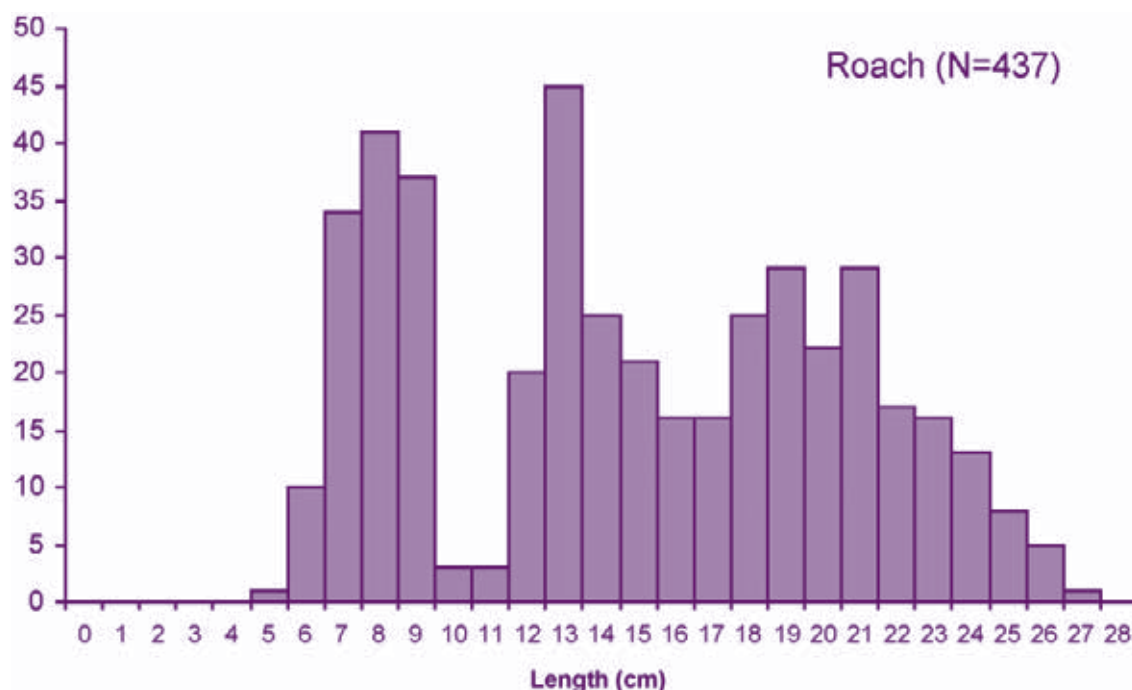


Figure 1. Length frequency histogram of roach from the Newry Canal in 2002.

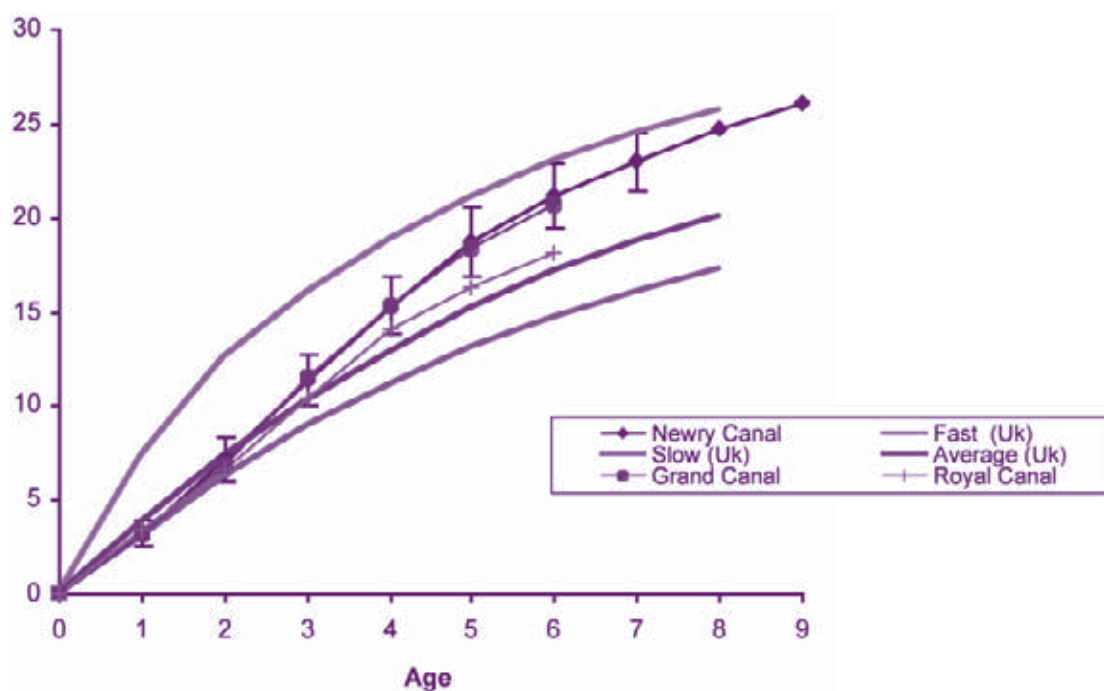


Figure 2. Relative growth rates of roach from the Newry Canal in 2002. Growth data for fish from other watercourses are presented for comparative purposes - Canals (CFB data), UK (Cowx, 2001).

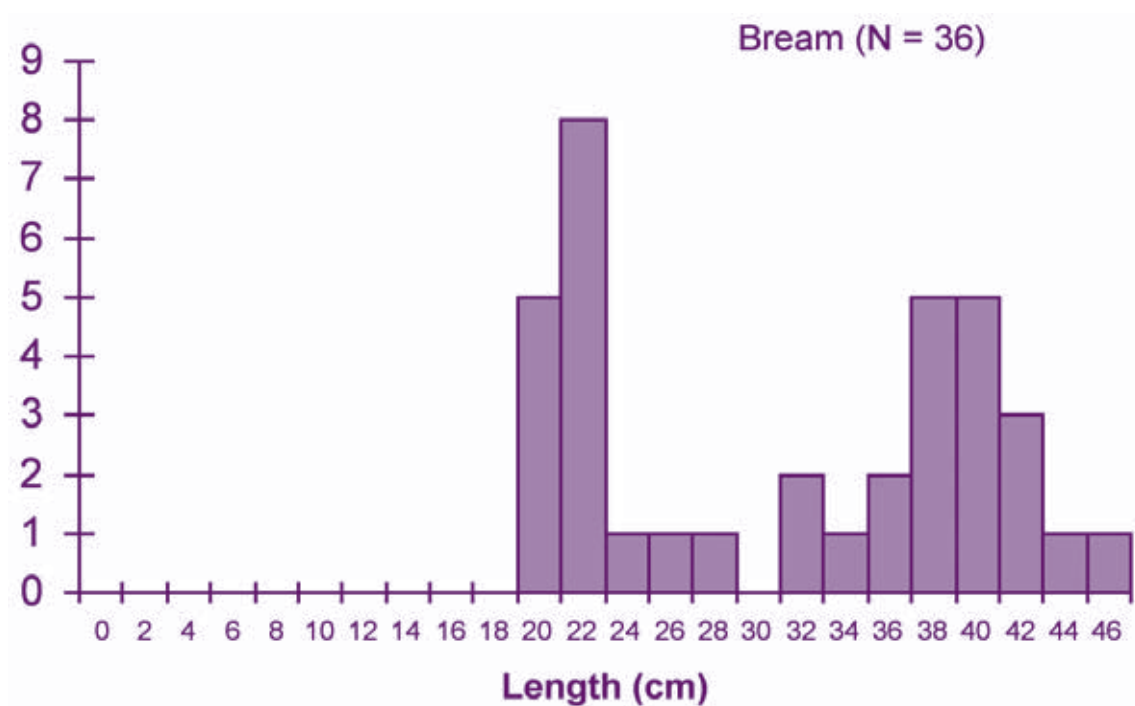


Figure 3. Length frequency of bream from the Newry Canal in 2002.

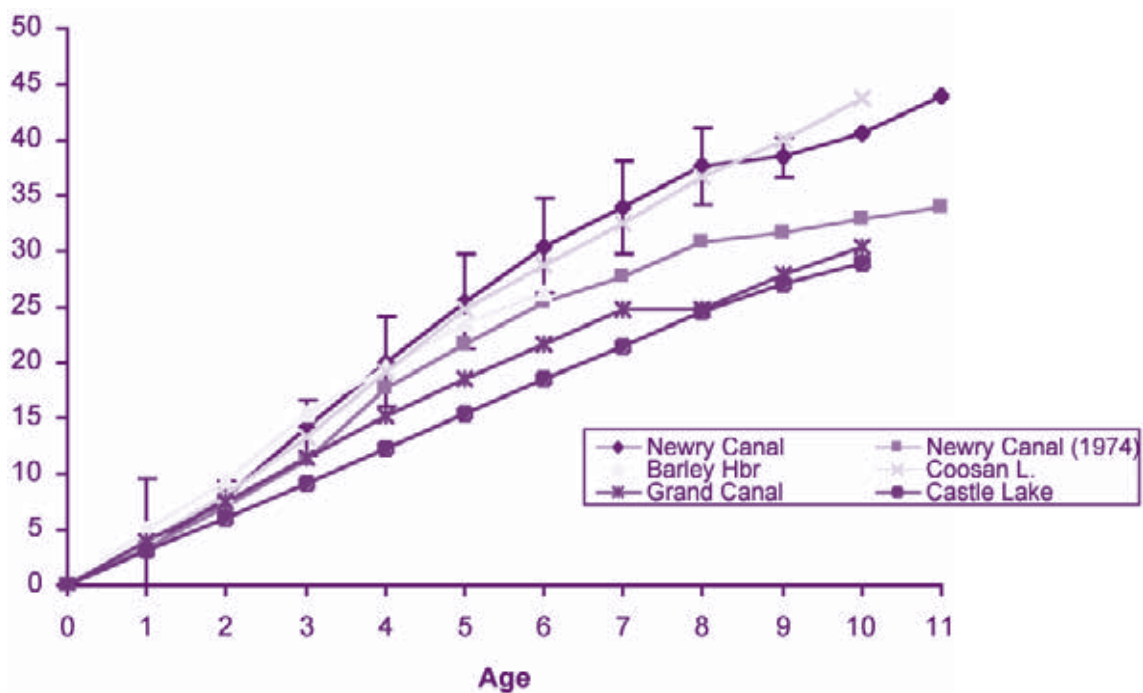


Figure 4. Relative growth rates of bream from the Newry Canal in 2002. Growth data for fish from other watercourses are presented for comparative purposes - Canals (CFB data), UK (Cowx, 2001), Castle & Coosan Lakes (Kennedy & Fitzmaurice, 1967).

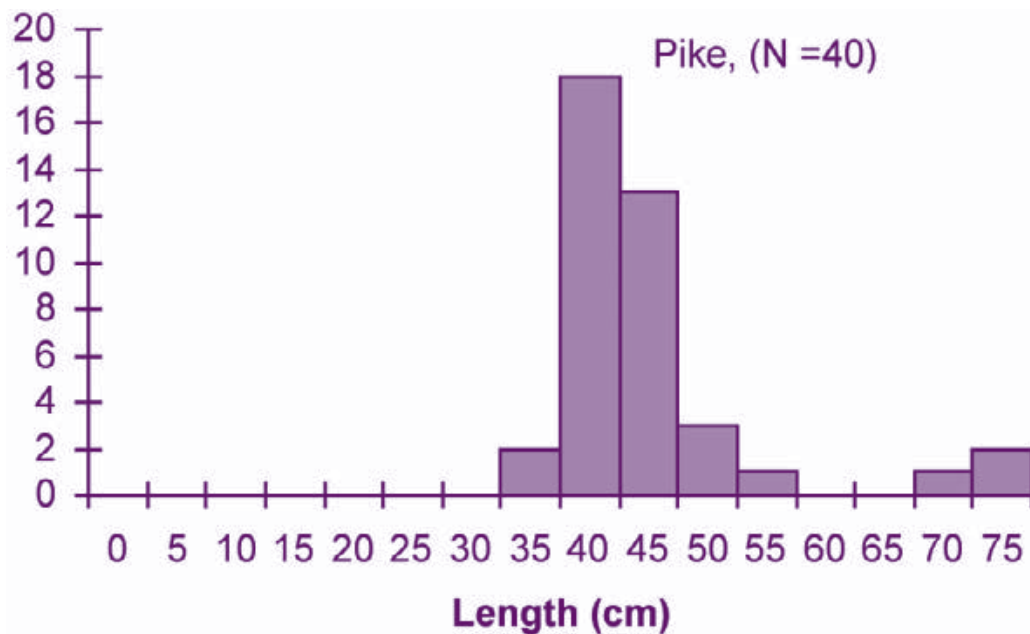


Figure 5. Length frequency histogram of roach x bream hybrids from the Newry Canal, 2002.

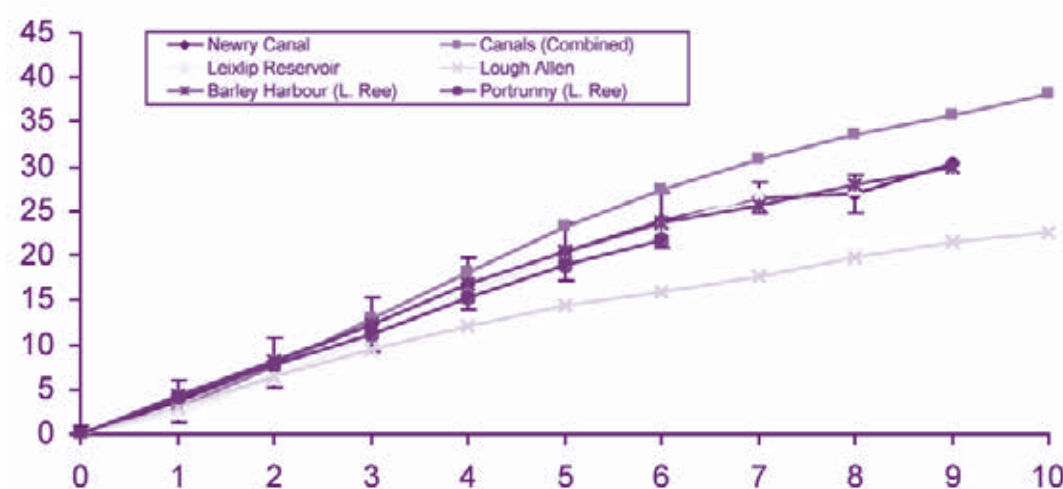


Figure 6. Relative growth rates of roach x bream hybrids from the Newry Canal in 2002. Growth data for fish from other watercourses are presented for comparative purposes - Canals and L. Ree (CFB data), Lough Allen (Caffrey & Conneely, 1994), Leixlip Reservoir (O'Maoileidigh & Bracken, 1989).

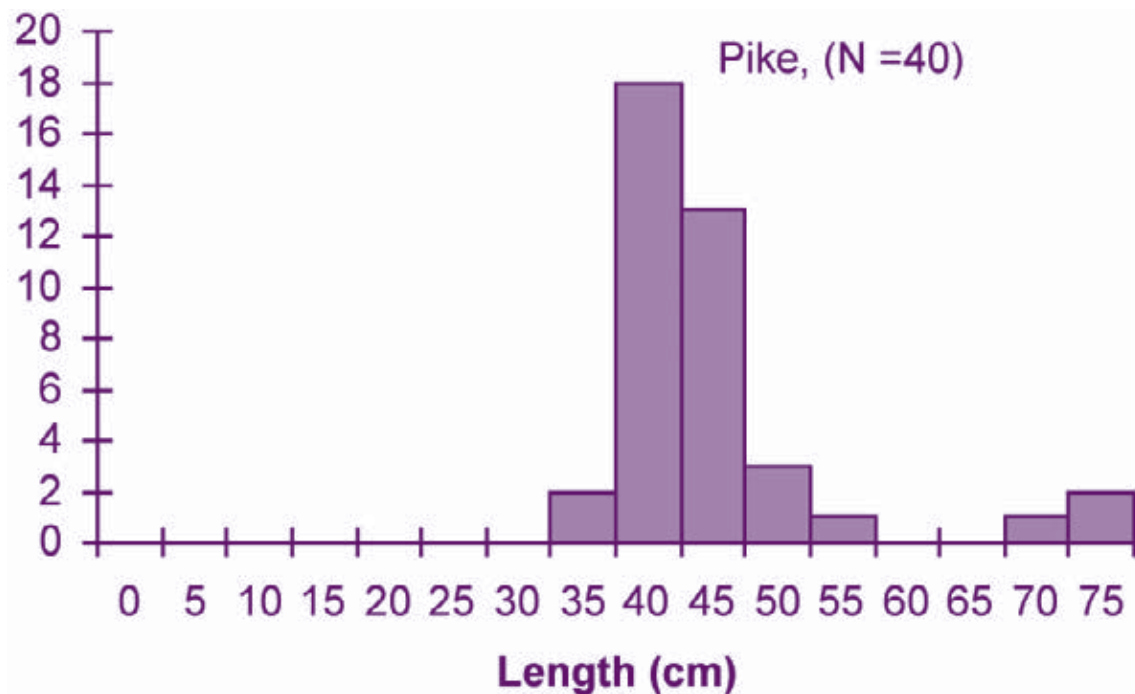


Figure 7. Length frequency histogram of pike from the Newry Canal, 2002.

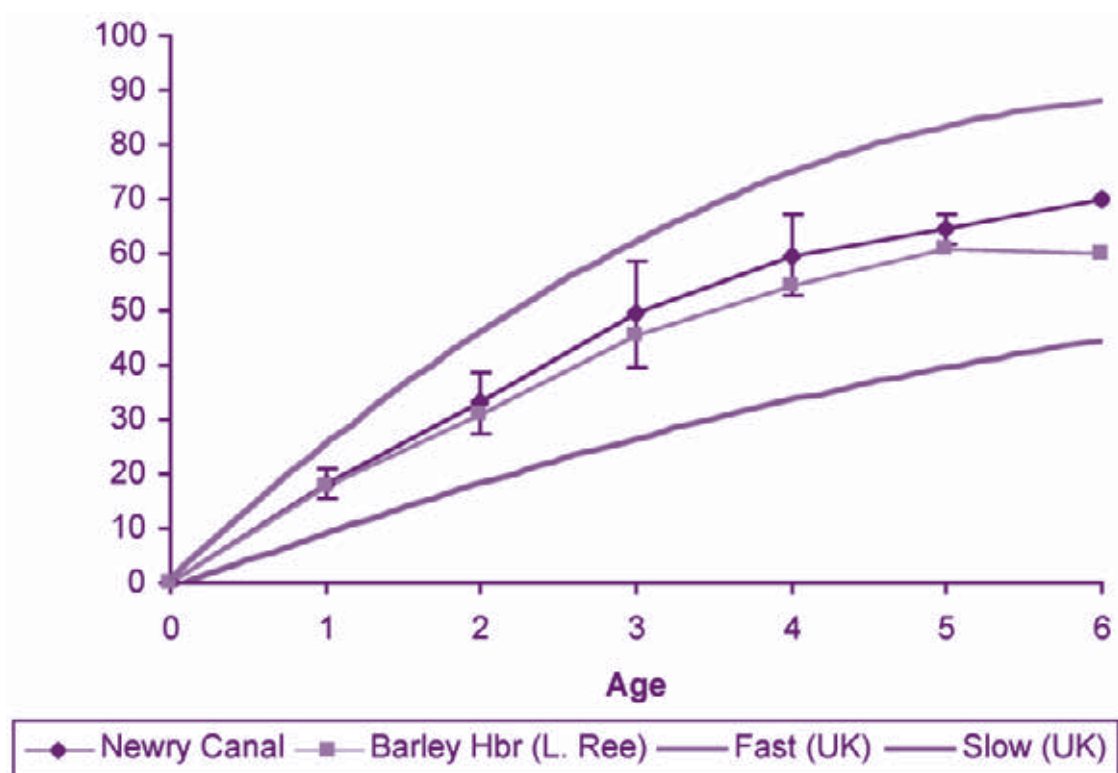


Figure 8. Relative growth rates of pike from the Newry Canal in 2002. Data from other watercourses are presented for comparative purposes - L. Ree (CFB data), UK (Cowx, 2001),

APPENDIX 3

OUTTURN AGAINST TARGETS 2002

	OBJECTIVE
1.	The conservation and protection of Salmon and inland fisheries in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas

	KEY ACTIVITY		OPERATIONAL TARGET	OUTTURN
1.1	Minimise the incidence of illegal fishing for salmonids at sea and in freshwater	1.1.1	Provide 60 days at sea protection in Lough Foyle and area seaward of Lough Foyle and check licences of all boats observed fishing	Achieved
		1.1.2	Provide 20 days at sea protection in Carlingford Lough	Not achieved staffing complement precluded sea patrols for H&S reasons
		1.1.3	Check all operational draft net licences in the Foyle Area	Achieved
		1.1.4	Provide 12,000 hours protection and check 3,000 angling licences in the Foyle Area	Achieved
		1.1.5	Provide 2,000 hours protection and check 500 angling licences in the Carlingford Area	Not achieved due to lack of resources
		1.1.6	Maintain the number of offences detected in the loughs and sea to less than 3.	Achieved
		1.1.7	Reduce the number of unlicensed anglers detected to less than 10%	Achieved
		1.1.8	Reduce the number of illegal nets seized to less than 470 (the 5 year average)	Achieved

1.2	Provide technical fisheries advice towards the reduction in the incidences of environmental damage to the water courses of the Foyle and Carlingford catchments	1.2.1	Specify fisheries protection requirements for forestry, engineering and other works affecting the riverine environment of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas and respond within 21 days of consultation.	Achieved
		1.2.2	Evaluate and recover the losses to fish stocks caused by pollution incidents	Evaluation and recovery of compensation for losses ongoing
		1.2.3	Recover 20% of losses from the polluter	See 1.2.2
1.3	Inhibit the sale and disposal of illegal caught salmonids	1.3.1	Check 2,000 angling log books in the Foyle Area and 300 in the Carlingford Area	Achieved
		1.3.2	Check all operational nets men's log books during the commercial season	Achieved
		1.3.3	Check all licence dealers in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas once per week between 1st March and 30th October	68% achieved
		1.3.4	Ensure all log books and unused tags are returned as required by Regulation	30% of returned logbooks received by the end of 2002. It is anticipated that further returns will be received early in 2003.

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	OBJECTIVE
2.	The Development of the Salmon and inland Fisheries towards their maximum sustainable productivity

	KEY ACTIVITY		OPERATIONAL TARGET	OUTTURN
2.1	Provide Fisheries Management Information to inform and support fisheries development directly or through angling clubs and fishery owners	2.1.1	Provide 100% validated adult recruitment figures from the fish counters on the Rivers Roe, Faughan, Mourne, Owenkillew, Camowen and Finn by October 2003	Achieved
		2.2.1	Survey all index electro-fishing sites (225) annually and 50% of the 225 remaining sites every 2nd year	Achieved
		2.1.3	Investigate the provision of fish counters on the Whitewater, Derg, and Clanrye Rivers by May 2002	Achieved
		2.1.4	Update 50% of the Geographical Information System (GIS) database and extend to Carlingford Area by December 2002	Achieved
		2.1.5	Identify areas for enhancement for each sub catchment that will achieve a 10% increase in spawning target	Achieved
		2.1.6	Establish sampling and analysis procedures to enable genetic profiling of each of the 11 sub catchments	Achieved

		2.1.7	Use genetic data collected to assess differential exploitation between recreational angling and commercial fishing	Achieved & Ongoing
2.2	Deliver Fisheries Development	2.2.1	Deliver improvement in habitat to provide 5% increase in spawning target	Achieved & Ongoing
		2.2.2	Create an inventory of all coarse fishery waters by December 2002 in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas	Ongoing
		2.2.3	Undertake 10 stock assessment surveys of coarse fishery waters and prioritise for greatest potential for angling	Ongoing. Assessment and report on Newry Canal complete see Appendix 2 also initial assessments initiated on 7 others.

	OBJECTIVE
3.	Improve economic and social benefits from recreational fisheries

	KEY ACTIVITY		OPERATIONAL TARGET	OUTTURN
3.1	Assist the development of recreational fishing in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas	3.1.1	Assess the potential for sea angling including tope and sea bass in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas by April 2002	Achieved
		3.1.2	Carry out audit of coarse angling facilities in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas by October 2002	Achieved
		3.1.3	Open the Green Braes Fishery by 1 July 2002	On hold until legislation amended.

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		3.1.4	Provide up to date angling information through the Agency's web site, information line and angling press notes.	Achieved
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	OBJECTIVE
4.	The Development of sustainable intensive and extensive aquaculture and the conservation, protection and development of the native wild shellfisheries

	KEY ACTIVITY		OPERATIONAL TARGET	OUTTURN
4.1	Develop a legislative framework for aquaculture and shellfisheries development	4.1.1	Facilitate and support the completion of the amendment of the Foyle Fisheries Acts	Achieved & Ongoing
		4.1.2	Prepare procedures for the introduction and implementation of Aquaculture Licences by August 2002	Achieved & Ongoing
		4.1.3	Prepare conservation and protection regulations for shellfisheries	On hold pending the enactment of the revised Foyle Bill
		4.1.4	Complete consultation on the development of sustainable aquaculture in Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough	Achieved & Ongoing
4.2	Prepare and implement a development plan for aquaculture and shellfisheries	4.2.1	Produce a development plan for shellfisheries and aquaculture	Achieved & Ongoing

		4.2.2	Consult with all participants in shellfisheries and aquaculture to evaluate the regulatory requirements (to achieve sustainability in both sectors) by April 2002	Achieved
		4.2.3	Evaluate eco systems of Foyle and Carlingford Loughs to identify undeveloped potential fishery resources and their potential impacts (+ive & -ive) on currently exploited species.	Inappropriate due to delays in amendment of legislation.
		4.2.4	Initiate and develop a programme of surveys for the collection of biological and chemical data to ensure the sustainable development of aquaculture and provide to stakeholders the interim report by Spring 2002, full report by Autumn 2002	Achieved Monitoring programme established with ongoing reporting.

	OBJECTIVE
5.	Generate economic benefit from increased marine tourism in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas

	KEY ACTIVITY		OPERATIONAL TARGET	OUTTURN
5.1	Develop and implement a strategy for marine tourism	5.1.1	Carry out audit of existing marine based recreation and leisure facilities in the Foyle and Carlingford areas, and publish report by July 2002	Delayed pending receipt of necessary approvals
		5.1.2	Prepare strategy for the development of marine tourism in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas by October 2002	Delayed pending receipt of necessary approvals

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		5.1.3	Identify angling related training needs for the hospitality industry and organise at least one seminar in each of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas by December 2002	Delayed by staffing resources not available.
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	OBJECTIVE
6.	Pursue continuous improvement in the delivery of services to all customers

	KEY ACTIVITY		OPERATIONAL TARGET	OUTTURN
6.1	Raise public awareness of their impact and the potential benefits from the waters of the catchments.	6.1.1	Carry out base line survey of fishery knowledge in the catchment by June 2002	Achieved. This area was reviewed with the focus on the teachers evaluation and initiated in 2003
		6.1.2	Open Interpretive Centre by October 2002	Achieved. Opened December 2002 fully open to the public from January 2003.
		6.1.3	Attract a minimum of 2,500 visitors in 2002	Not achieved due to delay in opening.
		6.1.4	Carry out review of Agency web site and set up links with Limavady College by 31 January 2002	Achieved
6.2	The provision of information to sponsoring Departments and to facilitate the operations of the NSMC (Sectoral)	6.2.1	Provide all documents and papers for the NSMC within the required timescales	Achieved

		6.2.2	Provide draft regulations for Departmental consideration 6 months prior to their planned introduction	Achieved
		6.2.3	Provide information sought by sponsoring Departments within the required deadlines	Achieved
6.3	Implement Equality Policy	6.3.1	Formally submit Approved Equality Scheme to the NSMC	Achieved
		6.3.2	Complete initial Equality Screening on Agency policies and procedures April 2002	Achieved
		6.3.3	Review and provide staff equality awareness training on Section 75 responsibilities by April 2002	Achieved
6.4	Implement New Targeting Social Need (TSN) action plan	6.4.1	Formally submit final version of New TSN Action Plan to DARD & NSMC and OFMDFM February 2002	Achieved
		6.4.2	Review New TSN Action Plan by 31 December 2002	Achieved
6.5	Support Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) in the maintenance and improvement of water quality in the Foyle and Carlingford catchments	6.5.1	Fulfil all obligations under Service Level Agreement	Achieved
		6.5.2	Proactively promote pollution prevention by presence on rivers and farm visits	Achieved
		6.5.3	Respond to all pollution reports within 8 hours of notification	Achieved

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6.6	Provide bailifing services to DCAL for their fisheries	6.6.1	Provide 600 hours protection (annually) to DCAL waters to check permits, enforce bag limits and prevent illegal fishing	70% Achieved Shortfall due to staff resource issues.
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	OBJECTIVE
7.	Improve facilities skills and competencies available to the Agency

	KEY ACTIVITY		OPERATIONAL TARGET	
7.1	Improve the efficiency and quality of staff performance and job satisfaction	7.1.1	Develop Training and Development Plan by April 2002	Not achieved due to staff shortages full TNA proposed for 2003.
		7.1.2	Review Agency's staffing and organisational structure by 31 January 2002	Achieved and Ongoing
		7.1.3	Implement agreed recommendations of staffing and organisational structure review by May 2002	Delayed pending receipt of necessary approvals
		7.1.4	Continue with the development of IT resource and skills	Achieved
7.2	Review accommodation needs of the Agency	7.2.1	Assess and provide requirements of regional offices when the Agency is fully operational in all areas of responsibility	Ongoing

Appendix 4

Fisheries Conservation Protection and Management Statistics

Table 1: Foyle Area Spawning Counts 1993 / 94 - 2002 / 03

	Rivers	Elson	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
*	Camowen	708	39	78	59	748	278	209	32	214	131	660
	Culdaff	0	0	87	46	74	45	31	0	42	0	24
	Deele	422	61	78	51	106	67	69	16	72	66	80
	Dennett	266	30	4	50	112	0	58	0	78	31	67
*	Derg	734	919	1003	1537	641	516	553	119	541	467	849
*	Drumragh	666	9	84	59	60	153	117	80	147	150	545
	Faughan	590	218	348	82	572	0	84	53	87	233	673
^	Finn	844	652	566	826	752	552	357	117	159	137	234
*	Glenelly	370	7	9	6	234	66	26	0	28	0	31
*	Mourne	338	0	0	0	18	17	0	0	0	0	0
*	Owenkillew	750	0	0	0	244	337	93	0	138	112	68
^	Reelan	126	189	320	454	366	241	203	87	245	154	377
	Roe	1222	648	126	241	1247	0	169	136	383	186	630
*	Strule & Tribs	710	0	287	267	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Totals	7746	2772	2990	3678	5174	2272	1969	640	2134	1667	4238
*	Mourne System	4276	974	1461	1928	1945	1367	998	231	1068	860	2153
^	Finn System	970	841	886	1280	1118	793	560	204	404	290	611

The Figures relate to Dr. Elson's "Estimated Spawner Requirements"

(The Foyle Fisheries : New Basis for Rational Management. Elson and Tuomi. Table 14)

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Table 2: Foyle Area Fish Counter Data 1989 - 2002

Year	Faughan	Sion Mills	Glenelly/ Owenkillew	Roe	Finn
1989	8287				
1990	6458				
1991	4301	7987			
1992	7357	7420			
1993	8655	17978			
1994	7439	19908			
1995	10838	7547			
1996	13297	8978			
1997	3525	7047			
1998	3077	9599			
1999	*	6514			
2000	2551	4690			
2001	1518	6250	2742	3265	3311
2002	4288	12991	4543	5459	5768

* Counter out of order for the 1999 season

Table 3A: Foyle Area Fish Counter Data 2001

Month	Faughan	Finn	Roe	Mourne	Owenkillew/ Glenelly
January		15			
February		8			
March		48			
April		133			
May	4	233	27	222	15
June	93	2317	304	3517	85
July	+	136	365	1320	260
August	739	127	1090	358	410
September	274	179	422	281	841
October	259	97	856	358	749
November	116	60	153	167	323
December	33	-42	48	27	59
TOTAL	1518	3311*	3265	6250**	2742

- + Faughan The Faughan Counter was inoperable during July due to water seeping through to connections and causing corrosion. Count to 22nd October had been 263 but some downstream movement dropped this figure to 259 for the month overall.
- *Finn This figure is not a total count for the Finn. Field trials were held on the development of a new resistivity counter on Channel 1 and as a result of teething problems an incomplete count was achieved on this channel for June and part of July.
- ** Mourne - Sion Mills Similar to the Faughan water seeped through and caused serious problems with corrosion of metallic connections unfortunately this coincided with the main grilse run at the end of June and the beginning of July so this figure is likely to be a substantial underestimate of the run. The figure to the 4th December was a minus count (-1) and very low numbers of fish were moving. After this to the end of the month a small number of fish moved through
The December figure has become negative due to kelts leaving towards the end of the month.

Table 3B: Foyle Area Fish Counter Data 2002

Month	Faughan	Finn	Roe	Mourne	Owenkillew / Glenelly
January	-4	21	34		-14
February	-19	34	-1		-6
March	-3	403	-15		-6
April	3	238	-28		-52
May	72	189	69	239	-11
June	261	4311	778	3,906	186
July	1,126	284	1653	5,236	434
August	1,592	51	1107	1,278	487
September	594	55	511	1,042	655
October	317	141	742	679	1667
November	259	62	430	432	1199
December	30	-21	179	179	4
Total	4,228	5,768	5,459	12,991	4,543

Minus figures early in the year a result of previously spawned salmon kelts migrating back out to sea.

Table 4A: Foyle Area Weekly Catches of Salmon and Grilse
By Commercial Engines 2001

Week Ending	Drift Nets Sea Only		Drift Nets Redcastle to Sea		Drift Nets Culmore to Redcastle		Draft Nets River Foyle & River Roe		Totals	
	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.
16-Jun	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--
23-Jun	575	1526	3296	8319	284	673	3740	8280	7895	18798
30-Jun	316	811	1352	3515	80	205	1627	3700	3375	8231
07-Jul	397	981	1714	4565	62	165	1315	3100	3488	8811
14-Jul	397	1115	1412	3928	44	127	1097	2715	2950	7885
21-Jul	178	510	1066	3070	60	174	565	1493	1869	5247
29-Jul	244	700	1205	3628	28	80	755	2033	2232	6441
04-Aug	62	174	694	2078	34	100	377	1150	1167	3502
11-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
18-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	2169	5818	10739	29103	592	1524	9476	22470	22976	58976

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Table 4B: Foyle Area Weekly Catches of Salmon and Grilse
By Commercial Engines 2002

Week	Drift Nets		Drift Nets		Drift Nets		Draft Nets		Totals	
Ending	Sea Only		Redcastle to Sea		Culmore to Redcastle		River Foyle & River Roe			
	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.
15-Jun	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--
22-Jun	192	505	1959	4665	255	585	2064	4267	4470	10022
29-Jun	580	1570	2409	6235	37	86	2055	4925	5081	12817
06-Jul	1151	2751	3488	9254	124	316	1259	2985	6022	15307
13-Jul	1127	3307	4188	11458	169	447	1355	3430	6839	18642
20-Jul	1105	2845	4116	11668	113	300	1338	3506	6672	18320
27-Jul	657	1965	3408	10314	140	406	1835	5087	6040	17772
03-Aug	335	1054	2158	6757	118	360	1350	4051	3961	12222
10-Aug	115	317	830	2466	77	202	661	1957	1683	4942
17-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	5262	14315	22556	62817	1033	2702	11917	30209	40768	110044

Table 5: Foyle Area Annual Catches of Salmon and Grilse
By Various Classes of Commercial Fishing Engines 1994 - 2002

Class of Fishing Engine	Annual Catch (Nos.) of Salmon & Grilse								
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drift Nets : Sea Only	4427	8413	2932	5509	7539	2792	3628	2169	5262
Drift Nets : Lough & Sea	16791	10656	10879	18840	22717	12097	17339	10739	22556
Drift Nets : Lough Only	7590	6083	6147	7058	1040	508	1366	592	1033
Draft Nets : River Foyle & River Roe	10046	10760	10586	12556	11141	7893	10339	9476	11917
Fixed Engines :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	38854	35912	30544	43963	42437	23290	32672	22976	40768

Table 6: Foyle Area Average Annual Catches of Salmon and
Grilse for each Class of Commercial Fishing Engine 1994 - 2002

Class of Fishing Engine	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drift Nets : Sea Only	221	421	154	290	377	147	202	121	310
Drift Nets : Lough & Sea	207	133	136	248	288	153	228	141	289
Drift Nets : Lough Only	690	507	683	642	95	56	171	74	129
Draft Nets : River Foyle & River Roe	165	192	196	246	227	184	220	220	277

Table 7: Number of Commercial Licences Issued 1994 - 2002

Class of Licence	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drift Nets : Sea Only	20	20	19	19	20	19	18	18	17
Drift Nets : Lough & Sea	81	80	80	76	79	79	76	76	78
Drift Nets : Lough Only	11	12	9	11	11	9	8	8	8
Draft Nets : River Foyle	56	55	53	50	48	42	46	42	43
River Roe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--
Fixed Engines	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Table 8: Proportion of Foyle Area Net Catch Taken By
Various Classes of Fishing Engines 1994 - 2002

Class of Fishing Engine	Proportion of Foyle Area Net Catch								
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drift Nets:	11.4	23.4	9.6	12.5	17.8	12.8	11.1	9.4	12.9
Sea Only									
Drift Nets :	43.2	29.7	35.6	42.9	53.4	55.4	53.1	46.7	55.4
Lough & Sea									
Drift Nets:	19.5	16.9	20.1	16.0	2.5	2.3	4.2	2.6	2.5
Lough Only									
Draft Nets:									
River Foyle &	25.9	30.0	34.7	28.6	26.3	29.5	31.6	41.3	29.2
River Roe									
Fixed Engines:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 9: Purchases of Rod Caught Salmon
March - April 30th 1991 - 2002

Year	No. of Salmon Purchased
1991	149
1992	172
1993	73
1994	483
1995	167
1996	129
1997	195
1998	186
1999	124
2000	170
2001	39
2002	118

48

Table 10A		ROD CATCH RETURNS (SALMON & GRILSE) 2001																					
																		Month Not Recorded				Totals	
		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		No.		Kgs.			
		No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.		
CAMOWEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	3	7	11	22	-	-	17	36		
CLANRYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CULDAFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DEELE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3		
DENNETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3		
DERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	73	115	250	51	128	18	44	62	162	-	-	280	657		
DRUMRAGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FAUGHAN	-	-	-	-	-	19	38	133	278	146	333	123	301	118	336	116	340	1	3	656	1629		
FINN	-	1	2	80	238	657	1413	240	516	240	516	103	231	54	127	7	17	5	10	1147	2554		
FOYLE	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	14	26		
GLENELLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	32	17	47	29	84	-	-	57	163		
MOURNE	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	281	575	159	361	95	259	49	141	22	72	1	4	609	1419		
OWENKILLEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	6	10	35	17	50	35	112	-	-	65	206		
RELAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	4	12	2	6	4	9	-	-	-	-	15	38		
ROE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	45	40	109	80	237	115	369	8	27	267	787		
STRULE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	8	17	15	29	8	17	-	-	-	-	37	78		
WHITEWATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	6		
River not Recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	4	5	10	7	14	-	-	17	37		
TOTALS	0	0	1	2	102	286	1129	2390	705	1554	453	1138	373	1025	410	1203	15	44	3188	7642			

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ROD CATCH RETURNS (SALMON & GRILSE) 2002																					
Table 10B		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Recorded		Totals	
	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	
CAMOWEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	2	5	16	40			3	8	25	58	
CLANRYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CULDAFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DENNETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3.2	2	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	7	15.2	
DERG	1	2	2	6	27	93	180	451	247	581	67	141	46	113	44	126	-	-	614	1513	
DRUMRAGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FAUGHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	236	208	395	88	211	90	216	67	165	15	19	597	1242	
FINN	68	200	62	221	248	656	1163	2273	434	877	93	196	85	184	53	106	13	24	2219	4737	
FOYLE	1	4	-	-	3	15	5	16	2	7	1	5	3	7	-	-	-	-	15	54	
GLENELLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	12	2	5	19	52	18	51	-	-	46	124	
MOURNE	-	-	9	27	29	96	374	875	287	696	65	168	95	308	102	331	5	9	966	2510	
OWENKILLEW	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	8	13	36	5	14	22	56	29	104	-	-	72	224	
REELAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	25	58	6	9	7	17	-	-	-	-	44	96	
ROE	4	15	-	-	4	15	20	48	89	212	70	191	54	150	166	541	1	3	408	1175	
STRULE	2	7	-	-	4	15	22	53	42	71	15	40	6	13	13	38	-	-	104	237	
WHITEWATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
River not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	76	228	73	254	316	896	1905	3979	1357	2952	416	988	445	1163	492	1462	27	63	5117	11985.2	

Table 10B: Rod Catch Returns
(Salmon & Grilse) 2002

Table 11A: Rod Catch Returns
(Sea Trout) 2001

Table 11A		ROD CATCH RETURNS (Sea Trout) 2001																			
		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Month Not Recorded		Totals	
		No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.
	CAMOWEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CLANRYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CULDAFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DEELE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DENNETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	8	16	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	52	15
	DERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	3.2
	DRUMRAGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FAUGHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	92	47	35	24	13	10	4	3	-	-	172	93
	FINN	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	32	16	5	12	9	3	4	4	5	2	2	66	57
	FOYLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	GLENELLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4.4	6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5.7
	MOURNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	18	7	4	2	5	6	2	3	1	1	34	21
	OWENKILLEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	2	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	5.7
	REELAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ROE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.5	67	23	17	10	7	6.3	-	-	-	-	95	41.8
	STRULE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	2.6
	WHITEWATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	River not Recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	49.1	233	95.3	95	55.3	35	28.3	14	17	3	3	450	248

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ROD CATCH RETURNS (Sea Trout) 2002																					
Table 11B																					
	March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Recorded		Totals		
	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	
CAMOWEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLANRYE RIVER	-	-	1	1	2	0.2	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2.6	
CULDAFF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	1	
DEELE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DENNETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	30	7.2	14	3	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	48	12.6	
DERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	6	4	3	1	1	0.5	2	1	-	-	14	8	
DRUMRAGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	
FAUGHAN	4	1.2	-	-	-	-	95	63	157	66	45	14	8	3.2	9	7.1	1	0.3	319	154.8	
FINN	3	2	-	-	4	0.7	92	33	77	33	28	12.4	21	19	67	76	1	2	293	178.1	
FOYLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4.6	5	4.4	3	3	-	-	-	-	17	12	
GLENELLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	9	2.5	3	1	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	15	5	
MOURNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	21	24	6	5	1.2	6	4	2	4	2	0.5	64	36.7	
OWENKILLEW	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	4	26	12.5	5	2	-	-	-	-	44	21.5	
REELAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	
ROE	-	-	-	-	7	5.4	36	19	95	46.4	3	2.3	6	3	-	-	-	-	147	76.1	
STRULE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHITEWATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	22.7	-	36	22.7	
River not Recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	7	3.2	1	1	13	6.3	259	144	421	174	132	51.8	59	37.9	116	111	4	2.8	1010	531.3	

Table 11B: Rod Catch Returns
(Sea Trout) 2002

Table 12: Angling Returns 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Number of Licences Issued	6,257	7,330
Total Number of Returns Received	1106	2047
Returns as a Percentage of all Licences Issued	17.68	27.93
Number of "Nil" Returns	52	65
Nil Returns as a Percentage of all Returns	4.7	3.18
Number of Salmon and Grilse Reported Caught	3,195	5,121
Average Number of Salmon and Grilse Caught per Return	2.89	5,121
Number of Sea Trout Caught	450	1,010
Average Number of Sea Trout Caught per Return	0.41	0.49

Table 13A: Distribution of Rod Licences 2001

Place of Residence	Season Adult & Juvenile	Endorsement	14 Days	1 Day
Foyle & Carlingford Area	3161	195	91	445
Rest of NI	346	524	7	1085
Rest of ROI	36	58	2	126
Sub Total	382	582	9	1211
England	11	2	44	44
Scotland	1	1	1	19
Wales	-	-	4	1
I o M	1	1	3	-
Sub Total	13	4	52	64
Spain	-	-	-	1
Austria	1	-	-	-
Belgium	2	-	6	-
Denmark	-	-	-	2
France	3	-	2	21
Germany	1	-	-	-
Italy	3	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	10	0	8	23
Australia	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	2	-
Japan	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	1
USA	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	4
Sub Total	-	-	2	5
OVERALL TOTAL	3566	781	162	1748

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Table 13B: Distribution of Rod Licences 2002

Place of Residence	Season Adult & Juvenile	Endorsement	14 Days	1 Day
Foyle & Carlingford Area	3242	171	40	316
Rest of NI	603	814	13	1437
Rest of ROI	57	57	3	152
Sub Total	660	871	16	1589
England	26	3	58	154
Scotland	3	-	17	92
Wales	1	-	2	4
I o M	2	-	2	-
Sub Total	32	3	79	250
Spain	-	-	4	-
Austria	1	-	-	2
Belgium	-	-	2	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-
France	6	-	2	1
Germany	1	-	4	7
Italy	-	-	3	7
Netherlands	-	-	-	7
Poland	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	8	-	15	24
Australia	-	-	-	3
Canada	-	2	-	1
Japan	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	1
America	-	-	1	4
New Zealand	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	-	2	1	11
OVERALL TOTAL	3942	1047	151	2190

Table 14: Number of Draft Consents to Discharge Considered
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nature of Effluent	2000	2001	2002
Sewage Treatment	17	21	38
Sandwashing/Quarry	14	6	5
Landfill	4	1	0
Industrial	5	1	3
Fish Farm	0	0	0
Storm Water	13	8	11
Peat Abstraction	0	0	0
Dumping at Sea	0	0	0
Vehicle Wash	3	2	2
Filling Station/Oil Distribution	5	2	3
Food Processing	3	1	0
TOTALS	64	42	62

Table 15: Number of Consents to Discharge an Effluent Issued
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nature of Business	2000	2001	2002
Sewage Treatment	15	19	35
Sand washing/Quarry	10	4	4
Landfill	3	0	0
Industrial	3	1	3
Fish Farm	0	0	0
Storm Water	14	10	10
Vehicle Wash	2	2	2
Filling Station/Oil Distribution	3	1	2
Food Processing	2	1	0
TOTALS	52	38	56

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Table 16: Details of Sampling of Effluents Londonderry & Carlingford Areas
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nature of	Number of			Number of Samples			Number of Samples		
Effluent	Samples Taken			found to be satisfactory			Found to be unsatisfactory		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Farm Wastes	13	29	19	1	Nil	Nil	12	29	19
Sewage	3	3	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3	4
Trade Wastes	2	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1	2
Others	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Totals	18	33	26	1	Nil	Nil	17	33	26

Table 17: Details of Sampling of Effluents Moville Area
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nature of	Number of			Number of Samples			Number of Samples		
Effluent	Samples Taken			found to be satisfactory			Found to be unsatisfactory		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Farm Wastes	7	4	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	4	2
Sewage	3	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	2	2
Trade Wastes	1	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	2
Totals	11	7	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	7	6

Table 18: Water Pollution Control Inspections & Pollution Incidents Londonderry
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nature of Effluent	Number of Inspections Made but no Pollution seen			Number of Pollution incidents			Number of warnings issued		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Agricultural Wastes	1493	903	1505	84	93	81	53	69	70
Sewage	157	297	182	20	29	18	4	5	5
Industrial Trade Wastes	51	140	61	41	33	39	20	21	17
Oil Discharges	19	24	15	5	3	6	5	3	4
Others	18	34	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
Totals	1738	1398	1772	152	160	146	84	100	98

Table 19: Water Pollution Control Inspections Moville Area
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nature of Effluent	Number of Inspections made but no Pollution seen			Number of Pollution incidents			Number of warnings issued		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Agricultural Wastes	491	221	394	31	18	14	31	18	14
Sewage Wastes	28	51	30	11	21	18	4	6	9
Industrial & Trade Wastes Discharges	36	47	41	4	2	4	4	2	4
Totals	555	319	465	46	41	36	39	26	27

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Table 20A: Details of Prosecutions 2001

Nature of Offence	Charges Initiated By					
	Agency Staff		Royal Ulster Constabulary		Garda Síochána	
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
1. Angling without a licence	4	-	-	-	-	-
2. Angling during close time	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Angling in prohibited area	4	-	-	-	-	-
4. Unlawful angling	1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Possession of gaff or illegal instrument	6	1	-	-	-	-
6. Snatching offences	7	3	-	-	-	-
7. Trespass on a Several Fishery	2	1	-	-	2	-
8. Using a net in a prohibited area	5	-	-	-	2	-
9. Possession/use of unlawful net	19	5	-	-	8	2
10. Fishing a net during close or suspended period	5	2	-	-	3	4
11. Assaulting/impeding an authorised person	11	1	-	-	-	-
12. Unlawful possession of fish	6	-	-	-	-	-
13. Using a boat/vehicle as an aid to an offence	1	-	-	-	-	-
14. Exceeding breaking strain	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Permitted deleterious matter to enter a river	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Salmon dealing offences	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Erect/make use of a fixed engine	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CHARGES	71	13	-	-	15	6

Table 20B: Details of Prosecutions 2002

Nature of Offence	Charges Initiated By					
	Agency Staff		PSNI		Garda Síochána	
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
1. Angling without a licence	12	1	-	-	-	-
2. Angling during close time	2	1	-	-	-	-
3. Angling in prohibited area	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Unlawful angling	8	3	-	-	-	-
5. Possession of gaff or illegal instrument	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Snatching offences	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Trespass on a Several Fishery	6	-	-	-	-	-
8. Using a net in a prohibited area	-	2	-	-	-	-
9. Possession/use of unlawful net	4	4	-	-	1	-
10. Fishing a net during close or suspended period	3	2	-	-	-	-
11. Assaulting/impeding an authorised person	5	3	-	-	-	-
12. Unlawful possession of fish	6	2	-	-	-	-
13. Using a boat/vehicle as an aid to an offence	2	-	-	-	-	-
14. Exceeding breaking strain	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Permitted deleterious matter to enter a river	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Salmon dealing offences	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Erect/make use of a fixed engine	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CHARGES	56	18	-	-	1	-

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Table 21A: 2001 Seizures

Engines	Nets	Rods & Reels	Boats	Dinghies	Gaffs	Fish
FCILC	185	16	23	1	1	284
RUC	6	0	0	0	0	0
Garda	5	0	0	0	0	5
Angling Clubs	81	1	0	0	0	12
TOTALS	277	17	23	1	1	301

Table 21B: 2002 Seizures

Engines	Nets	Rods & Reels	Boats	Dinghies	Gaffs	Fish
FCILC	147	16	8	0	0	120
PSNI	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garda	1	0	0	0	0	0
Angling Clubs	64	5	1	2	0	1
TOTALS	212	21	9	2	0	121

Table 22A: Rod Licences 2000 - 2001

Description	2000 No. of Licences	2000 Licence Duty	2001 No. of Licences	2001 Licence Duty
Season	2986	£62,706.00	2943	£61,803.00
Juvenile	631	£6,310.00	623	£6,230.00
Endorsement	829	£14,093.00	781	£13,277.00
Fourteen - Day	121	£1,875.50	162	£2,511.00
One - Day	1653	£7,438.50	1748	£7,866.00
TOTALS	6220	£92,423.00	6257	£91,687.00

Table 22B: Rod Licences 2001 - 2002

Description	2001 No. of Licences	2001 Licence Duty	2002 No. of Licences	2002 Licence Duty
Season	2943	£61,803.00	3253	£68,313.00
Juvenile	623	£6,230.00	689	£6,890.00
Endorsement	781	£13,277.00	1047	£17,799.00
Fourteen - Day	162	£2,511.00	151	£2,340.50
One - Day	1748	£7,866.00	2190	£9,855.00
TOTALS	6257	£91,687.00	7,330	£105,197.50

Table 23: Angling Permits 2001 - 2002

Type of Permit	2001	2001	2002	2002
River Foyle	10	£200.00	13	£260.00
River Finn	18	£360.00	140	£2,800.00

Table 24: Net Licences 2001 - 2002

Description of Licence	2001			2002		
	No. of Licences Sold	£ Licence Fee	£ Licence Duty Paid	No. of Licences Sold	£ Licence Fee	£ Licence Duty Paid
Bag	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draft (River Foyle)	42	206	8,652	43	163	7,009
Draft (Fixed)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draft (River Roe)	1	217	217	-	-	-
Draft (Culdaff Estuary)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drift (Lough Foyle)	8	290	2,320	8	230	1,840
Drift (Lough & Sea)	76	317	24,092	78	251	19,578
Drift (Sea)	18	290	5,220	17	230	3,910
TOTALS	145	-	40,501	146	-	32,337

Table 25: Salmon Dealers Licences 2001 - 2002

Residence of Dealer	No. of Licences Issued 2001	No. of Licences Issued 2002
Republic Of Ireland	9	9
Northern Ireland	19	20
TOTALS	28	29



Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna Tuarascáil Bhliantuil 2001/02

Ag Cuimsiú na Tréimhse
1 Eanáir 2001 go dtí 31 Nollaig 2002

GNÍOMHAIREACHT NA LOCHANNA

Tuarascáil Bhliantúil agus Cuntais

don tréimhse dár chríoch 31 Nollaig 2001 agus 31 Nollaig 2002

Curtha faoi bhráid gach Teach Parlaiminte de réir North/South
Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999
Schedule 1, Annex 2, Part 7, Paragraphs 1.3 and 2.6

Le cur i gcló ar ordú Theach na dTeachtaí
5 Feabhra 2007

Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna Tuarascáil Bhliantúil

2001/02

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1. RÉAMHRÁ AN CHATHAOIRLIGH

Is cúis áthais dom Tuarascálacha Bliantúla do na blianta 2001 agus 2002 de chuid Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna ag an Feabhail agus Cairlinn agus de Choimisiún Shoilse na hÉireann a chur in bhur láthair. Tá cleachtadh i bhfad níos mó ag an mBord anois ar shainchúram leathan agus iontach na Gníomhaireachta, agus tá ar chumas an Bhoird ionchur mór a dhéanamh d'obair na Gníomhaireachta. Threisigh an tuiscint sin nach féidir aghaidh a thabhairt ar na tionchair, úsáidí agus ag na brúnna iomadúla ar an gcomhshaol a mbíonn tionchar acu ar na hacmhainní faoi mhaoracht na Gníomhaireachta; nach féidir aghaidh a thabhairt orthu ach amháin trí chomhpháirtíochtaí leis na geallsealbhóirí agus leosan a mbíonn tionchar níos neamhdhírí acu ar na hacmhainní sin.

Táimse féin agus an Bord sásta go bhfuiltear tar éis earcaíocht Fhóram Comhairleach do Cheantar an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne ar fíor-ionadaíoch agus neamhspleách iad a chríochnú agus go bhfuiltear 'ar oscailt chun gnó' sa bhliain 2002 chun comhairle agus léirmheas ar shaothar na Gníomhaireachta. Tá súil againn go mbeidh a gcuid díospóireachtaí cuimsitheach agus go n-aithneoidh siad tuairimí, riachtanais agus leochaileachtaí gach geallsealbhóir agus na hacmhainní a úsáideann siad. Tá áthas orm féin agus ar an mBord freisin go bhfuarthas ceadú ó phlean gníomhaíochta 'Ag Dírú ar Riachtanas Sóisialta' de chuid na Comhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas (NSMC) agus Scéim Chomhionannais an Choimisiúin um Chomhionannas.

Tá an Bord sásta go bhfuil iarracht á déanamh ag an nGníomhaireacht eolas fíorasach stuama a sholáthar chun cinntí ar deacair ar uairibh iad a éascú. Is chun na críche seo a chuireann sé fáilte roimh Shuirbhé Geallsealbhóirí Iascach Sliogánach a rinne C-Mar don Gníomhaireacht, tionscnamh de thaighde úr um éagsúlacht ghéiniteach na stoc bradán i gceantar an Fheabhail i gcomhar le hOllscoil na Banríona, Béal Feirste, An Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithe agus Foras na Mara agus an bailiúchán sonraí leanúnach a dtéann foireann na Gníomhaireachta faoina bhun i dtimpeallachtaí fionnuisce agus mara na gceantar.

Ba mhian liom mo bhuíochas a chur in iúl don Leaschathaoirleach, do bhaill an Bhoird agus don fhoireann as ucht a ndíograise agus a ndúthrachta le linn na bliana agus do na Ranna Urraíochta agus do Chomhrúnaíocht an NSMC.

Peter Savage

Cathaoirleach

Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna Tuarascáil Bhliantúil

2001/02

2. FORBHREATHNÚ AN PHRÍOMHFHEIDHMEANNAIGH

Is cúis áthais domsa forbhreathnú achomair a sholáthar d'eochar-ghnóthachán na Gníomhaireachta le linn shéasúir na mblianta 2001 agus 2002.

Le linn shéasúir na bliana 2002 a chonacthas ceann de chonairí na mbradán is fearr le roinnt blianta ag Ceantar an Fheabhail agus chuathas go maith thar spriocanna céimshrianta do bhradáin fhásta ar gach ceann de na craobh-aibhneacha le háiritheoir. Spreag siad sin Rialacháin Cheantar an Fheabhail (Séasúr Dúnta) 1999 síneadh aon seachtaine don bhiaiste tráchtála líonta a thabhairt isteach den chéad uair ó cuireadh tús leis na rialacháin sin. Thug an Gníomhaireacht aghaidh chomh maith ar cheann de na mórcheisteanna buairimh dá geallsealbhóirí "bradán" trí cheardlann an-rathúil a thionól ar an idirghníomhú idir bradáin agus róna, agus i measc na moltaí a bhí an ceann "gur chóir éagsúlacht de bhearta rialaithe róna nua-aimseartha a thástáil laistigh d'ínbhear an Fheabhail". Táthar ag beartú sonraí iomlán na ceardlainne agus na moltaí a fhoilsiú go luath sa bhliain 2003.

Leantar d'fhorbairt shaothar na Gníomhaireachta trí chomhpháirtíochtaí agus trí chomhairliúchán le go leor geallsealbhóirí i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne araon. Ba chuige sin a d'fhostaigh an Gníomhaireacht PricewaterhouseCoopers chun tabhairt faoi nós imeachta earcaíochta agus roghnaithe chun Fóram Comhairleach a bhunú do Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne. Bhí a chéad chruinniú ag an bhFóram ar 23 Eanáir 2002 le cruinnithe eile ina dhiaidh sin le linn na bliana.

Cé go bhfuiltear fós ag cur leasuithe le hAchtanna lascaigh an Fheabhail, tugadh faoi go leor obair ullmhúcháin laistigh de na réimsí sliogéisc agus dobharshaothraithe, agus ba chúis áthais don Gníomhaireacht cabhrú le bunú Chumann Sliogéisc Loch Cairlinn. Thug comhaltaí an Bhoird cuairt ar an iascach diúilicíní is forleithne agus is forásaí san Eoraip in Yerseke san Ollainn, agus ba ón taithí a fuarthas ansin a forbraíodh próiseas comhairliúcháin i gcomhar le C-mar Ollscoil na Banríona Béal Feirste as ar tháinig críochnú shuirbhé geallsealbhóirí chun don dá Loch (féach Aguisín 1).

Tugadh iniúchadh ar Acmhainn Áineasa agus Fóillíochta lascaigh-bhunaithe Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne araon chun críche i dtreo dheireadh 2002, agus beidh sé sin mar bhunús don chomhairliúchán le leasghrúpaí agus d'ullmhú phlean forbartha do Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne. Moladh comhstaidéar breise ar áineas mara sa dá cheantar i gcomhoibriú le Grúpaí Tras-Teorann Réigiúnach an Oirthir agus an Iarthuaiscirt agus tá sé sin ar na bioráin don bhliain 2003.

Is dóigh gurbh í an fhorbairt ba shuntasá sa straitéis for-rochtana ná an tsaoráid oideachais agus eolais léirmhínte "Riverwatch" a thabhairt chun críche. Tá an tsaoráid sin dírithe thar na geallsealbhóirí reatha agus é mar chuspóir pobail an dá dhobharcheantar a chur ar an eolas faoi na hacmhainní uathúla agus luachmhara atá ag na Lochanna, aibhneacha agus srutháin. Léireoidh sé an tionchar atá ag an saol sa 21ú haois ar na hacmhainní sin agus tarraingeofar aird ar na deiseanna a sholáthraíonn siad ó thaobh buntáiste eacnamúil, sóisialta agus comhshaoil do dhaoine aonair, don lucht gnó agus do phobail. Táthar ag díriú shaothar an ionaid i dtús báire ar scoileanna agus ar ghrúpaí pobail, agus cé nár thosaigh an t-ionad ag feidhmiú ach

amháin sa dara leath den bhliain 2002, tá cuairt tugtha ag go leor grúpaí den sórt sin air, nó áirithintí a bheith déanta chun cuairt a thabhairt sa bhliain atá le teacht.

RJ Derick Anderson

Príomhfheidhmeannach

3. ATHBHREITHNIÚ AR AN TRÉIMHSE

3.1 An Chomhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas

Thionóil an Chomhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas trí chruinniú Dhobharshaothraithe agus Mara Earnálacha sa bhliain 2001 agus dhá cheann sa bhliain 2002.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| • 6 Aibreán 2001 | Baile Átha Cliath |
| • 22 Meitheamh 2001 | Ceanncheathrú Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna sa Phréachán |
| • 26 Deireadh Fómhair 2001 | Bun Dobhráin, Co. Dhún na nGall |
| • 1 Feabhra 2002 | Cill Sléibhe, Co. Ard Mhacha |
| • 15 Aibreán 2002 | Baile Átha Cliath |

Ag na cruinnithe sin, thug an Chomhairle treoir do shaothar na Gníomhaireachta.

Le linn na bliana thug an Chomhairle éifeacht do roinnt píosaí reachtaíochta tánaistí a rialaíonn saothar na Gníomhaireachta i ndáil le stoic éisc a chaomhnú agus a chosaint:

- Rialacháin Cheantar an Fheabhail agus Cheantar na Cairlinne (Leabhar Clibeála agus Logála) 2001
- Rialacháin Cheantar an Fheabhail agus Cheantar na Cairlinne (Séasúr Dúnta do Shlat-iascaireacht) 2001
- Rialacháin Cheantar an Fheabhail agus Cheantar na Cairlinne (Slat-iascaireacht) 2001; agus
- Rialacháin Cheantar an Fheabhail agus Cheantar na Cairlinne (Ceadúnú na nInneall Iascaireachta) 2001

Cheadaigh an Chomhairle i mí Aibreáin cur isteach Dhréachtscéim Comhionannais na Gníomhaireachta chuig an gCoimisiún um Chomhionannas chun ceadú deiridh a fháil.

Cheadaigh an Chomhairle sa Meitheamh don Gníomhaireacht a Plean Gníomhaíochta Ag Díriú ar Riachtanas Sóisialta (TSN) a eisiúint le haghaidh comhairliúcháin phoiblí agus thug sí faoi deara moladh na Gníomhaireachta Córas

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Bainistíochta Dobharshaothraithe Áitiúil Comhordaithe (CLAMS) a dhréachtú. Thug an Chomhairle údarú chomh maith do Bhord Choimisiún an Feabhail agus Chairlinn agus Shoilse na hÉireann dul ar aghaidh lena cuid beartas Fóram Comhairleach a bhunú mar chuid de shocruithe comhairliúcháin na Gníomhaireachta.

Cheadaigh an Chomhairle moladh na Gníomhaireachta sa Deireadh Fómhair chun a lár-ionad léirmhínte a thabhairt chun críche ag a ceanncheathrú i bPréachán.

Thug an Chomhairle faoi deara moltaí na Gníomhaireachta a bheith páirteach i staidéar géiniteach dhá bhliain ar líon na mbradán i gCeantair an Fheabhail. Beidh sé sin ar an gcéad imscrúdú riamh a dhéanfar ar an idirghníomhú idir iascaigh thráchtála/shlaite agus an struchtúr bradán faoina mbun, agus táthar ag tabhairt faoin staidéar i gcomhar leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithe, Ollscoil na Banríona Béal Feirste agus Foras na Mara, Baile Átha Cliath.

Cheadaigh an Chomhairle i bhFeabhra na bliana 2002 Plean Corparáideach na Gníomhaireachta don tréimhse 2002-2004 agus a Plean Gnó don bhliain 2002. Cheadaigh an Chomhairle chomh maith le plan TSN na Gníomhaireachta agus thug sí faoi deara an ceadú a thug an Coimisiún um Chomhionannas don Scéim Chomhionannais. Thug sí faoi deara chomh maith go raibh Fóram Comhairleach Cheantar an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne bunaithe agus gur thionóil sé a chéad chruinniú ar 23 Eanáir 2002.

Cuireadh an Chomhairle ar an eolas san Aibreán faoin gceardlann a bhí beartaithe um an idirghníomhú idir bradáin agus róna agus cuireadh tograí ina láthair d'fhoireann agus struchtúr na Gníomhaireachta Lochanna. Cuireadh in iúl chomh maith don Chomhairle go raibh Sheila Tyrrell, uasal, éirithe as Bord Choimisiún an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn Shoilse na hÉireann agus léirigh an Chomhairle a buíochas as a ndearna sí.

3.2 Ballraíocht an Bhoird 2001/2002

An tUasal Peter Savage	-Cathaoirleach
An Tiarna Cooke d'Islandreagh	Leaschathaoirleach
An tUas. Jack Allen	Siobhán Logue, uasal
An tUas. Keith Anderson	An tUas. Joe Martin
An tUas. Dick Blakiston-Houston	An tUas. Arthur Morgan*
An tUas. Francis Feely	Sheila Tyrrell, uasal**
An Dr. Patrick Griffin	An tUas. Andrew Ward
Jackie McConville, uasal***	
An tUas. Tarlach Ó Crosáin***	

* d'éirigh as i Nollaig 2002 mar gheall ar thiomantais oibre.

** d'éirigh as i Márta 2002 mar gheall ar thiomantais oibre.

*** a ceapadh i Nollaig 2002.

Bhuail an Bord le chéile ar cheithre ócáid le linn na bliana 2001, mar seo a leanas:

- 11 Aibreán 2001 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 6 Meitheamh 2001 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 7 M. Fómhair 2001 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 12 Nollaig 2001 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán

3.2.1 Fo-Choistí an Bhoird 2001

Turasóireacht Mara	Sliogiasc	Iniúchadh & Airgeadas
Keith Anderson	Patrick Griffin	Jack Allen
Dick Blakiston-Houston	Siobhan Logue	Francis Feely
Lord Cooke of Islandreagh	Joseph Martin	Peter Savage
Andrew Ward	Arthur Morgan	Sheila Tyrrell

- Bhuaill an fo-choiste Sliogéisc leis na geallsealbhoirí ó Dhobharcheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne ar 6 Feabhra 2001.
- Bhuaill an fo-choiste Turasóireachta Mara le chéile ar 1 Márta 2001 agus 20 Samhain 2001.
- Bhuaill an fo-choiste Iniúchta & Airgeadais le chéile ar 5 Nollaig 2001.

Bhuaill an Bord le chéile ar sheacht n-uaire sa bhliain 2002, mar seo a leanas:

- 23 Eanáir 2002 Óstán an Silver Birch, An Ómaigh
- 13 Márta, 2002 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 8 Márta, 2002 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 24 Meitheamh 2002 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 28 Lúnasa 2002 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 9 D. Fómhair 2002 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán
- 4 Nollaig 2002 Ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i bPréachán

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3.2.2 Fo-choistí an Bhoird 2002

Iníúchadh & Airgeadas	Sliogiasc	Iascaigh Bhradán agus Intíre	Turasóireacht Mara	Ceanncheathrú na Cairlinne agus Interreg
Peter Savage Jack Allen Siobhán Logue An Dr. Patrick Griffin	Joseph Martin Patrick Griffin Siobhán Logue Tarlach Ó Crosáin Jacqui McConville	Dick Blakiston-Houston Tarlach Ó Crosáin Andrew Ward Francis Feely	Francis Feely Andrew Ward An Tiarna Cooke d'Islandreagh Keith Anderson	Joseph Martin Jacqui McConville Keith Anderson An Tiarna Cooke d'Islandreagh

3.3 Fóram Comhairleach Cheantar an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne.

Ag a chéad chruinniú d'iarr an earnáil NCMC - FCILC ar an mBord tograí a thabhairt chun tosaigh chun meicníochtaí comhairliúcháin a bhunú le leasghrúpaí ábhartha i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne. D'aontaigh an NSMC ina dhiaidh sin Fóram Comhairleach Cheantar an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a bhunú trí phróiseas roghnaithe a bhí neamhspleách ar an nGníomhaireacht chun léirmheas agus comhairle a thabhairt don Chomhairle i ndáil lena príomhchuspóirí straitéiseacha:-

- Caomhnú agus Cosaint
- Forbairt an Dobharshaothraithe
- Forbairt na nIascach Intíre
- Forbairt na Turasóireachta Mara
- Seirbhís Custaiméirí

3.3.1 Ballraíocht

Tá 49 ball ag an bhFóram thar ceann leasghrúpaí éagsúla ar fud cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne .i. sliogiasc, líon tráchtála, slat-iascaireacht, úinéirí iascach, turasóireacht, uisce/séarach, lucht gnó/tionscail, comhairlí/rialtas, calafort/cuan, comhshaol, foraoiseacht agus talmhaíocht. Tá Grúpaí Fócais bunaithe chomh maith chun taighde agus breithniú dhéanamh ar bhradáin agus ar bhreac geal, ar iascaigh shliogánacha agus ar thurasóireacht mara.

Ag a gcéad chruinniú in Eanáir 2002 san Ómaigh bhuail comhaltaí an Fhórait nua le Bord FCILC agus ghníomhaigh an tUas. Brian McDermott arbh é an Cathaoirleach ar Chomhairle Chomhairleach Cheantar an Fheabhail roimhe seo é mar Chathaoirleach

Eatramhach. Ceapadh an tUas. Jack Patterson freisin mar Leaschathaoirleach Eatramhach. Bhreithnigh an Fóram na Dréachtphleananna Corparáideacha agus Gnó, Tuarascáil Bhliantúil na Scéime Comhionannais agus Plean Gníomhaíochta TSN. Dheimhnigh an Gníomhaireacht go gcuirfeadh sí tacaíocht riaracháin ar fáil don Fóram.

I Márta 2002 san Ómaigh a d'aontaigh an Fóram grúpaí fócais a bhunú chun féachaint ar thopaicí ar leith ar bhealach níos sonraithe (Bradán agus Breac Geal, Sliogiasc, Turasóireacht, Cairlinn). Bhreithnigh an Fóram chomh maith an tIníúchadh Turasóireachta Mara a bhí molta agus léiríodh imní maidir leis an bhfeirm gaoithe a bhí beartaithe ag Oitir Tunnes.

I mBealtaine 2002 san Ómaigh ab ea a phléigh an Fóram an marú éisc san lúr agus cur i gcrích shuirbhé geallsealbhóirí sliogéisc. Pléadh chomh maith conairí na n-iasc do 2001 go dtí seo agus an clár clibeála bradán óg atá ag dul ar aghaidh. Iarradh ar ghrúpaí fócais iad seo a leanas a bhreithniú agus tuairisciú ar ais chuig an bhFóram: Teorainneacha málaí, díolachán éisc a maraíodh le slat, clibeanna conablaigh, socruithe ceadúnaithe a chomhchuíbhiú, comhairle ar nósanna imeachta chun iascaigh shliogánacha fiáine agus dobharshaothraithe a cheadúnú, athbhreithniú ar straitéis reatha na Gníomhaireachta maidir le forbairt turasóireachta. Aontaíodh freisin ar théarma tagartha do na Grúpaí Fócais.

I nDeireadh Fómhair 2002 san Ómaigh a bhreithnigh an Fóram na rialacháin leasaithe seo a leanas, Rialacháin um Rialú Sruthlonta agus Líon Tarraingthe, Rialacháin um Chlibeáil agus Leabhar Logála, Rialacháin um Leasú Slat-iascaireachta agus Rialacháin um Cheadúnú Inneall Iascaireachta.

3.4 RÁITEAS MISIN

Tá sé mar aidhm ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna buntáistí inbhuanaithe sóisialta, eacnamúla agus comhshaoil a chur ar fáil trí chaomhnú, bainistiú, cur chun cinn agus forbairt iascach agus acmhainní mara Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a sholáthar go héifeachtach.

3.5 CUSPÓIRÍ

Is iad príomhchuspóirí na Gníomhaireachta i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne:-

- Iascaigh bhradáin agus intíre Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a chaomhnú agus a chosaint;
- Iascaigh bhradáin agus intíre Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a bhainistiú agus a fhorbairt;
- Forbairt Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn a chur chun cinn chun críoch tráchtála agus áineasa;

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- Dobharshaothrú a cheadúnú agus a fhorbairt;
- Turasóireacht mara a fhorbairt;
- Féachaint le héifeachtúlacht níos mó agus feabhsúchán leanúnach a dhéanamh um sheachadadh seirbhísí do gach custaiméir;
- Úsáid éifeachtúil, éifeachtach agus eacnamúil na n-acmhainní atá ar fáil don Ghníomhaireacht a chinntiú.

3.6 FOIREANN

Le linn an chéad chuid den tréimhse rinne Pricewaterhouse Coopers athbhreithniú ar ghrádú agus ar struchtúr foirne. Cuireadh isteach a gcuid moltaí chuig Ranna urraíochta na Gníomhaireachta i Márta 2001 agus táthar á mbreithniú faoi láthair.

3.6.1 Ceapacháin

- Ceapadh an tUas. Paddy Boylan do phost buan mar Bhitheolaí
- Ceapadh Anne Henderson, uasal, mar Oifigeach Riaracháin
- Ceapadh Deborah Anderson, uasal, mar Oifigeach Riaracháin
- Ceapadh an tUas. Chris Cumiskey mar Oifigeach Riaracháin
- Ceapadh Gaynor Henderson, uasal, mar Chúntóir Riaracháin Pháirtaimseartha
- Ceapadh Lorraine Totton, uasal, mar Chúntóir Riaracháin Pháirtaimseartha
- Ceapadh an tUas. Barry Fox mar Chigire
- Ceapadh an tUas. Alan Hudson mar Fhairí Abhann
- Ceapadh an tUas. Rodney Collins mar Fhairí Abhann

Ceapadh Gillian Simpson, uasal, mar Oifigeach Seirbhísí Eolais

3.6.2 Scor

- D'éirigh an tUasal Jim Mimna, Fairí Abhann, as ar 20 Iúil 2001 tar éis 22 bliain seirbhíse
- D'éirigh Hilary Heighton-Harpur, uasal, as ar 5 Nollaig 2002 tar éis 30 bliain seirbhíse

3.6.3 Sosanna Gairme

- Chuir an Fairí Abhann Brian McNicholl tús le sos gairme ar 3 Eanáir 2002.

3.7 CÓIRÍOCHT

D'oscail na hAirí Bríd Rogers MLA, Frank Fahey TD agus Sam Foster MLA ceanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna ag 22 Bóthar Victoria, Préachán go hoifigiúil ar 22 Meitheamh 2001. Mhaoinigh Comhchlár Interreg an AE agus an dá Roinn urraíochta (an Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithe agus An Roinn Cumarsáide, Mara agus Acmhainní Nádurtha) an Ceanncheathrú lena n-áirítear an Lárionad Léirmhíneithe 'Riverwatch'. D'oscail an Lárionad i 2002 agus tá trealamh taispeána closamhairc go dtí na caighdeáin is airde curtha isteach sa lárionad ionas go mbeifear in ann leanaí agus daoine óga a spreagadh chun oibriú i dtreo chaomhnú fadtéarmach a dhéanamh ar acmhainní nádúrtha tábhachtacha i réimsí oibríochta na Gníomhaireachta agus a chinntiú go mbeidh eolas ag eagraíochtaí a bheidh ag úsáid na n-uiscebhealaí ar chleachtais 'River-Responsible'. Tá ról lárnach ag an Lárionad chomh maith ó thaobh fheasacht phoiblí a mhéadú tríd is tríd maidir le tábhacht comhshaoil Dhobharcheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne. Also included in the new building are:

Le fáil freisin san fhoirgneamh nua atá:

- sraith nua-aimseartha oifigí do bhainistíocht agus do riarachán lena n-áirítear, líonra ríomhairí agus saoráidí le haghaidh cruinnithe poiblí;
- saoráidí d'fhoireann allamuigh lena n-áirítear saoráidí chun feithiclí, báid agus trealamh gafa a stóráil agus saoráidí dá gcuid riachtanas oibríochta agus oiliúna;
- saoráidí gortainne agus saotharlainne;

Tá oifig réigiúnach freisin ag an nGníomhaireacht i Lána na Sean-Chéibhe, Cairlinn, Co. Lú, ach tá suíomh aitheanta aici dá bonn réigiúnach agus tá tús curtha aici leis an bpróiseas chun cead planála a fháil dó.

3.8 COMHIONANNAS

Éilíonn Alt 75 d'Acht Thuaisceart Éireann ('an tAcht') ar an nGníomhaireacht le linn di a cuid feidhmeanna a chomhlíonadh maidir le Tuaisceart Éireann, aird chuí a bheith aici ar an riachtanas comhionannas deiseanna a chur chun cinn:

- Idir daoine a bhfuil creideamh, tuairim pholaitiúil, cineghrúpa, aois, stádas pósta nó claonadh gnéis difriúla acu.
- Idir fir agus mná tríd is tríd.
- Idir daoine le míchumas agus daoine gan míchumas.
- Idir daoine a bhfuil cleithiúnaithe acu agus daoine nach bhfuil.

Ina theannta sin, gan dochar dá hoibleagáid thuas, beidh aird ag an nGníomhaireacht, le linn di a cuid feidhmeanna a chomhlíonadh, ar an inmhianaitheacht dea-chaidrimh a chur chun cinn idir daoine le creideamh, tuairim pholaitiúil nó cineghrúpa difriúla.

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Tá Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna tiomanta go hiomlán a cuid oibleagáidí a chomhlíonadh maidir le comhionannas deiseanna agus dea-chaidrimh a chur chun cinn mar atá leagtha amach in Alt 75 d'Acht Thuaisceart Éireann 1998.

Ar 5 Iúil 2001 fuair Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna ceadú dá Scéim Chomhionannais a leagann amach conas a thograíonn an Gníomhaireacht na hoibleagáidí sin a chomhlíonadh agus a léiríonn toradh an phróisis chomhairliúcháin phoiblí.

Tá sé mar aidhm ag an nGníomhaireacht a chinntiú go gcomhlíontar na dualgais reachtúla agus go bhfeidhmítear go hiomlán an Scéim Chomhionannais. Tá socruithe inmheánacha éifeachtacha i bhfeidhm chun oiliúint chuí agus monatóireacht rialta a chinntiú agus dul chun cinn a mheas.

TOSAÍOCHTAÍ STRAITÉISEACHA

4.1 Bainistíocht agus Forbairt Iascach

4.1.1 Bainistíocht agus Forbairt Bradán

Cúlra

Mar a imlíníodh i dtuarascáil roimhe seo tá an réimeas bainistíochta atá i bhfeidhm i gcás bradáin i nDobharcheantar an Fheabhail sainiúil in Atlantach an Oirthuaiscirt agus bhunaigh Coimisiún Iascaigh an Fheabhail é i ndiaidh Tuarascáil de chuid PF Elson agus ALW Tuomi, *"The Foyle Fisheries, New Basis for Rational Management"*, a foilsíodh i 1975. Tá an straitéis mionchoigeartaithe sa tréimhse idir an dá linn ag úsáid an teicneolaíochta is nuashonraithe agus an t-eolas eolaíochta is déanaí lena n-áirítear athbhreithniú iomlán a rinne Comhairleoirí Eolaíochta na Gníomhaireachta ar spriocanna céimshrianta i 1997.

4.1.2 IASCAIGH CHINEÁLACHA BRADÁIN

B'fhéidir gurb é an fachtóir is bunúsaí ar fad a mbíonn éifeacht aige ar tháirgiúlacht abhainn chineálacha bradáin ná an ghnáthóg srutháin. Coinníonn na trí chineál gnáthóg tábhachtach uisce nó linnte mar a mbíonn iasc fásta in ann luí, limistéir sceathraithe, gairbhéal a bhíonn uiscithe go maith agus glan ag an iasc chun sceathrú ann, agus limistéir naíolainne, áiteanna éadoimhne a imíonn le sruth go tapa le deiseanna go leor dul i bhfolach le haghaidh éisc óga agus bradáin suas go dtí dhá bhliain d'aois Is fachtóir cinniúnach i gcás táirgiúlacht córais é an limistéar a bhíonn ar fáil dóibh agus a gcaidreamh nó a seicheamh. Is é an ghnáthóg srutháin a leagann síos cumas na habhann agus cinneann caighdeán uisce, ráta stocála agus creachadóireacht cé chomh gar don chumas sin is féidir dul.

Thionscnaigh réamhtheachtaí na Gníomhaireachta, Coimisiún Iascaigh an Fheabhail, suirbhéanna gnáthóige de dhobharcheantar an Fheabhail, ag breacadh síos na limistéir gnáthóige sna sruthchúrsaí go léir síos go dtí 1.5m ar leithead. Thar thréimhse na

tuarascála seo rinneadh athbhreithniú ar an gcuid ba mhó de na sonraí a bailíodh roimhe seo de bhrí go bhfuil nádúr dinimiciúil ag baint le haibhneacha agus le srutháin agus bhí siad faoi réir chomh maith ag an tionchar a bhíonn ag an duine orthu. Tá tús curtha chomh maith le roinnt oibre ar bhailiúchán na sonraí sin do Cheantar na Cairlinne ach forbrófar a thuilleadh é sin nuair a chuirfear foireann iomlán na Gníomhaireachta ag obair sa Cheantar.

Córas Faisnéise Tíreolaíochta (GIS) (GIS)

Tá an Córas Faisnéise Tíreolaíochtaí (GIS) a chuir Coimisiún Iascaigh an Fheabhail i bhfeidhm le tacaíocht ó Ghrúpa Trasteorann Réigiún an Iarthuaiscirt agus le cúnamh deontais, tugtha chun dáta agus uasghrádaithe. Chomh maith leis an eolas a bhailítear go bliantúil ar an limistéar fionnuisce den dobharcheantar le haghaidh chineálacha bradáin agus iasc garbh, táthar ag cur isteach sonraí chomh maith do na lochanna sáile agus é mar uirlis luachmhar chun cláir mhonatóireachta a dhréachtú do na hiascaigh shliogánacha i gceantair shainchúraim na Gníomhaireachta.

4.1.3 Pointí Iniúchta

Agus athbhreithniú déanta ar ghnáthóg srutháin, is é an dara gné de straitéis na Gníomhaireachta le haghaidh iascaigh chineálacha bradáin ná pointí iniúchta a bhunú agus a chothabháil chun a ghaire dá gcumas iomlán atá na haibhneacha agus srutháin ag feidhmiú a mheas.

Tosaíonn na pointí iniúchta sin leis na torthaí baisce a dhéanann na fir eangaí tráchtála a bhaineann leas as na stoic bhradán a bhíonn ag filleadh ar an dobharcheantar. Tá baisceanna mionsonraithe i dtáblaí 4 & 5 & 6 in Aguisín 4.

Soláthraíonn na huath-stáisiúin comhaireamh éisc atá ag feidhmiú faoi láthair i gCeantar an Fheabhail amháin an chéad phointe iniúchta eile. Tháinig feidhm leis an áiritheoir éisc i gCúil na gCuirridín ar abhainn An Fhinn a tógadh le cúnamh ó Bheart Slat-iascaireachta do Thurasóirí an AE agus Ciste Idirnáisiúnta na hÉireann i mí na Nollag 2000. D'éirigh thar cionn leis na háiritheoirí éisc ar Abhainn na Ró agus ar Abhainn Choilleadh le linn an tséasúir agus thug siad comhaireamh 'an-ghlan'. Chonacthas fadhbanna leictreacha ag Muileann an tSiáin agus Camsan (An Fhochaine) le linn shéasúr na bliana 2001, mar sin níl an comhaireamh uathu sin comhlánaithe agus d'fhéadfadh tearcmheastacháin a bheith iontu. Is cosúil go bhféadfadh líon na n-iasc a théann trasna an áiritheora ar Abhainn Choilleadh é sin a dhearbhu, áit ar cosúil conair mhaith bradán a bheith inti. Tá fadhbanna ollmhóra ag an áiritheoir éisc ag an Ómaigh (Camabhainn) le suaiteacht mar gheall ar dhearadh an suiteála reatha a suiteáladh sna 1970í agus mar gheall air sin ní raibh an t-áiritheoir ag obair do chuid mhór de 2001 agus 2002. Tá na torthaí ó na háiritheoirí éisc sin le fáil i dtáblaí 2 & 3 in Aguisín 4.

Soláthraíonn torthaí baisce slat-iascaireachta an chéad deis eile staid na stoc a mheas. Tugadh isteach clibeáil conablaigh ar 14 Bealtaine 2001 agus chuir an pobal slat-

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iascaireachta fáilte mhór roimhe. Tá torthaí na bliana 2001 agus 2002 níos mó ná blianta roimhe sin ag thart ar 30%. Tá sonraí de na torthaí agus torthaí bhlianta roimhe seo curtha i láthair i dtáblaí 10 & 11 & 12 in Aguisín 4.

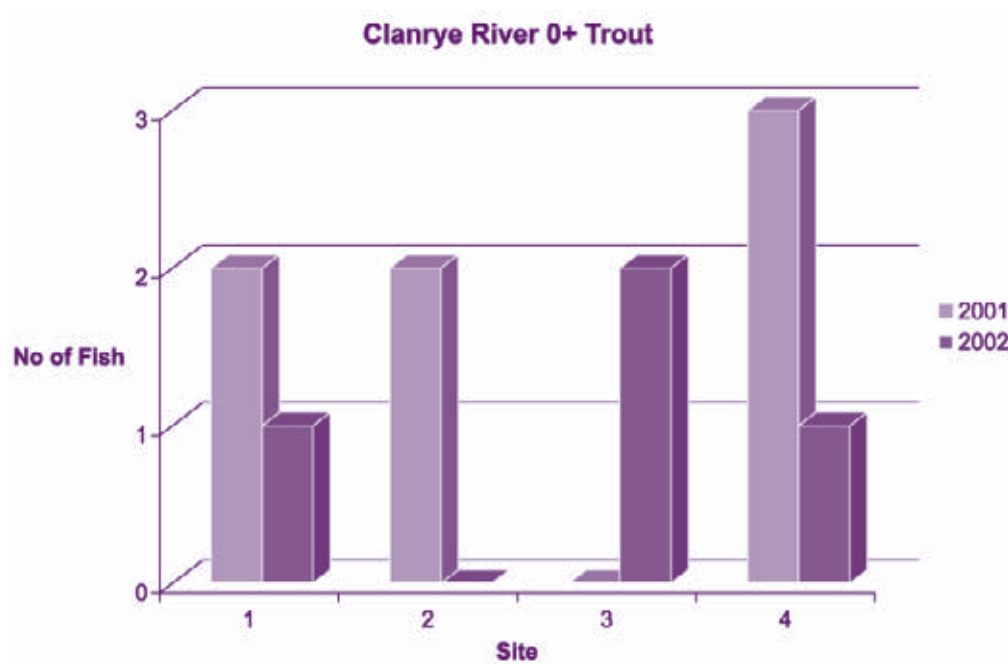
Bhí comhaireamh redd ar cheann de na modhanna ba luaithe a úsáideadh chun líon na mbradán fásta in aibhneacha agus i srutháin a fhaire. Is éard is redd ann sa chás seo ná suímh ina leagann bradáin fhásta a gcuid uibheacha i ngairbhéal agus is féidir iad a aithint le lagrach atá cosúil le mullóg ag dul le sruth. Bhí cruinneas na gcomhaireamh redd ag brath ar choinníollacha aimsire riamh anall, agus ní hamháin go gcuirfeadh tuilte isteach ar infheicthe na leapacha gairbhéil ach leacfaidís freisin an log agus an mullóg. Tá torthaí na gcomhaireamh redd curtha i láthair i dtábla 1 in Aguisín 4.

Is é an chéad phointe iniúchta eile atá ar fáil don Ghníomhaireacht ná suirbhéanna leictrea-iascaireachta. Is éard atá iontu seo ná suirbhéanna leath-chainníochtúla ina ndéantar monatóireacht ar an athrú a thagann ar líon mór suíomh ionadaíoch ar fud na ndobharcheantar. Déantar iascaireacht ar na suímh ar feadh 5 nóiméad ag clúdach an limistéir chéanna agus ag úsáid na teicníochta céanna gach bliain. Déantar taifead ar líon na gcineálacha gílidíní agus líon na maighreán in éineacht leis na speicis eile a mharaítear. Is léiriú é an t-athrú a thagann ar an líon a mharaítear bliain i ndiaidh bliana (de réir mar a shíntear an tsraith sonraí) ar tháirgiúlacht réimse abhann. Léiríonn uimhreacha méadaithe nó seasmhacha nach bhfuil cosc ar an limistéar ó thaobh torthaí a bhaint amach nó dul i dtreo cumas inbhuanaithe a bhaint amach. D'fhéadfadh gur 'neamhrialtacht' shéasúrach é uimhreacha a bheith ag titim, ach má thiteann na huimhreacha níos mó ná uair nó dó is léiriú é go bhfuil brú ar an limistéar agus mar sin gur fiú breis imscrúdaithe a dhéanamh ó pheirspictíochtaí bainistíochta, caomhnaithe agus cosanta.

Tuarascáil Leictrea-iascaireachta do 2001 agus 2002

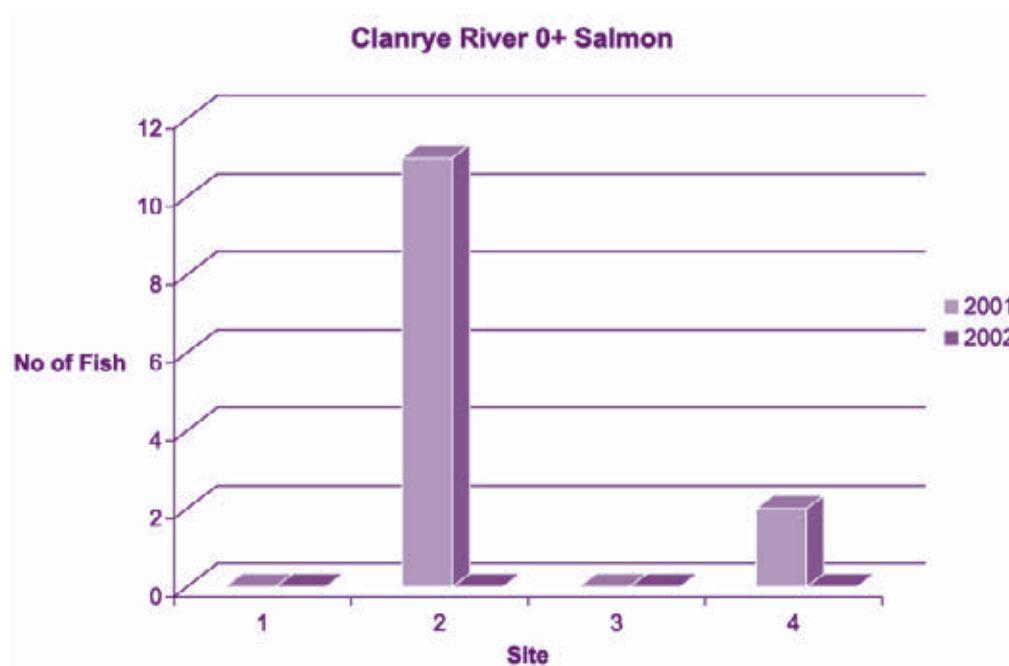
Rinneadh leictrea-iascaireacht leath-chainníochtúil ar an iomlán ar 341 suíomh i 2001 (310 ar an bhFeabhal agus 31 i gCairlinn) agus 503 i 2002 (447 i gceantar san Fheabhal agus 56 sa Chairlinn). Bhí uimhreacha na mbradán agus na mbreac óg san Fheabhal go maith ar an iomlán, agus torthaí thar barr ag roinnt suíomh. Seasann Abhainn na Ró amach sa chás sin, agus uimhreacha arda eisceachtúla de 0+ bradáin inti i roinnt suíomh. Tá iascaireacht déanta ar roinnt suíomh le cúpla bliain ar Castle River (craobh-abhainn d'Abhainn na Ró) agus tá an éagsúlacht idirbhliantúil tugtha i bhFigiúr 1. Is cosúil go bhfuil na huimhreacha tar éis titim, ach i gcomhthéacs iomlán Abhainn na Ró tá daonra seasmhach d'éisc óga inti.

Rinneadh suirbhéanna leictrea-iascaireachta i dtús báire i gceantar na Cairlinne i 2001. Tógfaidh sé cúpla bliain sonraí amshraitheanna a thógáil ar a bhféadfar cinntí bainistíochta a bhunú.

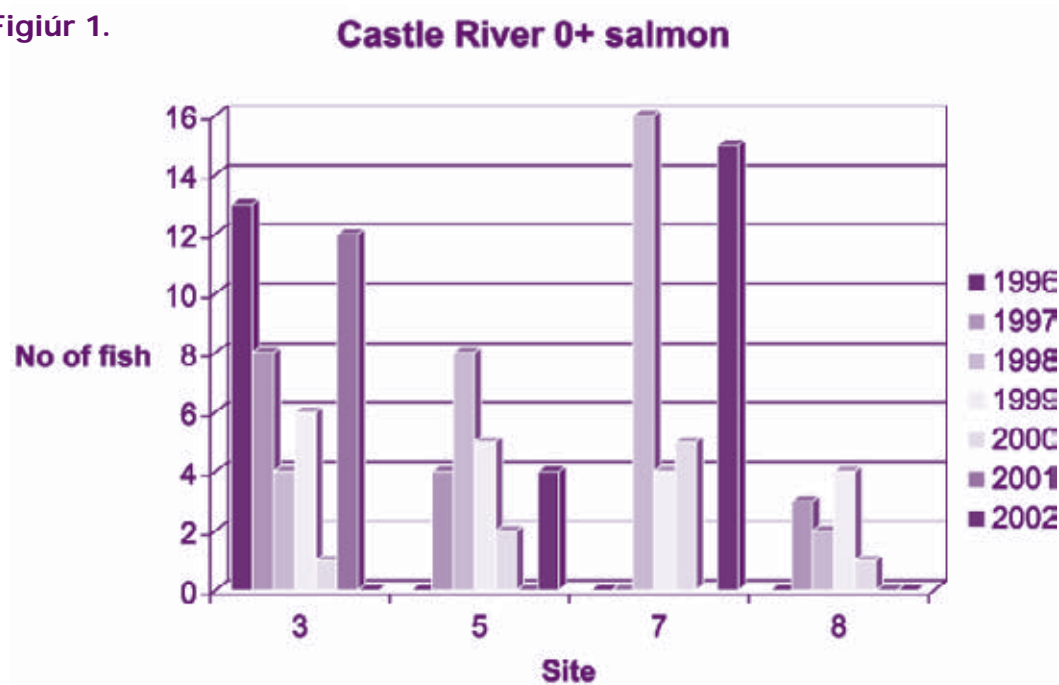


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Figióir 1.



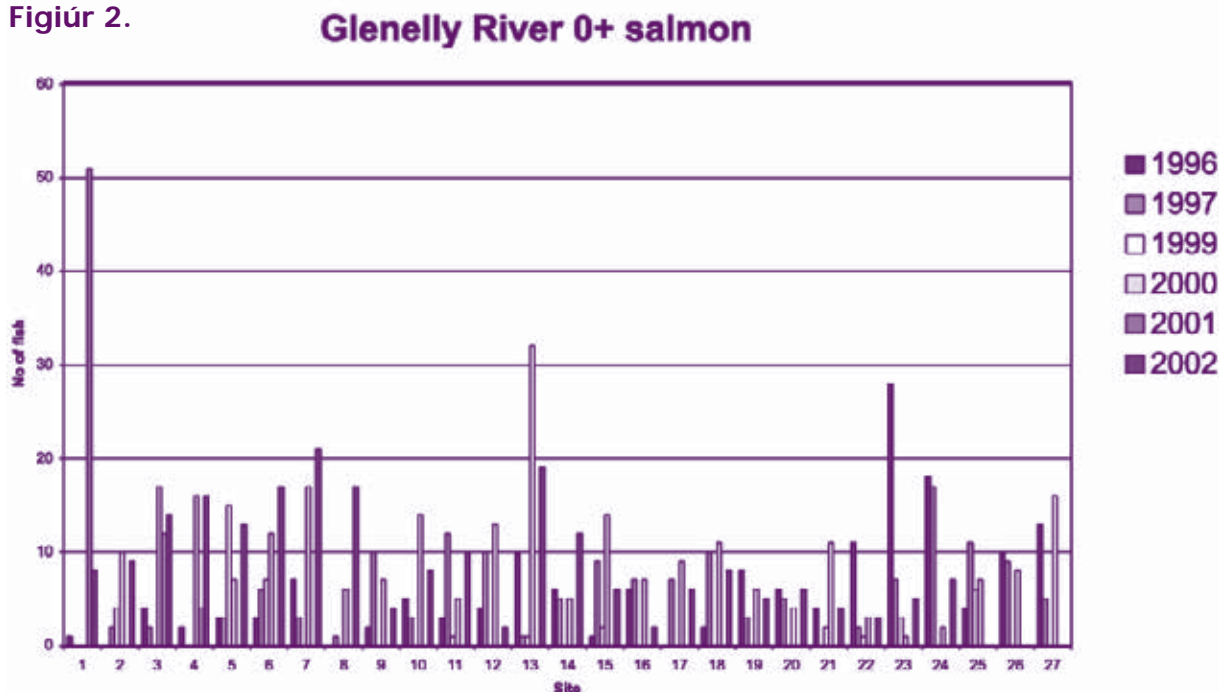
Nóta: Ní dhearnadh aon iascaireacht ar Shuíomh 7 i 2001 mar gheall ar shrianta a bhain leis an ngalar crúibe is béil.

Fuarthas amach nach raibh ach beagán bradán ná breac geal 0+ in Abhainn Ghleann Aichle i 1999 (Figióir 2) agus d'fhéadfadh sé gur mar gheall ar eachtra foinse aon phointe amháin a tharla sé sin. Mar sin féin thaispeáin suirbhéanna i 2000 agus arís i 2001 agus 2002 feabhsúcháin agus léiríonn sé conas is féidir le líon iasc nádúrtha teacht chucu féin go tapa má bhíonn na coinníollacha ceart. Is dóigh gur tharla an feabhas nádúrtha sin mar gheall gur imigh an t-iasc isteach sa phríomhstoc ó chraobhaibhneacha nár chuir truailliú isteach orthu.

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Figiúr 2.



Nóta: Ní dhearnadh iascaireacht ar shuímh 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23 agus 24 i 2001 mar gheall ar shrianta a bhain leis an ngalar crúibe is béil.

Clibeáil Sreanga Códaithe (CWT)

Tá baint ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna faoi láthair le roinnt clár atá treoraithe i dtreo taighde agus bainistíocht le Foras na Mara agus an Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithe do Thuaisceart Éireann (DARD). Ceann acu sin is ea micrea-chlibeáil a dhéanamh ar bradáin óg ar a mbealach amach chun farraige. Leis sin cuirtear píosa gearr (1.1mm) shreang cruach dhomheirgthe, a bhíonn maighnéadaithe agus códaithe go dénártha, isteach i srón an bhradáin. Is féidir é a aimsiú go héasca le léitheoir leictreonach. Nuair a thagann na bradáin fhásta ar ais go dtí an abhainn is féidir iad a aithint mar gheall go mbíonn an eite bheag gar do dhroim an éisc ar iarraidh (eite saille). Baineadh é sin amach nuair a clibeáladh an t-iasc agus ní chuireann sé isteach ar an iasc. Tástáladh an clár sin i 2001 agus cuireadh tús le clár ar an scála iomlán i 2002 ar An Fhinn. Déantar monatóireacht rialta ar bhradáin a thagann isteach chun tíre timpeall an Atlantaigh Thuaidh do na héisc seo a sholáthraíonn eolas ar na bealaí a théann na bradáin, láithreacha beathaithe ar farraige agus freisin cá háit a saothraítear bradáin an Fheabhail.

Tugadh isteach Rialacháin um Rialú Iascaireachta Athbhreithnithe i 1997 chun iarracht a dhéanamh spriocanna céimshrianta sceathraithe a bhaint amach in Aibhneacha na Fochaine agus na Ró agus i nDobharcheantar Abhainn na Moirne, chuir na sonraí 'iniúchta' a tugadh thuas an struchtúr chun é sin a chur i bhfeidhm go díreach i gcás spriocanna céimshrianta le bainistíocht a leagadh síos bunaithe ar an gcomhairle a thugtar i dTuarascáil Elson Toumi.

I 1998 a nuashonraíodh an córas sin ag baint úsáide as sonraí gnáthóige srutháin a bailíodh as an nua, rinneadh athbhreithniú ina dhiaidh sin ar na rialacháin agus leasaíodh iad agus tháinig éifeacht leosan ar 31 Nollaig 1999 agus bhí siad i bhfeidhm le linn na mblianta 2001 agus 2002. Comhlíonadh spriocanna in-séasúir céimshrianta, agus mar sin níor cuireadh tús le cealú iascaireachta.

4.1.4 Forbairt ar Theorainn Caomhnaithe - Sprioc Bainistíochta.

Nuashonraíodh an figiúr céimshrianta sceathraithe nó an teorainn caomhnaithe trí ghnáthóg naíolainne a bhí ar fáil a aithint agus í a ghrádú ar scór 1-4 (dá isle an uimhir is ea is fearr caighdeán na gnáthóige).

Ó shaothar a rinneadh ar an mBuais a leagadh síos spriocanna sil-leagain uibheacha i gcás gach grád mar seo a leanas:

Grád 1 - 10 uibheacha m-2

Grád 2 - 5 uibheacha m-2

Grád 3 - 2.5 uibheacha m-2

Iolraíodh iad sin ansin agus ríomhadh gurb é an sil-leagan uibheacha iomlán a theastaigh do Mhuileann an tSiáin ná ~9.7milliún uibheacha (teorainn caomhnaithe). Taispeánann eolas gortainne ó Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna gurb é meán-torthúlacht bhradán an Fheabhail ná 2,500 ubh in aghaidh gach bradán bainneann agus gurb é an chomhréir gnéis sa daonra ná 60:40 (bainneann: fireann). Cuirtear 25% breise leis chun saothrú slat-iascaireachta, póitseáil agus mortlaíocht nádúrtha a ghlacadh san áireamh, rud a thugann Sprioc Bainistíochta 12.1m uibheacha nó 8,000 bradán fásta.

4.1.5 Feabhsúchán

Tá moill curtha ar chlár gortainne na Gníomhaireachta do bhradáin ag feitheamh ar chomhlánú an chláir chun an éagsúlacht ghéiniteach atá laistigh de Dhobharcheantar an Fheabhail a mheas. Tugann táscairí le fios gur féidir stoic bhradán gach ceann de na fo-dhobharcheantair laistigh den cheantar a aithint agus mar sin nár chóir tabhairt faoi aon chlár stocála go dtí go dtugtar an taighde chun críche.

4.1.6 Caomhnú

Lean an clár géiniteach ar tugadh cuntas air i dtuarascálacha bliantúla roimhe seo le samplaí a bailíodh ó na hiascaigh tráchtála, slat-iascairí agus stoic óga i 2001 agus 2002. Táthar ag súil go gcuideoidh sé sin le straitéisí caomhnaithe agus bainistíochta a fheidhmíonn an Gníomhaireacht faoi láthair, mar Rialacháin um Rialú Iascaireachta agus athstocáil. Síneadh an clár sin ar feadh thréimhse dhá bhliain ó Aibreán 2002 le conradh eisithe ar Ollscoil na Banríona Béal Feirste agus an DARD agus cuirfear tuarascáil deiridh le chéile agus táthar ag súil go bhfoilseofar páipéir in irisí ar na athbhreithniú ag comhghleacaithe.

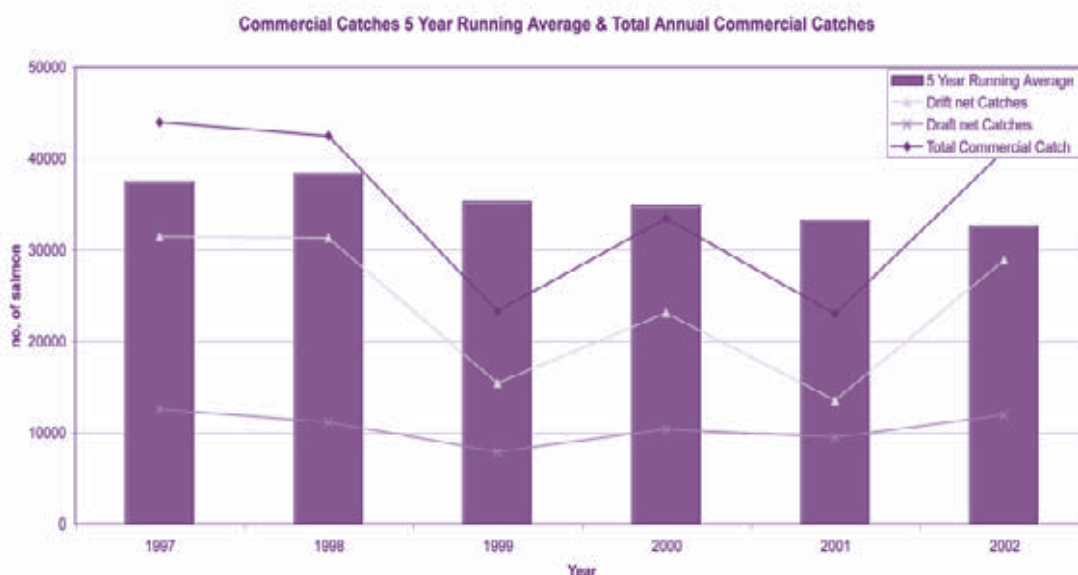
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4.1.7 Bainistíocht

Forálann Rialacháin Cheantar an Fheabhail (Rialú Iascaireachta) 1999 do bhainistíocht “Fíor Ama” ar an stoc Bradán a chiallaíonn go héifeachtach gur féidir saothrú an éisc fhásta a thagann ar ais a laghdú mura leor líon an éisc a shroicheann na craobh-aibhneacha sceathraithe. Is dá réir sin a leagtar síos roinnt spriocanna. Ar Abhainn na Moirne, mar shampla, caithfidh níos mó ná 2,600 bradán dul trí na stáisiúin chomhairimh sa tréimhse 1 Bealtaine go dtí 30 Meitheamh gach bliain nó is féidir na hiascaigh thráchtála (líon) agus na hiascaigh áineasa (slat-iascaireacht) a dhúnadh.

Is féidir forálacha comhchosúla a thabhairt isteach mura mbaintear sprioc 4,200 amach sa tréimhse idir 1 Bealtaine go dtí 10 Iúil gach bliain, agus is féidir slat-iascaireacht ar chóras na Moirne a dhúnadh 10 lá níos luaithe mura dtéann 7,000 iasc trí Mhuileann an tSiáin faoi 15 Meán Fómhair. Mar chuid den réimeas ceadaíonn Rialacháin Cheantar an Fheabhail (Séasúr Dúnta) 1999 tréimhse dúnta an iascaigh thráchtála a laghdú faoi 1 seachtain (.i. sínítear an séasúr líonta faoi 1 seachtaine, 4 lá dhá uair déag) má bhíonn 8,000 bradán, an sprioc céimshrianta sceathraithe sáraithe sa tréimhse 1 Bealtaine go dtí 24 Iúil.



Tá foráil d’fhorálacha dá leithéid in Aibhneacha na Ró agus na Fochaine, cé go bhfuil siad sin srianta ag a ndúnta mura mbaintear amach spriocanna céimshrianta.

Cuirtear taispeántas dá éifeachtacht sin ar fáil sa tábla thuas.

Taispeánann sé sin an mheán-bhaisc tráchtála don tréimhse 5 bliana 1993-1997, 1994-1998 srl. Úsáidtear an tréimhse 5 bliana chun éifeachtaí a bhíonn ag an éagsúlacht i gcoinníollacha aimsire srl. a réiteach. Ní bhíonn líon chomh éifeachtach i dtréimhsí ina mbíonn sruth ard san abhainn ach bíonn sé níos éifeachtaí nuair a bhíonn triomach ann. Ní bhíonn an oiread deis iascaireachta ann nuair a bhíonn an aimsir garbh.

Úsáidtear an tréimhse 1993 go dtí seo mar roimh 1993 mhair an t-iascach tráchtála 8 seachtaine ach don tréimhse a cuireadh i láthair 6 seachtaine a bhí i gceist (15 Meitheamh go dtí 31 Iúil), 4 lá in aghaidh na seachtaine agus 12 uair an chloig in aghaidh an lae, agus mar sin bhí an iarracht iascaireachta réasúnach seasmhach thar an tréimhse. Creidimid go léiríonn an tábla go bhfuil stoic an Fheabhail ag soláthar iascach inbhuanaithe agus seasmhach. Bíonn seasmhacht mar sin leochaileach ar go leor saincheisteanna, mar a phléifear níos déanaí sa tuarascáil seo.

I mBealtaine 2001 thug Rialachán nua clibeáil conablaigh isteach, agus é mar cheanglas leabhair logála baisceanna a choinneáil agus an t-eolas sin a sheoladh ar ais chuig an nGníomhaireacht. Faoi réimeas sin a bhaineann le hiascairí ceadúnaithe, iascairí áineasa agus tráchtála, caithfear gach bradáin a mharaítear go dleathach - is cuma cén saghas iad - agus gach breac geal (os cionn 50cm) a chlibeáil díreach i ndiaidh iad a ghabháil. I measc buntáistí na scéime atá an chosaint bhreise a thugtar do stoic imirceacha chomh maith le comhaireamh níos cruinne ar an mbaisc ná mar a d'fhéadfaí a fháil roimhe seo. Tá sé tugtha faoi deara go bhfuil titim mhór ar iascaireacht mhídhleathach ó tugadh isteach an scéim.

4.1.8 Garbhiascaigh

Cúlra

Tá tábhacht áirithe le garbhiascaireacht i gceantar na Cairlinne, bhí Canáil an Lúir mar óstach ar Chraobh Garbhiascaireachta an Domhain go luath sna 1980í agus tá cumas iontach aige mar gharbhiascach. D'oibrigh an Gníomhaireacht i 2001 le Comhairle Ceantair an Lúir agus na Moirne agus le leasa turasóireachta chun an chanáil a fhorbairt agus a chur chun cinn. Tá cumas suntasach forbartha freisin i gCeantar an Fheabhail agus in áiteanna eile i gCeantar na Cairlinne. Tá tábhacht cheana féin leis na hiascaigh ar Lochanna Chúirt an Bharúin, mar aon leis An tSruthail ag a chumar le hAbhainn Fairywater.

4.1.9 Pointí Iniúchta

Ach chomh beag leis na hiascaigh chineálacha bradáin is ea a chinneadh an ghnáthóg srutháin a bheidh ar fáil a bheag nó a mhór dlús agus speiceas an éisc ghairbh a bheidh i láthair. Mar aon leis na hiascaigh chineálacha bradáin is amhlaidh atá an Gníomhaireacht ag leagan síos roinnt pointí iniúchta, is féidir a úsáid chun poitéinseal iarbhír na n-iascach sin a mheas. Rinne an Gníomhaireacht i gcomhar le DARD agus An Príomh-Bhord Iascaigh suirbhé measúnaithe stoic éisc agus beantach de Chanáil an Lúir le linn an tsamhraidh. Cuireadh tuarascáil ghairid bunaithe air sin i láthair. Rinneadh suirbhé breise ina dhiaidh sin i 2002 (Aguisín 2) a bheidh mar shamhail d'obair garbhiascaireachta amach anseo i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne.

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4.1.10 Feabhsúchán

Bunaithe ar thorthaí na suirbhéanna is ea a dhéanfar moltaí ar conas is fearr stoic éisc a fheabhsú, cibé trí fheabhsúchán gnáthóige, beartais stocála nó meascán díobh sin. Tabharfaidh na suirbhéanna aghaidh chomh maith ar an riachtanas atá le feabhas a chur ar shaoráidí slat-iascaireachta mar pháirceáil, seastáin slat-iascaireachta agus rochtain tríd is tríd.

4.1.11 Bainistíocht

Déanann an Gníomhaireacht monatóireacht ar thabhairt isteach stoic ina ceantair dhlínse le haird ar leith orthu sin a bheith deimhnithe mar stoc atá saor ó ghalar, mar speicis agus cineálacha oiriúnacha chun stocála. De réir mar a mhéadaítear na sonraí a shealbhaítear faoi na stoic seo is ea a thabharfaidh an Gníomhaireacht tograí chun tosaigh chun inbhuaine agus táirgiúlacht na stoc a fheabhsú.

4.2 SLIOGÉISC AGUS DOBHARSHAOTHRÚ

4.2.1 Cúlra

Nuair a bheidh na cumhachtaí reachtúla riachtanacha bronnta ar Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna, glacfaidh sí freagracht iomlán as na hiascaigh shliogánacha sa dá Loch agus tá obair ullmhúcháin faoi lánseol chun deis a thabhairt don Gníomhaireacht tabhairt faoi na freagrachtaí sin.

Loch Feabhail

I Loch Feabhail ab ea iascaigh fhiáine a bhíodh sna hiascaigh shliogánacha riamh d'oisrí dúchasacha (*ostrea edulis*) agus do dhiúilicíní (*mytilus edulis*). Soláthraíonn na hiascaigh oisrí táirgeadh bliantúil suas go dtí 400 tonna agus iad ar an líon deiridh d'oisrí dúchasacha atá saor ó ghalar ar an oileán. Mar thoradh ar fhorbairtí a rinneadh le déanaí in iascach diúilicíní táthar ag athleagan síolta diúilicíní. I 2001 tógadh thart ar 100 tonna oisrí leathana dúchasacha le 9,667 tonna diúilicíní íochtair bhoig agus i 2002 táirgeadh 8,736 tonna diúilicíní agus thart ar 50 tonna oisrí.

Loch Cairlinn

Tá an Loch seo difriúil ó Loch Feabhail sa mhéid is go soláthraíonn sí, go príomha, aonaid dobharshaothraithe a tháirgeann oisrí ón Aigéan Ciúin den chuid is mó. Déantar roinnt táirgeadh diúilicíní forleathan freisin le speicis eile (mar bhrealláin, muiríní agus roinnt oisrí dúchasacha) a fhástar laistigh den Loch. Tháirg Loch Cairlinn thart ar 350 tonna ga iascaigh agus 1,200 tonna diúilicíní i 2001 agus i 2002 táirgeadh 845 tonna ga iascaigh (oisrí) agus 1,630 tonna diúilicíní.

4.2.2 Pointí Iniúchta

Ach an oiread leis na hiascaigh chineálacha bradán agus garbhiascaigh is ea atá roinnt pointí iniúchta bunaithe chun iascaigh shliogánacha i Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn a bhainistiú agus tá roinnt obair suirbhéireachta coimisiúnaithe.

Clár oibre do Shliogiasc:

			Déanta 2001	Déanta 2002
Gnáthóg	Suirbhé Beantach Bonnline		✓	
Fásta	Suirbhéanna Dreidireachta	Séasúr réamh- iascaireachta	✓	✓
Paraiméadair Ilghné.	Sealadach	Logálaithe Uathoibríocha	✓	✓

Bailíonn Gníomhaireachtaí eile eolas ábhartha.

Mar shampla, tá freagracht fhor-iomlán ag údaráis Chaighdeán Bia as gnéithe sláinte agus sábháilteachta na n-iascach sliogánach i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne. I dTuaisceart Éireann bailíonn na Comhairlí Ceantair samplaí sliogéisc agus déanann Rannóg Eolaíochta Tréidliachta DARA anailís orthu. Bailíonn Foras na Mara samplaí do Phoblacht na hÉireann agus is ann a dhéantar anailís orthu. Bunaithe ar na torthaí le haghaidh biotocsainí agus baictéareolaíocht is féidir na hiascaigh a dhúnadh síos.

Fuarthas tuarascálacha ar stádas cothaitheach Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn. Rinne DARD agus QUB an saothar sin agus soláthraítear eolas chun acmhainní iompair na Lochanna i gcás sliogéisc a leagan síos.

4.2.3 Feabhsúchán

Beidh an gá a bheidh le feabhsúchán bunaithe ar thorthaí na suirbhéanna agus díreofar é dá réir sin cibé trí chláir stocála, feabhsúchán gnáthóige, teicníochtaí nua, speicis nua, srl.

4.2.4 Bainistíocht

TDéanfaidh an Ghníomhaireacht monatóireacht ar thabhairt isteach stoic chuig an dá Loch. Tá tábhacht mhór leis sin go háirithe i gcás Loch Feabhail mar gheall ar

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an mbaol go dtabharfaí isteach an galar Bonamia a scrios iascaigh oisrí leathana ar fud na hEorpa. Le hiascaigh atá chomh tábhachtach sin don eacnamaíocht tá sé riachtanach go mbeadh aon stoc breise a thabharfaí isteach saor ó ghalar. Ina theannta sin déanfaidh an Gníomhaireacht monatóireacht ar dhaonraí na speiceas éagsúla ionas nach mbeidh tionchar diúltach ag iascach amháin nó ag limistéar táirgiúlachta amháin ar úsáideoirí eile na hacmhainne. Smaoineoidh an Gníomhaireacht ar na páirtithe eile a úsáideann na Lochanna agus glacfar iad sin san áireamh in aon fhorbairtí amach anseo agus cinnteofar trí chomhairliúchán agus trí chomhpháirtíocht go gcinnteoidh aon réimeas bainistíochta a thabharfar chun cinn inbhuanaine leis an méid is mó comhthoilithe.

4.3 CAOMHNÚ AGUS COSAINT IASCACH

Is príomhfheidhm de chuid fhoireann Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna í na hAchtanna Iascaigh agus Rialacháin Iascaigh a fhorfheidhmiú. Cuirtear sonraí de ghabháltais Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna i láthair i dtáblaí 21A & B. Bhí tionchar ag srianta an ghailir chrúibe is béil ar ghluaiseachtaí poiblí trí thalamh talmhaíochta le linn earrach na bliana 2001 ar shlat-iascaireacht agus ar iascaireacht mhídhleathach. Mar thoradh air sin cuireadh teorainn leis an iarracht slat-iascaireachta a rinneadh ar An Fhinn le haghaidh bradáin earraigh. Lean foireann Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna le patróil chosanta leis an abhainn, agus mar thoradh air sin gabhadh roinnt eangach agus bradán ach, bhí an chuma air go raibh gníomhaíocht mhídhleathach ag leibhéal níos ísle ná mar a bhíodh roimhe sin.

Thug rialacháin isteach clibeáil conablaigh agus leabhair logála chuig ceantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne le linn Bealtaine 2001 agus é mar cheanglas go gcaithfí gach bradán ar cibé saghas agus breac geal os cionn 50cm a mharódh iascairí tráchtála ceadúnaithe nó slat-iascairí a bheith clibeáilte. Tháinig titim mhór ar líon mídhleathach mar gheall ar an mbeart sin chomh maith le forfheidhmiú leanúnach ó fhoireann na Gníomhaireachta.

Cuirtear sonraí d'ionchúisimh Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna i láthair i dtáblaí 20 A & B.

Tugadh isteach soithí cosanta iascaigh nua i 2001 chuig ceantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne i bhfoirm dhá Red Bay Ribs FPV Ostrea agus Mytilus a bhí 7.4m (a bhí in ann roinnt rudaí a dhéanamh - cosaint iascaigh, suirbhéireacht agus sampláil i Loch Feabhail agus i Loch Cairlinn). Ceannaíodh chomh maith leis sin bád patróil GRP ar ardluas (Sollus) go príomha chun patról a dhéanamh ar réimsí taoide chóras an Fheabhail. Tá inniúlacht níos fearr curtha ar fáil ag na soithí sin i gcomhar le FPV Lough Braden, Aqua Star 13m Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna chun bradán imirceach a chosaint agus a chaomhnú.

Ba mhaith le Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna aitheantas a thabhairt don chúnamh mór a thug DARD, an Garda Síochána agus Seirbhís Póilíneachta Thuaisceart Éireann ó thaobh na hAchtanna Iascaigh a fhorfheidhmiú i gceantar Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna. Tá buíochas ar leith ag dul freisin do na fairithe abhann príobháideacha,

a sholáthraíonn i gcúinsí ar minic an-deacair iad, agus go deonach, cosaint bhreise ar a gcuid iascach ar mhaithe le gach duine. Tá Bord an FCILC, Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna agus an fhoireann an-bhuíoch as an gcúnamh seo.

Caighdeán Uisce

Leanann an Gníomhaireacht ag déanamh monatóireachta agus ag forfheidhmiú reachtaíochta chun caighdeán uisce Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a chosaint thar a ceann féin agus mar ghníomhairí ag an tSeirbhís Comhshaoil agus Oidhreachta.

Ach an oiread le formhór gnéithe eile ab ea a d'obair iascach a bhí tionchar mór ag an ngéarchéim Crúibe is Béil go luath i 2001 ar obair cosanta truaillithe onnghníomhach na Gníomhaireachta. De bhrí gur tugadh comhairle d'fhoireann na Gníomhaireachta gan dul isteach ar thalamh talmhaíochta mura raibh práinn leis, cuireadh srian ar obair onnghníomhach chuig pointí trasnaithe bóthair agus chuig cuairteanna ar shuímh neamh-thalmhaíochta. Le linn an ama sin mar sin féin d'aithin an fhoireann doirteadh talmhaíochta amháin ag sruthán ar thaobh an bhóthair agus lean siad leis an imscrúdú, d'aithin siad an fhoinsé agus bhailigh siad samplaí reachtúla, d'éirigh le hionchúiseamh sa chás ina dhiaidh sin i gCúirt Giúistís na hÓmaí.

Nuair a tháinig deireadh leis na srianta a bhain le dul isteach ar thalamh talmhaíochta lean foireann na Gníomhaireachta lena clár chun obair chosanta truaillithe onnghníomhach a dhéanamh agus thángthas ar roinnt táscairí de mhion-eachtraí truaillithe a tharla nuair a bhí na srianta i bhfeidhm, déileáladh leo sin trí litreacha rabhaidh a sheoladh chuig na daoine sin lenar bhain.

Rinneadh ionchúisimh rathúla i gcás ocht gcinn de na samplaí reachtúla a bailíodh ag eachtraí truaillithe ar feadh 2001, agus tháinig an chuid is mó acu ó fhoinsí talmhaíochta.

Is féidir a rá gur bhliain fhluch a bhí i 2002 le coinníollacha arda uisce ar feadh an tsamhraidh ar fad, b'fhéidir gur mar gheall air sin a aimsíodh líon ní b'ísle d'eachtraí truaillithe ar an iomlán. Mar sin féin bhí titim ar líon na samplaí reachtúla a bailíodh ó eachtraí truaillithe tromchúiseacha de thart ar 25%, as an doirteadh sin breithníodh gurbh fhiú caingean dlí a thabhairt i gcás cheithre cinn acu, agus d'éirigh le trí ionchúiseamh sna cásanna sin agus cás amháin ar feitheamh.

Leanann an Gníomhaireacht mar chomhairleoir reachtúil maidir le forbairtí a bhfuil an cumas acu tionchar a bheith acu ar abhainn, agus ar an gcomhshaoil cibé ó chaighdeán uisce nó gné gnáthóige fisiciúla. Áirítear leis sin cainteanna leis an tSeirbhís Foraoiseachta & le comhlachtaí foraoiseachta éagsúla maidir leis an tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag scéimeanna plandála atá molta, seirbhís bóithre maidir le trasnáin abhann nua agus scéimeanna bóthair, Seirbhís Uisce maidir le scéimeanna aistarraingthe séaraigh agus uisce, Seirbhís Pleanála maidir le forbairtí nua, Seirbhís Comhshaoil agus Oidhreachta maidir le toilithe doirte, a gcaighdeán agus an tionchar a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu, agus ag Gníomhaireacht Aibhneacha maidir le saincheisteanna bainistíochta draenála agus sruthchúrsa.

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Bíonn an Gníomhaireacht i mbun clár samplála caighdeáin uisce forleathan thar ceann na Seirbhíse Comhshaoil agus Oidhreachta, le 188 suíomh samplála ar fud an dá Cheantar a ndéantar sampláil orthu ar bhonn míosúil nó ráithiúil, rud a thugann 1856 ócáid samplála aonair. Tugann siad sin athbhreithniú cuimsitheach ar an gcaighdeán uisce ar fud na gcóras agus in éineacht leis na staidéir inveirteabracha séasúracha a dhéantar ag na suímh chéanna, tugann siad rabhadh luath maidir le fadhbanna a bheadh leis an gcaighdeán uisce.

Ba í 2001 an chéad bhliain a raibh a foireann féin i mbun oibre ag an nGníomhaireacht chun tabhairt faoi dhualgaís rialaithe truaillithe i gceantar na Cairlinne agus cuireadh clár onnghníomhach cuimsitheach i bhfeidhm chun aird a tharraingt ar ár láithreach agus oideachas a chur orthu sin a d'fhéadfadh truailliú a dhéanamh faoin méid a tharlaíonn nuair nach mbíonn dóthain cleachtais rialaithe dramhaíola i bhfeidhm. Nochtaigh an clár sin roinnt foinsí truaillithe suntasacha, ach a bhí teoranta chuig ceantar beag agus déileáladh leo trí litreacha rabhaidh a sheoladh chucu.

Bhí líon for-iomlán na n-eachtraí truaillithe i gceantar na Cairlinne i 2002 ní b'íse, mar sin féin ní fios go fóill an mar gheall ar an obair onnghníomhach a rinneadh an bhliain roimhe sin nó mar gheall ar an aimsir é sin, ach is maith an scéalaí an aimsir.

Maraíodh roinnt mór iasc fásta Liús, Bran Garbhánach, Róiste agus hibridí i gCanáil an Iúir, agus níorbh fhéidir an chionsiocair a bhí leis, in aineoinn imscrúdú sonraithe, a chinntiú gan aon amhras réasúnach.

Cé nach bhfuil an Gníomhaireacht freagrach níos mó as gnáth-shampláil doirtí tionsclaíocha, cuireann EHS torthaí an chlár shamplála ar aghaidh chuig an nGníomhaireacht, ag tabhairt deis feidhmíocht áitribh aonair a mheas.

4.4 Turasóireacht Mara

Cúlra

Thug Comhaontú na Breataine-na hÉireann feidhm nua don Gníomhaireacht chun turasóireacht mara a fhorbairt. Cuireadh moill ar dhul chun cinn fhorbairt na feidhme sin le linn na bliana nuair a cuireadh comhthionól Thuaisceart Éireann ar fionraí ach mar sin féin thug Fitzpatrick Associates "Iniúchadh ar Acmhainn Áineasa agus Caithimh Aimsire lascaigh-bhunaithe Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne" chun críche i dtreo dheireadh 2002 agus beidh sé sin mar bhunús ag comhairliúchán le leasghrúpaí agus chun plan forbartha 5 bliana a ullmhú do Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne. Moladh comhstaidéar breise ar Áineas Mara sa dá Cheantar i gcomhoibriú le Grúpaí Tras-Teorann Réigiúnacha an Oirthir agus an Iarthuaiscirt agus tá sé sin planáilte don bhliain 2003.

5 Saincheisteanna le Tábhacht Reatha

Reachtaíocht

Táthar ag ullmhú reachtaíochta i láthair na huaire sa dá dhlinse chun feidhmeanna Choimisiún an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn agus Shoilse na hÉireann a shíneadh ag teacht le hAcht Chomhaontú na Breataine-na hÉireann 1999 agus le hOrdú Thuaidh/Theas (Comhlachtaí Feidhmithe) (T.É.) 1999 agus chun forálacha éagsúla d'Achtanna lascaigh an Fheabhail a nuashonrú. Táthar ag pleanáil go dtabharfar an reachtaíocht isteach chuig an gclár reachtúil sa dá dhlinse tar éis thréimhse comhairliúcháin phoiblí. consultation.

Lárionad Léirmhínithe Eolais agus Oideachais

San iarratas a rinne Coimisiún lascaigh an Fheabhail ar mhaoiniú Interreg chun an ceanncheathú feidhmíochta nua a sholáthar, d'aithin an Coimisiún an gá le feasacht níos mó i measc áitritheoirí an dobharcheantair maidir leis an tionchar a bhí acu féin ar aibhneacha, lochanna agus ar uiscebhealaí agus ar líon na n-iasc laistigh díobh. D'éirigh leis an argóint go raibh easpa eolais ghinearálta i measc an phobail faoi acmhainní an Fheabhail, rud a chuidigh le díghrádú neamhoideachasúil leanúnach na habhann agus na ngnáthóg mara agus comhshaoil agus go raibh teipthe tuiscint a fháil ar a gcumas iomlán chun leas eacnamúil agus sóisialta a bhaint amach. Sholáthair Interreg maoiniú le haghaidh réimse sainiúil - Lárionad Léirmhínithe, mar chuid den fhoirgneamh nua chun deis a thabhairt don Ghníomhaireacht aghaidh a thabhairt ar na heasnaimh sin agus leis sin tús a chur leis na comhpháirtíochtaí le daoine aonair, le grúpaí agus le pobail laistigh den dobharcheantar agus lasmuigh de chun an cumas atá ag na haibhneacha, ag na lochanna agus ag na srutháin a bhaint amach.

Tugadh chun críche an Lárionad Léirmhínithe 'Riverwatch' i dtreo dheireadh 2002 agus cuireadh fáilte roimh an chéad chuairteoir ansin ar 3 Nollaig agus ár gcéad chuairt scoile ar 11 Nollaig. Earcaíodh Oifigeach Seirbhísí Eolais i Meán Fómhair 2002 agus mar sin tá ullmhúcháin faoi lánseol ar chlár imeachtaí do scoileanna agus do ghrúpaí pobail mar shampla "sruthán a uchtú" agus "gorlann sa seomra ranga" agus rollfar amach iad sin le linn 2003.

Forbairt Foirne

Lean an Ghníomhaireacht ag infheistiú in oiliúint agus i bhforbairt na foirne le linn thréimhse na tuarascála seo. Chomh maith le clár ar sainiúil do phost agus oiliúint bainistíochta agus TF, reáchtáladh réimse cúrsaí agus seimineáir fheasachta eile, mar shampla, Feasacht Comhionannais, Feasacht Bodhaire, Beartas agus Nósanna Imeachta Ciaptha, Sláinte agus Sábháilteacht agus Earcaíocht. Táthar ag pleanáil chomh maith anailís riachtanais oiliúna iomlán a dhéanamh le linn 2003 agus pleananna forbartha pearsanta a thabhairt isteach.

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GLUAIS

Baictéareolaíocht - Tagairt do bhaictéir

Suirbhéanna Beantacha - Suirbhéanna ar ghrinneall na farraige

Biotocsainí - Tocsainí a tháirgeann speicis áirithe algaí

Iasc Garbh - Éisc mar róiste, ruán, bran, péirse, liús, cúramán srl.

Leagan Uibheacha - Líon na n-uibheacha arna leagan ag éisc fhásta

Leictrea-iascaireacht - teicníocht a chuireann leictreachas ag obair chun iasc a ghabháil. Déantar é sin trí threalamh speisialtachta a tháirgeann lucht leictreach a bhaineann stiúda don éisc a bhíonn laistigh de cheantar, agus beirtear orthu gan aon dochar a dhéanamh dóibh.

Ubháin súileacha - céim fhorbartha d'ubh bradáin/bric nuair a bhíonn súile an éisc óig le feiceáil.

Macra-inveirteabraigh - feithidí a fhaightear i srutháin

Céimshrianú sceathraithe - líon na n-iasc a fhágtar le sceathrú ag deireadh an tséasúir.

Cineálacha bradáin - Breac agus bradán.

Aguisín 1

Achoimre Fheidhmeannach ar Shuirbhé Geallsealbhóirí C-Mar

Ríomhtar torthaí an tsuirbhé seo as 70% de 100 geallsealbhóir measta i Loch Feabhail agus 95% de 40 geallsealbhóir measta i Loch Cairlinn ar cuireadh agallamh orthu agus a chomhlánaigh an suirbhé/ceistneoir. Chuathas chuig Comharchumainn chuí agus sholáthair siad roinnt uimhreacha teagmhála dá gcuid comhaltaí. Scaipeadh póstaear agus bileoga ar fud an tsuirbhé, a comhlánaíodh faoi 30 Aibreán 2002. Is ráiteas í an tuarascáil de thorthaí a ríomhadh ó fhreagraí ar cheisteanna a cuireadh go díreach ar gheallsealbhóirí agus ní thugtar aon tuairimí ná aon mholtaí ann.

I measc na ngníomhaíochtaí ba mhó a bhí ar bun ag geallsealbhóirí ab ea na hiascaigh agus dobharshaothrú forleathan le haghaidh diúilicíní agus oisrí dúchasacha i Loch Feabhail agus diúilicíní i Loch Cairlinn, ach áiríodh leo freisin réimse leathan gníomhaíochtaí iascaireachta eile idir photú sliogéisc agus saothrú eití beantacha agus peiligeacha.

I gcás chion ard geallsealbhóirí sa dá Loch:

- bhí os cionn 25 bliain taithí acu san iascaireacht nó dobharshaothrú; mar sin féin, bhí fianaise ann freisin go raibh geallsealbhóirí nua bainteach leis.
- bhí siad cáilithe mar mhairnéalach deice nó mar mháistir loinge.
- bhí cáilíochtaí cuí acu ó thaobh raidió a oibriú, garchabhair, maireachtáil ar farraige agus bainistíocht gnó srl.

- d'iarr siad cláir oiliúna struchtúrtha oiriúnach breise san iascaireacht nó sa dobharshaothrú.
- bhí siad in ann infheistíocht mhór a léiriú san iascaireacht nó i ngníomhaíochtaí a bhain le dobharshaothrú.
- thug siad tacaíocht do chritéir chuí agus mhol siad critéir le haghaidh ceadúnú iascaireachta/dobharshaothraithe
- thug siad le fios gur chóir do Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna rialú, nó baint a bheith aici le rialú iascaireachta agus dobharshaothraithe [Loch Feabhail (ca. 74%); Loch Cairlinn (ca. 92%)]
- go mbeidís toilteanach cúnamh deonach a sholáthar in obair fheabhsúcháin ar mhaithe le hiascaireacht agus dobharshaothrú inbhuanaithe.
- luaigh siad réimse leathan saincheistanna eile atá ceangailte leis na rannóga sa tuarascáil a dhéileálann le gach Loch.

Aguisín 2

MEASÚNÚ STOIC ÉISC CHANÁIL AN IÚIR 2002

TORTHAÍ

Le linn an tsuirbhé rinneadh taifeadadh ar seacht speiceas éisc. Áiríodh leo sin róiste (*rutilus rutilus*), bran (*Abramis brama*), hibridí róiste x bran (*esox lucius*), liús (*esox lucius*), péirse (*perca fluviatilis*), breac rua (*Salmo trutta*) agus eascann (*anguilla anguilla*). Níor gabhadh ach an t-aon bhreac amháin (25cm agus 0.25kg) agus dhá phéirse bheaga (<19cm). Chuaigh roinnt eascann i bhfostú sna heangacha geolbhaigh, cé nach ndearnadh aon iarracht a fháil amach cé chomh fairsing agus a bhí siad in aon chor. Níor taifeadadh aon chúramáin (*tinca tinca*) sa suirbhé seo, cé gur tógadh dhá iasc (go dtí 0.95kg) isteach in eangacha fyke le linn shuirbhé 2001. Léiríonn easpa cúramán ón mbaisc an fócas príomhúil ar líon geolbhaigh le hais fyke i measúnú stoic 2002.

RÓISTE

Ba é an róiste an speiceas ab fhlúirsí i bhfad i gCanáil an Iúir, ó thaobh lín agus bithmhaise de. Taifeadadh ar an iomlán 437 iasc, le haghaidh 74kg. Bhí sé sin ní b'fhearr ná torthaí a taifeadadh ón gcanáil i 2001 agus torthaí ó shuirbhéanna líonta dá shórt a rinneadh i ngarbhascaigh ar ard-phróifíl mar Loch Deirgeirt agus Loch Rí, agus cuid de uachtar na Sionnaine (J. Caffrey, neamhfhoilsithe).

Bhí fad gabhail sa róiste ó 5 go dtí 27cm. Bhí meáchan 0.43kg sa sampla ba mhó a gabhadh. Léiríonn histeagram minicíochta faid an róiste a tógadh sa suirbhé go raibh líon cothrom go maith ann (Figiúr 1). Is léir go bhfuil trí bheann líonmhaireachta i gceist - idir 7 agus 9cm (2-3 bliana), 13cm (3-4 bliana) agus 18 go dtí 21cm (5-6 bliana). Téann an ráta fáis a taifeadadh ó imscrúdú ar 85 sraith scálaí i gcomparáid go maith le róiste a bhí sna Canálacha Ríoga agus Mór, agus leis an meánfhás for-iomlán a chonacthas do róiste in aibhneacha ar fud na RA (Figiúr 2). Ba í an uasaois

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a taifeadadh ná 9 mbliana, a léireodh nach mbíonn saol fada ag an iasc i ndáiríre. D'fhéadfadh sé sin cumas táirgiúlachta iomlán acmhainne na canála a léiriú.

Bhí an róiste scaipthe go cothrom ar fud fad na canála. Bhí an cion ba mhó d'éisc óga (aníos go 2 bhliain) le fáil in Imchuach Albert, ag tabhairt le fios go mb'fhéidir gurb í an chuid seo den uiscebhealach is doimhne agus is leithne seo an phríomhghnáthóg sceathraithe agus naíolainne don róiste.

BRAN

Tógadh ar an iomlán 36 bran i suirbhé 2002. Tá sé sin i gcomparáid le 26 iasc i 2001, nuair nár úsáideadh ach leath líon na n-eangach. Bíonn scaipeadh an bhrein i gcuid mhaith sruthchúrsaí tógálach, agus cruinníonn an t-iasc le chéile go dlúth, ina gcluichí ar minic cinn áitiúla iad. Tarlaíonn sé sin níos minicí i gcás na gceann fásta seachas na gceann óg nó grúpaí bran nach mbíonn aibí. Mar gheall ar bhunbhrí charnach an scaipthe is amhlaidh a bhíonn sé deacair déanamh amach go cruinn leibhéil stoic fhásta mar a mbíonn oibríochtaí líonta ar an modh measúnaithe is fearr.

Bhí fad gabhail sa bhran sna líonta idir 20 agus 46cm. Bhí an t-iasc ba mhó ag 46cm in airde agus 1.8kg ar meáchan. Ní raibh bran ar bith ní ba lú ná 20cm sa bhaisc (Figiúr 3). Is cúis imní é sin. Is léir go raibh eangacha le saghsanna mogaill a bhí in ann bran a shampláil go héifeachtach <20cm i láthair, ba fhianaise air sin an líon mór róiste agus hibridí róiste x brain a gabhadh idir 5 agus 20cm fad gabhail. Léireodh an toradh sin gur bheag nó nach bhfuil aon cheann nua curtha le líon an bhrein le ceithre bliana anuas. I gcás iasc idir 20 agus 46cm a gabhadh sa chanáil tá an histeagram minicíochta faid démhóduil, ag taispeáint beanna líonmhaireachta ag 20 go dtí 23cm (4-5 bliana) agus 38 go dtí 42cm (9-11 bliain). Thabharfadh sé sin le fios go raibh coinníollacha maithe soláthair ann don bhran idir 1991 go dtí 1993 agus 1997 go dtí 1998.

Tá ráta fáis an bhrein sách tapa i gcomparáid lena bhfaightear ó iasc ón gCanáil Mhór agus ó Chuan na hEornan i Loch Rí (Figiúr 4). Tá sé go maith i gcomparáid, aníos go dtí 8 mbliana, le bran a bhí ag fás go tapa ó Loch Cuasáin (Kennedy and Fitzmaurice, 1968). Is spéisiúil an rud é go bhfuil ráta fáis an bhrein atá ag cur fúthu i gCanáil an lúir faoi láthair níos tapúla ná mar a taifeadadh ó shampla bran beag (3) a tógadh le linn suirbhé den uiscebhealach sin i 1974 (Figiúr 4) (Cregg-Hine, 1974). Bhí an bran ba shine a taifeadadh sa suirbhé reatha 11 bliain, arís, rud a thabharfadh le fios nach maireann an t-iasc sa chanáil saol fada.

Bhí an cruinniú ba mhó de bhran le fáil in Imchuach Albert. As an 22 bran a gabhadh anseo (ag léiriú 61% den bhaisc bran iomlán), is iasc donn, mór agus aibí a bhí i 19 acu. Tógadh cúig bhran eile, scimíní neamhaibí den chuid ba mhó, sna heangacha a bhí leagtha timpeall 100m le sruth ón Imchuach. Bhí an bran a bhí fágtha scaipthe go cothrom ón Imchuach go dtí Loc Victoria.

HIBRIDÍ RÓISTE X BRAIN

Líonadh caoga is a hocht hibridí i suirbhé 2002, i gcomparáid le naoi n-iasc i 2001. Sa suirbhé is déanaí b'éisc aibí móra a bhí sna hibridí go léir, idir 26 agus 29cm fad gabhail. Níor chonacthas aon iasc óg ná neamhaibí. Tá sé sin difriúil ó na torthaí reatha mar a raibh 36% den bhaisc ní ba lú ná 12cm fad gabhail (Figiúr 5). Bheadh na héisc sin <8cm le linn suirbhé 2001 agus ní dhéanfaí aon taifead orthu sa rogha eangaigh gheolbhaigh a bhíodh i mbun oibre an uair sin. Bhí ceathracha cúig faoin gcéad de na hibridí a gabhadh >26cm, agus iad idir 0.35 agus 0.85kg ar meáchan. Bhí an speiceas ba mhó a taifeadadh ag 35cm fad gabhail. Thabharfadh an ganntanas iasc sa réimse 11 go dtí 24cm le fios gur bheag soláthar éisc nua a rinneadh idir 1996 agus 1999. Níl an éagsúlacht sin i láidreacht aicme bliana neamhghnách de bhrí go léiríonn líon iasc mar seo go minic leibhéil éagsúla soláthair.

Tá an ráta fáis i measc na hibridí i gCanáil an lúir measartha nó go maith. Tá sé i bhfad níos fearr ná ráta fáis na n-iasc i Loch Aillionn ach níos moille ná na héisc sa Chanáil Ríoga agus sa Chanáil Mhór (Figiúr 6). Ach an oiread leis an mbran agus an róiste ó Chanáil an lúir, ní mhaireann na hibridí i bhfad.

Bhí na hibridí róiste x brain a taifeadadh le linn an tsuirbhé scaipthe go cothrom ar fud na canála. Bhí líon agus saghas na hibridí a tógadh sa tsraith eangaí in Imchuach Albert cosúil go maith leo sin a gabhadh sa tsraith eangaí feadh príomhbhealach na canála.

LIÚS

ITaifeadadh 118 liús san iomlán sa bhliain 2001, ó 13 go dtí 96cm i bhfad gabhail, ó eangacha geolbhaigh agus fyke. Níor thángthas ach ar 40 liús i suirbhé 2002. Bhí an sampla ba mhó a gabhadh 73cm ar fhad agus 3.45kg ar meáchan. Bhí nócha faoin gcéad den liús idir 35 agus 50cm, is dóigh idir 2+ (Figiúir 7 agus 8). Ní mór a mheabhúr gur tuairiscíodh, i 2001, marú éisc mór in Imchuach Albert. Léiríonn fianaise gurbh é an dí-ocsaiginiú ba chionsiocair leis an marú agus gurbh é an liús mór an t-iasc ba mhó a maraíodh. De bhrí gurbh iasc a bhí ní ba mhó ná 2 bhliain d'aois a bhí in 80% dá ngabhadh i 2002, thabharfadh sé le fios nár chuir an dí-ocsaiginiú isteach go mór ar an iasc beag seo, nó agus ní ba dhóichí fós, go raibh an t-iasc ag cur fúthu i gcuid den uiscebhealach a bhí i bhfad ón Imchuach. Níor taifeadadh aon liús óg le linn an tsuirbhé, cé gur cuireadh eangacha ar shaghas mogaill oiriúnaigh ag obair chun greim a fháil ar liús beag (<30cm).

B'ionann bithmhais an liúis líonta agus 18% den bithmhais iasc iomlán a taifeadadh le linn an tsuirbhé. Léiríonn sé sin cóimheas measartha ard idir creachadóir agus creach (tá 10% iasc iasc-iteacha níos inghlactha) ach ní cosúil go bhfuil aon tionchar tromchúiseach aige ar na stoic éisc ghairbh atá ag cur fúthu ansin.

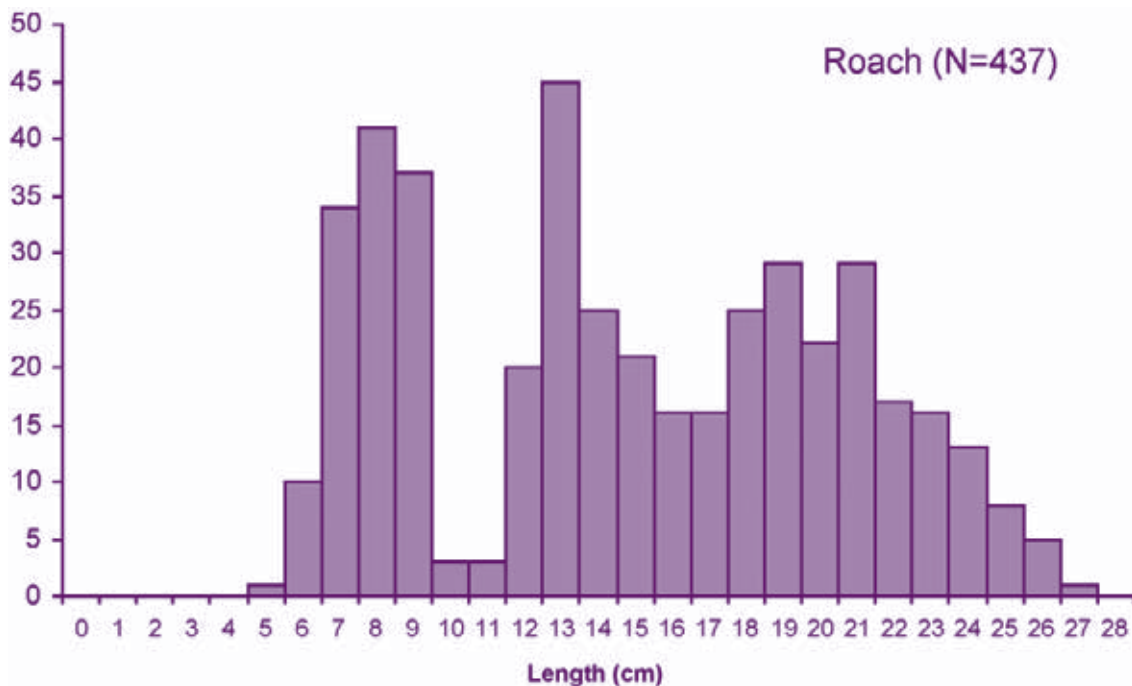
MOLTAÍ

- Is leor é an stoc éisc ghairbh i gCanáil an lúir chun freastal ar fhéile slat-iascaireachta iomráiteach mar Chraobhacha an Domhain, atá sceidealta do 2004.

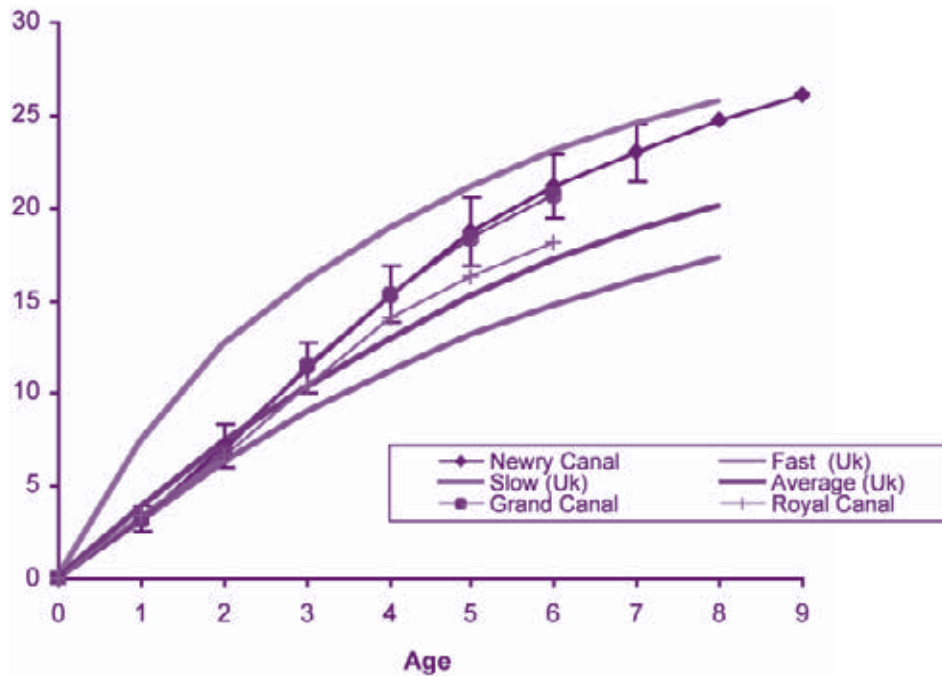
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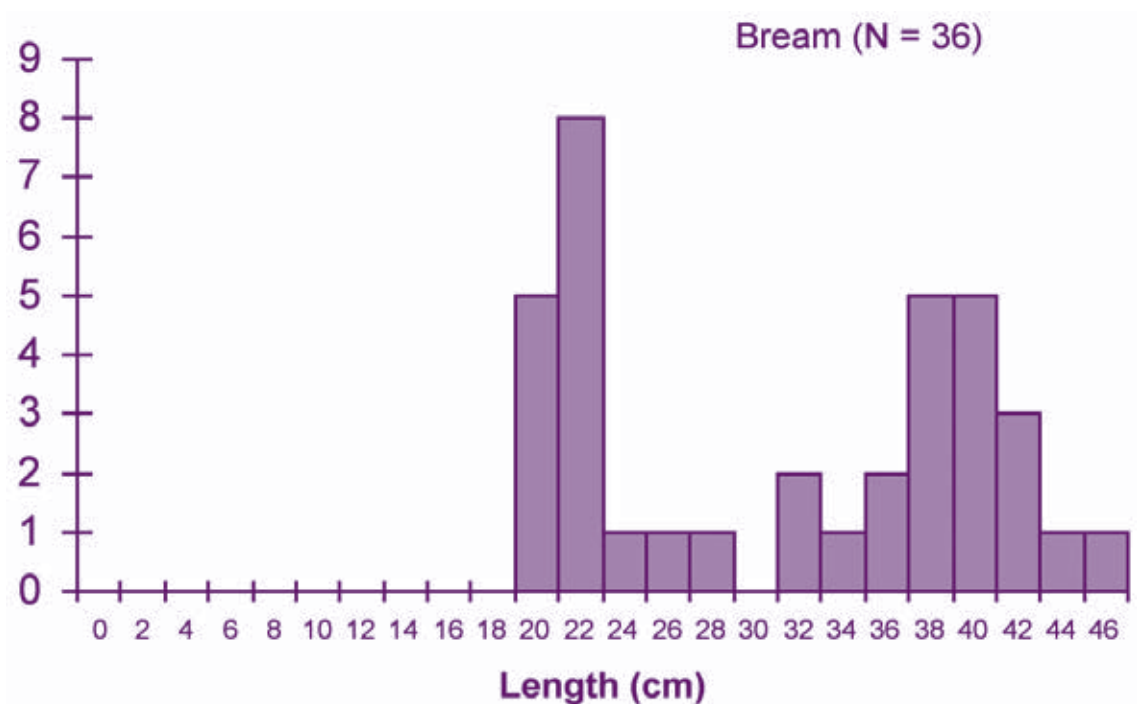
- Tá smacht ag róistí beaga ar na hiascaigh, ó thaobh a lín agus a mbithmhaise iomláine, agus caithfidh an slat-iascaire díriú go príomha orthu sin. Tá hibrídí róiste x brain agus scimirí díobh le fáil ar fud na canála agus cuirfidh siad le baisc iomlána. Cé go bhfuil ar a laghad cluiche amháin mór de bhran fásta ar fáil sa chanáil, is cosúil gur fearr leis an iasc seo an doimhneacht bhreise atá ar fáil in Imchuach Albert.
- Chun iascaireacht sách cothrom a chinntiú do shlat-iascairí ar feadh na canála, moltar gur chóir an tImchuach a choinneáil amach as an gcomórtas. De bhrí go bhfuil an chuid seo níos leithne agus níos doimhne ná an príomhchanáil, agus go bhfuil ar a laghad scoil amháin de bhran fásta ag cur fúthu ann, cuireann sé sin amach as an rás é mar ionad comórtais. Is iascach pléisiúir thar barr é áfach.
- B'fhéidir go mbeadh gá smacht fiaile uiscí teoranta a chur ar fáil i gcodanna den chanáil. D'fhéadfadh réimsí áitiúla de *Myriophyllum spicatum* agus *Potamogeton lucens* bac a chur ar shlat-iascaireacht agus b'fhéidir go dteastódh cóireáil uathu. Tabharfaidh imscrúdú suímh i Meán Fómhair 2003 nó i mBealtaine 2004 le fios cé chomh mór agus atá an fhadhb (más ann). Féadfar smacht fiaile ceimiceáin nó meicniúil a leagan síos, mar is cuí.
- Uisce dí-ocsaiginithe a dhíláithriú san Imchuach.



Figiúr 1. Histeagram minicíochta faid de róiste as Canáil an Iúir i 2002.



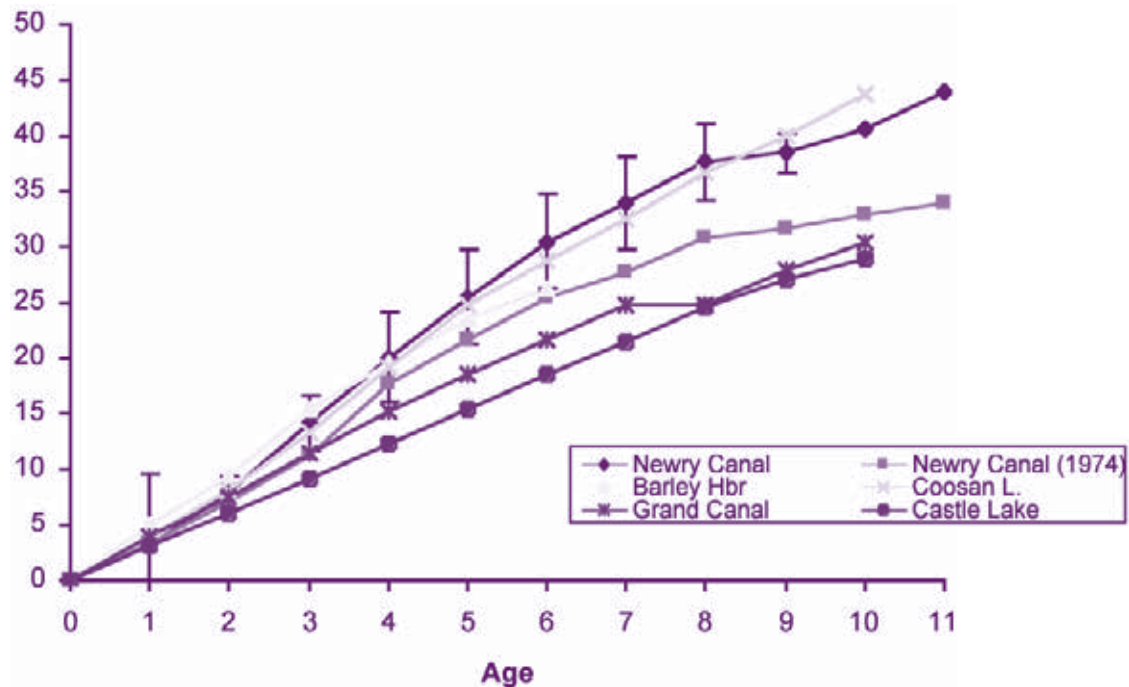
Figióir 2. Rátaí fáis ghaolmhara de róiste ó Chanáil an Iúir i 2002. Tá sonraí fáis i gcás iasc as sruthchúrsaí eile tugtha chun críoch comparáideach - Canálacha (sonraí CFB), RA (Cowx, 2001).



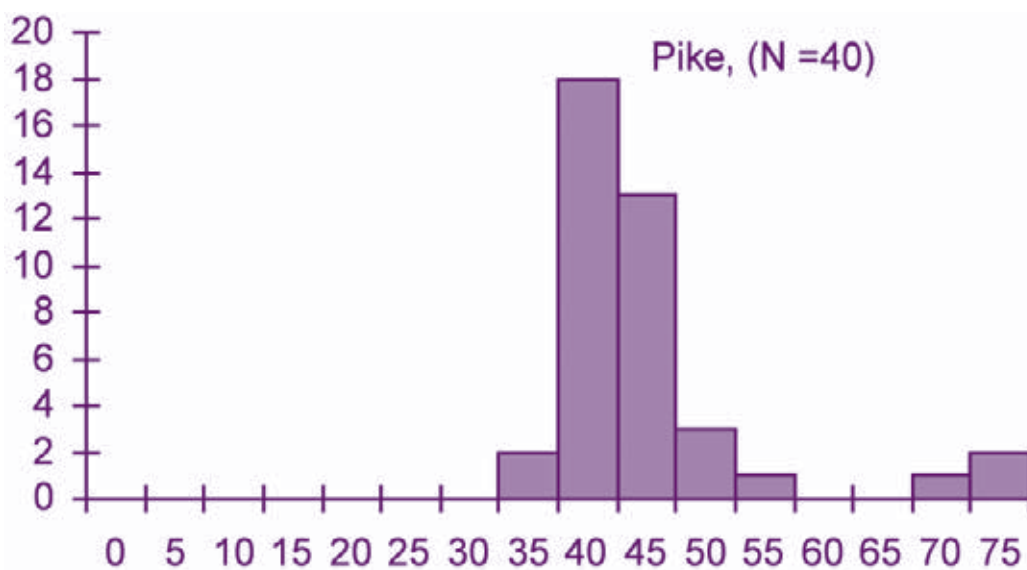
Figióir 3. Minicíocht faid bhraín as Canáil an Iúir i 2002.

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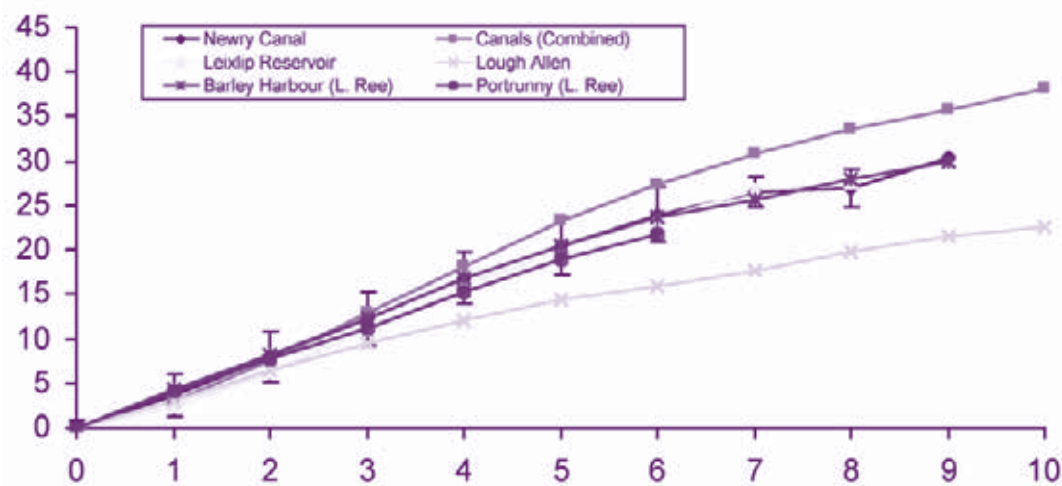
2001/02



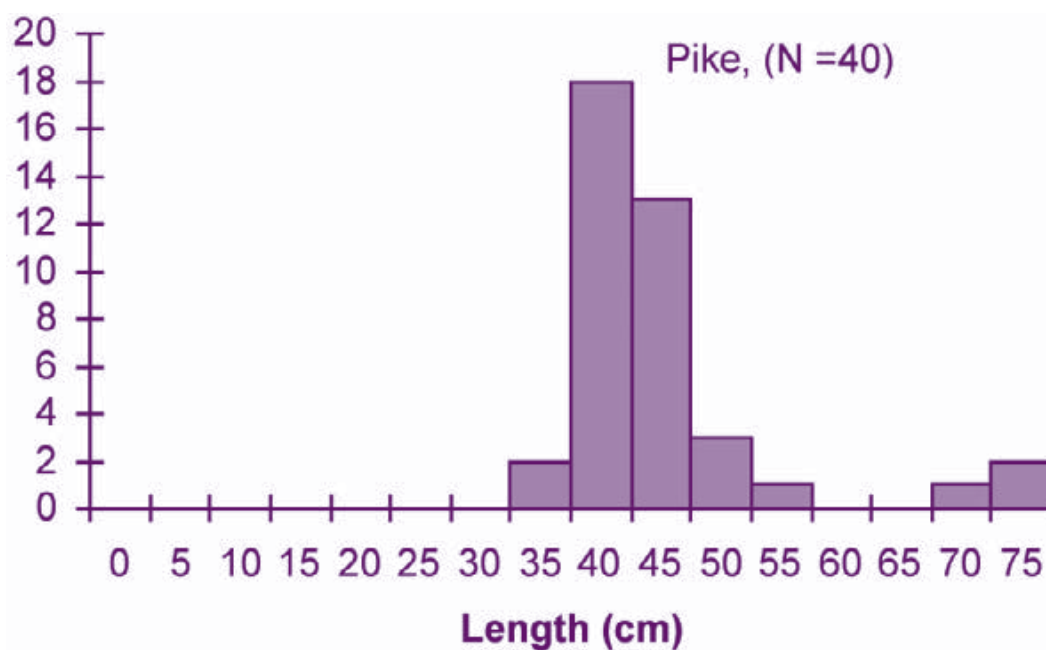
Figiúr 4. Rátaí fáis ghaolmhara de bhran ó Chanáil an Iúir i 2002. Tá sonraí fáis i gcás iasc as sruthchúrsaí eile tugtha chun críoch comparáideach - Canálacha (sonraí CFB), RA (Cowx, 2001), Loch Castle & Loch Cuasáin (Kennedy & Fitzmaurice, 1967).



Figiúr 5. Histeagram minicíochta faid de hibridí róiste x bran as Canáil an Iúir i 2002.



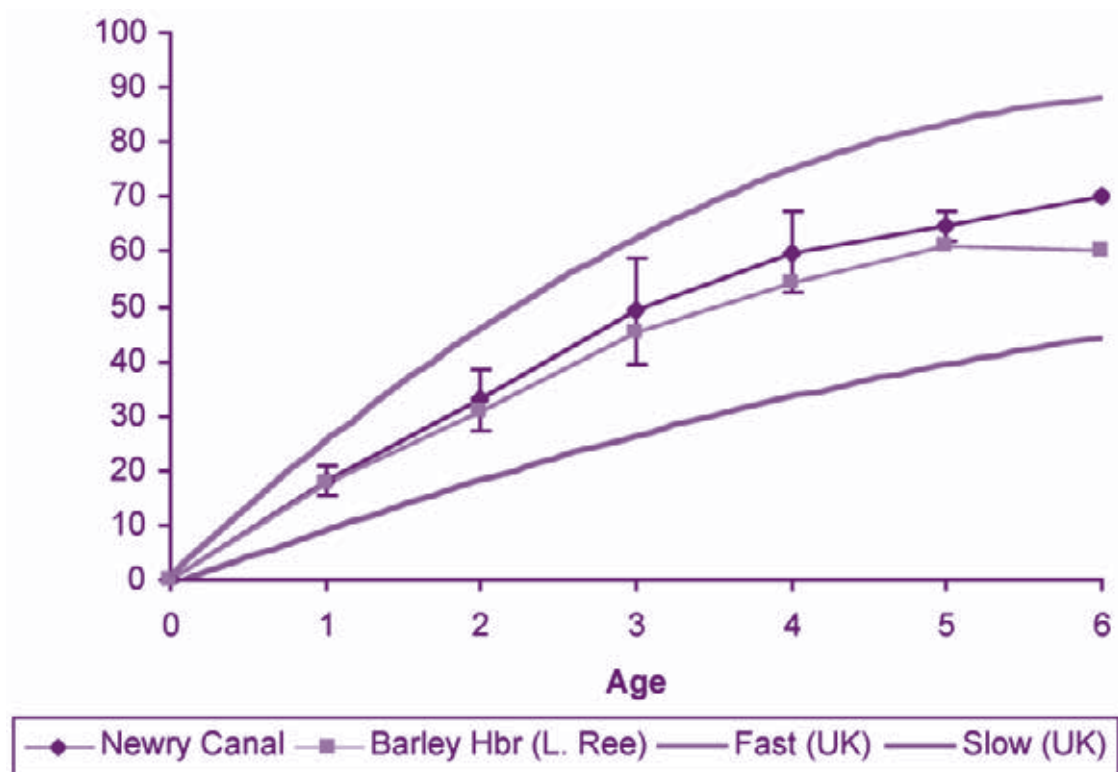
Figiór 6. Rátaí fáis bunúsacha de róiste x hibridí bran garbhánach ó Chanáil an Iúir i 2002. Tá sonraí fáis i gcás iasc as sruthchúrsaí eile tugtha chun críche comparáideacha - Canáil agus L. Rí (sonraí CFB), Loch Aillíonn (Caffrey & Conneely, 1994), Taiscumar Léim an Bhradáin (O'Maoileidigh & Bracken, 1989).



Figiór 7. Histeagram minicíochta faid liúis as Canáil an Iúir, 2002.

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Figiúr 8. Rátaí fáis ghaolmhara liúis as Canáil an Iúir i 2002. Tá sonraí ó shruthchúrsaí eile tugtha chun críoch comparáideach - L. Rí (sonraí CFB), RA (Cowx, 2001),

AGUISÍN 3

ASCHUR IN AGHAIDH SPRIOCANNA 2002

	CUSPÓIR
1.	Iascaigh Bhradáin agus intíre Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a chaomhnú agus a chosaint

	EOCHAIR-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		SPRIOC OIBRÍOCHTA	TORADH
1.1	Deis iascaireacht mhídhleathach a dhéanamh ar bhradáin bheaga ar farraige agus i bhfionnuisce a íoslaghdú	1.1.1	Cosaint 60 lá ar farraige a sholáthar i Loch Feabhail agus máguaird i bhfarraige de Loch Feabhail agus ceadúnais na mbád ar fad a fheictear ag iascaireacht a sheiceáil	Bainte amach
		1.1.2	Cosaint 20 lá ar farraige a sholáthar i Loch Cairlinn	Níl foireann bainte amach Bac ar phatróil mhara mar gheall ar chúiseanna S&S
		1.1.3	Gach ceadúnas líonta tarraingthe atá i mbun oibre a sheiceáil i gCeantar an Fheabhail	Bainte amach
		1.1.4	Cosaint 12,000 uair an chloig a sholáthar agus 3,000 ceadúnas slat-iascaireachta a sheiceáil i gCeantar an Fheabhail	Bainte amach
		1.1.5	Cosaint 2,000 uair an chloig a sholáthar agus 500 ceadúnas slat-iascaireachta a sheiceáil i gCeantar na Cairlinne	Níl sé bainte amach mar gheall ar easpa acmhainní
		1.1.6	Líon na gcionta a aimsítear sna lochanna agus ar farraige a choinneáil ag níos lú ná 3.	Bainte amach

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		1.1.7	Líon na slat-iascairí gan cheadúnas a aimsítear a laghdú go dtí níos lú ná 10%	Bainte amach
		1.1.8	Líon na n-eangach mídhleathach a ghabhtar a laghdú go dtí níos lú ná 470 (an meán 5 bliana)	Bainte amach
1.2	Comhairle iascaigh theicniúil a sholáthar sa treo agus go laghdófar na teagmhais ina ndéantar damáiste comhshaoil do na sruthchúrsaí i ndobharcheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne	1.2.1	Ceanglais chosanta iascaigh i gcás foraoiseachta, innealtóireachta agus oibreacha eile a mbíonn éifeacht acu ar thimpeallacht na habhann i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a shonrú agus freagra a thabhairt laistigh de 21 lá comhairliúcháin.	Bainte amach
		1.2.2	Na caillteanais a tharlaíonn de stoic éisc mar gheall ar theagmhais truaillithe a mheas agus a aisghabháil.	Meastóireacht agus aisghabháil de chúiteamh as caillteanais ag dul ar aghaidh
		1.2.3	20% de chaillteanais ón truaillitheoir a aisghabháil	Féach 1.2.2
1.3	Cosc a chur ar dhíolachán agus ar dhiúscairt cineálacha bradáin a mharaítear go mídhleathach	1.3.1	2,000 leabhar logála slat-iascaireachta a sheiceáil i gCeantar an Fheabhail agus 300 i gCeantar na Cairlinne	Bainte amach
		1.3.2	Gach leabhar logála de chuid fir eangaí atá i mbun oibre a sheiceáil le linn an tséasúir thráchtála	Bainte amach
		1.3.3	Gach díoltóir ceadúnais a sheiceáil i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne uair sa tseachtain idir 1 Márta agus 30 Deireadh Fómhair	68% bainte amach

		1.3.4	A chinntiú go dtugtar ar ais gach leabhar logála agus clibeanna nach n-úsáidtear arna éileamh ag Rialachán	30% de leabhair logála tugtha ar ais faighte faoi dheireadh 2002. Samhlaítear go gcuirfear breis leabhar ar ais go luath i 2003.
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	CUSPÓIR
2.	Forbairt lascaigh Bhradáin agus intíre i dtreo a n-uastáirgiúlacht inbhuanaithe

	EOCHAIR-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		SPRIOC OIBRÍOCHTA	TORADH
2.1	Eolas Bainistíochta lascaigh a sholáthar chun forbairt iascaigh a threorú agus a thacú go díreach nó trí chlubanna slat-iascaireachta agus úinéirí iascaigh	2.1.1	Figiúirí soláthair fhásta bailíochtaithe 100% a sholáthar ó na háiritheoirí éisc ar Aibhneacha na Ró agus na Fochaine, na Moirne, ar Abhainn Choilleadh, Camabhainn agus An Fhinn faoi Dheireadh Fómhair 2003	Bainte amach
		2.2.1	Suirbhé a dhéanamh ar gach suíomh leictrea-iascaireachta an innéacs (225) go bliantúil agus 50% de na suímh a bhíonn fágtha gach ré bliain	Bainte amach
		2.1.3	Soláthar áiritheoirí éisc ar Aibhneacha Whitewater, Dearg agus Clanrye faoi Bhealtaine 2002	Bainte amach
		2.1.4	50% de bhunachar sonraí an Chórais Fhaisnéise Thíreolaíochta (GIS) a nuashonrú agus é a shíneadh chuig Ceantar na Cairlinne faoin Nollaig 2002	Bainte amach

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		2.1.5	Réimsí feabhsúcháin a aithint i gcás gach fo-dhobharcheantar a bhainfidh 10% méadú amach ó thaobh sprioc sceathraithe	Bainte amach
		2.1.6	Nósanna imeachta samplála agus anailisithe a bhunú chun próifiliú géiniteach a dhéanamh ar gach ceann de na 11 fo-dhobharcheantar	Bainte amach
		2.1.7	Úsáid a bhaint as na sonraí géiniteacha atá bailithe chun saothrú difriúil idir shlat-iascaireacht áineasa agus iascaireacht thráchtála a mheas	Bainte Amach & Leanúnach
2.2	Deliver Fisheries Development	2.2.1	Feabhsúchán a sheachadadh ar ghnáthóg chun 5% méadú a dhéanamh ar sprioc sceathraithe	Bainte Amach & Leanúnach
		2.2.2	Fardal a chruthú de gach uisce garbhiascaigh faoi Nollaig 2002 i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne	Leanúnach
		2.2.3	Tabhairt faoi 10 suirbhé measúnaithe stoic d'uisce garbhiascaigh agus tosaíocht a thabhairt ó thaobh an chumais is mó chun slat-iascaireachta	Leanúnach Measúnú agus tuarascáil ar Chanáil an Iúir tugtha chun críche féach Aguisín 2 measúnaithe tosaigh freisin curtha ar bun ar 7 gcinn eile.

	CUSPÓIR
3.	Buntáistí eacnamúla agus sóisialta ó iascaigh áineasa a fheabhsú

	EOCHAIR-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		SPRIOC OIBRÍOCHTA	TORADH
3.1	Cuidiú le forbairt iascaireachta áineasa i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne	3.1.1	An cumas atá ann le haghaidh slat-iascaireachta mara a mheas lena n-áirítear gearrthóir agus doingean mara i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne faoi Aibreán 2002	Bainte amach
		3.1.2	Iníúchadh a dhéanamh ar shaoráidí garbh-shlatiascaireachta i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne faoi Dheireadh Fómhair 2002	Bainte amach
		3.1.3	Iascach Green Braes a oscailt faoin 1 Iúil 2002	Curtha siar nó go leasaítear an reachtaíocht.
		3.1.4	Eolas slat-iascaireachta nuashonraithe a sholáthar trí láithreán gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta, líne eolais agus trí phreasnótaí slat-iascaireachta.	Bainte amach

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	CUSPÓIR
4.	Forbairt dhobharshaothrú dian-inbhuanaithe agus forleathan, agus iascaigh shliogánacha fiáine dúchasacha a chaomhnú, a chosaint agus a fhorbairt

	EOCHAIR-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		SPRIOC OIBRÍOCHTA	TORADH
4.1	Creatlach reachtúil a fhorbairt d'fhorbairt do bharshaothraithe agus iascaigh shliogánacha	4.1.1	Comhlánú na leasuithe ar Achtanna Iascaigh an Fheabhail a éascú agus a thacú	Bainte Amach & Leanúnach
		4.1.2	Nósanna imeachta a ullmhú chun Ceadúnais Dobharshaothraithe a thabhairt isteach agus a fheidhmiú faoi Lúnasa 2002	Bainte Amach & Leanúnach
		4.1.3	Rialacháin chaomhnaithe agus cosanta a ullmhú d'iascaigh shliogánacha	Curtha siar ar feitheamh achtú Bhille an Fheabhail athbhreithnithe
		4.1.4	Comhairliúchán ar fhorbairt do bharshaothrú inbhuanaithe a thabhairt chun críche i Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn	Bainte Amach & Leanúnach
4.2	Plean forbartha a ullmhú agus a fheidhmiú i gcás do bharshaothrú agus iascaigh shliogánacha	4.2.1	Plean forbartha a chur le chéile d'iascaigh shliogánacha agus i gcás do bharshaothrú	Bainte Amach & Leanúnach
		4.2.2	Dul i gcomhairle le gach rannpháirtí in iascaigh shliogánacha agus i ndobharshaothrú chun ceanglais reachtúla a mheas (chun inbhuanaithe sa dá earnáil a bhaint amach) faoi Aibreán 2002	Bainte amach

		4.2.3	Éicea-chórais Lochanna Feabhail agus Cairlinne a mheas chun acmhainní iascaigh a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann nach bhfuil forbartha a aithint agus na tionchair a d'fhéadfadh a bheith acu (dearfach agus diúltach) ar speicis a mbítear á saothrú faoi láthair.	Míchúí mar gheall ar mhoill ó thaobh leasú reachtaíochta.
		4.2.4	Clár suirbhéanna a thionscnamh agus a fhorbairt chun sonraí bitheolaíochta agus ceimiceacha a bhailiú lena chinntiú go ndéantar forbairt inbhuanaithe ar dhobharsaothrú agus an tuarascáil eatramhach a chur ar fáil do na geallsealbhóirí faoi earrach 2002, tuarascáil iomlán faoi fhómhar 2002	Bainte amach Clár monatóireachta bunaithe le tuairisciú leanúnach.

	CUSPÓIR
5.	Buntáiste eacnamúil a bhaint as turasóireacht mara níos mó i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne

	EOCHAIR-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		SPRIOC OIBRÍOCHTA	TORADH
5.1	Straitéis le haghaidh turasóireachta mara a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm	5.1.1	Iniúchadh a dhéanamh ar shaoráidí áineasa mara-bhunaithe agus fóillíochta i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne, agus tuarascáil a fhoilsiú faoi lúil 2002	Moill curtha air ar feitheamh na gceaduithe riachtanacha a fháil

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		5.1.2	Straitéis a ullmhú chun turasóireacht mara a fhorbairt i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne faoi Dheireadh Fómhair 2002	Moill curtha air ar feitheamh na gceaduithe riachtanacha a fháil
		5.1.3	Riachtanais oiliúna a bhaineann le slat-iascaireacht a aithint don tionscal fáilteachais agus ar a laghad seimineár amháin a eagrú i ngach ceann de Cheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne faoi Nollaig 2002	Moill air de cheal acmhainní foirne a bheith ar fáil.

	CUSPÓIR
6.	Féachaint le feabhsúchán leanúnach a dhéanamh ó thaobh seirbhísí a sheachadadh do gach custaiméir

	EOCHAIR-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		SPRIOC OIBRÍOCHTA	TORADH
6.1	Feasacht phoiblí a mhéadú ó thaobh an tionchair a bhíonn acu agus na buntáistí a d'fhéadfaí a bhaint as uiscí na ndobharcheantar.	6.1.1	Suirbhé bonnlíne a dhéanamh ar eolas iascaigh sa dobharcheantar faoi Mheitheamh 2002	Bainte amach Rinneadh athbhreithniú ar an réimse sin agus díródh ar mheastóireacht múinteoirí agus tionscnaíodh é i 2003
		6.1.2	Lárionad Léirmhínte a oscailt faoi Dheireadh Fómhair 2002	Bainte amach Osclaíodh an tIonad i Nollaig 2002 ar oscailt go hiomlán don phobal ó Eanáir 2003.
		6.1.3	Ar a laghad 2,500 cuairteoir a mhealladh i 2002	Níl sé bainte amach mar gheall ar mhoill ar an oscailt

		6.1.4	Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar láithreán gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta agus naisc a bhunú le Coláiste Léim an Mhadaidh faoi 31 Eanáir 2002	Bainte amach
6.2	Soláthar eolais do Ranna urraíochta agus chun oibríochtaí an NSMC (Earnálach) a éascú	6.2.1	Gach cáipéis agus páipéar a chur ar fáil don NSMC laistigh de na scálaí ama a éilítear	Bainte amach
		6.2.2	Dréacht-rialacháin a sholáthar le haghaidh breithniú Rannach 6 mhí sula mbíonn sé pleanáilte iad a thabhairt isteach	Bainte amach
		6.2.3	Eolas a chur ar fáil a fhiafraíonn Ranna urraíochta laistigh de na spriocanna a éilítear	Bainte amach
6.3	Implement Equality Policy	6.3.1	Scéim Chomhionannais Cheadaithe a eisiúint go foirmiúil ar an NSMC	Bainte amach
		6.3.2	Scanadh Comhionannais tosaigh a chomhlánú ar bheartais agus ar nósanna imeachta na Gníomhaireachta Aibreán 2002	Bainte amach
		6.3.3	Oiliúint feasachta comhionannais fhoirne a sholáthar agus a athbhreithniú maidir le freagrachtaí Alt 75 faoi Aibreán 2002	Bainte amach
6.4	Plean gníomhaíochta Ag Díriú ar Riachtanais Sóisialta Nua (TSN) a chur i bhfeidhm	6.4.1	Leagan deiridh de Phlean Gníomhaíochta TSN Nua a chur isteach go foirmiúil chuig DARD agus NSMC agus OFMDFM i Feabhra 2002	Bainte amach

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		6.4.2	Plean Gníomhaíochta TSN Nua a athbhreithniú faoi 31 Nollaig 2002	Bainte amach
6.5	Tacaíocht a thabhairt do Sheirbhísí Comhshaoil agus Oidhreachta (EHS) ó thaobh caighdeán uisce dobharcheantair an Fheabhail agus na Cairlinne a chothabháil agus a fheabhsú	6.5.1	Gach oibleagáid faoin gComhaontú Leibhéal Seirbhíse a chomhlíonadh	Bainte amach
		6.5.2	Cosc ar thruailliú a chur chun cinn go honnghníomhach trína bheith ar an airdeall ar aibhneacha agus ar chuairteanna feirme	Bainte amach
		6.5.3	Freagra a thabhairt ar gach tuairisc truailithe laistigh de 8 uair an chloig ó fhaightear fógra faoi	Achieved
6.6	Seirbhísí báille a sholáthar do DCAL dá gcuid iascaigh	6.6.1	Cosaint 600 uair an chloig (go bliantúil) a sholáthar d'uisce DCAL chun ceadanna a sheiceáil, teorainneacha málaí a fhorfheidhmiú agus chun cosc a chur ar iascaireacht mhídhleathach	70% bainte amach Sprioceasnamh mar gheall ar shaincheisteanna acmhainní foirne

	CUSPÓIR
7.	Scileanna agus inniúlachtaí saoráidí atá ar fáil don Ghníomhaireacht a fheabhsú

	EOCHAIR-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		SPRIOC OIBRÍOCHTA	
7.1	Éifeachtúlacht agus caighdeán feidhmíochta na foirne agus sástacht poist a fheabhsú	7.1.1	Plean Forbartha agus Oiliúna a fhorbairt faoi Aibreán 2002	Níl sé bainte amach mar gheall ar ghanntanais fhoirne TNA iomlán beartaithe do 2003.
		7.1.2	struchtúr foirne agus eagraíochta na Gníomhaireachta a athbhreithniú faoi 31 Eanáir 2002	Bainte Amach agus Leanúnach
		7.1.3	Moltaí comhaontaithe maidir le hathbhreithniú ar struchtúr foirne agus eagraíochta a chur i bhfeidhm faoi Bhealtaine 2002	Moill air ag feitheamh ar cheaduithe riachtanacha a fháil
		7.1.4	Leanúint le forbairt acmhainní agus scileanna TE	Bainte amach
7.2	Riachtanais chóiríochta na Gníomhaireachta a athbhreithniú	7.2.1	Riachtanais oifigí réigiúnacha a mheas agus a sholáthar nuair a bhíonn an Ghníomhaireacht ag feidhmiú go hiomlán i ngach réimse freagrachta	Leanúnach

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Aguisín 4

Staitisticí Bainistíochta agus Cosanta Caomhnaithe Iascaigh

Table 1: Foyle Area Spawning Counts 1993 / 94 - 2002 / 03

	Aibhneacha	Elson	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
*	Camabhainn	708	39	78	59	748	278	209	32	214	131	660
	Cúil Dabhcha	0	0	87	46	74	45	31	0	42	0	24
	An Daoil	422	61	78	51	106	67	69	16	72	66	80
	Dennett	266	30	4	50	112	0	58	0	78	31	67
*	Loch Dearg	734	919	1003	1537	641	516	553	119	541	467	849
*	Druim Ratha	666	9	84	59	60	153	117	80	147	150	545
	An Fhochaine	590	218	348	82	572	0	84	53	87	233	673
^	An Fhinn	844	652	566	826	752	552	357	117	159	137	234
*	Gleann Aichle	370	7	9	6	234	66	26	0	28	0	31
*	An Mhorn	338	0	0	0	18	17	0	0	0	0	0
*	Abhainn Choilleadh	750	0	0	0	244	337	93	0	138	112	68
^	An Raoileann	126	189	320	454	366	241	203	87	245	154	377
	Abhainn na Ró	1222	648	126	241	1247	0	169	136	383	186	630
*	An tSruthail & Tribs	710	0	287	267	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iomláin	7746	2772	2990	3678	5174	2272	1969	640	2134	1667	4238
*	Córas na Moirne	4276	974	1461	1928	1945	1367	998	231	1068	860	2153
^	Córas na Finne	970	841	886	1280	1118	793	560	204	404	290	611

Baineann na figiúirí le 'Ceanglais Sceathraithe Measta' an Dr. Elson

(Iascaigh an Fheabhail: Bunús Nua le haghaidh Bainistíocht Réasúnach. Elson and Tuomi. Tábla 14)

Tábla 2: Sonraí Comhairimh Éisc Cheantar an Fheabhail 2002

Bliain	An Fhochaine	Muileann an tSiáin	Abhainn Ghleann Aichle/ Choilleadh	Abhainn na Ró	An Fhinn
1989	8287				
1990	6458				
1991	4301	7987			
1992	7357	7420			
1993	8655	17978			
1994	7439	19908			
1995	10838	7547			
1996	13297	8978			
1997	3525	7047			
1998	3077	9599			
1999	*	6514			
2000	2551	4690			
2001	1518	6250	2742	3265	3311
2002	4288	12991	4543	5459	5768

* Áiritheoir as fearas do shéasúr 1999

Tábla 3A: Sonraí Comhairimh Éisc Cheantar an Fheabhail 2001

Mí	An Fhochaine	An Fhinn	Abhainn na Ró	An Mhonn	Abhainn Choilleadh
Eanáir		15			
Feabhra		8			
Márta		48			
Aibreán		133			
Bealtaine	4	233	27	222	15
Meitheamh	93	2317	304	3517	85
Iúil	+	136	365	1320	260
Lúnasa	739	127	1090	358	410
Meán Fómhair	274	179	422	281	841
Deireadh Fómhair	259	97	856	358	749
Samhain	116	60	153	167	323
Nollaig	33	-42	48	27	59
IOMLÁN	1518	3311*	3265	6250**	2742

+ An Fhochaine Ní raibh Áiritheoir na Fochaine inoibrithe le linn Iúil mar gheall ar uisce a bhí ag sileadh isteach sna ceangail arbh chúis cnai iad. Bhí an comhaireamh go dtí 22 Deireadh Fómhair ag 263 ach thit an figiúr seo go dtí 259 don mhí ar an iomlán mar gheall ar ghluaiseacht le sruth.

*Finn Ní comhaireamh iomlán é an figiúr seo don Fhinn. Tionóladh trialacha allamuigh ar fhorbairt áiritheoir friotachais nua ar Chanáil 1 agus mar thoradh ar fhadhbanna a bhí leis ag an tús níor baineadh amach comhaireamh iomlán ar an gcainéal sin do Mheitheamh ná do chuid den Iúil. Tá figiúr na Nollag diúltach mar gheall ar bhradáin atá tar éis sceathrú a d'imigh i dtreo dheireadh na míosa.

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**** An Mhorn** Muileann an tSiáin Cosúil leis an bhFochaine bhí uisce ag sileadh agus bhí fadhbanna ollmhóra le ceangail mhiotalacha ag cnaí agus ansin ar an drochuair tharla an phríomh-chonair blátháin ag an am céanna ag deireadh Meithimh agus ag tús Iúil, mar sin d'fhéadfadh sé gur tearcmheastachán mór é an figiúr sin. Is comhaireamh lúide (-1) a bhí san fhiigiúr do 4 Nollaig agus is beag iasc a bhí ag gluaiseacht. Ina dhiaidh sin go dtí deireadh na míosa bhog roinnt bheag iasc tríd.

Tábla 3B: Sonraí Comhairimh Éisc Cheantar an Fheabhail 2002

Mí	An Fochaine	An Fhinn	Abhainn na Ró	An Mhorn	Abhainn Choilleadh/ Ghleann Aichle
Eanáir	-4	21	34		-14
Feabhra	-19	34	-1		-6
Márta	-3	403	-15		-6
Aibreán	3	238	-28		-52
Bealtaine	72	189	69	239	-11
Meitheamh	261	4311	778	3,906	186
Iúil	1,126	284	1653	5,236	434
Lúnasa	1,592	51	1107	1,278	487
Meán Fómhair	594	55	511	1,042	655
Deireadh Fómhair	317	141	742	679	1667
Samhain	259	62	430	432	1199
Nollaig	30	-21	179	179	4
IOMLÁN	4,228	5,768	5,459	12,991	4,543

Figiúirí lúide go luath sa bhliain mar thoradh ar bhradáin sceathraithe a bhí ann roimhe sin a bheith ag dul ar ais amach san fharraige.

Tábla 4A: Baiscí Seachtainiúla de Bhradáin agus Blátháin i gCeantar an Fheabhail
Ó Innill Tráchtála 2001

Seachtain Dar críoch	Sruthlíonta Farraige Amháin		Sruthlíonta Carraig Mhic Uidhilín go Farraige		Sruthlíonta An Chúil Mhór go dtí Carraig Mhic Uidhilín		Líonta Tarraingthe Loch Feabhail & Abhainn na Ró		Iomláin	
	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.
16-Meith	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--
23-Meith	575	1526	3296	8319	284	673	3740	8280	7895	18798
30-Meith	316	811	1352	3515	80	205	1627	3700	3375	8231
07-Iúil	397	981	1714	4565	62	165	1315	3100	3488	8811
14-Iúil	397	1115	1412	3928	44	127	1097	2715	2950	7885
21-Iúil	178	510	1066	3070	60	174	565	1493	1869	5247
29-Iúil	244	700	1205	3628	28	80	755	2033	2232	6441
04-Lún	62	174	694	2078	34	100	377	1150	1167	3502
11-Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
18-Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	2169	5818	10739	29103	592	1524	9476	22470	22976	58976

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Tábla 4B: Baisceanna Seachtainiúla de Bhradáin agus Blátháin i gCeantar an Fheabhail
Ó Innill Tráchtála 2002

Seachtain Dar críoch	Sruthlonta Farraige Amháin		Sruthlonta Carraig Mhic Uidhilín go Farraige		Sruthlonta An Chúil Mhór go dtí Carraig Mhic Uidhilín		Líonta Tarraingthe Loch Feabhail & Abhainn na Ró		Iomláin	
	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.
15-Meith	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--
22-Meith	192	505	1959	4665	255	585	2064	4267	4470	10022
29-Meith	580	1570	2409	6235	37	86	2055	4925	5081	12817
06-Iúil	1151	2751	3488	9254	124	316	1259	2985	6022	15307
13-Iúil	1127	3307	4188	11458	169	447	1355	3430	6839	18642
20-Iúil	1105	2845	4116	11668	113	300	1338	3506	6672	18320
27-Iúil	657	1965	3408	10314	140	406	1835	5087	6040	17772
03-Lún	335	1054	2158	6757	118	360	1350	4051	3961	12222
10-Lún	115	317	830	2466	77	202	661	1957	1683	4942
17-Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
24-Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iomláin	5262	14315	22556	62817	1033	2702	11917	30209	40768	110044

Tábla 5: Baisceanna Bliantúla de Bhradáin agus Blátháin i gCeantar an Fheabhail
De réir Aicmí Éagsúla d'Innill Iascaireachta Tráchtála 1994-2002

Aicme an Innill Iascaireachta	Baisc Bhliantúil (Líon) de Bhradáin & Blátháin								
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sruthlonta: Farraige Amháin	4427	8413	2932	5509	7539	2792	3628	2169	5262
Sruthlonta: Loch & Farraige	16791	10656	10879	18840	22717	12097	17339	10739	22556
Sruthlonta: Loch Amháin	7590	6083	6147	7058	1040	508	1366	592	1033
Líonta Tarraingthe : An Feabhal & Abhainn na Ró	10046	10760	10586	12556	11141	7893	10339	9476	11917
Innill Suite:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IOMLÁIN	38854	35912	30544	43963	42437	23290	32672	22976	40768

Tábla 6: Meán-Bhaisceanna Bliantúla de Bhradáin agus Blátháin i gcás gach Aicme Inneall lascaireachta Tráchtála i gCeantar an Fheabhail 1994-2002

Aicme Innill lascaireachta	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sruthlíonta: Farraige Amháin	221	421	154	290	377	147	202	121	310
Sruthlíonta: Loch & Farraige	207	133	136	248	288	153	228	141	289
Sruthlíonta: Loch Amháin	690	507	683	642	95	56	171	74	129
Líonta Tarraingthe: An Feabhal & Abhainn na Ró	165	192	196	246	227	184	220	220	277

Tábla 7: Líon na gCeadúnas Tráchtála arna nEisiúint 1994 - 2002

Class of Licence	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sruthlíonta: Farraige Amháin	20	20	19	19	20	19	18	18	17
Sruthlíonta: Loch & Farraige	81	80	80	76	79	79	76	76	78
Sruthlíonta: Loch Amháin	11	12	9	11	11	9	8	8	8
Líonta Tarraingthe: An Feabhal &	56	55	53	50	48	42	46	42	43
Abhainn na Ró	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--
Innill Suite:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Tábla 8: Cion de Ghlan-Bhaisc Tógtha Ag Aicmí Éagsúla
d'Innill Iascaireachta i gCeantar an Fheabhail 1994-2002

Aicme Innill Iascaireachta	Cion de Ghlan-Bhaisc Cheantar an Fheabhail								
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sruthlíonta: Farraige Amháin	11.4	23.4	9.6	12.5	17.8	12.8	11.1	9.4	12.9
Sruthlíonta: Loch & Farraige	43.2	29.7	35.6	42.9	53.4	55.4	53.1	46.7	55.4
Sruthlíonta: Loch Amháin	19.5	16.9	20.1	16.0	2.5	2.3	4.2	2.6	2.5
Líonta Tarraingthe: An Feabhal & Abhainn na Ró	25.9	30.0	34.7	28.6	26.3	29.5	31.6	41.3	29.2
Innill Suite:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Tábla 9: Ceannacháin Bhradán a Maraíodh le Slat Márta - 30 Aibreán 1991 - 2002

Bliain	Líon na mBradán a Ceannaíodh
1991	149
1992	172
1993	73
1994	483
1995	167
1996	129
1997	195
1998	186
1999	124
2000	170
2001	39
2002	118

Tábla 10A: TORTHÁÍ BAISCE
SLAITE (BRADÁIN
& BLÁTHÁIN) 2001

Tábla 10A		TORTHÁÍ BAISCE SLAITE (BRADÁIN & BLÁTHÁIN) 2001																			
		Márta				Aibreán				Bealtaine				Iúil				Lúnasa			
		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.		Kgs.	
		Deireadh Fómhair		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.		Kgs.		Uimh.	
CAMABHAINN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLANRYE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CÚIL DABHCHA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN DAOIL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENNETT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCH DEARG		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRUIM RATHA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN FHOCHÁINE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN FHINN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN FEABHAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLEANN AICHLE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN MHORN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABHAINN CHOILLEADH		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN RAOILEANN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABHAINN NA RÓ		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AN TSRUTHAIL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHITEWATER		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abhainn nár Tailfeadh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOMLÁIN		0	0	1	2	102	286	1129	2390	705	1554	453	1138	373	1025	410	1203	15	44	3188	7642

Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna Tuarascáil Bhliantúil

2001/02

TORTHAÍ BAI SCE SLAITE (BRADÁN & BLÁTHÁN) 2002																					
Tábla 10B		Márta		Aibreán		Bealtaine		Meitheamh		Iúil		Lúnasa		Meán Fómhair		Deireadh Fómhair		Tairfeadta		Iomlán	
	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	
CAMABHAINN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	2	5	16	40			3	8	25	58	
CLANRYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CÚIL DABHCHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DENNETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3.2	2	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	7	15.2	
LOCH DEARG	1	2	2	6	27	93	180	451	247	581	67	141	46	113	44	126	-	-	614	1513	
DRUIM RATHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AN FHOCHÁINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	236	208	395	88	211	90	216	67	165	15	19	597	1242	
AN FHINN	68	200	62	221	248	656	1163	2273	434	877	93	196	85	184	53	106	13	24	2219	4737	
AN FEABHAL	1	4	-	-	3	15	5	16	2	7	1	5	3	7	-	-	-	-	15	54	
GLEANN AICHLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	12	2	5	19	52	18	51	-	-	46	124	
AN MHORN	-	-	9	27	29	96	374	875	287	696	65	168	95	308	102	331	5	9	966	2510	
ABHAINN CHOILLEADH	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	8	13	36	5	14	22	56	29	104	-	-	72	224	
AN RAOILEANN	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	25	58	6	9	7	17	-	-	-	-	44	96	
ABHAINN NA RÓ	4	15	-	-	4	15	20	48	89	212	70	191	54	150	166	541	1	3	408	1175	
AN TSRUTHAIL	2	7	-	-	4	15	22	53	42	71	15	40	6	13	13	38	-	-	104	237	
WHITEWATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abhainn nár Tairfeadadh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IOMLÁN	76	228	73	254	316	896	1905	3979	1357	2952	416	988	445	1163	492	1462	37	63	5117	11985.2	

Tábla 10B: TORTHAÍ BAI SCE SLAITE
(BRADÁN & BLÁTHÁN)
2002

Tábla 11A: TORTHÁÍ BAIISCE
SLAITE (Breac Geal)
2001

TORTHAÍ BAISCE SLAITE (Breac Geal) 2001																						
Tábla 11A																						
		Márta		Aibreán		Bealtaine		Meitheamh		Iúil		Lúnasa		Meán Fómhair		Deireadh Fómhair		Mí Nár		Iomláin		
		Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	
CAMABHAINN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLANRYE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CÚIL DABHCHA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AN DAOIL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DENNETT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	8	16	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	52	15	
LOCH DEARG		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	3.2	
DRUIM RATHA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AN FHOCHÁINE		-	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	92	47	35	24	13	10	4	3	-	-	172	93	
AN FHINN		-	-	-	-	-	-	29	32	16	5	12	9	3	4	4	5	2	2	66	57	
AN FEABHAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
GLEANN AICHLE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4.4	6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5.7	
AN MHORN		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	18	7	4	2	5	6	2	3	1	1	34	21	
ABHAINN CHOILLEADH		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	2	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	5.7	
AN RAOILEANN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ABHAINN NA RÓ		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.5	67	23	17	10	7	6.3	-	-	-	-	95	41.8	
AN TSRUTHAIL		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	2.6	
WHITEWATER		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abhainn nár Taifeadadh		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
IOMLÁIN		0	0	0	0	0	0	70	49.1	233	95.3	95	55.3	35	28.3	14	17	3	3	450	248	

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TORTHAÍ BAISCE SLAITE (Breac Geal) 2002																					
Tábla 11B																					
	Márta		Aibreán		Bealtaine		Meitheamh		Iúil		Lúnasa		Meán Fómhair		Deireadh Fómhair		Tairfeadta		Iomláin		
	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	Uimh.	Kgs.	
CAMABHAINN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CLANRYE	-	-	1	1	2	0.2	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2.6	
CÚIL DABHCHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	1	
AN DAOIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DENNETT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	30	7.2	14	3	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	48	12.6	
LOCH DEARG	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	6	4	3	1	1	0.5	2	1	-	-	14	8	
DRUIM RATHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	
AN FHOCHAIÑE	4	1.2	-	-	-	-	95	63	157	66	45	14	8	3.2	9	7.1	1	0.3	319	154.8	
AN FHINN	3	2	-	-	4	0.7	92	33	77	33	28	12.4	21	19	67	76	1	2	293	178.1	
AN FEABHAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4.6	5	4.4	3	3	-	-	-	-	17	12	
GLEANN AICHLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	9	2.5	3	1	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	15	5	
AN MHORN	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	21	24	6	5	1.2	6	4	2	4	2	0.5	64	36.7	
ABHAINN CHOILLEADH	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	4	26	12.5	5	2	-	-	-	-	44	21.5	
AN RAOILEANN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	
ABHAINN NA RÓ	-	-	-	-	7	5.4	36	19	95	46.4	3	2.3	6	3	-	-	-	-	147	76.1	
AN TSRUTHAIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHITEWATER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	22.7	-	36	22.7	
Abhainn nár Tairfeadadh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IOMLÁIN	7	3.2	1	1	13	6.3	259	144	421	174	132	51.8	59	37.9	116	111	4	2.8	1010	531.3	

Tábla 11B: TORTHAÍ BAISCE
SLAITE (Breac Geal)
2002

Tábla 12: Tuairisceáin lascaireacht Slaite 2001-2002

	2001	2002
Méid Ceadúnas a hEisíodh	6,257	7,330
Méid Tuairisceáin a fuarthas Ar Ais	1106	2047
Tuairisceáin Ar Ais mar Chéatadán d'Iomlán Ceadúnas Eisithe	17.68	27.93
Méid Tuairisceáin a thaispeáin "Neamhní"	52	65
Tuairisceáin "Neamhní" mar chéatadán de na Tuairisceáin go léir	4.7	3.18
Líon Iomlán Bradán & Maighreán a ceapadh de réir na dTuairisceáin	3,195	5,121
Meánuimhir Bradán & Maighreán an Tuairisceáin a ceapadh	2.89	5,121
Líon na mBreac Geal a Ceapadh	450	1,010
Meánuimhir Breac Geal an tuairisceáin a ceapadh	0.41	0.49

Tábla 13A: Leithdháileadh na gCeadúnas Slaite 2001

Áit Chónaithe	Fásta & Óg Séasúrach	Formhuiniú	14 Lá	1 Lá
Ceantair an Fheabhail & na Cairlinne	3161	195	91	445
An chuid eile de Thuaisceart Éireann	346	524	7	1085
An chuid eile de Phoblacht na hÉireann	36	58	2	126
Fo-Iomlán	382	582	9	1211
Sasana	11	2	44	44
Alba	1	1	1	19
An Bhreatain Bheag	-	-	4	1
Oileán Mhanann	1	1	3	-
Fo-Iomlán	13	4	52	64
An Spáinn	-	-	-	1
An Ostair	1	-	-	-
An Bheilg	2	-	6	-
An Danmhairg	-	-	-	2
An Fhrainc	3	-	2	21
An Ghearmáin	1	-	-	-
An Iodáil	3	-	-	-
An Ísiltír	-	-	-	-
An Pholainn	-	-	-	-
An Eilbhéis	-	-	-	-
An tSualainn	-	-	-	-
Fo-Iomlán	10	0	8	23
An Astráil	-	-	-	-
Ceanada	-	-	2	-
An tSeapáin	-	-	-	-
An Afraic	-	-	-	1
SAM	-	-	-	-
An Nua-Shéalainn	-	-	-	4
Fo-Iomlán	-	-	2	5
AN FOR-IOMLÁN	3566	781	162	1748

Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna Tuarascáil Bhliantúil

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Tábla 13B Leithdháileadh na gCeadúnas Slaite 2002

Áit Chónaithe	Fásta & Óg Séasúrach	Formhuiniú	14 Lá	1 Lá
Ceantair an Fheabhail & na Cairlinne	3242	171	40	316
An chuid eile de Thuaisceart Éireann	603	814	13	1437
An chuid eile de Phoblacht na hÉireann	57	57	3	152
Fo-iomlán	660	871	16	1589
Sasana	26	3	58	154
Alba	3	-	17	92
An Bhreatain Bheag	1	-	2	4
Oileán Mhanann	2	-	2	-
Fo-iomlán	32	3	79	250
An Spáinn	-	-	4	-
An Ostair	1	-	-	2
An Bheilg	-	-	2	-
An Danmhairg	-	-	-	-
An Fhrainc	6	-	2	1
An Ghearmáin	1	-	4	7
An Iodáil	-	-	3	7
An Ísiltír	-	-	-	7
An Pholainn	-	-	-	-
An Eilbhéis	-	-	-	-
An tSualainn	-	-	-	-
Fo-iomlán	8	-	15	24
An Astráil	-	-	-	3
Ceanada	-	2	-	1
An tSeapáin	-	-	-	-
An Afraic	-	-	-	1
SAM	-	-	1	4
An Nua-Shéalainn	-	-	-	2
Fo-iomlán	-	2	1	11
AN FOR-IOMLÁN	3942	1047	151	2190

Tábla 14: Líon na nDréacht-Thoilithe chun Doirte arna mBreithniú
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nádúr an Eisiltigh	2000	2001	2002
Cóireáil Séaraigh	17	21	38
Níochán Gainimh/Cairéal	14	6	5
Líonadh Talún	4	1	0
Tionsclaíoch	5	1	3
Feirm Éisc	0	0	0
Uisce Stoirme	13	8	11
Astarraingt Móna	0	0	0
Dumpáil ar Farrage	0	0	0
Níochán Feithiclí	3	2	2
Stáisiún Líonta/Leithdháileadh Ola	5	2	3
Próiseáil Bia	3	1	0
IOMLÁIN	64	42	62

Tábla 15: Líon na dToilithe chun Eisiúint a Dhoirteadh arna nEisiúint
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nádúr an Ghnó	2000	2001	2002
Cóireáil Séaraigh	15	19	35
Níochán Gainimh/Cairéal	10	4	4
Líonadh Talún	3	0	0
Tionsclaíoch	3	1	3
Feirm Éisc	0	0	0
Uisce Stoirme	14	10	10
Níochán Feithiclí	2	2	2
Stáisiún Líonta/Leithdháileadh Ola	3	1	2
Próiseáil Bia	2	1	0
IOMLÁIN	52	38	56

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Tábla 16: Sonraí Samplála Eisilteach Ceantair Dhoire & na Cairlinne
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nádúr an Eisiltigh	Líon na Samplaí a Tógadh			Líon na Samplaí a bhí sásúil			Líon na Samplaí a bhí míshásúil		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Dramhaíl Feirme	13	29	19	1	Neamhní	Neamhní	12	29	19
Séarach	3	3	4	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	3	3	4
Dramhaíl Trádála	2	1	2	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	2	1	2
Eile	Neamhní	Neamhní	1	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	1
Totals	18	33	26	1	Neamhní	Neamhní	17	33	26

Tábla 17: Sonraí Samplála Eisilteach Ceantar Bhun an Phobail
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nádúr an Eisiltigh	Líon na Samplaí a Tógadh			Líon na Samplaí a bhí sásúil			Líon na Samplaí a bhí míshásúil		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Dramhaíl Feirme	7	4	2	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	7	4	2
Séarach	3	2	2	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	3	2	2
Dramhaíl Trádála	1	1	2	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	1	1	2
Iomláin	11	7	6	Neamhní	Neamhní	Neamhní	11	7	6

Tábla 18: Cigireachtaí chun Truailliú Uisce a Smachtú & Teagmhais Thruaillithe Doire
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nádúr an Eisiltigh	Líon na gCigireachtaí a Rinneadh ach gan aon Truailliú feicthe			Líon na gCigireachtaí a Rinneadh ach			Líon na rabhadh a eisíodh		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Dramhaíl Talmhaíochta	1493	903	1505	84	93	81	53	69	70
Séarach	157	297	182	20	29	18	4	5	5
Dramhaíl Trádála Thionsclaíoch	51	140	61	41	33	39	20	21	17
Doirteadh Ola	19	24	15	5	3	6	5	3	4
Eile	18	34	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
Iomlán	1738	1398	1772	152	160	146	84	100	98

Tábla 19: Cigireachtaí chun Truailliú Uisce a Rialú Ceantar Bhun an Phobail
2000, 2001 & 2002

Nádúr an Eisiltigh	Líon na gCigireachtaí a Rinneadh ach gan aon Truailliú feicthe			Líon na gCigireachtaí a Rinneadh ach			Líon na rabhadh a eisíodh		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Dramhaíl Talmhaíochta	491	221	394	31	18	14	31	18	14
Dramhaíl Séaraigh	28	51	30	11	21	18	4	6	9
Tionsclaíoch & Trádála	36	47	41	4	2	4	4	2	4
Doirteadh Dramhaíola									
Iomlán	555	319	465	46	41	36	39	26	27

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Tábla 20A: SONRAÍ IONCHÚISEAMH 2001

Nádúr an Chiona	Cúisimh Arna dTionscnamh Ag					
	Foireann na Gníomhaireachta		Constáblacht Ríoga Uladh		An Garda Síochána	
	D'éirigh leis	Níor éirigh leis	D'éirigh leis	Níor éirigh leis	D'éirigh leis	Níor éirigh leis
1. Slat-iascaireacht gan cheadúnas	4	-	-	-	-	-
2. Slat-iascaireacht le linn am dúnta	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Slat-iascaireacht i limistéar coiscthe	4	-	-	-	-	-
4. Slat-iascaireacht neamhdhleathach	1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Geaf nó uirlis mhídhleathach a bheith i seilbh duine	6	1	-	-	-	-
6. Cionta sciobtha	7	3	-	-	-	-
7. Foghail ar Scata Iascaigh	2	1	-	-	2	-
8. Ag úsáid eangaí i limistéar coiscthe	5	-	-	-	2	-
9. Eangach neamhdhleathach a bheith i seilbh/in úsáid ag duine	19	5	-	-	8	2
10. Eangach a chur ag iascach le linn tréimhse dúnta nó tréimhse fionraíochta	5	2	-	-	3	4
11. Ionsaí/bac a chur ar dhuine údaráithe	11	1	-	-	-	-
12. Iasc a bheith i seilbh duine go neamhdhleathach	6	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ag úsáid báid/feithicle mar bhealach chun cabhrú le cion	1	-	-	-	-	-
14. Straidhn bhriste a shárú	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ceadú d'ábhar díobhálach dul amach in abhainn	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Cionta a bhaineann le bradáin a dhíol	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Inneall suite a chur suas/a úsáid	-	-	-	-	-	-
CÚSIMH IOMLÁNA	71	13	-	-	15	6

Tábla 20B: SONRAÍ IONCHÚISEAMH 2002

Nádúr an Chiona	Cúisimh Arna dTionscnamh Ag					
	Foireann na Gníomhaireachta		PSNI		An Garda Síochána	
	D'éirigh leis	Níor éirigh leis	D'éirigh leis	Níor éirigh leis	D'éirigh leis	Níor éirigh leis
1. Slat-iascaireacht gan cheadúnas	12	1	-	-	-	-
2. Slat-iascaireacht le linn am dúnta	2	1	-	-	-	-
3. Slat-iascaireacht i limistéar coiscthe	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Slat-iascaireacht neamhdhleathach	8	3	-	-	-	-
5. Geaf nó uirlis mhídhleathach a bheith i seilbh duine	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Cionta sciobtha	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Foghail ar Scata Iascaigh	6	-	-	-	-	-
8. Ag úsáid eangaí i limistéar coiscthe	-	2	-	-	-	-
9. Eangach neamhdhleathach a bheith i seilbh/in úsáid ag duine	4	4	-	-	1	-
10. Eangach a chur ag iascach le linn tréimhse dúnta nó tréimhse fionraíochta	3	2	-	-	-	-
11. Ionsaí/bac a chur ar dhuine údaráithe	5	3	-	-	-	-
12. Iasc a bheith i seilbh duine go neamhdhleathach	6	2	-	-	-	-
13. Ag úsáid báid/feithicle mar bhealach chun cabhrú le cion	2	-	-	-	-	-
14. Straidhn bhriste a shárú	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Ceadú d'ábhar díobhálach dul amach in abhainn	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Cionta a bhaineann le bradáin a dhiol	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Inneall suite a chur suas/a úsáid	-	-	-	-	-	-
CÚISIMH IOMLÁNA	56	18	-	-	1	-

Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna Tuarascáil Bhliantúil

2001/02

Tábla 21A: Gabháltais 2001

Innill	Eangacha	Slata & Spóil	Báid	Báidíní Calaidh	Geafanna	Iasc
FCILC	185	16	23	1	1	284
RUC	6	0	0	0	0	0
An Garda Síochána	5	0	0	0	0	5
Clubanna Slat-iascaireachta	81	1	0	0	0	12
IOMLÁIN	277	17	23	1	1	301

Tábla 21B: Gabháltais 2002

Innill	Eangacha	Slata & Spóil	Báid	Báidíní Calaidh	Geafanna	Iasc
FCILC	147	16	8	0	0	120
PSNI	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garda	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clubanna Slat-iascaireachta	64	5	1	2	0	1
IOMLÁIN	212	21	9	2	0	121

Tábla 22A: Ceadúnais Slaite 2000 - 2001

Tuairisc	2000 Líon na gCeadúnas	2000 Dleacht Ceadúnais	2001 Líon na gCeadúnas	2001 Dleacht Ceadúnais
Formhuiniú	2986	£62,706.00	2943	£61,803.00
Óg	631	£6,310.00	623	£6,230.00
Séasúrach	829	£14,093.00	781	£13,277.00
Ceithre Lá Dhéag	121	£1,875.50	162	£2,511.00
Aon Lá Amháin	1653	£7,438.50	1748	£7,866.00
IOMLÁIN	6220	£92,423.00	6257	£91,687.00

Tábla 22B: Ceadúnais Slaite 2001 - 2002

Tuairisc	2001 Líon na gCeadúnas	2001 Dleacht Ceadúnais	2002 Líon na gCeadúnas	2002 Dleacht Ceadúnais
Formhuiniú	2943	£61,803.00	3253	£68,313.00
Óg	623	£6,230.00	689	£6,890.00
Séasúrach	781	£13,277.00	1047	£17,799.00
Ceithre Lá Dhéag	162	£2,511.00	151	£2,340.50
Aon Lá Amháin	1748	£7,866.00	2190	£9,855.00
IOMLÁIN	6257	£91,687.00	7,330	£105,197.50

Tábla 23: Ceadanna Slat-iascaireachta 2001-2002

Cineál Ceada	2001	2001	2002	2002
An Feabhal	10	£200.00	13	£260.00
An Fhinn	18	£360.00	140	£2,800.00

Tábla 24: Ceadúnais Eangach 2001-2002

Tuairisc ar an gCeadúnas	2001			2002		
	Líon na gCeadúnas a Díoladh	£ Táille Ceadúnais	£ Dleacht Ceadúnais íochta	Líon na gCeadúnas a Díoladh	£ Táille Ceadúnais	£ Dleacht Ceadúnais íochta
Mála	-	-	-	-	-	-
Líonta tarraingthe (An Feabhal)	42	206	8,652	43	163	7,009
Líonta Tarraingthe (Seasta)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Líonta Tarraingthe (Abhainn na Ró)	1	217	217	-	-	-
Líonta Tarraingthe (Inbhear Chúil Dabhcha)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sruthlíonta (An Feabhal)	8	290	2,320	8	230	1,840
Sruthlíonta (Loch & Farraige)	76	317	24,092	78	251	19,578
Sruthlíonta (Farraige)	18	290	5,220	17	230	3,910
TOTALS	145	-	40,501	146	-	32,337

Tábla 25: Ceadúnais do Dhíoltóirí Bradán 2001-2002

Áit Chónaithe an Díoltóra	Líon na gCeadúnas arna nEisiúint 2001	Líon na gCeadúnas arna nEisiúint 2002
Poblacht na hÉireann	9	9
Tuaisceart Éireann	19	20
IOMLÁIN	28	29



FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION

LOUGHS AGENCY

Financial Statements 31 December

2001



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FOREWORD

The Board presents the financial accounts for the year ended 31 December 2001.

Brief History

The Foyle Fisheries Commission was established in 1952 under legislation enacted in both jurisdictions with the primary objective of the conservation of the Foyle waterway system. Following the Good Friday Agreement, the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (FCILC) was created to continue the work done by the Foyle Fisheries Commission and to achieve similar objectives in Carlingford Lough and its waterways.

Statutory background

The British/Irish Agreement Act 1999 and the North/South (Implementation Bodies) (N.I.) Order 1999 provided for the transfer of the powers of the Foyle Fisheries Commission to a new body, The Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (FCILC). The FCILC is composed of two agencies, the Loughs Agency and the Irish Lights Commission. The functions of the Irish Lights Commission have not yet transferred to the FCILC, as this requires amendment to current United Kingdom Legislation.

These accounts deal with the Loughs Agency of FCILC.

Result for the year

The Loughs Agency is jointly funded by the Department of the Marine and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (the Departments). The Loughs Agency incurred a deficit of STG£202,380 for the year ended 31 December 2001 (period from 2 December 1999 to 31 December 2001: surplus STG £363,271).

Performance Targets

The draft Annual Reports and Accounts Guidance for North/South Implementation Bodies (published February 2001) requires the reporting of financial performance against key targets. As the activities of the Loughs Agency do not correlate with measuring its performance against financial targets, the Agency has not reported performance targets in these accounts. During the year 2001 the Agency prepared and obtained the approval of NSMC of a Corporate Plan for 2002 - 2004 and a Business Plan for 2002. The Corporate Plan includes targets and objectives against which the operational performance of the agency will be measured.

Principal activities

The strategic priorities of the Loughs Agency can be grouped into 4 major areas:

- 1 Fisheries management and development
- 2 Conservation and protection of fisheries
- 3 Shellfish and aquaculture
- 4 Marine tourism

The Annual Report provides further detail on the Loughs Agency's work on these areas during the year.

Changes in fixed assets

Details of the movement in fixed assets are set out in note 7 to the accounts.

Research and development

The North/South Ministerial Council, during 2001, approved expenditure by the Agency on a programme of research to investigate the genetic profiling of the salmon in the Foyle catchment. This is to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture for N. Ireland, the Marine Institute and Queen's University, Belfast. This work will be carried out from 2002 to 2004. It is intended that the results will be incorporated into the Agency's management strategy for salmon.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events since the year end that would affect these accounts.

Charitable donations

The Loughs Agency made no charitable donations during the year (period from 2 December 1999 to 31 December 2000: STG £Nil).

Board members

Mr Peter Savage	Chairperson
Lord Cooke of Islandreagh	Vice Chairperson
Mr Jack Allen	
Ms Siobhan Logue	
Mr Keith Anderson	
Mr Joe Martin	
Mr Dick Blakiston-Houston	
Mr Francis Feely	
Dr Patrick Griffin	
Mr Andrew Ward	

The Board members were appointed with effect from 13 December 1999 to 12 December 2002 and were then reappointed by NSMC. Ms Sheila Tyrrell resigned on 20 February 2002. On 13 December 2002, Mr Tarlach O'Crosain and Ms Jacqui McConville were appointed as board members. Mr Arthur Morgan was not re-appointed on 13 December 2002.

Board Members' responsibilities

The Board monitors and directs the work of the Loughs Agency towards the achievement of the objectives approved by the North/South Ministerial Council. These objectives are fully detailed in the Agency's Corporate and Business plans. They require the Agency to provide sustainable benefits to the economy, the environment and to society in the Foyle and Carlingford areas through the conservation, protection, development and management of the water based resources. They also require the Agency to raise public awareness of the resources of the waterways of the area and deliver these improvements through the development of partnerships with the users of the catchments.

Employment objectives

The Loughs Agency is committed to providing information to employees and to consulting them on appropriate matters. The Loughs Agency follows the NI Civil Service Code of Practice on the Employment of Disabled People and aims to ensure that disablement is not a bar to recruitment or advancement.

Payment to suppliers

The Loughs Agency is committed to the prompt payment of bills for goods and services received, within 30 days, in accordance with the Late Payment of Commercial Debts

(Interest) Act 1998. During the year 97% of bills were paid within this standard (period from 2 December 1999 to 31 December 2000: 96%).

Health and safety

The Loughs Agency is committed to adhering to all existing legislation on health and safety at work to ensure that staff and customers enjoy the benefits of a safe environment.

Future Developments

The future developments in the Loughs Agency's activities are more fully included in the Annual Report which accompanies these Financial Statements. The most significant development will be the implementation of the amended Foyle Fisheries Acts, which will fully roll out the responsibilities of the Agency in the areas of Aquaculture Shellfisheries and Marine Tourism. The proposed implementation date is December 2004.

Accountable Person

Mr Derick Anderson, Chief Executive, is the accountable person of the Loughs Agency.

D Anderson

Chief Executive

Date: 20th October 2004

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABLE PERSON'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Marine and Natural Resources with the approval of the Department of Finance and Personnel and the Department of Finance have directed the Loughs Agency to prepare a statement of accounts for each financial year in the form and on the basis set out in the accounts direction on page 27. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the Body's state of affairs at the year end and of its income and expenditure, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts the Loughs Agency is required to:-

- Observe the accounts direction issued by the Sponsor Departments, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- Make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the body will continue in operation.

The Chief Executive's responsibilities as the Accountable Person for the Loughs Agency including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances and for the keeping of proper records are set out in the Financial Memorandum of the Loughs Agency.

STATEMENT ON THE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

As Accountable Person, I acknowledge my responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated by the Loughs Agency.

The system can 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 within a timely period.

The system of Internal Financial Control is based on a framework of regular management information, administrative procedures including segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular, it includes:-

- Comprehensive budgeting systems with an annual budget which is reviewed and agreed by the senior management and audit committee;
- Regular reviews by management of financial reports including bank reconciliations, payment schedules, grant in aid and other income;
- Clearly defined capital investment control guidelines;
- Appropriate formal project management disciplines.

During the period the staffing resources available to me to undertake my responsibilities became significantly stretched through long term illness. As a consequence additional support was sourced and provided by the Agency's accounting advisors.

The Loughs Agency has an agreement with the Internal Audit Units of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of the Marine and Natural Resources to carry out the internal audit testing of the Agency. The work by the Internal Audit Units is informed by an analysis of the risk to which the Loughs Agency is exposed and annual internal audit plans are based on this analysis. The Internal Audit Units provide me with a report on internal audit activity in the Loughs Agency. The report includes an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Loughs Agency's system of internal financial control.

My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control is informed by the work of the Internal Audit Units of the Departments and the executive managers within the Loughs Agency who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the financial control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

D Anderson

Chief Executive

Date 20th October 2004

The Certificate of the Comptrollers and Auditors General to the House of Commons, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Houses of the Oireachtas

We have audited the financial statements on pages 8 to 26. Our audit has been carried out pursuant to the provisions of the North/South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 and the British-Irish Agreement Act 1999 which require us to audit and certify, in co-operation, the financial statements presented to us by the Body.

Respective responsibilities of the Board, the Chief Executive and the Auditors

The responsibilities of the Board and the Chief Executive, including those pertaining to the preparation of The accounts and the regularity of the financial transactions are set out in the Foreword to the accounts on pages 1 to 3 and the Statement of the Agency's and Chief Executive's Responsibilities on page 4. It is our responsibility to audit the accounts. As a result of our audit we express an opinion on the accounts.

We review whether the statement on page 5 reflects the Agency's compliance with applicable guidance on corporate governance and report any material instance where it does not do so, or if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information we are aware of from our audit of the accounts. We also report, if, in our opinion, the foreword is not consistent with the accounts.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Board and Chief Executive in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Agency's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and preformed our audit to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by error, or by fraud or other irregularity and that, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by the Northern Ireland Assembly, Parliament and Dáil Éireann and the financial transactions conform to the authorities, which govern them. However, the evidence available to us was limited because, as explained in Note 2 to the accounts, no actuarial review has been commissioned since 1993 at which time the accrued pension liability was STG£1,308,900 (IRE1,690,574). Therefore, we were unable to assess whether the

current provision of STGE423,571 (IRE547,084) is sufficient. There were no other satisfactory audit procedures that we could adopt to confirm that the Superannuation Scheme Provision is properly stated.

Qualified opinion arising from limitation in audit scope

In our opinion:

- except for any adjustments that might have been found necessary had we been able to obtain sufficient evidence concerning the Superannuation Scheme Provision proper accounting records have been kept by the Agency and the accounts, which are in agreement with them, give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Agency at 31 December 2001 and of its transactions, total recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the accounts direction issued under the governing legislation.
- in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by the Northern Ireland Assembly, Parliament and Dáil Éireann and the financial transactions conform to the authorities, which govern them.

In respect alone of the limitation on our work relating to the Superannuation Scheme Provision:

- We have not obtained all the information and explanations that we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- We were unable to determine whether proper accounting records had been maintained.

Our report on the accounts is attached at page 30.

J M Dowdall
Comptroller and Auditor General for
Northern Ireland
106 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1EU

18th November 2004

John Purcell
Irish Comptroller and Auditor General
Dublin Castle
Dublin 2

18th November 2004

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

		Continuing Activities			
		2001		2000	
		STG£	IR£	STG£	IR£
		<u>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2000</u>
		STG£	IR£	STG£	IR£
INCOME					
Revenue grants from Departments	4	877,919	1,115,212	1,136,688	1,454,051
Ordinary income	5	141,625	179,905	165,431	211,619
EU and Government grants released	10	162,423	206,324	209,054	267,422
Water Pollution		195,338	248,143	195,222	249,728
Bailiffing		18,162	23,066	15,516	19,848
Interest		<u>6,366</u>	<u>8,087</u>	-	-
		<u>1,401,833</u>	<u>1,780,737</u>	<u>1,721,911</u>	<u>2,202,668</u>
EXPENDITURE					
Staff costs	3	868,930	1,103,793	776,772	993,647
Administration expenses	6	450,241	571,937	368,584	471,493
Currency exchange		8,429	10,707	(6,077)	(7,774)
Interest		-	-	141	180
Depreciation	7	<u>276,613</u>	<u>351,379</u>	<u>219,220</u>	<u>280,426</u>
		<u>1,604,213</u>	<u>2,037,816</u>	<u>1,358,640</u>	<u>1,737,972</u>
OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS					
TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	13	<u>(202,380)</u>	<u>(257,079)</u>	<u>363,271</u>	<u>464,696</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The Loughs Agency has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above, and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these accounts.

FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION
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**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001**

	Notes	<u>2001</u>	Memo <u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	Memo <u>2000</u>
		STG£	IR£	STG£	IR£
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	7	<u>3,501,560</u>	<u>4,522,615</u>	<u>3,352,312</u>	<u>4,317,107</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors and prepayments	8	<u>275,805</u>	<u>356,229</u>	<u>279,849</u>	<u>360,390</u>
Cash at bank and on hand		<u>60,184</u>	<u>77,734</u>	<u>66,479</u>	<u>85,612</u>
		<u>335,989</u>	<u>433,963</u>	<u>346,328</u>	<u>446,002</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors and accruals	9	<u>(188,643)</u>	<u>(243,651)</u>	<u>(165,168)</u>	<u>(212,703)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>147,346</u>	<u>190,312</u>	<u>181,160</u>	<u>233,299</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>3,648,906</u>	<u>4,712,927</u>	<u>3,533,472</u>	<u>4,550,406</u>
PROVISIONS					
Superannuation scheme	11	<u>(423,571)</u>	<u>(547,084)</u>	<u>(393,779)</u>	<u>(507,109)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>3,225,335</u>	<u>4,165,843</u>	<u>3,139,693</u>	<u>4,043,297</u>
REPRESENTED BY					
Capital grants	10	<u>2,987,187</u>	<u>3,858,251</u>	<u>2,714,485</u>	<u>3,495,714</u>
Revaluation reserve	12	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>58,354</u>	<u>75,148</u>
General fund	13	<u>238,148</u>	<u>307,592</u>	<u>366,854</u>	<u>472,435</u>
		<u>3,225,335</u>	<u>4,165,843</u>	<u>3,139,693</u>	<u>4,043,297</u>

D Anderson

Chief Executive

Date 20th November 2004

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these accounts.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

	<u>2001</u> STGE	<u>2000</u> STGE
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from continuing operating activities	(64,466)	167,524
Servicing of finance	6,366	(141)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	<u>(428,748)</u>	<u>(2,047,192)</u>
Net cash outflow before financing	(486,848)	(1,879,809)
Financing	<u>480,553</u>	<u>2,075,886</u>
(Decrease)/increase in cash	<u>(6,295)</u>	<u>196,077</u>
Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash inflow from continuing operating activities		
	<u>2001</u> STGE	<u>2000</u> STGE
Operating (deficit)/surplus before interest	(208,746)	363,412
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	2,887	(10,207)
Depreciation	276,613	219,220
Capital grant release	(162,423)	(209,054)
Increase in debtors	(30,528)	(28,375)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	53,267	(167,472)
Profit on disposal of capital grant assets	<u>4,464</u>	<u>0</u>
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	<u>(64,466)</u>	<u>167,524</u>
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
	<u>2001</u> STGE	<u>2000</u> STGE
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(445,823)	(2,070,905)
Disposal of tangible fixed assets	17,075	23,713
Net cash outflow	(428,748)	(2,047,192)
Reconciliation of financing		
	<u>2001</u> STGE	<u>2000</u> STGE
Capital grants received	480,553	1,646,591
Deficit Funding at 2nd December 1999	0	425,712
Profit on disposal of Capital Grant Assets	0	3,583
Net cash inflow from financing	<u>480,553</u>	<u>2,075,886</u>
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt		

FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION
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31 December 2001

	<u>2001</u> STGE	<u>2000</u> STG
(Decrease)/increase in cash in year	<u>(6,295)</u>	<u>196,077</u>
Explained as follows:-		
Net funds/(debt) at 1 January 2001	66,479	(129,598)
Net funds at 31 December 2001	<u>60,184</u>	<u>66,479</u>
Change	<u>(6,295)</u>	<u>196,077</u>

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

- (a) These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The significant accounting policies adopted are set out below. The Board members consider that these accounting policies set out below are suitable, have been consistently applied and are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

Implementation of FRS 18 'Accounting policies'

The Loughs Agency has adopted FRS 18 in its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001. Adoption of FRS 18 required a full review of all the Agency's accounting policies and estimation techniques (the latter being the methods by which accounting policies are implemented). This review was conducted in accordance with FRS 18 which requires that, where a choice of treatment is available, the "most appropriate" accounting policies and estimation techniques shall be used. The four 'fundamental accounting concepts' of SSAP 2 (ie going concern, accruals, consistency and prudence) are replaced by a framework that requires accounting policies to be selected against the objectives of relevance, reliability, comparability and understandability. Implementation of FRS 18 has not resulted in changes to accounting policies or estimation techniques.

(b) Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Fixed assets are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost or valuation less depreciation at annual rates calculated to write off the cost/valuation of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

(c) The rates at present in use are as follows:-

Land and buildings	- 4% straight line
Boats and boating equipment	- 15% straight line
Slipway	- 2% straight line
Equipment, office equipment, fixtures & fittings	- 2,4,10,15,20,25% straight line
Computer equipment	- 10,15,20,25% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line

(d) Currency

The financial statements are denominated in STG£ as the Board members consider this to be the base currency. The gain/loss on exchange which arises from transactions effected in IRE is deducted from/added to that part of the Loughs Agency's deficit which is funded by the Department of the Marine and Natural Resources in the Republic of Ireland and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland. In accordance with the draft Annual Reports and Accounts Guidance for North/South Implementation Bodies issued in February 2001 the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet have been translated into IRE for information purposes only. In addition the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet have been translated into Euro and are included as an annex to the financial statements.

(e) Pension costs

The Loughs Agency, under the Foyle Area (Pension) (Amendment) Regulations 1979 made in exercise of its powers under paragraph 16 of the Third Schedule to that Act, provides retirement benefits to employees. Where a provision exists for a beneficiary, any pension paid is charged firstly against this provision. Should the provision be exhausted, the cost of any pension paid is charged to the Income and Expenditure Account. During the period one member of the staff was on secondment from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service continue to be members of the Principal Civil Service Scheme.

(f) EU and Government Grants

EU and government grants are released to Revenue Account at the same percentage rate as the assets to which they relate are depreciated.

2 SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

The Loughs Agency came into existence on 2 December 1999. On that date the Loughs Agency assumed all the assets and liabilities of the Foyle Fisheries Commission. The Agency operates a defined benefit pension scheme for current and former employees, which provides for benefits based on final pensionable pay.

An actuarial review of the scheme has not been carried out since 1993 at which time the accrued pension liability was calculated at STGE1,308,900. Whilst the Agency is obliged to meet all future pension commitments, no provision for any obligation in excess of STGE423,571 has been made in these accounts.

The funds attributable to the pension scheme are retained within the Agency and used for the general purposes of the Agency.

Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 17 covers Retirement Benefits and applies to all accounts with account year ends from June 2001. The objective of FRS (17) is to ensure that:

- (a) financial statements reflect at fair value the assets and liabilities arising from an employer's retirement benefit obligations and any related funding;
- (b) the operating costs of providing retirement benefits to employees are recognised in the accounting period(s) in which the benefits are earned by the employees, and the related finance costs and any other changes in value of the assets and liabilities are recognised in the accounting periods in which they arise; and
- (c) the financial statements contain adequate disclosure of the cost of providing retirement benefits and the related gains, losses, assets and liabilities.

FRS (17) requires certain disclosures to be made in the accounts for bodies with account year ends between June 2001 and May 2002. The Loughs Agency is not able to produce these disclosures as the last actuarial valuation of its pension liability was carried out in 1993.

The Department of Finance and Personnel, the Department of Finance and the Government Actuaries Department have been preparing a new pension scheme specifically of North/South Implementation Bodies. Although work on the new scheme is fairly advanced it is unlikely to be available to permanent staff until the end of 2004. An actuarial valuation of the Agency's pension liability will be carried out prior to joining this new scheme. This should then enable the Agency to comply with FRS (17).

The funds attributable to the pension scheme are retained within the Agency and used for the general purposes of the Agency.

31 December 2001

3 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

Staff costs and board remuneration in the Financial Year 1 January 2001 - 31 December 2001.

	2001	2000
The average monthly number of employees (full time equivalent) was:	41	32

It should be noted that the average monthly number of employees includes new staff that were recruited during the year, together with a secondee from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The costs incurred in respect of these employees were:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	STGE	STGE
Staff costs	667,366	442,035
Social security costs	42,074	181,581
Pension costs	<u>106,797</u>	<u>100,219</u>
Total staff costs	<u>816,237</u>	<u>723,835</u>
Board remuneration	38,160	52,937
Board social security costs	<u>14,533</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Total board costs	<u>52,693</u>	<u>52,937</u>
Total board and staff costs	<u>868,930</u>	<u>776,772</u>

The number of employees whose emoluments (including pension contributions) for the twelve months ending 31 December 2001 fell in the following bands:

40,000 - 49,999

50,000 - 59,999

60,000 - 69,999

The Chief Executive's emoluments including pension scheme contributions were as follows:

<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
STGE	STGE
56,220	54,545

The Chief Executive's total emoluments of £56,220 comprise a salary of £50,350 and pension contributions of £3,021. The benefit in kind attributed to the Chief Executive was £2,849.25. His contract is in the process of being finalised. The Chief Executive is a member of The Foyle Fisheries Pension Scheme.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS – 31 DECEMBER 2001 (CONTINUED)

The total emoluments of the board members (including the chairman) were as follows:

<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
STGE	STGE
52,693	52,937

The number of board members whose emoluments fell within the following bands:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
£Nil - £4,999	10	10
£5,000 - £9,999	2	1
£10,000 -£34,99	-	-

The Chairman's emoluments amounted to £6,315.

4 REVENUE GRANTS

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	STGE	STGE
Department of the Marine and Natural Resources	614,543	652,023
Department of Agriculture and Rural Developments	<u>263,376</u>	<u>484,665</u>
Total	<u>877,919</u>	<u>1,136,688</u>

CAPITAL GRANTS RECEIVED AND RECEIVABLE

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	STGE	STGE
Department of the Marine and Natural Resources	343,716	757,598
Department of Agriculture and Rural Developments	136,679	714,608
International Fund for Ireland	-	50,771
Derry City Council - Water Supply Hatchery	-	10,000
EU - Finn Basin Project	<u>-</u>	<u>6,130</u>
Total	<u>480,395</u>	<u>1,539,107</u>

31 December 2001

5 ORDINARY INCOME

	<u>2001</u> STGE	<u>2000</u> STGE
Normal activities		
Licence duties	116,973	126,977
Fishery rent and rates	<u>2,512</u>	<u>2,499</u>
	<u>119,485</u>	<u>129,476</u>
Other activities		
Fines and costs recovered	9,294	5,371
Sundry receipts	3,099	1,993
Rental of land	456	456
Provision of test site	9,291	-
Tourist Angling Measure	-	15,693
Insurance receipt	-	2,235
Profit on disposal of fixed asset	-	<u>10,207</u>
	<u>22,140</u>	<u>35,955</u>
Total	<u>141,625</u>	<u>165,431</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS – 31 DECEMBER 2001 (CONTINUED)

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	<u>STG£</u>	<u>STG£</u>
Ex gratia payments	2,050	1,050
Staff training	21,783	15,495
Fisheries Conservancy Board charges	13,955	10,717
Bank charges	2,157	3,596
Postage	5,188	2,777
Advertising	38,021	9,701
Light and heat	7,270	7,358
Telephone	28,684	16,446
Rent and rates	4,228	6,455
Insurance	66,365	50,895
Audit	15,000	12,000
Accountancy	39,816	23,821
Motor vehicle expenses	37,691	43,152
Boat stores	625	9,410
Boat maintenance	18,459	22,275
Legal costs	7,025	9,016
Printing and stationery	20,900	14,729
Licence dealers commission	9,772	6,525
Maintenance and repairs	13,356	10,220
Miscellaneous	582	3,181
Travelling and subsistence	39,395	16,934
Health and safety	17,041	39,023
Computer maintenance	4,192	4,340
Equipment hire	8,535	954
Subscriptions	6,338	802
Staff uniforms	726	1,701
Surveys	-	1,123
IRTU investigation	-	2,076
Professional fees	10,954	22,812
Loss on the disposal of fixed asset	2,887	-
Purchases ledger old balances written off	(17,923)	-
Research programmes	3,273	-
Tagging expenses	11,098	-
Equality scheme	10,798	-
	<u>450,241</u>	<u>368,584</u>

31 December 2001

7 TANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	Land and buildings	Slipway	Assets in the course of construction	Boats and boating equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE
At 31 December 2000	1,812,499	35,250	-	580,021	-	1,319,913	-	116,997	215,496	4,080,176
Reallocation	-	-	-	-	25,188	(54,452)	29,264	-	-	-
Disposals	(2,688)	-	-	(45,575)	-	-	-	-	(23,736)	(71,999)
Additions	<u>124,942</u>	<u>21,855</u>	<u>146,812</u>	<u>14,227</u>	<u>11,178</u>	<u>77,071</u>	<u>3,171</u>	<u>15,547</u>	<u>31,020</u>	<u>445,823</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>1,934,753</u>	<u>57,105</u>	<u>146,812</u>	<u>548,673</u>	<u>36,366</u>	<u>1,342,532</u>	<u>32,435</u>	<u>132,544</u>	<u>222,780</u>	<u>4,454,000</u>
Depreciation										
At 31 December 2000	24,584	60	-	422,317	-	205,705	-	19,485	55,713	727,864
Reallocation	-	-	-	-	3,379	(10,909)	7,530	-	-	-
Depreciation on disposals	(1,865)	-	-	(34,408)	-	-	-	-	(15,764)	(52,037)
Charge for year	<u>62,300</u>	<u>836</u>	-	<u>53,406</u>	<u>4,297</u>	<u>79,496</u>	<u>3,648</u>	<u>19,493</u>	<u>53,137</u>	<u>276,613</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>85,019</u>	<u>896</u>	-	<u>441,315</u>	<u>7,676</u>	<u>274,292</u>	<u>11,178</u>	<u>38,978</u>	<u>93,086</u>	<u>952,440</u>
Net Book Valuation										
At 31 December 2001	<u>1,849,734</u>	<u>56,209</u>	<u>146,812</u>	<u>107,358</u>	<u>28,690</u>	<u>1,068,240</u>	<u>21,257</u>	<u>93,566</u>	<u>129,694</u>	<u>3,501,560</u>
At 31 December 2000	<u>1,787,915</u>	<u>35,190</u>	-	<u>157,704</u>	-	<u>1,114,208</u>	-	<u>97,512</u>	<u>159,783</u>	<u>3,352,312</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS – 31 DECEMBER 2001 (CONTINUED)

8 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2000</u> STG£
Trade debtors		
Sales ledger debtors	21,928	17,779
Prepayments	66,328	34,416
Fishery protection	33,677	33,260
Water pollution	<u>63,744</u>	<u>69,694</u>
	<u>185,677</u>	<u>155,149</u>
Other debtors		
Tourist Angling Measure	-	18,523
Salmonid Enhancement Programme	-	16,049
International Fund for Ireland	50,771	50,771
Additional angling spaces grants	<u>39,357</u>	<u>39,357</u>
	<u>90,128</u>	<u>124,700</u>
Total	<u>275,805</u>	<u>279,849</u>

9 CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2000</u> STG£
Trade creditors	84,477	110,295
Accruals	<u>104,166</u>	<u>54,873</u>
Total	<u>188,643</u>	<u>165,168</u>

31 December 2001

10 CAPITAL GRANTS

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
EU Surveillance Grants (DARD/DOM)	STGE	STGE
At 1 January 2001	106,121	230,087
Received during year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	106,121	230,087
Released to revenue account - capital grants	(51,212)	(118,841)
	54,909	111,246
Disposal of grant assets	<u>(10,856)</u>	<u>(5,125)</u>
At 31 December 2001	44,053	106,121
Salmonid Enhancement Programme (DARD)		
At 1 January 2001	478,770	505,194
Received during year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	478,770	505,194
Released to revenue account - capital grants	(22,241)	(26,424)
At 31 December 2001	<u>456,529</u>	<u>478,770</u>
Building Fund (DARD/DOM)		
At 1 January 2001	1,645,843	484,381
Transferred to 1997 building fund	-	(138)
Received during year	<u>271,754</u>	<u>1,216,208</u>
	1,917,597	1,700,451
Released to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(71,633)</u>	<u>(54,608)</u>
At 31 December 2001	1,845,964	1,645,843
Finn Basin Project (EU FUNDING)		
At 1 January 2001	8,314	4,365
Received during year	<u>-</u>	<u>6,130</u>
	8,314	10,495
Released to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(2,069)</u>	<u>(2,181)</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>6,245</u>	<u>8,314</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS – 31 DECEMBER 2001 (CONTINUED)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
DARD Salmonid Enhancement Programme (DARD)	STGE	STGE
At 1 January 2001	60,361	-
Opening debtor	(16,049)	
Received during year The £16,049 was received in the year	16,049	44,625
Receivable at 31 December 2001	<u>-</u>	<u>16,049</u>
	60,361	60,674
Released to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(1,213)</u>	<u>(313)</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>59,148</u>	<u>60,361</u>
Additional Angling Spaces Grants (DARD/DOM)		
At 1 January 2001	90,122	-
Opening debtor	(39,357)	52,303
Receivable at 31 December 2001	<u>39,357</u>	<u>39,357</u>
	90,122	91,660
Released to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(1,833)</u>	<u>(1,538)</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>88,289</u>	<u>90,122</u>
International Fund for Ireland		
At 1 January 2001	50,605	-
Opening debtor	(50,771)	-
Receivable at 31 December 2001	<u>50,771</u>	<u>50,771</u>
	50,605	50,771
Released to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(563)</u>	<u>(166)</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>50,042</u>	<u>50,605</u>
Water Supply Hatchery (LANDFILL TAX)		
At 1 January 2001	9,933	-
Received during year	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	9,933	10,000
Released to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(400)</u>	<u>(67)</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>9,533</u>	<u>9,933</u>

31 December 2001

10 CAPITAL GRANTS (Continued)

	<u>2001</u> STGE	<u>2000</u> STGE
Tourist Angling Measure (DOM)		
At 1 January 2001	264,416	165,668
Opening debtor	(18,523)	-
Received during year	18,523	85,141
Receivable at 31 December 2001	<u>-</u>	<u>18,523</u>
	264,416	269,332
Released to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(5,634)</u>	<u>(4,916)</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>258,782</u>	<u>264,416</u>
DOM/DARD Capital Expenditure		
Received during the year	174,069	-
Related to revenue account - capital grants	<u>(5,467)</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>168,602</u>	<u>-</u>
	2001	2000
	STGE	STGE
Summary		
Released to Revenue		
E.U Surveillance	51,212	118,841
Salmonid Enhancement Programme	22,241	26,424
Building Fund	71,633	54,608
Finn Basin Project	2,069	2,181
DARD Salmonid Enhancement Programme	1,213	313
Additional Angling Spaces Grants	1,833	1,538
International Fund for Ireland	563	166
Water Supply Hatchery	400	67
Tourist Angling Measure	5,634	4,916
Building fund (2)	158	-
DOM/DARD Capital Expenditure	<u>5,467</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>162,423</u>	<u>209,054</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS – 31 DECEMBER 2001 (CONTINUED)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	STG£	STG£
Closing balances		
E.U Surveillance	44,053	106,121
Salmonid Enhancement Programme	456,529	478,770
Building Fund	1,845,964	1,645,843
Finn Basin Project	6,245	8,314
DARD Salmonid Enhancement Programme	59,148	60,361
Additional Angling Spaces Grants	88,289	90,122
International Fund for Ireland	50,042	50,605
Water Supply Hatchery	9,533	9,933
Tourist Angling Measure	258,782	264,416
DOM/DARD Capital Expenditure	<u>168,602</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>2,987,187</u>	<u>2,714,485</u>

11 SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2000</u> STG£
At 1 January 2001	393,779	387,397
Employees' contributions	32,996	24,715
Loughs Agency's contributions	32,995	24,714
Contributions to pensions by Loughs Agency	<u>73,801</u>	<u>75,505</u>
	<u>533,571</u>	<u>512,331</u>
Payments during the year		
Annual pensions	91,506	88,563
Lump sum payment	<u>18,494</u>	<u>29,989</u>
	<u>110,000</u>	<u>118,552</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>423,571</u>	<u>393,779</u>

The pension scheme currently operated by the Loughs Agency is covered by the Foyle Area (Pension) (Amendment) Regulations 1979. Section 9 of the regulations covers retirements on medical grounds. This section states that when a person retires on medical grounds then the length of pensionable service to be used when calculating the lump sum and annual pension should be increased as follows:

- If the pensionable service is less than ten years then it should be doubled
- If it is ten years or more it should be increased to either 20 years or by six years whichever is the greater.

During the 2001 year, one member of staff retired on medical grounds. The length of pensionable service was increased by 6 2/3 years rather than 6 years. This was done to ensure parity between Loughs Agency staff and Northern Ireland Civil Service staff. The difference between the amounts due to the individual for both lump sum and pension when calculated using 6 years and when using 6 2/3 years was £543.

Pension payments were also made to individuals who retired in previous years and who had their length of service increased by the additional 2/3 of a year. The value of these additional payments is not known, but will be small and not material.

Income and Expenditure account charge

Loughs Agency's contribution for staff	32,995	24,714
Loughs Agency's payments to pensioners	73,801	75,505
	106,796	100,219

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS – 31 DECEMBER 2001 (CONTINUED)

12 REVALUATION RESERVE

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	STG£	STG£
At 1 January 2001	58,354	58,354
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	(58,354)	-
At 31 December 2001	0	58,354

13 GENERAL FUND

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	STG£	STG£
At 1 January 2001	366,854	
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve	58,354	
Capital grants on disposal of assets	15,320	3,583
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	(202,380)	363,271
At 31 December 2001	238,148	366,854

14 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	STG£	STG£
Contracted for	<u>255,000</u>	<u>NIL</u>
Authorised by Loughs Agency but not yet contracted for	<u>275,000</u>	<u>NIL</u>

15 OPERATING LEASE

At 31 December 2001 the Agency had an annual commitment under a short term business letting agreement for the ground floor office at Old Quay Lane, Carlingford of £5,000.

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Foyle Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (Loughs Agency) is a North/South Implementation Body sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland and the Department of Marine and Natural Resources in the Republic of Ireland.

The above named departments are regarded as related parties. During the year the Loughs Agency has had various transactions with these departments.

None of the members of the key management staff or other related parties has undertaken any material transactions with the Loughs Agency during the period.

17 CONTINGENT LOSS/GAIN

There are currently two (2000: five) ongoing tribunal cases against the Agency. The estimated costs to the Agency were STG£35,000. As a result of the death of the claimant in early 2004 the Loughs Agency has obtained assurance from their legal advisors that the cases will not be pursued.

An additional claim has been made for standing time due by Farrans (£148,994) on a contract relating to the Finn Weir. At present this claim is being assessed by the professional advisors to the Agency.

The Loughs Agency was pursuing a claim against a Limited Company for compensation following a fish kill. Post balance sheet settlement was reached whereby the Limited Company are to pay damages to the sum of £30,000 to the Loughs Agency and meet the legal costs of the claim. However a Terms of Settlement is yet to be signed by both parties.

APPENDIX 1

ACCOUNTS DIRECTION GIVEN BY THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE IRISH DEPARTMENT OF THE MARINE AND NATURAL RESOURCES WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENTS,NORTH AND SOUTH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NORTH/SOUTH CO-OPERATION (IMPLEMENTATION BODIES)(NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1999 AND THE SOUTHERN BRITISH-IRISH AGREEMENT ACT 1999

The annual accounts shall give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year, and the state of affairs as at the year end. Subject to this requirement, the Body shall prepare Accounts for the financial period ended 2nd December 1999 to 31st December 2000 and subsequent calendar years in accordance with:

- a) The North/South Implementation Bodies Annual Reports and Accounts Guidance;
- b) Other guidance which Finance Departments may issue from time to time in respect of accounts which are required to give a true and fair view;
- c) Any other specific disclosures required by sponsoring Departments;

Except where agreed otherwise with Finance Departments, in which case the exception shall be described in the notes to the accounts.

Signed by authority of the
Department of Agriculture and
Rural Development

Gerald Lavery
Date 3rd August 2001

Department of the Marine
and Natural Resources

Maurice Mullen
Date 6th September 2001

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001

	Continuing Activities	
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	Euro €	Euro €
INCOME		
Revenue grants from Departments	1,413,450	1,807,334
Ordinary income	228,016	263,035
EU and Government grants released	261,501	332,396
Interest	10,249	224)
Agency work	314,503	310,403
Bailiffing	<u>29,235</u>	<u>24,670</u>
	<u>2,256,954</u>	<u>2,737,614</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Staff costs	1,398,977	1,235,067
Administration expenses	724,888	586,049
Currency exchange	13,571	(9,662)
Depreciation	<u>445,347</u>	<u>348,560</u>
	<u>2,582,783</u>	<u>2,160,014</u>
OPERATING (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	<u>(325,829)</u>	<u>577,600</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The Loughs Agency has no recognised gains and losses other than those included in the results above, and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

APPENDIX 3

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

	<u>2001</u> Euro €	<u>2000</u> Euro €
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	<u>5,721,199</u>	<u>5,457,564</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Debtors and prepayments	450,638	455,594
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>98,335</u>	<u>108,228</u>
	<u>548,973</u>	<u>563,822</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Creditors and accruals	<u>(308,224)</u>	<u>(268,894)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS	<u>240,749</u>	<u>294,928</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>5,961,948</u>	<u>5,752,492</u>
PROVISIONS		
Superannuation scheme	<u>(692,073)</u>	<u>(641,072)</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>5,269,875</u>	<u>5,111,420</u>
REPRESENTED BY		
Capital grants	4,880,765	4,419,182
Revaluation reserve	0	95,000
General fund	<u>389,110</u>	<u>597,238</u>
	<u>5,269,875</u>	<u>5,111,420</u>

1. As set out in the Foreword to the accounts the Loughs Agency was created to, Inter alia, continue the work done by the Foyle Fisheries Commission. On its Creation on 2 December 1999 the assets and liabilities of the Foyle Fisheries Commission were transferred to the Loughs Agency.
2. The Financial Memorandum which governs the financial relationships between the Loughs Agency and its sponsoring Departments, requires the Agency to submit its annual accounts for audit to the Comptrollers and Auditors General as soon as possible after the end of the financial year but no Later than 1 April of the following year.
3. The Loughs Agency submitted a draft account for audit May 2003 but the quality of the accounts submitted was not good. Various drafts were required until we were satisfied that the format and content were acceptable. Our report on the Loughs Agency accounts for the period ended 31 December 2000 outlined the reasons for the delay in certifying the accounts for that period, i.e. the accounts submitted for audit were in the wrong format and the audit of the Foyle Fisheries Commission Accounts had not been completed until March 2003. These problems also contributed to the delay in the audit timetable for The 2001 accounts.
4. We have limited the scope of our audit opinion as the Agency could not satisfy us that the Superannuation Scheme Provision shown in the accounts is properly stated.

J M Dowdall
Comptroller and Auditor General
for Northern Ireland
106 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1EU

18th November 2004

John Purcell
Irish Comptroller and Auditor General
Dublin Castle
Dublin 2

18th November 2004





FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION

LOUGHS AGENCY

Financial Statements 31 December

2002



31 December 2002

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FOREWORD

The Board presents the financial accounts for the year ended 31 December 2002.

Brief History

The Foyle Fisheries Commission was established in 1952 under legislation enacted in both jurisdictions with the primary objective of the conservation of the Foyle waterway system. Following the Good Friday Agreement, the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (FCILC) was created to continue the work done by the Foyle Fisheries Commission and to achieve similar objectives in Carlingford Lough and its waterways.

The FCILC became operational on 2 December 1999 at which time the assets and liabilities of the Foyle Fisheries Commission were transferred to the Loughs Agency.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with:

- A form directed by and approved by the Department of Finance and Personnel and the Department of Finance as provided for in the Body's Financial Memorandum.
- The annual reports and accounts guidance provided by the Department of Finance and Personnel, and the Department of Finance.

Statutory background

The British/Irish Agreement Act 1999 and the North/South (Implementation Bodies) (N.I.) Order 1999 provided for the transfer of the powers of the Foyle Fisheries Commission to a new body, The Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (FCILC). The FCILC is composed of two agencies, the Loughs Agency and the Irish Lights Commission. The functions of the Irish Lights Commission have not yet transferred to the FCILC, as this requires amendment to the current United Kingdom legislation.

These accounts deal with the Loughs Agency of the FCILC. The Lights Agency is not in operational existence.

Result for the year

The Loughs Agency is jointly funded by the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (the Departments). The Loughs Agency incurred a surplus of £116,867 Stg/€186,011 for the year ended 31 December 2002 (2001 Deficit: £202,380 Stg/€325,640)

Performance Targets

The Draft Annual Reports and Accounts guidance for North/South Implementation Bodies (published February 2001) requires the reporting of financial performance

against key targets. During the previous year (2001), the Agency prepared and obtained the approval from the North/South Ministerial Council, of a corporate plan for 2002-2004 and a business plan for 2002. As the activities of the Loughs Agency do not correlate with measuring its performance against financial targets, the Agency has not reported performance targets in these accounts.

Principal activities

The strategic priorities of the Loughs Agency can be grouped into 4 major areas:

- 1 Fisheries management and development
- 2 Conservation and protection of fisheries
- 3 Shellfish and aquaculture
- 4 Marine tourism

The Annual Report provides further detail on the Loughs Agency's work on these areas during the year.

Changes in fixed assets

Details of the movement in fixed assets are set out in note 7 to the accounts.

Research and development

The North/South Ministerial Council, during 2001, approved expenditure by the Agency on a programme of research to investigate the genetic profiling of the salmon in the Foyle catchment. This is to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, the Marine Institute and Queen's University, Belfast. This work will be carried out from 2002 to 2004. It is intended that the results will be incorporated into the Agency's management strategy for salmon. Total expenditure on this programme in 2002 was £43,352/€69,001.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events since the year end that would affect these accounts.

Charitable donations

The Loughs Agency made no charitable donations during the year (period from 2 December 1999 to 31 December 2000: STG £Nil).

Board members

Mr Peter Savage	Reappointed Chairperson December 2002
Lord Cooke of Islandreagh	Reappointed Vice Chairperson December 2002
Mr Jack Allen	Reappointed December 2002
Ms Siobhan Logue	Reappointed December 2002
Mr Keith Anderson	Reappointed December 2002
Mr Joe Martin	Reappointed December 2002
Mr Dick Blakiston-Houston	Reappointed December 2002
Mr Arthur Morgan	Not reappointed December 2002
Mr Francis Feely	Reappointed December 2002
Ms Sheila Tyrell	Resigned February 2002
Dr Patrick Griffin	Reappointed December 2002
Mr Andrew Ward	Reappointed December 2002
Mr Tarlach O’Crossain	Newly Appointed December 2002
Ms Jacqui McConville	Newly Appointed December 2002

The Board members were appointed with effect from 13 December 1999 to 12 December 2002 and were then reappointed by NSMC. Ms Sheila Tyrrell resigned on 20 February 2002. On 13 December 2002, Mr Tarlach O’Crossain and Ms Jacqui McConville were appointed as board members. Mr Arthur Morgan was not re-appointed on 13 December 2002.

In December 2002 Mr Tarlach O’Crossain and Ms Jacqui McConville were appointed as new board members. The initial board was reappointed with the exception of Mr Arthur Morgan who took up a post as a TD, and Ms Sheila Tyrell who had resigned on 20 February 2002.

Board Members’ responsibilities

The board monitors and directs the work of the Loughs Agency towards the achievement of the objectives approved by the North/South Ministerial Council. These objectives are fully detailed in the Agency’s corporate and business plans. They require the Agency to provide sustainable benefits to the economy, the environment and to society in the Foyle and Carlingford areas through the conservation, protection, development, and management of water based resources. They also require the Agency to raise public awareness of the resources of the waterways of the area and deliver these improvements through the development of partnerships with the users of the catchments.

Employment objectives

The Loughs Agency is committed to providing information to employees and to consulting them on appropriate matters. The Loughs Agency follows the Northern Ireland Civil Service Code of Practice on Employment of Disabled People and aims to ensure that disablement is not a bar to recruitment or advancement.

Payment to suppliers

The Loughs Agency is committed to the prompt payment of bills for goods and services received within 30 days, in accordance with the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998. During the year 98% (2001: 97%) of bills were paid within this standard.

Health and safety

The Loughs Agency is committed to adhering to all existing legislation on health and safety at work to ensure that staff and customers enjoy the benefits of a safe environment.

Future Developments

The future developments in the Loughs Agency's activities are more fully detailed in the Annual report that accompanies these financial statements. The most significant development that will impact on the work of the Loughs Agency will be following the implementation of the amended Foyle Fisheries Acts, which will fully roll out the responsibilities of the Agency in the areas of Aquaculture, Shellfisheries and Marine Tourism.

Accountable Person

Mr Derick Anderson, Chief Executive, is the accountable person of the Loughs Agency.

D Anderson

Chief Executive

Date: 20th October 2004

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABLE PERSON'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Finance and Personnel and the Department of Finance have directed the Loughs Agency to prepare a statement of accounts for each financial year in the form and on the basis set out in the accounts direction on page 24. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the Agency's state of affairs at the year end and of its income and expenditure, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts the Loughs Agency is required to:-

- Observe the accounts direction issued by the Sponsor Departments, including the relevant accounting disclosure requirements, and apply accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- Make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Agency will continue in operation.

The Chief Executive's responsibilities as the accountable person for the Loughs Agency, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances and for the keeping of proper records, are set out in the Agency's Financial Memorandum.

STATEMENT ON THE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROL

As accountable person, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control, which supports the achievement of departmental policies, aims and objectives, as set out by the departments' Ministers whilst safeguarding the public funds and departmental assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in Government Accounting.

The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

Internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify the principal risks to the achievement of departmental policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. This process has been in place for the year ended 31 December 2002 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and it accords with Treasury guidance.

31 December 2002

As accountable person, I also have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of internal control. The Loughs Agency has established the following processes:

- Comprehensive budgeting systems with an annual budget that is reviewed and agreed by the senior management and audit committee;
- Regular reviews by management of financial reports including bank reconciliations, payment schedules, grant in aid and other income;
- Clearly defined capital investment control guidelines;
- Appropriate formal project management disciplines;
- A risk management workshop was held during the year (25th November 2002) to identify and document the Loughs Agency's objectives and key risks;
- An Audit, Finance and Personnel Sub Committee had been set up in 2000 and held one meeting in 2002 (31st March 2002). It is planned that regular meetings (quarterly) will take place, and included on the agenda will be internal audit and risk management issues.

The Loughs Agency has an agreement with the Internal Audit Units of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources to carry out the internal audit testing of the Agency. The work of the internal audit units is informed by analysis of the risk to which the Loughs Agency is exposed and annual internal audit plans are based on this analysis. The internal audit units provide a report on the internal audit activity in the Loughs Agency. The report includes an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Loughs Agency's system of internal control.

My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal audit units of the departments, and the executive managers within the Loughs Agency who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their reports.

D Anderson

Chief Executive

Date 20th October 2004

Foyle Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission

The Certificate of the Comptrollers and Auditors General to the House of Commons, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Houses of the Oireachtas

We have audited the financial statements on pages 8 to 23. Our audit has been carried out pursuant to the provisions of the North/South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 and the British-Irish Agreement Act 1999 which require us to audit and certify, in co-operation, the financial statements presented to us by the Body.

Respective responsibilities of the Board, the Chief Executive and the Auditors

The responsibilities of the Board and the Chief Executive, including those pertaining to the preparation of the accounts and the regularity of the financial transactions are set out in the Foreword to the Accounts on pages 1 to 3 and the Statement of the Agency's and Chief Executive's responsibilities on page 4. It is our responsibility to audit the accounts. As a result of our audit we express an opinion on the accounts.

We review whether the statement on page 5 reflects the Agency's compliance with applicable guidance on corporate governance and report any material instance where it does not do so, or if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information we are aware of from our audit of the accounts. We also report, if, in our opinion, the Foreword or other information in the Annual Report is not consistent with the accounts.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the Board and Chief Executive in the preparation of the account, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Agency's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by error, or by fraud or other irregularity and that, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by the Northern Ireland Assembly, Parliament and Dáil Éireann and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. However, the evidence available to us was limited because, as explained in Note 2 to the accounts, no actuarial review has been commissioned since 1993 at which time the accrued pension liability was

31 December 2002

STGE1,308,900 (€2,003,822). Therefore, we were unable to assess whether the current provision of STGE429,017 (€656,791) is sufficient. There were no other satisfactory audit procedures that we could adopt to confirm that the Superannuation Scheme Provision is properly stated.

Qualified opinion arising from limitation in audit scope

In our opinion:

- except for any adjustments that might have been found necessary had we been able to obtain sufficient evidence concerning the Superannuation Scheme Provision proper accounting records have been kept by the Agency and the accounts, which are in agreement with them, give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Agency at 31 December 2002 and of its transactions, total recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the accounts direction issued under the governing legislation.
- In all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purpose intended by the Northern Ireland Assembly, Parliament and Dáil Éireann and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

In respect alone of the limitation on our work relating to the Superannuation Scheme Provision::

- We have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- We were unable to determine whether proper accounting records had been maintained.

Our report on the accounts is attached at page 25.

J M Dowdall
Comptroller and Auditor General for
Northern Ireland
106 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1EU

18th November 2004

John Purcell
Irish Comptroller and Auditor General
Dublin Castle
Dublin 2

18th November 2004

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

	Notes	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2000-01</u>
		STG£	IR£	STG£	IR£
INCOME					
Revenue grants from Departments	4	1,367,100	877,919	2,175,945	1,412,616
Ordinary income	5	164,027	141,625	261,074	227,882
EU and Government grants released	10	162,493	162,423	258,632	261,347
EU and government grants on disposal of assets		(11,644)	-	(18,533)	-
Water Pollution		225,300	195,338	358,599	314,308
Bailiffing		12,850	18,162	20,452	29,223
Interest		<u>3,362</u>	<u>6,366</u>	<u>5,351</u>	<u>10,243</u>
		<u>1,923,488</u>	<u>1,401,833</u>	<u>3,061,520</u>	<u>2,255,619</u>
EXPENDITURE					
Staff costs	3	897,422	868,930	1,428,382	1,398,152
Administration expenses	6	651,844	450,241	1,037,508	724,460
Currency exchange		4,151	8,429	6,607	13,563
Interest		-	-	141	180
Depreciation	7	<u>276,613</u>	<u>351,379</u>	<u>219,220</u>	<u>280,426</u>
		<u>253,204</u>	<u>276,613</u>	<u>403,012</u>	<u>445,084</u>
		<u>1,806,621</u>	<u>1,604,213</u>	<u>2,875,509</u>	<u>2,581,259</u>
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)					
TRANSFERRED TO RESERVES	13	<u>116,867</u>	<u>(202,380)</u>	<u>186,011</u>	<u>(325,640)</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The Loughs Agency has no recognised gains or losses other than those included in the results above, and therefore no separate statement of recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these accounts.

31 December 2002

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2002**

	Note	2002	2001	2002	2001
		STGE	IRE	STGE	IRE
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	7	<u>3,501,560</u>	<u>4,522,615</u>	<u>3,352,312</u>	<u>4,317,107</u>
		3,737,193	3,501,560	5,721,344	5,736,501
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors and prepayments	8	346,519	275,805	530,493	451,843
Cash at bank and on hand		<u>184,903</u>	<u>60,184</u>	<u>283,071</u>	<u>98,598</u>
		<u>531,422</u>	<u>335,989</u>	<u>813,564</u>	<u>550,441</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors and accruals	9	<u>(145,355)</u>	<u>(188,643)</u>	<u>(222,527)</u>	<u>(309,048)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>386,067</u>	<u>147,346</u>	<u>591,037</u>	<u>241,393</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES PROVISIONS		<u>4,123,260</u>	<u>3,648,906</u>	<u>6,312,381</u>	<u>5,977,894</u>
Superannuation scheme	11	<u>(429,017)</u>	<u>(423,571)</u>	<u>(656,791)</u>	<u>(693,924)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>3,694,243</u>	<u>3,225,335</u>	<u>5,655,590</u>	<u>5,283,970</u>
REPRESENTED BY					
Capital grants	10	<u>3,324,580</u>	<u>2,987,187</u>	<u>5,089,666</u>	<u>4,893,819</u>
General reserve	13	<u>369,663</u>	<u>238,148</u>	<u>565,924</u>	<u>390,151</u>
		<u>3,694,243</u>	<u>3,225,335</u>	<u>5,655,590</u>	<u>5,283,970</u>

D Anderson

Chief Executive

Date 20th October 2004

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2000-01</u>
	STG£	STG£	Euro €	Euro €
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from continuing operating activities	91,884	(64,466)	132,211	(101,455)
Servicing of finance - interest received	3,362	6,366	5,351	10,243
Capital expenditure and financial investment	<u>(473,417)</u>	<u>(428,748)</u>	<u>(722,973)</u>	<u>(702,903)</u>
Net cash outflow before financing	(378,171)	(486,848)	(585,411)	(794,115)
Financing	<u>502,890</u>	<u>480,553</u>	<u>769,884</u>	<u>787,275</u>
Increase in cash	<u>124,719</u>	<u>(6,295)</u>	<u>184,473</u>	<u>(6,840)</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Continuing Activities				
Operating surplus before interest	113,505	(208,746)	180,660	(335,883)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	2,887	(10,207)		
Depreciation	276,613	219,220		
Capital grant release	(162,423)	(209,054)		
Increase in debtors	(30,528)	(28,375)		
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	53,267	(167,472)		
Profit on disposal of capital grant assets	<u>4,464</u>	<u>0</u>		
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		<u>(64,466)</u>	<u>167,524</u>	
Capital expenditure and financial investment				
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>		
	STG£	STG£		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(445,823)	(2,070,905)		
Disposal of tangible fixed assets	17,075	23,713		
Net cash outflow	(428,748)	(2,047,192)		
Reconciliation of financing				
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>		
	STG£	STG£		
Capital grants received	480,553	1,646,591		
Deficit Funding at 2nd December 1999	0	425,712		
Profit on disposal of Capital Grant Assets	0	3,583		
Net cash inflow from financing	<u>480,553</u>	<u>2,075,886</u>		
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt				

31 December 2002

	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2000</u> STG
(Decrease)/increase in cash in year	<u>(6,295)</u>	<u>196,077</u>
Explained as follows:-		
Net funds/(debt) at 1 January 2001	66,479	(129,598)
Net funds at 31 December 2001	<u>60,184</u>	<u>66,479</u>
Change	<u>(6,295)</u>	<u>196,077</u>

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

(a) These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The significant accounting policies adopted are set out below. The Board members consider that these accounting policies are suitable, have been consistently applied, and are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. Implementation of FRS 18 'Accounting policies'

(b) Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Fixed assets are stated on the balance sheet at cost less depreciation at annual rates calculated to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. The Agency uses the straight line method of depreciation.

The rates at present in use are as follows:-

Land & buildings, Interpretive Centre	4%
Boats & boating equipment	15%
Slipway	2%
Equipment & plant, office equipment, fixtures & fittings	2, 4, 10, 15, 20, 25%
Computer equipment	10, 15, 20, 25%
Motor vehicles	25%

(c) Currency

The Loughs Agency, under the Foyle Area (Pension) (Amendment) Regulations 1979 made in exercise of its powers under paragraph 16 of the Third Schedule to that Act, provides retirement benefits to its employees. Where a provision exists for a beneficiary, any pension paid is charged firstly against this provision. Should the provision be exhausted, the cost of any pension paid is charged to the income and expenditure account. During the period, one member of staff was on secondment from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service continue to be members of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (Northern Ireland).

31 December 2002

(d) Pension costs

The Loughs Agency, under the Foyle Area (Pension) (Amendment) Regulations 1979 made in exercise of its powers under paragraph 16 of the Third Schedule to that Act, provides retirement benefits to its employees.

Where a provision exists for a beneficiary, any pension paid is charged firstly against this provision. Should the provision be exhausted, the cost of any pension paid is charged to the income and expenditure account. During the period, one member of staff was on secondment from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service continue to be members of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (Northern Ireland).

(e) EU and Government Grants

Capital expenditure incurred to acquire fixed assets and investments is credited to the government grant reserve from grant in aid received. EU and Government grants are released to the Revenue Account at the same percentage rate as the assets to which they relate are depreciated. Any surplus arising on revaluation of tangible fixed assets is credited to the government grant reserve. On disposal of a tangible fixed asset or redemption of a fixed investment where applicable, the profit or loss arising is credited or charged to the Income and Expenditure account. A transfer from the grant reserve equal to the profit or loss arising is made to the Income and Expenditure account. The balance remaining on the grant reserve in relation to the asset disposed, which represents proceeds on disposal is then transferred to the general reserve account.

(f) Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to administrative costs on a straight line basis over the terms of the lease.

2 SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

The Loughs Agency came into existence on 2 December 1999. On that date the Loughs Agency assumed all the assets and liabilities of the Foyle Fisheries Commission. The Agency operated a defined benefit pension scheme for current and former employees, which provides for benefits based on final pensionable pay.

An actuarial review of the scheme has not been carried out since 1993, at which time the accrued liability was calculated at £1,308,900.

Whilst the Agency is obliged to meet all future pension commitments, no provision for any obligation in excess of £429,017/€656,791 has been made in these accounts.

Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 17 covers retirement benefits and applies to all accounts with account year ends from June 2001. The objective of the FRS is to ensure that:

- (a) (a) Financial statements reflect at fair value the assets and liabilities arising from an employer's retirement benefit obligation and any related funding;
- (b) The operating costs of providing retirement benefits to employees are recognised in the accounting period(s) in which the benefits are earned by the employees, and the related finance costs and any other changes in value of the assets and liabilities are recognised in the accounting period in which they arise; and
- (c) The financial statements contain adequate disclosure of the cost of providing retirement benefits and the related gains, losses, assets and liabilities.

The Department of Finance and Personnel, the Department of Finance and the Government Actuaries Department have been preparing a new pension scheme specifically for North/South Implementation Bodies. Although work on the new scheme is fairly advanced, it is unlikely to be available to permanent staff until the end of 2004. An actuarial valuation of the Agency's pension liability will be carried out prior to joining this scheme. This should then enable the Agency to comply with FRS 17.

FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION
LOUGHS AGENCY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2002

3 STAFF COSTS AND BOARD REMUNERATION (in financial period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002)

	2002	2001
(a) The average monthly number of employees (full time equivalent) was:		
Administrative	9	9
Field staff and inspectorate	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>
	40	41

It should be noted that the average monthly number of staff includes a secondee from a different department.

(b) The costs incurred in respect of these employees were:

	<u>2002</u> STG£	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2002</u> EURO€	<u>2001</u> EURO€
Wages and Salaries	686,130	667,366	1,092,079	1,073,827
Social security costs	43,971	42,074	69,986	67,698
Other pension costs	<u>118,551</u>	<u>106,797</u>	<u>188,692</u>	<u>171,842</u>
Total Wages and Salaries	848,652	816,237	1,350,757	1,313,367
Board remuneration	46,571	38,160	74,125	61,401
Social security costs	<u>2,199</u>	<u>14,533</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>23,384</u>
Total Board Wages and Salaries	<u>48,770</u>	<u>52,693</u>	<u>77,625</u>	<u>84,785</u>
Total Wages and Salaries	<u>897,422</u>	<u>868,930</u>	<u>1,428,382</u>	<u>1,398,152</u>

(c) Excluding the Chief Executive, there were no employees whose remuneration exceeded £40,000 per annum.

(d) The Chief Executive's emoluments including pension scheme contributions were as follows:

<u>2002</u> STG£	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2002</u> EURO€	<u>2001</u> EURO€
60,309	56,220	95,991	90,461

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31 DECEMBER 2002 (CONTINUED)

The Chief Executive's total emoluments of £60,309/€95,991 comprise a salary of £52,749/€ 83,958 and pension contributions of £3,165/€5,038. The benefit in kind, which relates to provision of a motor vehicle, attributed to the Chief Executive was £4,395/€6,995. The Chief Executive is an ordinary member of the Agency's pension scheme.

(e) The total emoluments of the board members (including the chairperson) were as follows:

<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
48,770	52,693	77,625	84,786

(f) Number of board members (excluding the chairperson) whose emoluments fell within the following bands:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
NIL - STG£5,000/€7,958	12	10
STG£5,001/€7,959 to STG£10,000/€15,917	2	2

(g) The chairperson's emoluments amounted to STG£6,136/€9,766. Board members' salaries are not pensionable.

4 REVENUE AND CAPITAL GRANTS

Revenue Grants Received in Year	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources	683,550	614,543	1,087,972	988,831
Department of Agriculture and Rural Developments	<u>683,550</u>	<u>263,376</u>	<u>1,087,973</u>	<u>423,785</u>
Total	1,367,100	877,919	2,175,945	1,412,616
Capital Grants Received in Year	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources	251,445	343,716	384,942	522,761
Department of Agriculture and Rural Developments	<u>251,445</u>	<u>136,679</u>	<u>384,942</u>	<u>207,876</u>
Total	502,890	480,395	769,884	730,637

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5 ORDINARY INCOME

Normal Activities	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
Licence Duties	149,076	116,973	237,277	188,215
Fishery rent and rates	<u>2,468</u>	<u>2,512</u>	<u>3,928</u>	<u>4,042</u>
Total	<u>151,544</u>	<u>119,485</u>	<u>241,205</u>	<u>192,257</u>
Capital Grants Received in Year	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
Fines and costs recovered	10,974	9,294	17,467	14,955
Sundry receipts	1,509	3,099	2,402	4,985
Provision of test site	-	9,291	-	14,950
Rental of land	-	456	-	735
	<u>12,483</u>	<u>22,140</u>	<u>19,869</u>	<u>35,625</u>
Total	<u>164,027</u>	<u>141,625</u>	<u>261,074</u>	<u>227,882</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31 DECEMBER 2002 (CONTINUED)

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	<u>STG£</u>	<u>STG£</u>	<u>EURO€</u>	<u>EURO€</u>
Ex gratia payments	1,200	2,050	1,910	3,299
Staff training	8,346	21,783	13,284	35,050
Fisheries Conservancy Board charges	-	13,955	-	22,454
Bank charges	3,191	2,157	5,079	3,471
Postage	5,750	5,188	9,152	8,348
Advertising	22,163	38,021	35,276	61,178
Light and heat	6,276	7,270	9,989	11,698
Telephone	35,741	28,684	56,887	46,154
Operating lease - rent	5,000	4,228	7,958	6,803
Insurance	69,003	66,365	109,829	106,785
Audit	15,000	15,000	23,875	24,136
Accountancy	60,539	39,816	96,357	64,066
Motor vehicle expenses	33,791	37,691	53,783	60,647
Boat stores	255	625	406	1,006
Boat maintenance	48,427	18,459	77,079	29,701
Legal costs	215	7,025	342	11,304
Printing and stationery	21,046	20,900	33,498	33,629
Licence dealers commission	10,816	9,772	17,215	15,724
Maintenance and repairs	23,776	13,356	37,843	21,490
Miscellaneous	4,409	582	7,018	936
Travelling and conference expenses	29,230	39,395	46,524	63,389
Hospitality	8,789	-	13,989	-
Health and safety	20,185	17,041	32,127	27,420
Cleaning	6,403	-	10,191	-
Computer consumables and maintenance	4,494	4,192	7,153	6,745
Other equipment costs	4,293	8,535	6,833	13,733
Subscriptions	10,480	6,338	16,680	10,198
Staff uniforms	-	726	-	1,168
Surveys	10,738	-	17,091	-
Professional fees	92,522	10,954	147,263	17,624
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(15,420)	2,887	(24,543)	4,645
Purchases ledger old balances written off	1,827	(17,923)	2,908	(28,839)
Research programme	43,352	3,273	69,001	5,266
Tagging expenses	11,696	11,098	18,616	17,857
Interpretive centre expenses	8,388	-	13,351	-
Equality scheme	18,777	10,798	29,886	17,375
Bad and doubtful debts	16,660	-	26,518	-
Counter site expenses	<u>4,486</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,140</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	651,844	450,241	1,037,508	724,450

31 December 2002

7 TANGIBLE FIXED

	Land and buildings	Slipway	Interpretive construction equipment	Boats and boating equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and Equipment	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE	STGE
At 1 January 2002	1,934,753	57,105	146,812	548,673	36,366	1,342,532	32,435	132,544	222,780	4,454,000
Additions	15,480	-	254,401	29,558	6,137	92,798	90	29,820	74,606	502,890
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70,785)	(70,785)
At 31 December 2002	<u>1,950,233</u>	<u>57,105</u>	<u>401,213</u>	<u>578,231</u>	<u>42,503</u>	<u>1,435,330</u>	<u>32,525</u>	<u>162,364</u>	<u>226,601</u>	<u>4,886,105</u>
Depreciation										
At 1 January 2002	85,019	896	-	441,315	7,676	274,292	11,178	38,978	93,086	952,440
Charge for year	64,451	1,142	1,363	24,840	4,869	71,529	3,780	24,582	56,648	253,204
Depreciation on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,732)	(56,732)
At 31 December 2002	<u>149,470</u>	<u>2,038</u>	<u>1,363</u>	<u>466,155</u>	<u>12,545</u>	<u>345,821</u>	<u>14,958</u>	<u>63,560</u>	<u>93,002</u>	<u>1,148,912</u>
Net Book Value										
At 31 December 2002	<u>1,800,763</u>	<u>55,067</u>	<u>399,850</u>	<u>112,076</u>	<u>29,958</u>	<u>1,089,509</u>	<u>17,567</u>	<u>98,804</u>	<u>133,599</u>	<u>3,737,193</u>
At 31 December 2001	<u>1,849,734</u>	<u>56,209</u>	<u>146,812</u>	<u>107,358</u>	<u>28,690</u>	<u>1,068,240</u>	<u>21,257</u>	<u>93,566</u>	<u>129,694</u>	<u>3,501,560</u>
Net Book Value - Euro										
At 31 December 2002 - €	<u>2,756,826</u>	<u>84,303</u>	<u>612,138</u>	<u>171,579</u>	<u>45,863</u>	<u>1,667,951</u>	<u>26,894</u>	<u>151,261</u>	<u>204,529</u>	<u>5,721,344</u>
At 31 December 2001 - €	<u>3,030,363</u>	<u>92,086</u>	<u>240,518</u>	<u>175,881</u>	<u>47,002</u>	<u>1,750,066</u>	<u>34,825</u>	<u>153,286</u>	<u>212,474</u>	<u>5,736,501</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31 DECEMBER 2002 (CONTINUED)

8 DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	<u>2002</u> STG£	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2002</u> EURO€	<u>2001</u> EURO€
Trade debtors and Prepayments				
Trade debtors	15,070	21,928	23,071	35,924
Prepayments	46,049	66,328	70,497	108,663
Water Pollution	185,634	63,744	284,192	104,430
Bailiffing	46,527	33,677	71,229	55,172
Fishing rent & rates	<u>2,468</u>	-	<u>3,778</u>	-
Total	<u>295,748</u>	<u>185,677</u>	<u>452,767</u>	<u>304,189</u>
Debtors due after more than one year				
International Fund for Ireland	50,771	50,771	77,726	83,177
Additional angling spaces grants	-	<u>39,357</u>	-	<u>64,477</u>
Total	<u>346,519</u>	<u>275,805</u>	<u>530,493</u>	<u>451,843</u>

9 CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

	<u>2002</u> STG£	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2002</u> EURO€	<u>2001</u> EURO€
Trade creditors	200	84,477	306	138,396
Accruals	<u>145,155</u>	<u>104,166</u>	<u>222,221</u>	<u>170,652</u>
Total	<u>145,355</u>	<u>188,643</u>	<u>222,527</u>	<u>309,048</u>

31 December 2002

10 CAPITAL GRANTS

	<u>2002</u> STGE	<u>2001</u> STGE
(a) At 1 January 2002	44,053	106,121
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	<u>(14,310)</u>	<u>(51,212)</u>
	29,743	54,909
Disposal of grant assets	<u>(3,004)</u>	<u>(10,856)</u>
At 31 December 2002	<u>26,739</u>	<u>44,053</u>
(b) Salmonoid Enhancement Programme (DARD)		
At 1 January 2002	456,529	478,770
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	<u>(14,863)</u>	<u>(22,241)</u>
At 31 December 2002	<u>441,666</u>	<u>456,529</u>
(c) Building Fund (DARD/DOM)		
At 1 January 2002	1,845,964	1,645,843
Received during year	-	271,754
Amortised in year	<u>(74,072)</u>	<u>(71,633)</u>
At 31 December 2002	<u>1,771,892</u>	<u>1,845,964</u>
(d) Finn Basin Project (EU Funding)		
At 1 January 2002	6,245	8,314
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	<u>(2,069)</u>	<u>(2,069)</u>
At 31 December 2002	<u>4,176</u>	<u>6,245</u>
(e) Salmonoid Enhancement Programme (2) (DARD)		
At 1 January 2002	59,148	60,361
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	<u>(1,213)</u>	<u>(1,213)</u>
At 31 December 2002	<u>57,935</u>	<u>59,148</u>

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31 DECEMBER 2002 (CONTINUED)

10 CAPITAL GRANTS (Continued)

	<u>2002</u> STGE	<u>2001</u> STGE
(f) Additional Angling Spaces		
At 1 January 2002	88,289	90,122
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	(1,833)	(1,833)
At 31 December 2002	86,456	88,289
(g) International Fund for Ireland		
At 1 January 2002	50,042	50,605
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	(563)	(563)
At 31 December 2002	49,479	50,042
(h) Water Hatchery (Landfill Tax)		
At 1 January 2002	9,533	9,933
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	(400)	(400)
At 31 December 2002	9,133	9,533
(i) Tourist Angling Measure (DOM)		
At 1 January 2002	258,782	264,416
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	(5,634)	(5,634)
At 31 December 2002	253,148	258,782
(j) Capital Expenditure Grant (DOM/DARD)		
At 1 January 2002	168,602	-
Received during year	502,890	174,069
Amortised in year	(47,536)	(5,467)
At 31 December 2002	623,956	168,602
(k) Building Fund (2)		
At 1 January 2002	-	158
Received during year	-	-
Amortised in year	-	(158)
At 31 December 2002	-	-

FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION
LOUGHS AGENCY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2002

Summary of Capital Grants	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
Closing Balances as at 31 December 2002				
EU Surveillance Grant (DOM)	26,739	44,053	40,935	72,171
Salmonoid Enhancement Programme (DARD)	441,666	456,529	676,155	747,918
Building Fund (DARD/DOM)	1,771,892	1,845,964	2,712,625	3,024,187
Finn Basin Project (EU Funding)	4,176	6,245	6,393	10,231
Salmonoid Enhancement (DARD) Programme (2)	57,935	59,148	88,694	96,900
Additional Angling Spaces	86,456	88,289	132,357	144,641
International Fund for Ireland	49,479	50,042	75,748	81,982
Water Hatchery (Landfill Tax)	9,133	9,533	13,982	15,618
Tourist Angling Measure (DOM)	253,148	258,782	387,549	423,955
Capital Expenditure Grant (DOM/DARD)	<u>623,956</u>	<u>168,602</u>	<u>955,228</u>	<u>276,216</u>
	<u>3,324,580</u>	<u>2,987,187</u>	<u>5,089,666</u>	<u>4,893,819</u>
Amortised in Year				
EU Surveillance Grant (DOM)	14,310	51,212	22,777	82,403
Salmonoid Enhancement Programme (DARD)	14,863	22,241	23,657	35,787
Building Fund (DARD/DOM)	74,072	71,633	117,897	115,261
Finn Basin Project (EU Funding)	2,069	2,069	3,293	3,329
Salmonoid Enhancement Programme 1,213 (2) (DARD)		1,213	1,931	1,952
Additional Angling Spaces	1,833	1,833	2,917	2,949
International Fund for Ireland	563	563	896	906
Water Hatchery (Landfill Tax)	400	400	637	644
Tourist Angling Measure (DOM)	5,634	5,634	8,967	9,065
Capital Expenditure Grant (DOM/DARD)	47,536	5,467	75,660	8,797
Building Fund (2)	-	158	-	254
	162,493	162,423	258,632	261,347

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31 DECEMBER 2002 (CONTINUED)

11 SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

	<u>2002</u> STG£	<u>2001</u> STG£
At 1 January 2002	423,571	393,779
Employee's contributions	33,130	32,996
Loughs Agency's contributions	33,131	32,995
Contributions to pensions by Loughs Agency	<u>85,420</u>	<u>73,801</u>
	575,252	533,571
Payments during the year		
Annual pensions	(101,303)	(91,506)
Lump sum payments	<u>(44,932)</u>	<u>(18,494)</u>
At 31 December 2002	<u>429,017</u>	<u>423,571</u>
At 31 December 2002 - Euro	<u>€ 656,791</u>	<u>€693,924</u>

	<u>2002</u> STG£	<u>2001</u> STG£	<u>2002</u> EURO€	<u>2001</u> EURO€
Charge to Income and Expenditure Account				
Loughs Agency's contributions for staff	33,131	32,995	52,733	53,091
Loughs Agency's contributions for pensioners	<u>85,420</u>	<u>73,801</u>	<u>135,959</u>	<u>118,749</u>
	<u>118,551</u>	<u>106,796</u>	<u>188,692</u>	<u>171,840</u>

The pension scheme currently operated by the Loughs Agency is covered by the Foyle Area (Pension) (Amendment) Regulations 1979. Section 9 of the regulations covers retirement on medical grounds. This section states that when a person retires on medical grounds then the length of pensionable service to be used when calculating the lump sum and annual pension should be increased as follows:

- If the pensionable service is less than ten years then it should be doubled
- If it is ten years or more it should be increased to either twenty years or by six years.

During the 2002 year, one member of staff retired on medical grounds. The length of pensionable service was increased by six and two thirds rather than six years. This was to ensure parity between Loughs Agency staff and Northern Ireland Civil Service staff. The difference between the amounts due to the individual for both lump sum and pension when calculated using six years and six and two thirds years was £685.96.

Pension payments were also made to individuals who retired in previous years and who had their length of service increased by the additional two thirds of a year. The value of these additional payments is not known, but will be small and not material.

31 December 2002

12 REVALUATION RESERVE

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
At 1 January 2002	-	58,354	-	92,552
Transfer to general fund	-	(58,354)	-	(93,895)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	1,343
At 31 December 2002	-	-	-	-

13 GENERAL RESERVE

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
At 1 January 2002	238,148	366,854	390,151	581,845
Transfer of capital grant on disposal of grant assets	14,648	15,320	23,314	24,651
Transfer from revaluation reserve	-	58,354	-	93,895
Surplus/(Deficit) for year	116,867	(202,380)	186,011	(325,640)
Exchange difference	-	-	(33,552)	15,400
At 31 December 2002	369,663	238,148	565,924	390,151

14 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
	STG£	STG£	EURO€	EURO€
Contracted for	NIL	255,000	NIL	417,759
Authorised by Loughs Agency but not yet contracted for	NIL	275,000	NIL	450,524

15 OPERATING LEASE

At 31 December 2002 the Agency had an annual commitment under a short term business letting agreement for the ground floor office at Old Quay Lane, Carlingford of £5,000.

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (Loughs Agency) is a North/South Implementation Body sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland, and the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources in the Republic of Ireland.

The above named departments are regarded as related parties. During the period Loughs Agency has had various transactions with these departments.

None of the members of key management staff or other related parties has undertaken any material transactions with the Loughs Agency during the period.

17 CONTINGENT LOSS/GAIN

There were two ongoing tribunal cases (from the same claimant) against the Agency at the balance sheet date. The potential costs to the Agency were estimated at £35,000/€58,582. As a result of the death of the claimant in early 2004, the Loughs Agency has obtained assurance from their legal advisors that the cases will not be pursued.

During the year the Loughs Agency was pursuing a claim against a limited company for compensation following a fish kill. Post balance sheet a settlement was reached whereby the limited company were to pay damages to the sum of £30,000/€45,928 to the Loughs Agency and meet the legal costs of the claim.

18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial Instruments

Due to the non - trading nature of its activities and the way the Agency is financed, the Agency is not exposed to the degree of financial risk faced by business entities. The Agency has very limited powers to borrow or invest surplus funds and financial assets and liabilities are generated by day - to -day operational activities and are not held to change the risks facing the Agency in undertaking its activities.

The Agency's financial instruments mainly consist of cash, trade debtors and trade creditors.

(b) Liquidity, Interest rate and Foreign Currency Risk

The Agency's net revenue resource requirements are financed by resources voted annually by the Assembly, or Parliament and the Oireachtas, as largely is its capital expenditure. It is not therefore exposed to significant liquidity risks. The Agency does not access funds from commercial sources and so is not exposed to significant interest rate risk. The Agency's transactions are effected in the currencies of each part of Ireland, with realised gains and losses being taken to the Income and Expenditure account. The Agency's exposure to foreign currency risk is not significant as it

31 December 2002

receives agreed levels of funding from its sponsoring departments, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, in sterling and euro respectively and does not engage in trading activities. However as the Agency receives one half of its funding from Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources in Euro, yet discharges the majority of its transactions in sterling, it is exposed to foreign currency risk to a limited degree.

ACCOUNTS DIRECTION GIVEN BY THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE IRISH DEPARTMENT OF THE MARINE AND NATURAL RESOURCES WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENTS, NORTH AND SOUTH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NORTH/SOUTH CO-OPERATION (IMPLEMENTATION BODIES)(NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1999 AND THE SOUTHERN BRITISH-IRISH AGREEMENT ACT 1999

The annual accounts shall give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year, and the state of affairs as at the year end. Subject to this requirement, the body shall prepare for the financial period ended 31 December 2000 and subsequent years in accordance with:

- a) The North/South Implementation Bodies Annual Reports and Accounts Guidance;
- b) Other guidance which Finance Departments may issue from time to time in respect of accounts which are required to give a true and fair view;
- c) Any other specific disclosures required by sponsoring Departments;

Except where agreed otherwise with Finance Departments, in which case the exception shall be described in the notes to the accounts.

Signed by authority of the
Department of Agriculture and
Rural Development

Gerald Lavery
Date 3rd August 2001

Department of the Marine
and Natural Resources

Maurice Mullen
Date 6th September 2001

THE LOUGHS AGENCY OF THE FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLERS AND AUDITORS GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2002

1. As set out in the Foreword to the accounts the Loughs Agency was created to, inter alia, continue the work done by the Foyle Fisheries Commission. On its creation on 2 December 1999 the assets and liabilities of the Foyle Fisheries Commission were transferred to the Loughs Agency.
2. The draft Financial Memorandum which governs the financial relationships between the Loughs Agency and its sponsoring Departments, requires the Agency to submit its annual accounts for audit to the Comptrollers and Auditors General as soon as possible after the end of the financial year but no Later than 1 April of the following year.
3. The Loughs Agency submitted a draft account for audit in March 2003 but the quality of the accounts submitted was not good. Various drafts were required until we were satisfied that the format and content were acceptable. Our report on the Loughs Agency accounts for the year ended 31 December 2001 outlined similar reasons for the delay in certifying those accounts.

We have limited the scope of our audit opinion as the Agency could not satisfy us that the Superannuation Scheme Provision shown in the accounts is properly stated.

J M Dowdall
Comptroller and Auditor General
for Northern Ireland
106 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1EU

John Purcell
Irish Comptroller and Auditor General
Dublin Castle
Dublin 2

Date 18th November 2004

18th November 2004



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