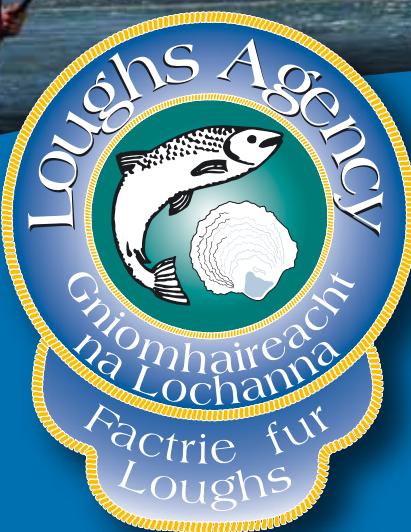


2008



Loughs Agency Annual Report & Accounts

2008

For the period ended December 2008

North/South Body



Foras Thuaíd/Theas

a Cross Border body

Loughs Agency Annual Report and Accounts 2008

Loughs Agency

Annual Report and Accounts

for the period ended 31 December 2008

Laid before the Northern Ireland Assembly and both Houses of the Oireachtas 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: Chief Executive's Overview

I am pleased to present the 2008 Annual Report which details the work the Agency has undertaken during the year.

We welcomed a largely new Board in December 2007 and I would like to thank them for their advice and direction provided to the Agency in the delivery of our responsibilities during 2008 and for the commitment they have given to the Agency.

In the area of the conservation and protection of salmon and inland fisheries perhaps one of the most important developments during the year was the initiation of the SALSEA Merge project, of which the Agency is one of 20 partners. This project is exploring the issues surrounding the sea survival of Atlantic salmon and particularly the serious decline which has been recorded in this phase of their lifecycle. The SALSEA Merge project is based on the genetic work which the Agency initiated in 2001 and will continue over the next 3 years.

In the freshwater phase of the salmon's lifecycle, the Agency has a significant series of data from 5 "Audit Points", automatic fish counts, commercial and recreational catch returns, redd counts, juvenile electrofishing surveys and smolt migration information. In 2007 we extended this to include 92 sites in the upper tributaries of Foyle and Carlingford where biological and chemical water quality were monitored. This extension of information available to the Agency has already proved valuable in focusing the conservation effort efficiently and effectively and will undoubtedly become more valuable as a time series of data is established.

In the Aquaculture and Shellfisheries sector the development of similar audit points is at much earlier stages. However this year, the first Status Reports were prepared for both Foyle and Carlingford. Oyster and Mussel surveys were also provided to the stakeholders and posted on the Agency's website.

The monitoring vessel Ostrea, which will become operational in 2009, will greatly assist the Agency in the development of the audit information required for evidence-based management of fisheries and aquaculture resources.

Our development programmes for Marine Tourism and Recreational Fisheries continue to be rolled out and work continues in sourcing EU funding for these programmes. We did however have a successful launch of the Agency's Sustainable Development Fund for these sectors. These small grants attracted 89 expressions of interest which has resulted in 24 letters of offer being issued to project promoters. We hope that this scheme will continue to be as successful in 2009.

Riverwatch continues to attract many visitors with over 17,000 this year who we believe leave with a greater knowledge and awareness of the resources of the Rivers and Loughs of the catchments and how to support their protection for the future.

Finally, I would like to thank all my colleagues who have again demonstrated their expertise, commitment and professionalism in delivering the responsibilities of the Agency and also thank our Sponsoring Departments for their support and advice.

Derick Anderson
Chief Executive

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2: Mission Statement

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

3: Objectives

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

- To conserve and protect the salmon and inland fisheries;
- To manage and develop the salmon and inland fisheries;
- To promote the development of Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough for commercial and recreational purposes;
- To license 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.

See Appendix 1 for outturn against objectives and targets

4: Board Members

Details of the members are as follows:

Mr Tarlach O'Crosain	Chairperson
Ms Jacqui McConville	Vice Chairperson
Mr Enda Bonner	
Mr Brendan Byrne	
Mr John Byrne	
Mr Denis Haughey	
Mr Alan McCulla	
Mr Joe Miller	
Mr John Mulcahy	
Mr Winston Patterson	
Mr Thomas Sloan	
Mr Jim Wilson	

Board Meetings

47th	Wednesday	06	February	2008	Loughs Agency HQ Prehen
48th	Wednesday	02	April	2008	Loughs Agency HQ Prehen
49th	Wednesday	28	May	2008	Loughs Agency Offices C'ford
50th	Wednesday	02	July	2008	Loughs Agency HQ Prehen
51st	Wednesday	03	September	2008	Loughs Agency Offices C'ford
52nd	Wednesday	22	October	2008	Loughs Agency HQ Prehen
53rd	Wednesday	03	December	2008	Beech Hill Hotel, Londonderry

Minutes of the above meetings are available on the Agency web site
www.loughs-agency.org

5.1:10th North/South Ministerial Council

The tenth North South Ministerial Council meeting in the Aquaculture and Marine Sectoral format meeting was held in Dublin Castle on Wednesday 21 May 2008.

The Council noted progress on developments since the previous meeting in November 2007. Ministers noted that the Agency was developing plans for the delivery of its Marine Tourism and Recreation and Fishing strategy and asked the Chief Executive to bring forward a fuller report on this strategy, detailing plans for collaborative work with other bodies, to a future meeting of the Council.

The Council noted ongoing work to develop an emergency procedure for the approval of regulations to deal with events requiring immediate intervention for the protection of the fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas.

Other areas discussed included:

- Aquaculture and Shellfisheries - The Council discussed the Loughs Agency's Aquaculture and Shellfisheries strategy and looked forward to receiving a report on its implementation at a future meeting. Ministers also noted that it is planned to finalise a Management Agreement later in the year with a view to initiating aquaculture licensing in Lough Foyle during 2009.
- Implementation of Legislation - The Council noted progress in respect of the Commencement Orders that are required to bring forward a staged and managed introduction of the new powers available to the Loughs Agency to develop and license aquaculture and to protect the fisheries in the Foyle and Carlingford areas.

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Ministers welcomed the Agency's legislation implementation plan and noted that five sets of regulations would require NSMC approval in June and that a further nine sets would require NSMC approval later in 2008.

5.2:11th North South Ministerial Council Meeting in the Aquaculture and Marine Sectoral format

The eleventh North South Ministerial Council meeting in the Aquaculture and Marine sectoral format was held in the Europa Hotel, Belfast on Thursday 26 June 2008.

The Council noted progress on developments since the previous meeting in May 2008. Ministers noted that the first Commencement Order relating to the 2007 Foyle and Carlingford Fisheries legislation came into operation on June 1 and that two further Commencement Orders are being considered and will be reported on later on in the year. These Commencement Orders are required to bring into effect provisions of the legislation which extend the functions of the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission in relation to licensing and development of aquaculture, and the conservation and protection of the fisheries in the Foyle and Carlingford areas.

Other areas of discussion included:

- Marine Monitoring Vessel - Ministers noted that the Agency had purchased a 17 metre catamaran with delivery anticipated before the end of 2008. The new boat will be used to collect the management data required for the sustainable development of Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough.
- Bio-diversity Week - Ministers also noted the Agency's successful Biodiversity Week held during May. This involved 37 different events and attracted participation by over 1,500 people.
- Sustainable Angling Development and Marine Tourism in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas - The Council received a presentation on the Loughs Agency's financial assistance strategy for sustainable angling and marine tourism. Twenty-five applications had been recommended for funding support to date. These included angling events, the provision of drying rooms at tourism-based accommodation and habitat enhancements to encourage the natural development of fish stock.
- Approval of Regulations - The Council approved five sets of regulations. The first of these prohibits the sale, within the Foyle and Carlingford Areas, of salmon and sea trout caught by rod and line. The Agency believed that the introduction of this legislation would inhibit the opportunities for the disposal of

illegally caught salmon and sea trout for gain and would also encourage the conservation of stocks by legitimate anglers. The other regulations approved by Ministers were designed to help with the conservation and protection of the native oyster in Lough Foyle.

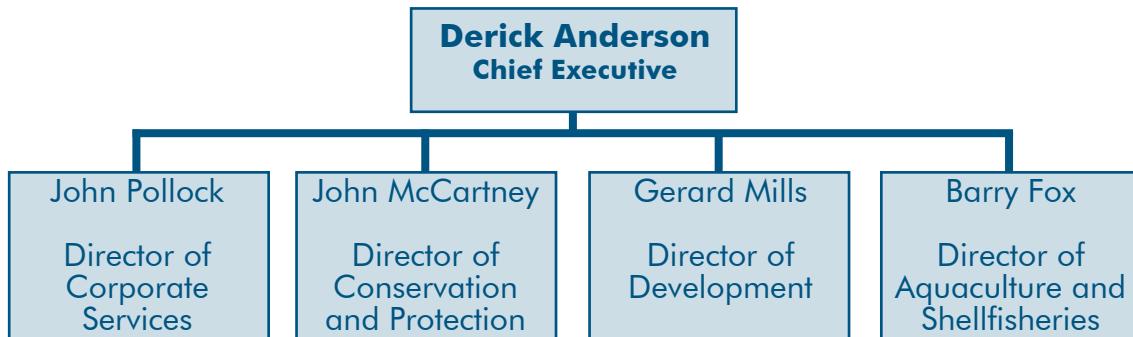
6: Foyle And Carlingford Area Advisory Forum

21	February	2008	Armagh City Hotel
18	September	2008	Loughs Agency HQ Prehen
26	November	2008	Armagh City Hotel

Minutes of the above meetings are available on the Agency web site
www.loughs-agency.org

7: Staffing

The Agency now operates within a four Directorate structure (Corporate Services, Conservation & Protection, Aquaculture & Shellfisheries and Development) which are now fully operational with a current approved core staffing level of 53.



8: Staff Development

Throughout the year the Agency addressed the training and development needs of staff, focusing on knowledge and skills retention and motivation appropriate to the achievement of the organisation's objectives and individuals' needs. These included Construction Skills Register (CSR) courses, Institute of Accounting Technicians (IATI), Renewal of Sea Survival Training for a number of staff, Food Hygiene and in early 2009 VHF radio Traininig, Powerboat handling and first aid at sea is also planned to ensure staff's skills and qualifications are kept current.

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A Training and Development Committee was established comprising of representatives of each of the Directorates within the Agency. This Committee has reviewed and revised the Training and Development Policy of the Agency.

9: Information Technology

During 2008 the Agency invested in the development and implementation of new communications infrastructure in the Carlingford and Prehen Offices. The new Information Technology and telephone systems will support and enhance the delivery of the Agency's functions, through the use of up-to-date technology.

Development of the Agency's website, www.loughs-agency.org, continued with the rollout of the marine tourism sections and has already proved a very useful tool for the dissemination of information to the tourist. Further sections on conservation and development were implemented in 2008.

10: Education And Interpretive Centre "Riverwatch"

The Agency's outreach work focused through the Agency's Interpretive Centre "Riverwatch" which has welcomed over 54,000 visitors since it opened in 2002 and has significantly raised the profile of the fisheries, marine and environmental resources, particularly the Foyle Catchment and also demonstrates the resources and their vulnerability.

In 2008, the number of visitors topped 17,000. This figure was well above expectations and nearly double that of last year. It was achieved through our portfolio of outreach programmes and the excellent calendar of events scheduled at Riverwatch. One of the main highlights in 2008 was 'Biodiversity Week' which showcased the unique and diverse flora and fauna of the Foyle Catchment.

Riverwatch has observed a substantial increase in the percentage of tourist visitors to the centre with over 50% being domestic, national and international visitors. There has also been a noted increase in local families visiting the centre thus increasing the awareness of the stakeholders of the catchments and their role in its conservation and protection.

11: Fisheries Management And Development Salmon Management And Development

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 North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO), an inter-Governmental body established by treaty drawing its membership from USA, Russia, Canada, Greenland, European Union and other countries, has encouraged its members to adopt a precautionary approach to salmon management and the Loughs Agency has endeavoured to follow this lead.

The Agency salmon management strategy was refined with a full review of escapement targets by our Scientific Advisors in 1998. The Agency is committed to continuing to ensure that its application of data is at the forefront of available technology, and continues to develop an evaluation of the Wetted Area Model for comparative purposes on escapement.

The Agency through retaining a Post Graduate research student whose work started in 2006 continues the development of a Pre Fisheries Abundance model for the Foyle area. This research continues to evaluate the best available scientific analysis of salmon management. This project was to complete in 2008, however to improve the scope and refine the model a short extension has been granted which carries the project into 2009. There are no cost implications to the Agency in this regard and the model is scheduled to be delivered on budget.

Agency staff continued to collate the relevant data on audit points for salmon management. Salmon are under the constant threat from a range of inter-related factors including degraded in-river habitat, pollution, changing agricultural and forestry practice and predation by cormorants and seals. The Agency has tried to address all of these contributory factors. Loughs Agency has prepared catchment status reports outlining the main issues impacting within each catchment and presenting relevant scientific data. These are available on the Conservation and Protection web pages of the Agency's website. Fisheries Conservation Protection and Management Statistics have been provided for the 2008 season and are included within Appendix 2.

Additional information gathered by Agency staff, and in particular the chemical monitoring of water quality and macro invertebrate life of minor tributaries, allowed Agency staff to continue to compare and contrast this data to the areas of salmon life cycle. This overview ensured that the management of the fishery was undertaken with a holistic view of the wider ecosystem. This data continued to facilitate our field staff to

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differentiate between issues related to water pollution, habitat damage and accessibility relevant to migratory fish. This allowed the Agency to target a range of different measures to strategically address the issues identified. This data proved invaluable in identifying areas where fisheries productivity is not as good as expected, stimulating focused further in-depth investigations of these areas, however this had delayed the finalisation of the status reports.

The stocks of salmonid fish in the catchments are, as indicated above, vulnerable to many influences - both natural and human in origin, some global and some site specific. Climatic changes are suspected of having significant effect on the stocks of salmon, as evidenced by the extended period of drought during May and June 2008, which was followed by an extended period of high rainfall. Changes have also been noted in the pattern of the return migration of salmon, with some evidence of later returning runs and smaller fish, all of these features appear to be as a result of the conditions occurring while salmon are at sea.

In 2008 the Loughs Agency introduced a new regulation, the Foyle Area and Carlingford Area (Prohibition of Sale of Salmon and Sea Trout Caught by Rod and Line) Regulations 2008. The regulation was made on the 10th July 2008 and came into operation on 31st July 2008. The regulation prohibits the sale of rod and line caught salmon or sea trout within the Foyle Area or the Carlingford Area, and was introduced to inhibit the sale and disposal of illegally caught fish.

SALSEA Merge

With a view to understanding these issues, the Agency has become a formal (but non-funding) partner in the SALSEA-Merge Programme, a unique international research programme which, through an annual series of research expeditions, plots the migration of salmon from their natal rivers to their feeding grounds. The samples of salmon are collected at sea by the use of specially developed shallow pelagic trawls and the fish are subjected to genetic analysis. The genetic analysis is research that was initiated by the genetics investigation begun by the Agency in 2001 and now rolled out by other agencies to provide a genetic atlas of the North Atlantic salmon stocks. The results are applied to identify the native rivers of the salmon making up the samples collected by the SALSEA Merge programme. These fish samples are assessed for condition, feeding sources, age and other parameters, analysis that will allow an insight into the details of the marine stages of their lifecycle and offer possible reasons for the decline in sea survival.

Genetic Diversity Report

With a view to further informing the situation on the Foyle Catchment and further afield, a second report on its genetic diversity was completed during 2008 and this will be used to further inform the development of our salmon management strategy.

Salmon Management Audit Points

Commercial Catches

In 2008 the Agency had hoped to see a dramatic effect from the rationalisation of commercial fishing in 2007 with the Commercial Salmon Fishing Hardship Scheme. It was expected that the significant decrease in the number of commercial nets would allow more fish to move into the system and thus the commercial catch in 2008 would reflect this with more fish being caught by the remaining nets.

In reality there was a slight decline in the total number of salmon caught commercially, and the average catch per net, which is a worrying trend and most likely linked to continued poor sea survival.

The commercial fishery in 2008 operated with 10 draft nets and 18 drift nets. The drift nets operated entirely within Lough Foyle.

At all times within the commercial fishery each catch was viewed by Loughs Agency fishery officers. This was achieved by only replacing the carcass tags of those salmon that had been inspected by staff. This allowed staff to look for coded Wire Tags and detached adipose fins or other marks that would indicate that the fish were identified in a scientific programme.

The 2008 commercial season started in a period of extreme drought which limited the effectiveness of commercial nets due to algal fouling. The dry weather kept the fish at sea as they did not come into the estuary as quickly.

There were no closures or extension to the recreational or commercial fisheries introduced during 2008. The commercial fishery catches in 2008 were, as discussed, down on previous years. Practically the only year with comparable fishing effort as 2007 where 5372 fish were caught compared with 4160 for 2008. The catches for the period 2000 to 2008 are presented at table 5.

Fish Counters

The Agency successfully ran its counter programme throughout 2008. However, to improve public confidence and to ensure scientific validity the Agency commissioned an independent review of its counter programme in 2008. This review with its associated recommendations is due for publication in early 2009.

The 2008 season was notable for its extreme weather conditions of drought followed by deluge. These water levels on many occasions compromised the efficiency of our fish counters. To ensure other factors were not causing inaccuracy of the counters the Loughs Agency initiated an independent review of the counters, overseen by representatives of

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the Advisory Forum. An additional allocation of expenditure for "Salmon and Inland Fisheries" has been reassigned to provide for any work recommended by this review.

As with all fish counts, they are subject to both weather conditions. In addition counters do not cover the entire river channel and fish are known to have bypassed the counting area, these should therefore be viewed as likely to be minimum counts, but will provide useful year on year comparators. Comparative fish counter data is detailed below in table 2.

The River Faughan and Sion Mills counts for 2007 were deemed to be unsatisfactory and only partial counts due to very high water conditions in the late spring and early summer which allowed fish to traverse the weirs instead of going through the fish counters.

The low Corrick count in 2006 was due to vandalism of the counter.

While the count on the river Finn was very disappointing, it is interesting to note that the River Roe had a very good run of salmon recorded on the counter at Limavady.

Rod Catch Returns 2008

Catch returns are an important environmental audit point, which facilitates the development and implementation of sustainable fishery management policy within the Foyle and Carlingford areas. Full compliance with the legislative requirement to make accurate and timely catch returns should be viewed as making a contribution towards securing the future of our significant game fisheries.

Declared catches of salmon whilst not a complete picture of all salmon or grilse caught by the rod fishery continued to maintain high levels in 2008 with a reported rod catch of 4060 being declared .

Reported catches of Sea trout in 2008 (815) were the highest since 2002 when the reported Sea trout rod catch was 1010. Details of rod catches are displayed in Table 10.

Redd Counts

Redds are excavations created by adult salmon in gravel areas where at spawning time they deposit their eggs. Redds can be recognised by a characteristic upstream depression with downstream mound created and are created by rapid tail movements of the female. Redd counts are conducted annually at spawning time providing a picture of the extent of active spawning habitat utilised in any given year and the quantity of spawning fish in catchments surveyed. The accuracy of redd counts as an indicator of population size can be distorted depending on weather conditions. Floods can create an increase in suspended solids which will inhibit visibility making visual surveying more difficult. Other difficulties are caused by high water flows flattening redds, when clearer

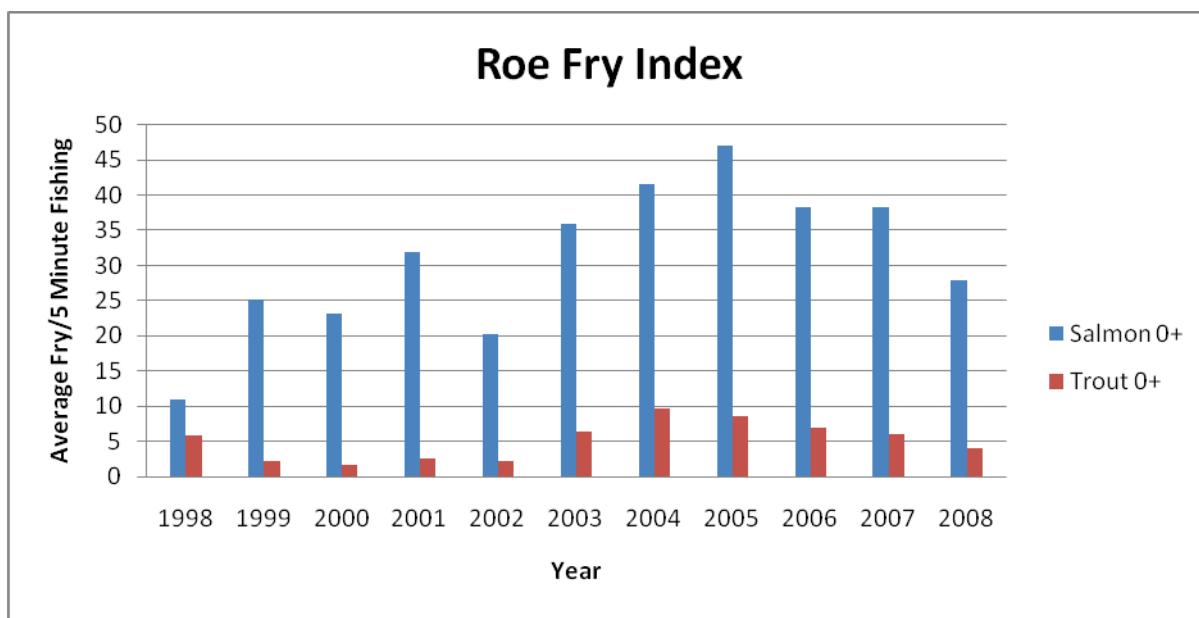
conditions return no visible evidence of the redd may remain. In 2008, conditions for redd counting were mixed with the results presented in table 1 of this report. Redd counts in 2008 were average with poor weather conditions affecting the peak counting period.

Electrofishing

In 2008 a total of 460 sites were semi-quantitatively electrofished within the Foyle and Carlingford areas. 403 sites surveyed were within the Foyle system and 57 sites were within the Carlingford system.

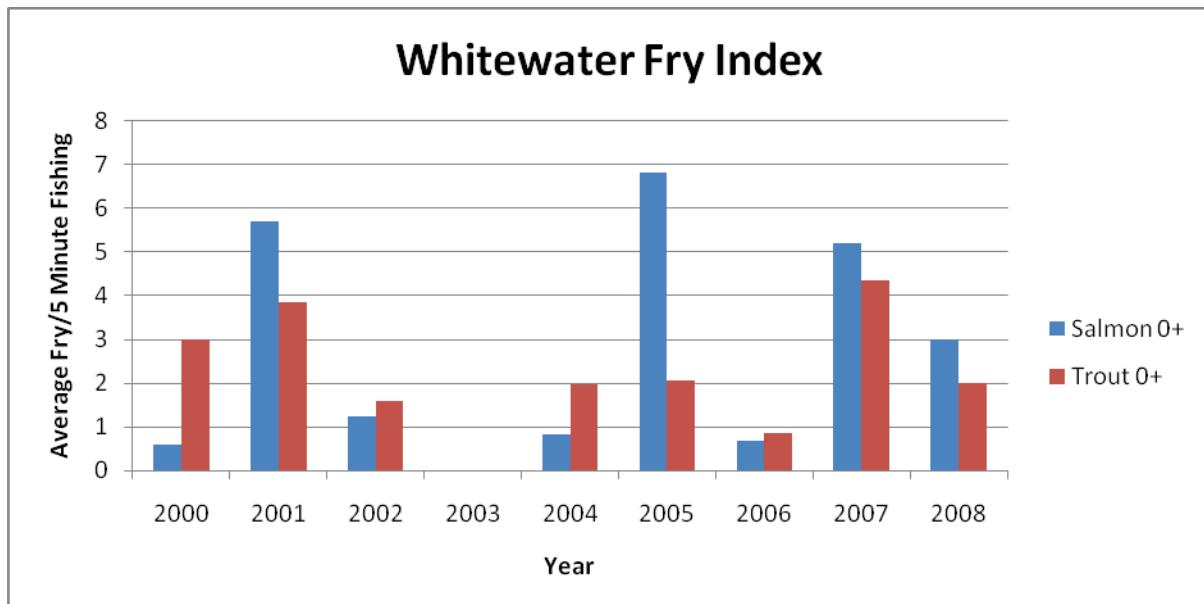
Within the Foyle system the average number of salmon fry present at each site in 2008 was 15 with an average of 3 trout fry present at each site. While trout numbers may appear disappointing the selection of sites is biased towards salmon habitat. The figures presented for 2008 show a slight decline on 2007. During the short electrofishing season extending from July to September extremely unseasonal weather was experienced reducing the number of sites that could be surveyed and resulting in sites being surveyed later than usual.

River Roe Fry Index



River Roe (Foyle area) catchment fry index 1998-2008. Note number of sites surveyed has fluctuated annually from 27 in 1998 to 73 in 2008, the number of sites surveyed has stabilised at 73 since 2002.

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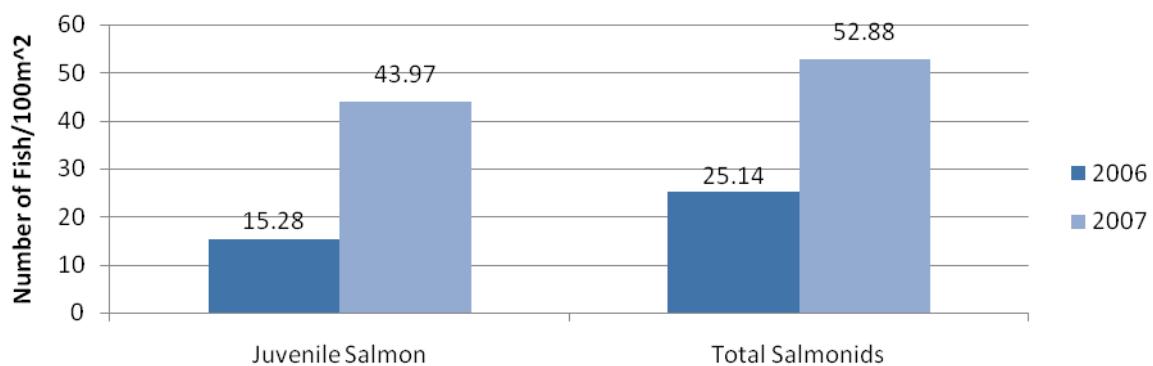
Within the Carlingford system the average number of salmon fry present at each site in 2008 was 1 with an average of 2 trout fry present at each site.

It should be noted that the charts displayed above denote general trends within the selected catchments and are based on a fluctuating number of sites surveyed annually. This fluctuation can be due to a number of factors including events such as foot and mouth disease in 2001 which restricted access in some areas to sites becoming overgrown and unsuitable for survey. The Loughs Agency aims to have a consistent number of sites surveyed within each catchment annually.

In addition to the semi-quantitative electrofishing surveys nine sites within the Foyle and Carlingford areas were quantitatively surveyed. This ongoing quantitative monitoring is designed to assess the effectiveness of specific in-stream habitat improvement works. Monitoring will continue for a number of years and will be reported within the Catchment Status report.

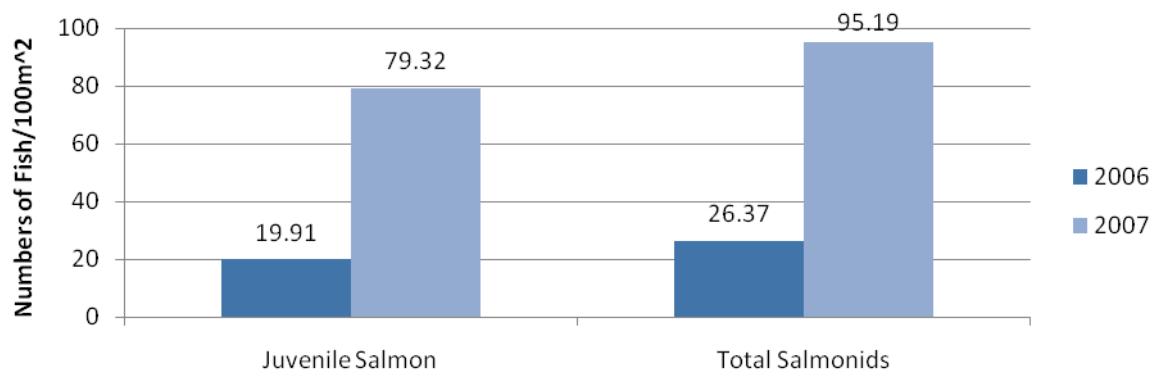
In 2006 in-stream habitat improvement works were completed on the River Dee as part of an EEA funded programme. The graphs below show the increase in the juvenile salmonid populations at two sites since the completion of the in-stream habitat improvements works. Figures are only available for 2006 and 2007 as the sites were monitored before and after the habitat improvement works were completed. The data analysis was completed in 2008 and demonstrates the length of time and resources required to appropriately monitor such works. No further monitoring of the sites was conducted in 2008.

River Dee, Upper Site Magherahee Bridge, Salmonid Density Estimates Before and After EEA Habitat Improvement Works



Upper site, Magherahee Bridge, River Dee

River Dee, Lower Site, Magherahee Bridge, Salmonid Density Estimates Before and After EEA Habitat Improvement Works



Lower site, Magherahee Bridge, River Dee

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In stream works

In 2007 the Loughs Agency funded extensive in-stream works in salmon spawning areas. In 2008 the Agency deployed its resources to protect these works and to evaluate their effectiveness.

The protection of the works has led to a number of prosecutions and warnings for pollution of the rivers concerned. In addition the Agency publicised and educated its stakeholders on the regulatory amendments that created the offence of removing materials from the beds of rivers, and in particular the Agency staff focused on persons removing gravels.

In-stream works once completed can only be successful if they are protected from both environmental damage and water pollution.

The delay in the finalisation of the 2007 status reports marginally affected the delivery of the "agreed actions" for habitat protection and improvement during 2008. These difficulties were however negligible compared to impediments caused by weather conditions. However monitoring of the works continued on the River Faughan in partnership with River Faughan Anglers Ltd. The Loughs Agency also contributed towards the NASCO Focus Area Report on Protection, Restoration and Enhancement of Salmon Habitat. It is anticipated that further habitat improvement projects will be completed in 2009. Significant opportunities are also anticipated through the implementation of programmes of measures under the Water Framework Directive.

Area/Catchment/ Tributary	Date	Impact Addressed	Measure	Ongoing Evaluation
Foyle/River Roe/ Woodburn	2006	Cattle poaching of banks and damage to habitat by drinking cattle	Stock Proof fencing, gravel and nursery stone added	Timed electrofishing
Foyle/River Roe/ Bovevagh	2006	Dredged and straightened channel	In channel deflectors, boulders and rubble mats	Timed electrofishing

Area/Catchment/ Tributary	Date	Impact Addressed	Measure	Ongoing Evaluation
Foyle/Burn Dennet/ Camus Burn	2006	Cattle poaching, straightened channel, poor in-stream habitat	Stock proof fencing and cattle crossing, gravel and nursery habitat added. Low level vortex weirs (Habitat units)	Timed electrofishing
Carlingford/Ryland	2006	Bank erosion	Bank protection and gravel/ nursery stone added	Timed electrofishing
Foyle/Deeble River	2007	Dredged and straightened channel	In-channel deflectors and nursery stone added	Removal sampling (Quantitative electrofishing)
Carlingford/Clanrye River	2007	Poaching by cattle, dredged and straightened channel	Bank protection, gravel and nursery stone added and fencing	Timed electrofishing/ removal sampling (Quantitative electrofishing)
Foyle/River Faughan/Bonds Glen	2007	Poaching by cattle, spawning gravel compaction/ siltation, poor nursery habitat	Fencing, gravel and nursery stone added (Habitat units)	Removal sampling (Quantitative electrofishing)
Foyle/River Faughan/Foreglen	2007	Dredged channel	Gravel and nursery stone added	Removal sampling (Quantitative electrofishing)
Foyle/Drumragh River/Fintona River	2007	Cattle poaching, gravel silted and compacted	Fencing and gravel added	Timed electrofishing

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Area/Catchment/ Tributary	Date	Impact Addressed	Measure	Ongoing Evaluation
Foyle/Drumragh River/Seskinore River	2007	Cattle poaching, gravel silted and compacted	Fencing and gravel added	Timed electrofishing
Foyle/River Derg	2007	Unauthorised river works, compacted gravel	Gravel Added	Timed electrofishing

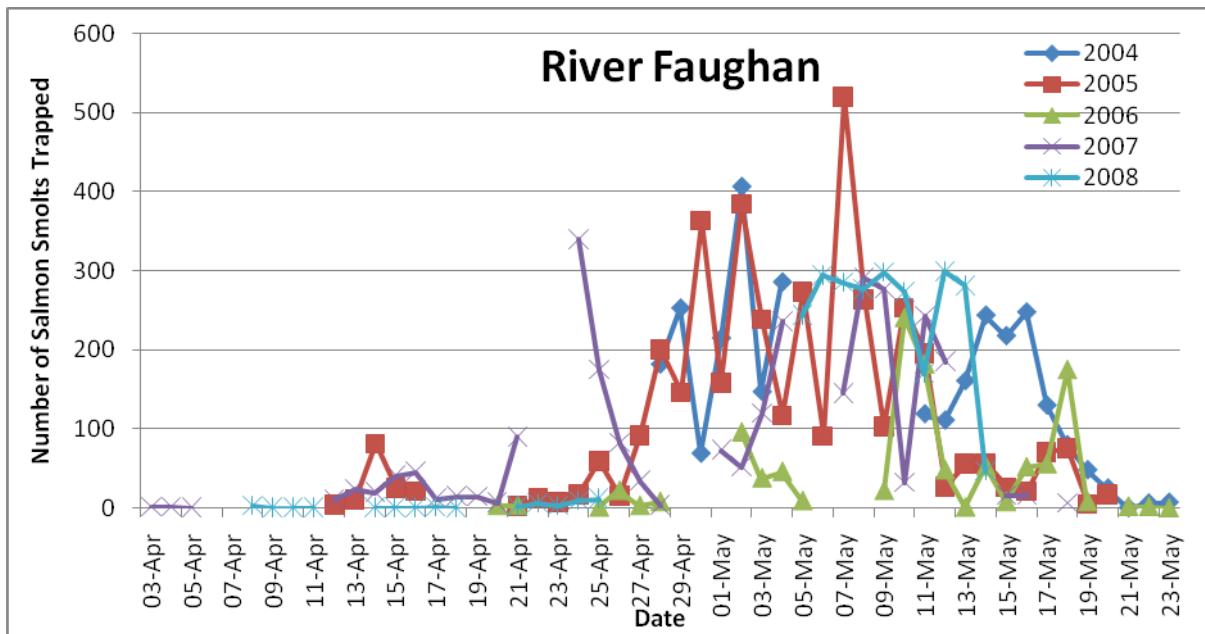
Coded Wire Tagging (CWT)

The Coded Wire Tagging programme continued in 2008 on the River Faughan. The tagging programme had increased significance in 2008 due to the commencement of the international SALSEA Merge programme investigating the factors affecting the survival of salmon at sea. A significant part of this programme will be to link post smolts caught at sea back to region or river of origin. The primary method of achieving this will be the use of genetic identification techniques with recovered Coded Wire Tagged fish providing supplementary information.

In addition to supporting SALSEA Merge CWT is conducted for a number of other reasons including to highlight the areas where returning adult salmon are exploited. The Loughs Agency continues to use Rotary Screw Traps to catch the smolts for tagging. Biological data is collected in addition to other information on run timing of the salmonid fish populations and other fish populations descending the river at this time of year.

Information on smolts tagged in 2007 and caught as returning adults in 2008 will be presented in the 2009 annual report and in the Catchment Status Reports. The Marine Institute continues to collate the recapture data from the tagging programme. For fish tagged in any year there is a lag of two years before the recapture data is available.

From 2005 the Loughs Agency has used Coded Wire Tagging Equipment purchased with funds secured from the European Regional Development Fund through the INTERREG IIIA Programme, administered by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, on behalf of the Department of the Environment.



Salmon smolt run timing and abundance from rotary screw trap sub sample River Faughan 2004-2008. Breaks in data are due to closure of trap during high water conditions.

Year	Number of Smolts Tagged	Mean Age	Mean Length (cm)	Mean Weight (g)
2003	1582	2+	14.9	33.5
2004	1875	2+	13.4	24.6
2005	1658	2+	13.3	23.6
2006	769	2+	13.3	25.4
2007	1547	2+	13.5	27.1
2008	1865	2+	13.0	22.1

Numbers of smolts tagged on River Faughan 2003-2008

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Year Tagged	Year Recaptured	Numbers Recaptured	Recapture Location
2003	2004	12	Greencastle, Burtonport, Malin Head, Belmullet and Torr Head
2004	2005	16	Greencastle, Malin Head, Donegal and Galway Bay
2005	2006	3	Greencastle
2006	2007	2	Greencastle and Ballycastle

Recapture data from the River Faughan CWT programme. Note lag in data due to length of time spent at sea and length of time needed to collate data.

Year	Number of Smolts Tagged	Mean Age	Mean Length (cm)	Mean Weight (g)
2002	690	2+	12.5	19.8
2003	2252	2+	12.7	20.2
2004	773	2+	12.2	18.0
2005	390	2+	12.9	20.5
2006	779	2+	12.0	19.3

Numbers of salmon smolts tagged on River Finn 2002-2006 (note no tagging carried out on River Finn in 2007 or 2008)

Year Tagged	Year Recaptured	Numbers Recaptured	Recapture Location
2002	2003	12	Greencastle, Burtonport, Malin Head, Belmullet and Torr Head
2003	2004	25	Donegal, Foyle Area, Mayo, Kerry, River Finn
2004	2005	8	Greencastle
2005	2006	1	Torr Head
2006	2007	8	Ballycastle, River Finn, Lough Foyle and Greencastle

Recapture data from the River Faughan CWT programme. Note lag in data due length of time spent at sea and length of time needed to collate data.

Sea Trout

Sea Trout is the anadromous form of the brown trout i.e. breeds in freshwater but migrates to sea to feed and mature. In common with many rivers around Britain and Ireland sea trout numbers have declined in the Foyle area and as a species they are well known for the cyclical nature of their returns.

The population dynamics and life-cycle of sea trout are not clearly understood, for example, why do some fish go to sea and others remain in freshwater? It is likely that there is a mixture of genetics and environment at play and in many studied populations it is noted that the majority of returning sea trout tend to be female, while the corresponding resident freshwater population tends to be predominantly male. One theory for this being that egg production is dependent on body size so it is in the females interest to go to sea where feeding is better and grow larger thereby producing more eggs and potentially greater numbers of offspring. A number of factors could be responsible for declines in stocks such as pollution, climate change and over fishing.

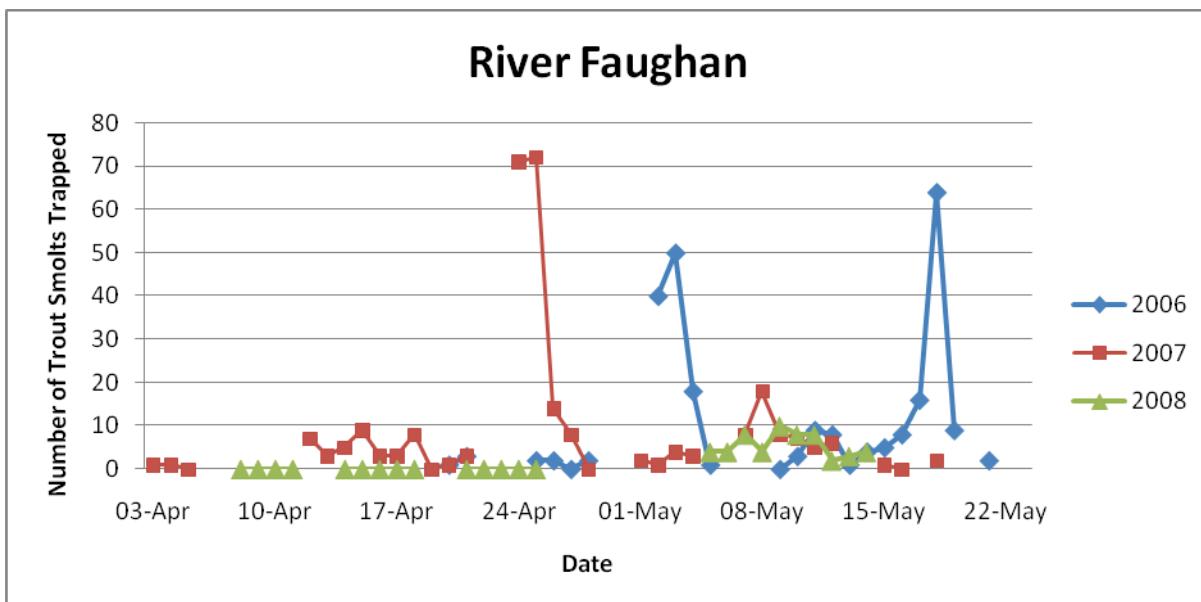
East coast Irish rivers also tend to have larger fish such as the White Water River in Carlingford which is well known for the large size of its sea trout this is typical of systems entering the Irish Sea.

The decline in sea trout is unlikely to be down to one factor but is more likely to be due to a combination of different issues such as climate change, pollution and overfishing amongst others.

Sea trout smolts in addition to salmon smolts are caught in the Loughs Agency rotary

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screw traps. Some of the data collected before the sea trout smolts were returned to the river is displayed below. The collection of this data will contribute towards the long term monitoring of run timing and abundance trends of sea trout within key catchments.



Sea Trout smolt run timing and abundance from rotary screw trap sub sample, River Faughan 2006 &-2007. Breaks in data are due to closure of trap during high water conditions

Year	Number of Sea Trout Smolts	Mean Length (cm)	Mean Weight (g)
2006	248	17.8	64.14
2007	279	19.1	74.73
2008	55	18.48	63.28

The Loughs Agency encourages catch and release as an important conservation tool for sea trout within the Foyle and Carlingford areas.

Coarse Fisheries Management and Development

The Agency in September 2007 undertook a fish stock assessment of the Newry Canal between Victoria Lock and the Albert Basin in conjunction with the Aquatic Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) and the Central Fisheries Board (CFB). This survey updated previous reports from 2001 and 2002. This was written up over the winter and is now available on the Agency's web site. This report is being used as the basis for managing the stocks of fish in the canal. Further surveys will be planned over the next period on other fisheries.

Coarse fishing remains important in both Carlingford and Foyle. The Agency continued to work with local stakeholders, to develop and promote a number of waters.

Conservation and Protection of Fisheries

Summary of enforcement actions referred to Agency solicitors

2005	2006	2007	2008
33	28	123	109

As in 2007 the greater majority of cases referred to the Agency's solicitors were in relation to angling offences.

Summary of seizures by Agency staff

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rods	10	12	9	22	85	137
Boats and vehicles	22	14	15	8	16	9
Nets	165	145	107	86	101	109
Fish	152	129	112	77	58	68

Loughs Agency would wish to acknowledge the substantial assistance given by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Garda Síochána and the Police Service for Northern Ireland, in the enforcement of the Fisheries Acts in the Loughs Agency area. The Agency has introduced by regulation compulsory returns from angling

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clubs, and acknowledges the consistent and dedicated effort displayed by the Private River Watchers.

Fresh Water Quality

The Agency continues to be a statutory consultee regarding developments that have the potential to impact on the aquatic and riverine environments from a water quality or riparian environment perspective. This includes discussions with the Forest Service and 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, abstraction licences their quality and possible impact, and Rivers Agency regarding drainage and watercourse management issues, including compensatory habitat reinstatement works.

The Agency believes that its ongoing strategy of targeting catchments that appear to be stressed for its Proactive Pollution Prevention Programme is both sound and beneficial to these catchments, the base information for this strategy is primarily sourced from the qualitative electro-fishing surveys carried out each year and to a lesser extent from the habitat update programme and the redd count surveys. Using the combined electrofishing, Redd count, water quality and macro invertebrate data gathered in 2008, the Agency was able to evaluate those areas most impacted by pollution and targeted these sub catchments for pro active inspection. A proportion of these inspections led to referral for advice on farming practice, and some led to prosecution for illegal discharges. There were no significant fish kill incidents in the Foyle and Carlingford areas. There were some minor incidents of fish mortality in the Foyle area later in the season, but these appear to have been due to fungal infections on a small number of fish.

The biological and chemical monitoring of freshwaters has been undertaken by the Loughs Agency to assist in determining the concentration of harmful pollutants in the aquatic environment. This pollution monitoring has several key objectives:

1. To provide a focus to the Agency's Conservation and Protection effort;
2. to identify potential threats to fish health and aquatic ecosystems;
3. to inform the public about the quality of the aquatic environment and to raise public awareness of environmental issues;
4. to provide inputs into policy-making decisions;
5. to assess the efficacy of pollution control measures;
6. to identify trends in pollution and to identify future problems.

A total of 92 sites were selected for biological and chemical sampling of rivers within the Foyle and Carlingford hydrological catchments. The period of sampling was from June to September 2008.

Each of the 92 sites were sampled to assess chemical quality once every month during the summer field season. The process involved in gathering the chemical water quality data by obtaining the sample from the river site and the subsequent laboratory analysis of each sample obtained. All Foyle samples were analysed at the Loughs Agency Headquarters laboratory, whilst all Carlingford samples were analysed by the Environmental Protection Agency at their Monaghan laboratory.

Each of the 92 sites were also sampled to assess for biological indicators using the 3 minute kick sampling method. Samples were obtained from the watercourses and science staff at the Loughs Agency laboratory undertook a detailed macro invertebrate identification.

Some of the data gathered from the 2008 freshwater sampling programme are presented in the following pages.

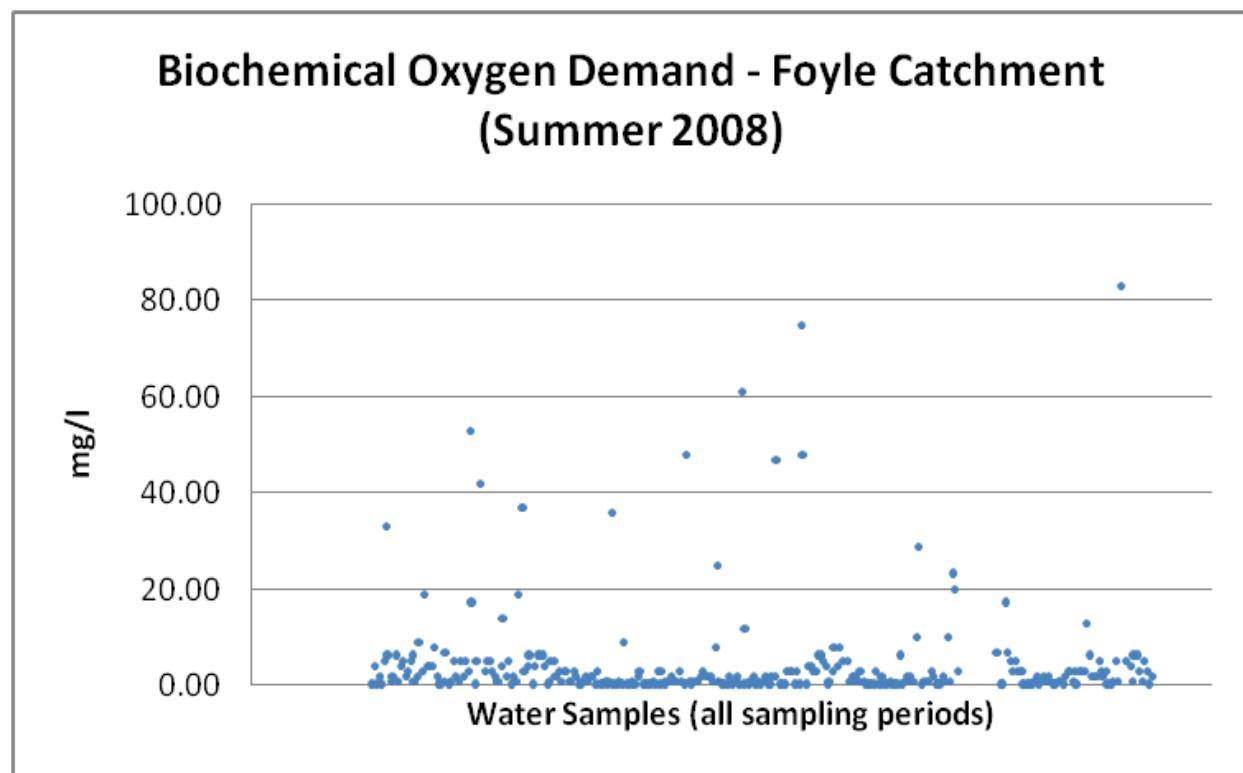


Fig. 1: BOD results from all Foyle sites during the summer of 2008.

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Biochemical Oxygen Demand - Carlingford Area (Summer 2008)

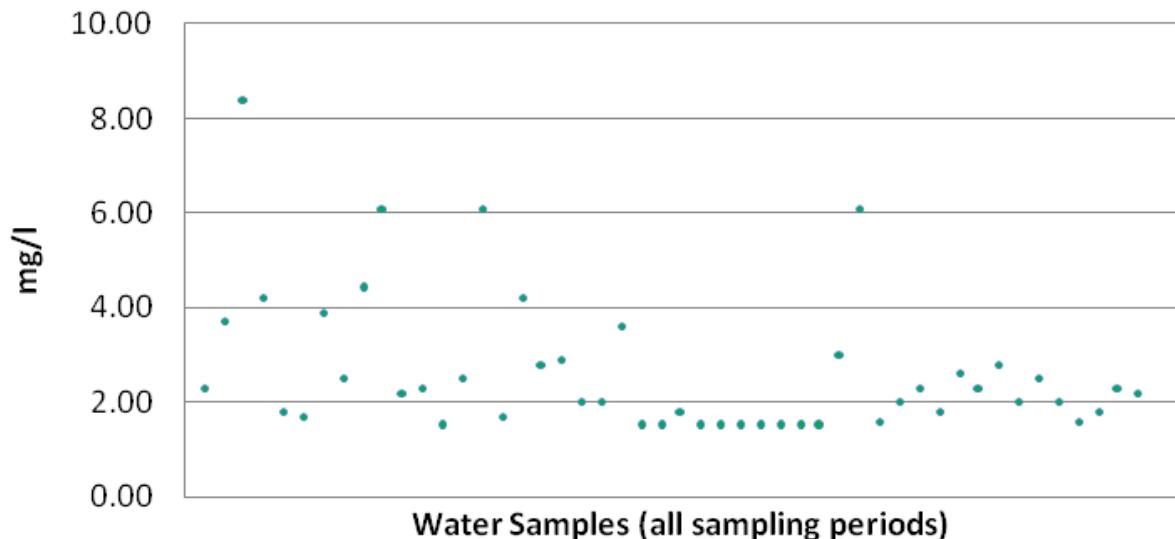


Fig. 2: BOD results from all Carlingford sites during the summer of 2008.

Suspended Solids - Foyle Catchment (Summer 2008)

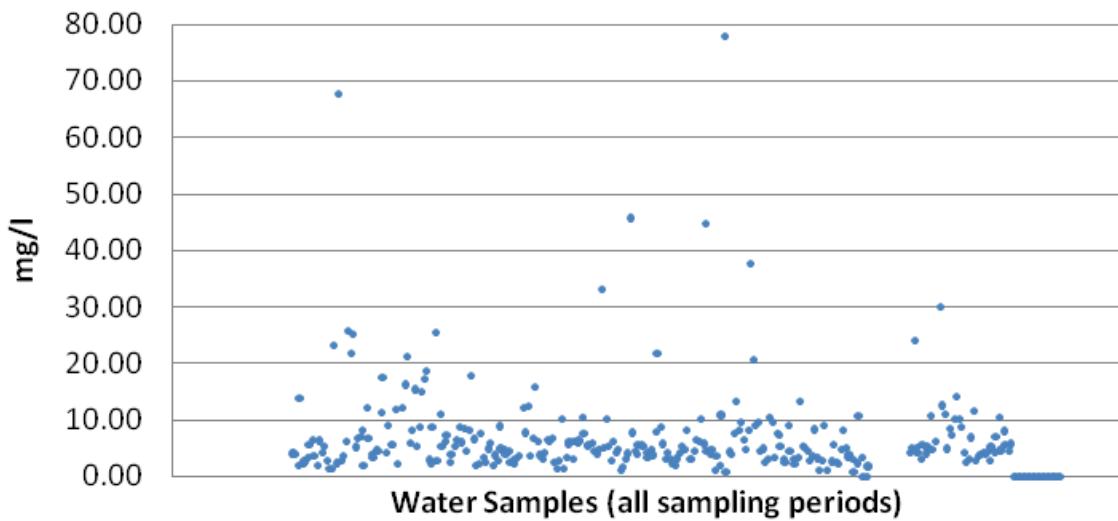


Fig. 3: Suspended solids from all Foyle sites during the summer of 2008.

Suspended Solids - Carlingford Area (Summer 2008)

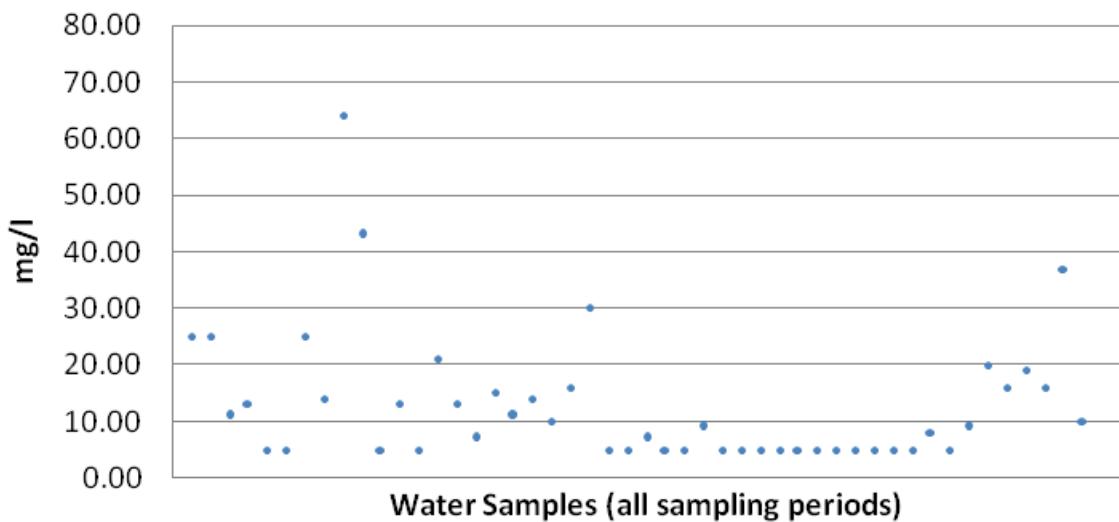


Fig. 4: Suspended solids from all Carlingford sites during the summer of 2008.

Phosphorus Values - Foyle Catchment (Summer 2008)

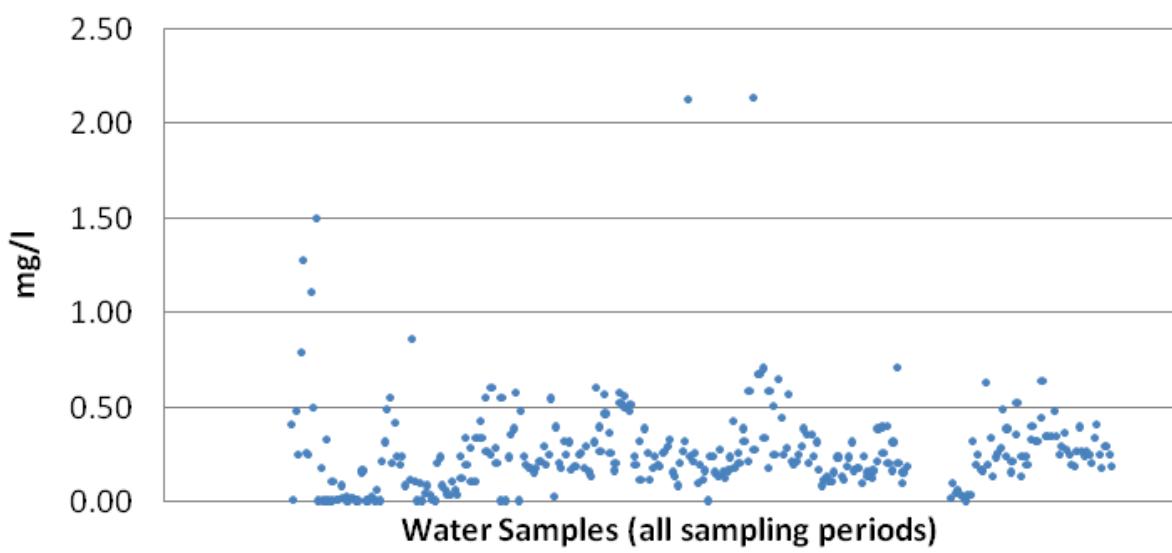


Fig. 5: Total Phosphorus values from all Foyle sites during the summer of 2008.

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Phosphorus Values - Carlingford Area (Summer 2008)

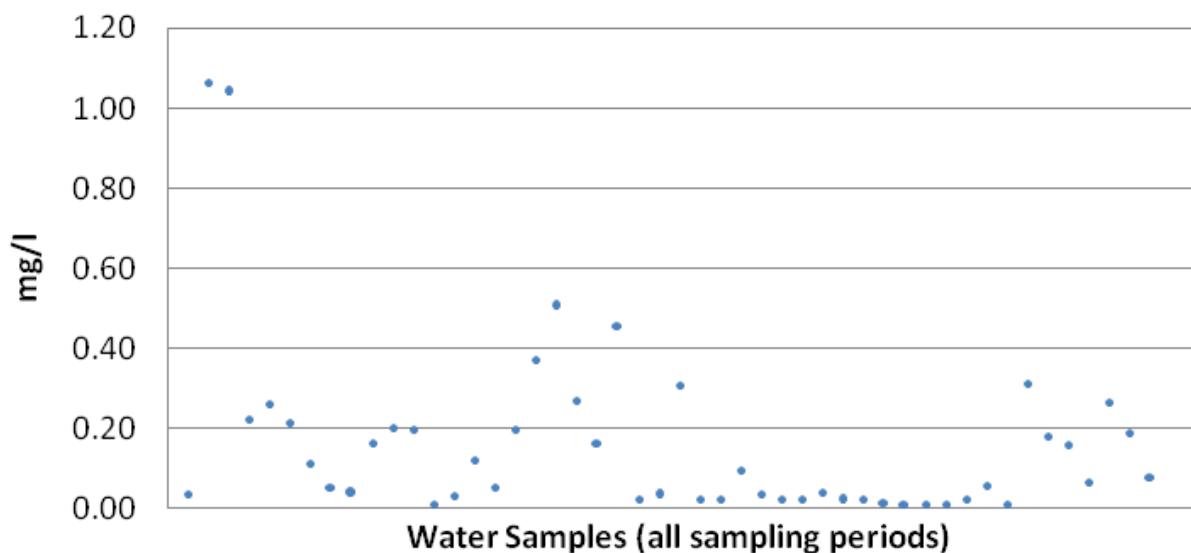


Fig 6: Total Phosphorus values from all Carlingford sites during the summer of 2008.

The Biological and chemical monitoring has shown that in general the water quality of the Foyle and Carlingford systems is good, with levels generally within the guidelines for salmonids throughout both catchments. Where the samples showed varying degrees of pollution, the issues have been addressed and are illustrated in tables 15a to 15d of this report.

12: Aquaculture and Shellfisheries

The Foyle and Carlingford Fisheries Act and Order were enacted in 2007. It has enabled the Agency to begin the development of Regulations for the conservation, management and development of wild shellfisheries and aquaculture in the Loughs Agency areas. These are outlined below.

12.1: Oyster Fishery

The Agency has introduced the Regulations for the management, conservation and development of the wild oyster fishery in Lough Foyle on 31st July 2008. The Agency has committed to long term consultative engagement with industry to deliver a robust management regime that will benefit the industry and ensure that the activity is environmentally sustainable and commercially viable into the future.

The Agency received 87 applications for oyster licences in the 08/09 season. After evaluation 50 licences were issued for the fishery. The fishery struggled in 2008 to access markets due to high volumes being placed on the European markets by Denmark. The oysters from Lough Foyle could not compete with the Danish Product on quality or size. With this in mind the Agency has prepared an Amendment Regulation for the oyster fishery in consultation with licence holders. The detail of the Regulation is an increase in the minimum size limit from 75mm to 80mm and an upper limit for the size of vessel that can operate in the fishery (15m). These amendments were recommended by the fishermen. It is intended that the increase in size will make the Lough Foyle oyster more attractive to European buyers. The restriction on the size of vessel will ensure that the fishery is competitive and reduce the risk of large vessels operating alongside small inshore vessels.

Native Oyster Survey

The annual native oyster survey was carried out by Agency scientists in June of 2008. Over 200 dredge samples were taken to identify the distribution and abundance of oysters within the fishery areas. A biomass figure of 350 tonnes was estimated for the stock and the survey has raised concern over the health of the population on certain beds. It is envisaged that regulations will be brought forward in 2009 to help to address some of these issues such as increasing the minimum landing size in the fishery and identifying beds that may need to be closed temporarily to allow for stocks to regenerate to sustainable levels.

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Table 1. Biomass estimates for individual oyster beds in Lough Foyle

Bed Name	Area (ha)	Area m ²	Density	No. Oysters	Biomass (kg)	Biomass (tonnes)
The Perch	319	3190000	0.3	957000	47850	47.85
Crooked Channel	566	5660000	0.49	2773400	138670	138.67
Moville Bed	115	1150000	0.03	34500	1725	1.725
Flat Ground	674	6740000	0.09	606600	30330	30.33
Middle Bed	425	4250000	0.03	127500	6375	6.375
Northside	250	2500000	0.04	100000	5000	5
Behind Sandy Ridge	526	5260000	0.01	52600	2630	2.63
Upper Middle Bank	165	1650000	0.09	148500	7425	7.425
Redcastle	395	3950000	0.04	158000	7900	7.9
Top of Old Channel	400	4000000	0.11	440000	22000	22
Sandy Ridge	246	2460000	0.08	196800	9840	9.84
Other	3000	30000000	0.01	300000	15000	15
Total	7081	70810000	1.32	5894900	294745	294.745

The Agency assisted in the preliminary work to assess the suitability of Lough Foyle for a LIDAR airborne radar bathymetric survey in spring/summer 2008. This work will allow a baseline of the current bathymetry of Lough Foyle to be created and may assist in updating navigation charts and development of hydrodynamic modelling for the Lough.

A survey of the intertidal populations of wild mussels was initiated in late 2008. This survey has allowed an estimate of the biomass of mussels present on the intertidal zone to be made. This will help in partitioning food resources between the shellfish assemblages in the Lough as part of the ecological capacity modelling work being undertaken on a regular basis. This survey also helps in identifying the presence of the invasive pacific oyster on the intertidal zone. The Agency has promoted the monitoring

of this invasive species in the wild in conjunction with partners from other state agencies and academia.

The Agency has continued to monitor the productivity of the shellfish aquaculture operations within Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough in 2008. Growth rate monitoring has formed the basis for much of this assessment in parallel with measurements of environmental variables such as nutrient levels, chlorophyll-a levels, suspended solids, and particulate organic carbon. This monitoring has allowed inter-annual trends in productivity to be assessed and will enable predictive modelling of aquaculture productivity for future stocking and harvesting scenarios to be carried out.

Preliminary assessments have been made by Agency staff of the returns from the oyster licence holders in Lough Foyle. This data will be used to assess the yields from the fishery and will be used to inform the management options available for the 2009-2010 season.

Oyster Fishery Regulations in force from 31st July 2008

Regulations controlling the wild oyster fishery in Lough Foyle, aiming to deliver sustainable development, were introduced on the 31st July 2008 with the fishery opening on the 19th September 2008. Few enforcement issues have emerged, principally because the poor market conditions significantly curtailed fishing effort. However consultation with the licensees is ongoing and the regulations will be amended for the 2009 season. It is expected that the high compliance of the sector is likely to continue in a positive manner. The Regulations now in force are detailed below.

The Foyle Area (Control of Oyster Fishing) Regulations 2008

The Foyle Area (Landing Areas for Oysters) Regulations 2008

The Foyle Area (Licensing of Oyster Fishing) Regulations 2008

The Foyle area (Logbook and Identification Tagging) Regulations) 2008

- Minimum size limit (75mm)
- Closed Season (1st May – 18th September)
- Re-deposit of undersized oysters
- Fallow areas (Sanctuary areas)
- Designated landing areas
- Log Books
- Weekly and daily open and closed periods (06.00 – 18.00 Mon – Fri open)
- Dredge size restrictions
- Fully licensed and compliant vessels only
- Licensed Fishery

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12.2: Regulation of the Wild Mussel Fisheries

The Regulations for the management, conservation and development of the wild mussel fisheries are now in final draft form. These Regulations as outlined below will be introduced alongside the Aquaculture Licensing Regulations in 2009. They are scheduled to go to public consultation on the 24th February 2009.

- Wild Mussel Fishery
- Open 7 days per week, 06.00 – 18.00
- Logbooks
- Designated landing areas
- Fully licensed and compliant vessels only
- Licensed Fishery

12.3: Aquaculture Licensing

The legislation (Foyle and Carlingford Fisheries (Northern Ireland) Order 2007 and the Foyle and Carlingford Fisheries Act (ROI) 2007) provides for the introduction of a new aquaculture regulatory system in the Foyle and Carlingford areas and for the transfer of existing aquaculture licensing powers in the Foyle and Carlingford areas from the two Departments, The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DARD and DAFF) to the FCILC. The new aquaculture regulatory system will be managed by the Loughs Agency. The two Departments currently license aquaculture in the Carlingford only. No licences are in operation in respect of Lough Foyle as no licences have been granted due to issues relating to jurisdiction.

The legislation provides for the FCILC to license aquaculture in the Foyle and Carlingford areas. Once the third Commencement Order from the primary legislation is brought forward, the practicing of aquaculture in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas without a licence from the Loughs Agency (FCILC) will be deemed illegal. An aquaculture licence defines the position and limits of the licensed area and may contain conditions as the FCILC may determine. An aquaculture licence authorises the holder to engage in aquaculture within the area specified in the licence and in accordance with the conditions of the licence. The licence enables the holder to do anything authorised by the licence and confers on the holder the ownership of any species farmed or cultivated under that licence. Final drafts of the Regulations have been submitted to the departments and it is anticipated that these Regulations will go to public consultation in early 2009. The Agency is still working towards Agreement with the Crown Estates Commission and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in relation to the Management Agreement that will deal with the fees and charges aspect of aquaculture licensing. The Agency will consult separately on this issue.

12.4: Current Situation

This year has seen a significant decline in demand for mussels and oysters (wild and cultured). This has led to reduced prices being offered around Europe for both products. While the quality of mussels has not been as good as previous years mainly due to heavy rainfall during the growth periods throughout 2008, this has been one contributing factor to the drop in sales. Oysters from Lough Foyle have suffered due to the large quantity of high quality product being placed on the market from Denmark. This has reduced the price for Lough Foyle oysters and demand. This has encouraged the development of management initiatives through Regulation to improve the quality of oysters being produced in the Lough Foyle oyster fishery.

12.5: Status Reports for the Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough

This is a report on the major issues affecting the aquatic environment and fishery resources of Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough. It is anticipated that circulation of these reports will encourage debate between stakeholders and the Loughs Agency and contribute towards future reports.

The fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford systems are of great environmental, social and economic importance. It is within this context that the Loughs Agency aims to manage, conserve, protect, improve and develop the marine and inland fishery resources, preserving native biodiversity and contributing towards the sustainable development of the catchments.

The Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough status reports provide background information on the aquatic environment within the lough, presents the results of survey work carried out by the Loughs Agency, disseminates catch statistics and outlines planned action.

Activities that have the potential to contribute negatively on the aquatic environment, fishery resources and the habitats that support these populations are outlined and remedial activities presented.

12.6: Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes. For the most part an SEA is conducted before a corresponding EIA is undertaken. This will mean that information on the environmental impact of a plan will be able to cascade down through the tiers of decision making and be used in an EIA at a later stage, if required. The SEA Directive only applies to plans and programmes, not policies, although policies within plans are likely to be assessed and SEA can be applied to policies.

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The Agency has commissioned Faber Maunsell to carry out an SEA and their services were secured through Central Procurement Division (NI). Our Implementation Plan for licensing, regulation and development of aquaculture in both catchments will be developed alongside the SEA process. It is anticipated that the completed report will be available in late 2009.

12.7: Review of the Bottom Mussel Sector on the Island of Ireland Bottom Grown Mussel Consultative Forum (Rising Tide Report)

This review, carried out by a working group drawn from DARD, DAFF and the Loughs Agency, under a Terms of Reference set by the ministers in the two jurisdictions and supported by a secretariat provided by the Aquaculture Initiative EEIG, sets out a series of analyses and recommendations to address the key deficiencies in the current arrangements. A guiding policy statement was used to underpin the review and to form the basis for the subsequent recommendations.

The purpose of the regulation and management regime for the seed mussel resource shall be to ensure the sustainable exploitation of the wild mussel resource and to maximize the benefits derived from that resource in terms of volume and value of the mussel crop subsequently grown, harvested and processed with the objective of generating sustainable economic activity and employment in coastal communities.

The Agency would further add that wild fisheries will be identified within areas of seed settlement within both Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough to ensure the long term economic viability of its inshore fleets. Inshore fishermen as guardians of these important ecosystems have also committed to the long term environmental protection of the Loughs and to work in harmony with current environmental legislation.

The administrative recommendations developed through the consultative phase of the Rising Tide Report are listed therein. The Agency is committed to delivering these in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Food.

12.8: Loughs Agency Monitoring Vessel Background

The Loughs Agency had a requirement for a purpose built monitoring vessel to ensure that scientific and management information could be gathered from the wild fisheries and aquaculture areas within Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough. Information gathered

will be used to inform management decisions and aid the environmental and economic sustainability of the fisheries of both Loughs.

Loughs Agency conducted a procurement exercise for a monitoring vessel in August 2007. Loughs Agency received a letter of offer for £750k of FIFG funding to purchase a monitoring vessel. The FIFG funding had an original requirement for spend to be completed by June 2008 but this was subsequently extended to December 2008 in recognition of the timescale necessary for construction of a vessel.

The Agency was not successful in its procurement competition primarily because the build cost of aluminium vessels has risen by over 60% in the years 06/07 and builders worldwide appear to have full order books. We had interest from European and North American builders but none with bids for new vessels less than £1.2M and none that could provide or source a similar used vessel within the £750k budget.

Through our contracted Naval Architect, we conducted a worldwide wide search for a suitable "fit for purpose" vessel. After several weeks searching, 2 potentially suitable vessels were identified. The vessels were located and confirmed as available through Boat Brokers in New Zealand. Preliminary estimates were costed by the Naval Architect and suitable vessels sourced. The resulting vessels sourced – one vessel is 17.6m and the other 20.5m, both requiring modifications, the extent of which could only be fully determined after survey and sea trials.

The Loughs Agency sent personnel to New Zealand on Thursday 22nd May 2008 to view the available boats, make recommendations and meet with boat yards capable of conducting the modifications.

Purchase

The outcome of the visit to New Zealand was to purchase the boat pictured below.



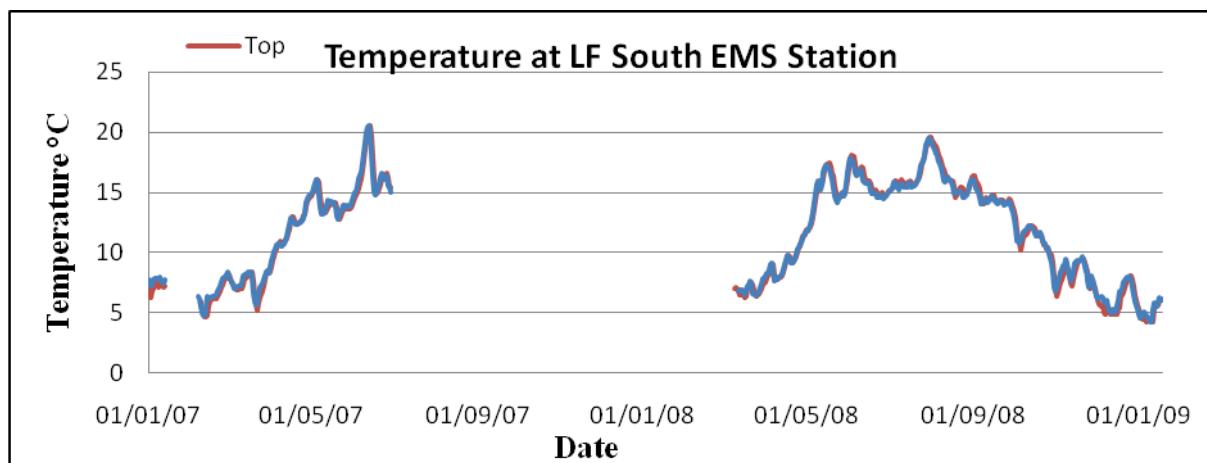
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Modifications

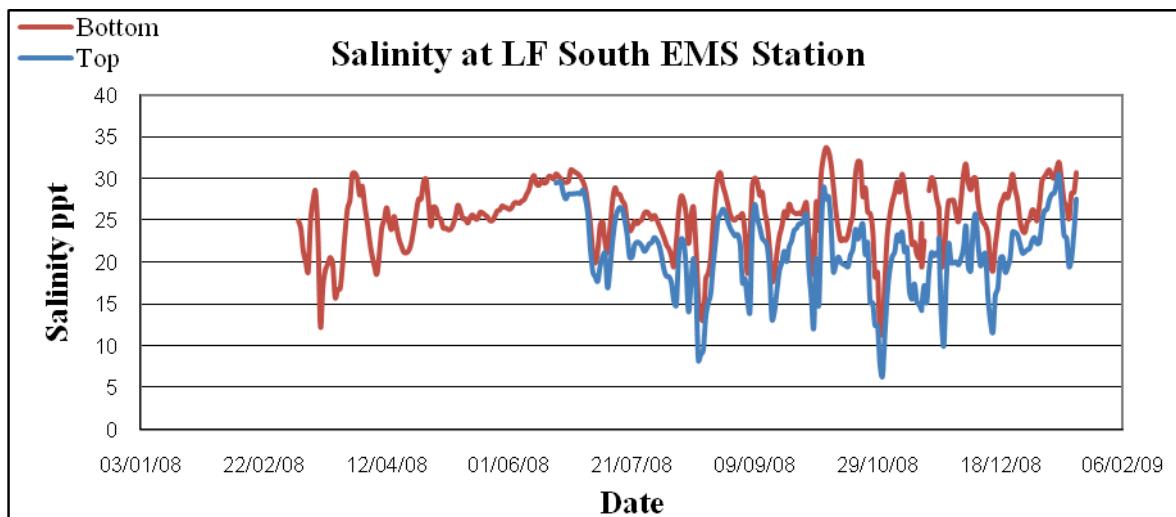
While in New Zealand, Loughs Agency met with several yards regarding the refit of the boat and shipping of the completed vessel back Lough Foyle. Loughs Agency liaised with the Department of Trade and Industry in Nelson, New Zealand regarding contacts for appropriate companies who could meet our needs. The Agency took technical delivery of the vessel in November 2008. It is expected to arrive in home waters in April 2009, subject to shipping availability.

Marine Water Quality

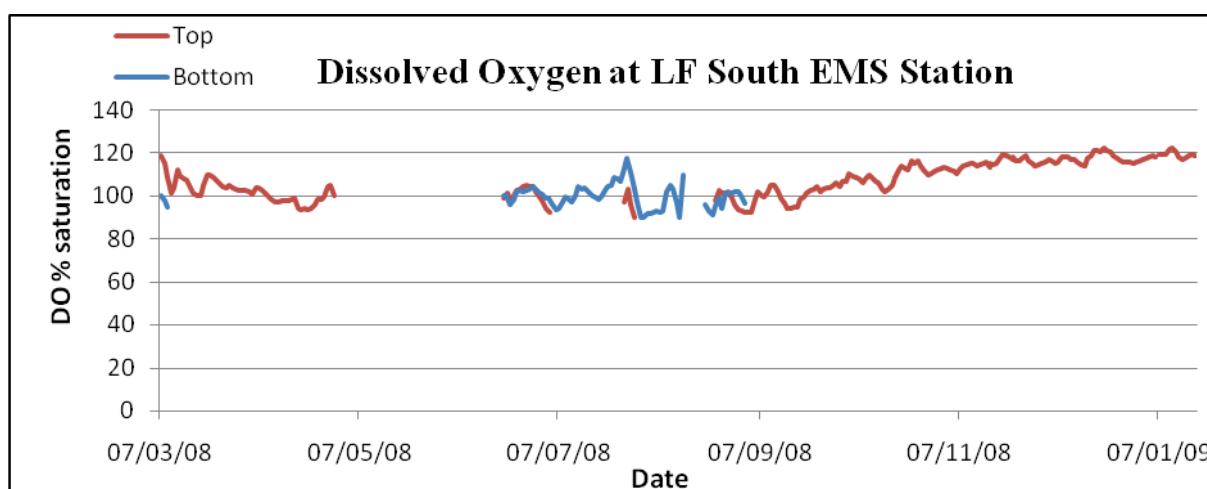
The Agency, with its partners, monitored the Sea Loughs around the clock with data from telemetry buoys, some of the data is displayed below;



Water temperatures for 2008 show a characteristic pattern of rapid warming in spring and early summer to a maximum of around 19°C. This is slightly lower than the 2007 maximum of 21°C. The lowest winter temperature recorded was around 4°C. Water temperature is a major factor in determining spawning timing of shellfish and as such can be a critical factor for the recruitment of juvenile oysters and mussels into the native populations. Temperature can also play a role in limiting the presence of shellfish predators such as green crabs, this limitation usually occurs as a result of low winter temperatures which can cause high mortalities of crabs. This predator loss can sometimes lead to higher survival in the juvenile age classes of shellfish allowing the population levels to increase.



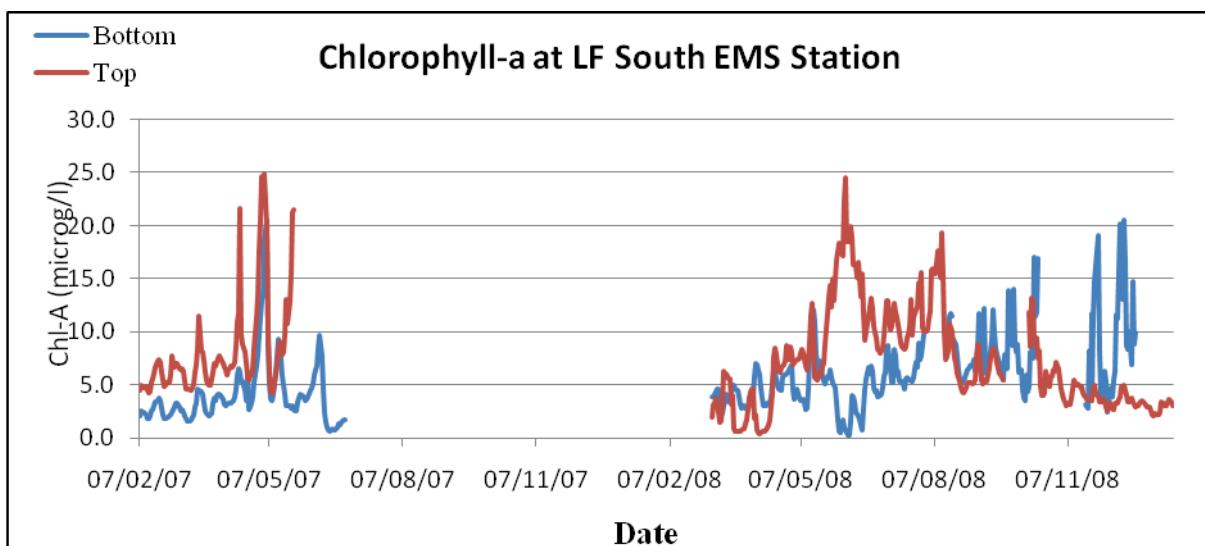
Salinity levels are very variable within the Foyle Estuary, and are influenced heavily by the tidal cycles and also the freshwater runoff from the Rivers Foyle, Roe and Faughan. Salinity at the sampling station can vary from below 10ppt to 34ppt. Full seawater has a salinity value of 34ppt and freshwater has a salinity value close to 0. The data in the graph above shows just how variable the marine environment was in 2008. The dry weather conditions experienced in the period from April to June 2008 are reflected by a relatively stable salinity trend, this changes dramatically from July onwards with heavy rainfall influencing an extremely erratic pattern of salinity at this recording station. This variability may have a limiting affect on the distributions of some shellfish within the estuary.



Dissolved Oxygen (DO) can have a major influence on the type of species present within a waterbody. Low dissolved oxygen can result from poor water quality and nutrient enrichment. In Lough Foyle DO is fairly constantly high, although periods of low DO do periodically occur. It is notoriously hard to record DO with an automatic field logger such as those deployed and inconsistencies in the data occur often. Dissolved oxygen

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levels in 2008 remained consistently above the 90% saturation concentration. These levels are in keeping with those experienced in other non eutrophic estuaries. The gap in data from May to July 2008 and the absence of data for the bottom instrument for much of the year is disappointing however as alluded to earlier it is notoriously difficult to operate this type of oxygen sampling device in a highly productive estuarine environment on a continuous basis. It is hoped that these operational difficulties can be overcome in 2009.



The chlorophyll-a levels in the graph exhibit late spring and summer blooms. Chlorophyll-a is inherently variable and can change on an hourly basis throughout the spring and summer seasons when nutrient availability is high and light intensity is strong. The continuous monitoring of such a variable parameter is imperative to identifying accurately the changes in the standing stock of chlorophyll-a in the estuary through time. These records can be used to assess shellfish growth trends within the ecosystem and can be used to determine the uptake of chlorophyll-a by the shellfish populations. This primary productivity assessment is beneficial to the estimation of ecosystem carrying capacity and also allows shellfish growth predictions to be made for shellfish farmers wishing to optimize production from their operations.

Changes in chlorophyll biomass throughout time may be an indicator of decreased nutrient availability or nutrient limitation in estuaries. Lough Foyle has been shown to be phosphorus limited and this may be having an impact on the spatial extent and duration of the plankton blooms in the spring and summer.

From the data in the graph above it is evident that blooms occurred throughout the summer period in 2008, with levels reaching more than 15µg/l on several occasions. Chlorophyll-a levels have reached this level in both 2007 and 2008 possibly indicating that the plankton community reaches a plateau at this point as a result of a nutrient limitation inherent in the system.

13: Marine Tourism

A key achievement in 2008 was the roll out of the Loughs Agency Sustainable Development Fund. This assisted the Agency in meeting its obligations under the North/South (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 and the British Irish Agreement Act 1999, through developing angling and marine tourism (including by grant aid). This provides the opportunity to increase engagement with stakeholders and to implement much needed projects in line with the Agency's marine tourism and angling development strategies.

The 'call' process uncovered the scale of need in the angling and marine tourism sectors in both the Foyle and Carlingford catchments, with 89 expressions of interest (EOI) being received.

The 89 EOI received were reasonably distributed by region and theme, as can be seen from the detail below.

- 37 marine tourism EOI
 - 20 Foyle
 - 17 Carlingford
- 52 angling development EOI
 - 43 Foyle
 - 9 Carlingford

Budget constraints meant that Letters of Offer could only be issued to 24 project promoters, committing approximately stg £92,374 to projects.

The Agency continued to work with SEUPB in revising two bids to the INTERREG IV programme. These applications seek to develop Marine Tourism and Angling Development and to develop a transnational research programme with the Scottish Centre for Ecology and the Natural Environment (SCENE) at the University of Glasgow. It is hoped to learn of the outcome in spring 2009.

An improved profile of the Carlingford catchment was achieved via partnerships with Greenore and Greencastle Community Association, Irish International Currach Association, Carlingford Sailing Club and Mourne Heritage Trust.

These organisations ran four key events: respectively, a sea fishing festival, a Curragh racing event, a J24 yacht racing championship and a programme of activity with an ecological theme. The events were successful in attracting additional visitors to the Carlingford area reflected in the event evaluation carried out for every project supported and is key in assessing the outcome and contribution of each event.

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Key Themes Supported for Marine Tourism were;

- Marinas, moorings or launch facilities for water based leisure
- Navigation aids to support water based leisure and tourism
- Access for disabled boat users
- Water safety improvement, including display of information
- Marine eco tourism projects

A round of public meetings were held to assist applicants at three locations across the catchments and this was reflected in the number of applications submitted.

14: Angling Promotion

An extensive round of domestic angling promotion occurred throughout 2008, with attendance at key shows which target the core visitor and domestic markets of the Agency, resulting in increased licence sales (please refer to Appendix 2) however as the Angling Fair went over budget some of this activity had to be curtailed.

At the outset of the season, the Agency hosted its Angling Fair with over 6000 visitors in an effort to showcase the catchment and develop awareness of the role of the Agency – a key highlight was the World Distance casting championship which achieved a new world record.

The Angling Fair aims to embrace all angling users and workshops were provided at key Agency events for children and young people in order to develop their skills and awareness of fishing and the importance of the environment in protecting this precious resource.

Shows attended included:

- Tweed Show
- Birr Castle Fair and Game show
- English Fly fair

The Agency is well represented in niche publications. In an effort to promote the region advertorial appear on a monthly basis highlighting work done. A key achievement was the publication of the first ever set of Angling in Ireland brochures with our colleagues in Central Fisheries Board and Failte Ireland – these were used as a single marketing tool to promote Angling in Ireland on the international stage.

The Agency in line with our core values has developed promotional materials to encourage catch and release so that conservation is improved; indeed the festivals/ competitions provided are run on this basis which make the Agency's approach somewhat unique anywhere in Ireland.

Appendix 1 – Outturn Against Targets

OBJECTIVE		
1. To conserve, protect and improve the salmon and inland fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas.		
KEY ACTIVITY		
1.1	Management Information.	
1.2	Habitat Protection & Improvement.	
1.3	Enforcement.	
1.4	Education.	
PERFORMANCE TARGET		UPDATE
1.1.1	Status Reports for each tributary/area by May 2008	Complete Status Reports were completed for each Tributary area by November 2008.
1.1.2	Agree actions with Fishery owners by June 2008	Actions agreed complete. In-stream works deferred to 2009.
1.1.3	By March 2008 complete a post project evaluation for the hardship package	Deferred to 2009 following third and final tranche.
1.2.1	Implement actions by November 2008	Deferred to 2009 following third and final tranche.
1.3.1	Provide 120 days at sea protection in Lough Foyle and area seaward of Lough Foyle and check licences of 100% of boats observed fishing	Partially achieved – 75% achieved due to unforeseen boat maintenance requirements. 100% of all fishing boats observed fishing were licence checked.
1.3.2	Provide 40 days at sea in Carlingford Lough.	Achieved – 43 days
1.3.3	Check 3,600 angling licences and logbooks in Foyle and Carlingford Areas between 1 March 2007 and 20 October 2007.	Achieved – broken down as follows: Western Crew – 872 Carlingford Crew – 447 Eastern Crew – 588 Central Crew – 837 Southern Crew – 728 John McCartney – 187 Foyle Crew – 320 Sea Crew - 26

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PERFORMANCE TARGET		UPDATE
1.3.4	Check 100% of operational nets men's log books during the commercial season	Achieved – 28 Checked
1.3.5	Check 100% of licensed salmon dealers between 1st March and 31st October	Achieved – 8 Checked
1.3.6	Respond to major pollution incidents and assess within 1 hour, medium severity incidents within 4 hours and low severity incidents within 1 day	Achieved – all incidents responded to within specified response times. See appendix 2 Table 15
OBJECTIVE		
2.	To develop the Recreational Fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford Areas.	
KEY ACTIVITY		
2.1	Increase participation of stakeholders group.	
2.2	Marketing and information.	
2.3	Develop product, infrastructure and services.	
PERFORMANCE TARGET		UPDATE
2.1.1	Hold quarterly meetings of the Stakeholders Group.	Achieved – 4 meetings held in the Foyle and Carlingford areas with the Advisory Forum sub-groups. Minutes available via Loughs Agency website.
2.2.1	Update angling notes weekly and extend database of subscribers	Achieved - Angling notes provided weekly throughout the season and database also growing via members subscribing to the Agency's website and a detailed database with in excess of 1000 members has been developed through a graduate placement programme. Regular additions to our mailing list via our web site and through attendance at shows.

2.2.2	Implement the Communications Strategy Actions by March 2008.	Individual marketing plans produced for the range of angling and educational activities, as required throughout the year. Each event subsequently evaluated to ensure value for money.
2.2.3	Develop angling promotional literature	<p>Foyle Game and Angling Guide completed in late 2008 and was available for the 2009 angling season.</p> <p>The Carlingford Guide covering all disciplines was drafted in late 2008 for production in 2009.</p> <p>The 4 No. Angling in Ireland Guides for Coarse Sea Game and Pike were produced by Failte Ireland, Central Fisheries Board and Loughs Agency and used for international and domestic promotion of angling by all bodies.</p>
2.3.1	Develop six angling clusters by November 2008 (to be identified following a survey of the Area)	Angling Clusters are identified as centres of excellence in the Angling In Ireland publication, across all angling disciplines using a template developed in conjunction with the Central Fisheries Boards, this sets a minimum benchmark which a fishery must achieve to be promoted internationally – this is also used by those fisheries who wish to become ‘centres of excellence’ as their development.

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2.3.2	To develop a Quality Standard benchmark for accommodation providers in terms of their service delivery to anglers by December 2008	The Loughs Agency has published its specification for activity / drying rooms for accommodation providers and fisheries. Applications are being sought from approved accommodation providers to meet this specification for entry in the Angling in Ireland brochure. The assessment of quality for accommodation remains the statutory responsibility of NITB and Failte Ireland
2.3.3	To continue to develop the numbers of Professionally Qualified Angling Guides and Coaches by providing three professional programmes by December 2008	The market was tested for participation in these courses and there was insufficient demand to justify running any in 2008. The market will be tested again in 2009.
OBJECTIVE		
3.	To develop marine tourism	
KEY ACTIVITY		
3.1	Initiate Aquaculture regulation and licensing.	
3.2	Information development.	
3.3	Management information.	
3.4	Marketing of new and existing product.	
PERFORMANCE TARGET		UPDATE
3.1.1	Roll out the Marine Tourism Strategy and Grant Scheme by January 2008, subject to funding	<p>Commitment by way of letter of offer to 24 projects in May 2008 (sterling equivalent £92,274). However project promoters were slow to submit claims and spend in 2008 was lower than anticipated with the remaining projects expected to complete in early 2009.</p> <p>As of December 2008, Loughs Agency awaits the outcome of the INTERREG IV bid to implement its Marine Tourism and Angling Development Strategies.</p>

3.1.2	Secure funding and ensure adequate match funding is available and roll out implementation to 2013	Although SEUPB has confirmed by letter that they have recommended Interreg funding of €4,000,000 the letter of offer has not been received, Small scale preliminary works continue at risk - e.g. surveys etc
3.2.1	Continue stakeholder consultation with a minimum of four quarterly meetings in each area	Achieved – 4 meetings held in the Foyle and Carlingford areas. Minutes available via Loughs Agency website. Two further subgroup meetings held in October 2008 – one in each catchment. Falling attendance at meetings was addressed by the Advisory Forum and those not attending were asked to withdraw to allow for new members to be recruited.
3.2.2	Review delivery of projects by Nov 2008 and reprioritise in line with N+2 requirements	Interreg IV programme has been delayed. Will not apply in 2008.
3.2.3	Conduct a Mid Term evaluation of the implementation of the Marine Tourism Strategy by November 2008	No Letter of Offer was received for the implementation of the Interreg IV programme so it was not possible to review the implementation of the strategy it was hoped would have commenced in 2008 but could not without the much needed additional funding.
3.3.1	Meeting partnership groups on a Quarterly basis (or more frequently if required)	The Foyle Maritime Group continues to meet on an informal basis until the INTERREG IV Programme Letter Of Offer is received.

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Appendix 1 Outturn against Targets

PERFORMANCE TARGET		UPDATE
3.4.1	Develop projects to facilitate knowledge transfer between cluster partners and third level education to develop marketing and environmental strategies	A post-graduate student completed work on a project to advance the cluster concept. A database of tourism providers has been prepared and an initial draft template for cluster formation. Pilot clusters (pike) are now on website and promoted as 'Centres of Excellence in the new 'Angling in Ireland' publication across all Angling Disciplines.
OBJECTIVE		
4.	To license, manage and develop aquaculture and shellfisheries	
KEY ACTIVITY		
4.1	Introduce a regulatory aquaculture and shellfisheries system and a management system for Foyle and Carlingford Areas	
4.2	Conservation, Protection and Management of Wild Fisheries	
4.3	Information Development	
4.4	Management information	
4.1.1	Bring forward a programme for assessment of licensed operations for 2008	Legislation currently in draft, going to consultation early 2009.
4.1.2	Ensure that the Management Agreement necessary to facilitate the commencement of aquaculture licensing in Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough is agreed by April 2008	The management agreement is currently being developed with CEC and DAFF. Meetings have been scheduled for early 2009 between the Crown Estates Commission, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Loughs Agency. Finalisation expected by December 2009.
4.1.3	Review Regulations required for licensing of aquaculture and shellfisheries December 2008	Legislation currently in draft, going to consultation early 2009.

4.2.1	Complete the acquisition of a vessel suitable to carry out survey work in the Foyle and Carlingford Areas	Achieved - Technical delivery in November '08.
4.2.2	Carry out annual stock assessment survey of the wild oyster fishery by the end of July 2008	The annual stock assessment survey of the wild oyster fishery has been completed and is available on the Agency's website. www.loughs-agency.org
4.2.3	Finalise proposals with regard to marine sea trout fisheries in Carlingford Area by May 2008 and identify partnership funding responsibilities for the delivery of the strategy.	Investigating funding stream

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4.3.1	<p>Obtain and collect information on the bathymetry of Lough Foyle, growth, water quality data for Lough Foyle and Carlingford Lough and producer data to make the Carrying Capacity model for the Sustainable Mariculture in Northern Irish Lough Ecosystems (SMILE) project more robust</p>	<p>Further water and shellfish samples are needed to generate a good baseline for scope for growth of shellfish in various parts of the Loughs and to further validate the carrying capacity predictions. This can be achieved with regular monitoring of the water environment and the growing patterns of shellfish. This work is ongoing and will be the baseline that carrying capacity for Lough Foyle is measured against</p> <p>An investigation of the current aquaculture practices and stocking levels is needed to validate the inputs to the modelling and allow proper representation of the current practices. This can be done with sampling for biomass estimates and coverage estimates and investigation of mortality levels on the mussel lays.</p> <p>Further investigation of the subtidal wild bivalve species populations would be required to determine the apportioning of food resources to aquaculture and wild species. The subtidal wild mussel beds may need to be more intensively studied to answer this question. This would require targeting survey of wild mussel beds to determine biomass.</p> <p>These surveys are ongoing and are required to identify the baseline ecological condition of the Lough.</p>
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4.3.2	Carry out Article 6 assessments on all licence applications prior to licensing	Legislation currently in draft, going to consultation early 2009
4.4.1	Gather all information available on inputs and outputs of shellfish from Lough Foyle and prepare management plans accordingly	Database for oyster fishery in place. Legislation for aquaculture currently in draft, Going to consultation early 2009
4.4.2	Continue to contribute to the management of the seed resource of the island of Ireland	Meetings on the 7th & 11th December of IIG and Forum
OBJECTIVE		
5.	To pursue increased efficiency and continuous improvement in the transparent and equitable delivery of services to all our customers.	
KEY ACTIVITY		
5.1	The provision of information and services to customers developed to a high standard, and tailored to customer requirements.	
5.2	To maintain and improve human resources within the Agency, in order to ensure a high level of customer service.	
5.3	Targeting Social Need and Equality Obligations (section 75 NI Act 1998).	
5.4	Improve service delivery and outreach to the stakeholders in the Carlingford Area.	
PERFORMANCE TARGET		RESULTS
5.1.1	Respond to all correspondence received within 15 working days.	A mail monitoring system capable of measuring response times is being investigated and proposals will be brought forward in 2009.
5.1.2	To maintain an interactive and vibrant web site with timely input of new material.	Web site working group established across Directorates. Information updated on regular basis.

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5.1.3	Provide timely, relevant and accurate information to Sponsoring Departments, FCILC Board, Advisory Forum and North South Ministerial Council Secretariat in order to meet specified deadlines.	All requested documentation forwarded within specified time frame.
5.1.4	Respond to requests for information in a timely manner as set out in the Freedom of Information (FOI) Code of Practice and Environmental Information Regulations.	2 requests received all responded to as set out in the Code of Practice.
5.2.1	Seek IIP Accreditation or similar quality standard by December 2008.	Currently investigating most appropriate quality management standard for the Agency.
5.3.1	Provide a progress report on the Agency's Equality Scheme by May 2008.	Management Report submitted in September 2008 following revision of the deadline required by the Equality Commission
5.3.2	Continue to participate in the Age Equality Forum.	This forum no longer operates.
5.4.1	Manage the Carlingford office development project to ensure effective and efficient consumption of resources.	Investigations ongoing into the site sustainability in the Carlingford/ Omeath area
OBJECTIVE		
6.	To ensure the efficient, effective and economic consumption of resources available to the Agency.	
KEY ACTIVITY		
6.1	Ensure optimal use of Agency resources, and that all expenditure complies with relevant guidance.	
PERFORMANCE TARGET		UPDATE
6.1.1	Ensure compliance with applicable financial guidance	All regulations adhered to and the returns made when required

6.1.2	Comply with provisions of the Loughs Agency's Financial Memorandum.	Guidelines contained within the Financial Memorandum being adhered to. Performance reviewed by CEO.
6.1.3	Prepare Corporate and Business Plans within agreed timeframes	Achieved - 2009 Business Plan prepared and submitted for approval within agreed timeframes.
6.1.4	Review, update and report the Agency's Risk Management Strategy on a quarterly basis	Review, update and reporting of risk management has been initiated on a monthly basis through the Senior Management Team meetings. Risk Management Committee met twice in 2008.
6.1.5	Audit, Finance and Personnel Sub-Committee to meet three times annually	Partially met Audit, Finance and Personnel Sub-Committee met twice in 2008.
6.1.6	Ensure expenditure remains within the allocated budget	All expenditure on target within allocated budget
6.1.7	Provide monthly financial information to Sponsor Departments	Achieved however this has now been changed to quarterly reports as agreed with the Sponsor Departments.
6.1.8	Implement recommendations from staff loading review.	Loading Review initiated September 2008. Review not completed within the period of this report.

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Appendix 2 Fisheries Conservation Protection and Management Statistics

Table 1: Foyle Area Spawning Counts 1996/97 - 2008/09(Redd Counts)

Rivers	Elson	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
* Camowen	708	748	278	209	32	214	131	660	571	767	1072	303	404	950
Culdaff	-	74	45	31	-	42	-	24	12	-	32	-	-	16
Deeble	422	106	67	69	16	72	66	80	89	-	52	-	37	118
Dennett	266	112	-	58	-	78	31	67	67	11	174	36	-	115
* Derg	734	641	516	553	119	541	467	849	536	58	498	-	567	618
* Drumragh	666	60	153	117	80	147	150	545	321	473	519	252	334	392
Faughan	590	572	-	84	53	87	233	673	441	501	766	35	387	637
^ Finn	844	752	552	357	117	159	137	234	101	149	343	94	324	278
* Glenelly	370	234	66	26	-	28	-	31	-	-	312	-	-	488
* Mourne	338	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Owenkillew	750	244	337	93	-	138	112	68	3	-	389	-	60	338
^ Reelan	126	366	241	203	87	245	154	377	350	410	341	184	322	308
Roe	1222	1247	-	169	136	383	186	630	672	43	844	428	604	861
* Strule & Tribs	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	42
Totals	7746	5174	2272	1969	640	2134	1667	4238	3163	2412	5354	1332	3039	5161
* Mourne System	4276	1945	1367	998	231	1068	860	2153	1431	1298	2802	252	1365	2828
^ Finn System	970	1118	793	560	204	404	291	611	451	559	684	278	646	586

The Figures relate to Dr. Elson's "Estimated Spawner Requirements"
(The Foyle Fisheries : New Basis for Rational Management. Elson and Tuomi. Table 14)

Table 2: Foyle Area Fish Counter Data 1989 - 2008

Year	Faughan	Sion Mills	Glenelly/ Owenkillow	Roe	Finn	Strule	Clanrye
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	-	-
2003	3097	12129	1908	4086	6461	-	-
2004	2,855	10,270	99	1,922	3,778	-	-
2005	4,245	9,397	1,269	2,917	8,571	-	-
2006	3,625	9,352	*	1,478	5748	-	-
2007	1,257**	3,714**	1,705	5,375	3,278	126***	32***
2008	604	3,578	177	4,927	3,185	207	268

*Counter out of order

** minimum count due to difficulties in season refer

*** Counters operational late 2007

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Table 3 Foyle Area Fish Counter Data to 31st December 2008

Month	No. of fish >45cm								
	*Sion	**Corrick	Omagh	*Faughan	**Finn	Roe	Newry		
January	-2	6	2	22	0	0	21	41	
February	1	37	15	35	5	17	-12	46	
March	13	6	19	108	55	8	34	218	
April	97	16	8	93	68	83	31	372	
May	15	5	17	83	98	179	29	404	
June	46	11	14	70	998	573	23	1710	
July	790	23	7	262	778	546	21	2397	
August	924	29	12	16	128	1063	24	2155	
September	660	18	11	-91	204	870	22	1665	
October	762	19	16	-65	838	574	33	2142	
November	146	5	83	55	5	758	16	980	
December	126	2	3	16	8	256	26	432	
Total	3578	177	207	604	3185	4927	268	12562	

* Due to high water levels these are minimum counts as it is known that fish bypassed the counting channels and so were not recorded.

**Due to technical difficulties during the season the counts on the Finn and Corrick are minimum counts of fish entering the system.

Table 4 Foyle Area Weekly Catches of Salmon and Grilse By Commercial Engines 2008

Week Ending	Drift Nets Lough Foyle		Draft Nets River Foyle & River Roe		Totals	
	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.
21-Jun	12	34	77	210	89	244
28-Jun	9	21	133	292	142	313
05-Jul	45	115	59	120	104	235
12-Jul	175	375	303	644	478	1019
19-Jul	166	398	845	1766	1011	2164
26-Jul	312	715	983	2075	1295	2790
02-Aug	529	1218	516	1095	1045	2313
09-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--
16-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--
23-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--
30-Aug	--	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	1248	2876	2916	6202	4164	9078

Table 5 Foyle Area Annual Catches of Salmon and Grilse By Various Classes of Commercial Fishing Engines 1999 - 2008

Class of Fishing Engine	Annual Catch (Nos.) of Salmon & Grilse												
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007			
Drift Nets : Sea Only	2792	3628	2169	5262	3382	2246	2408	602	602	--	--	--	
Drift Nets : Lough & Sea	12097	17339	10739	22556	11846	10143	10649	5197	5197	--	--	--	
Drift Nets : Lough Only	508	1366	592	1033	513	411	334	346	346	2598	1248		
Draft Nets : River Foyle & River Roe	7893	10339	9476	11917	16991	9490	12143	6031	6031	2774	2916		
Fixed Engines :	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Londonderry Fishery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
TOTALS	23290	32672	22976	40768	32732	22295	25534	12176	12176	5372	4164		

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Table 6: Foyle Area Average Annual Catches of Salmon and Grilse for each Class of Commercial Fishing Engine 1999 - 2008

Class of Fishing Engine	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drift Nets : Sea Only	147	202	121	310	188	173	161	32	--	--
Drift Nets : Lough & Sea	153	228	141	289	154	147	150	64	--	--
Drift Nets : Lough Only	56	171	74	129	73	59	48	49	144	69
Draft Nets : River Foyle & River Roe	184	220	220	277	347	421	213	123	277	292
Fixed Engines	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--

Table 7: Number of Commercial Licences Issued 1999-2008

Class of Licence	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drift Nets : Sea Only	19	18	18	17	18	13	15	19	--	--
Drift Nets : Lough & Sea	79	76	76	78	77	69	71	81	--	--
Drift Nets : Lough Only	9	8	8	8	6	6	7	7	18	18
Draft Nets : River Foyle	42	46	42	43	50	51	57	49	10	10
River Roe	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fixed Engines	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--

Table 8: Proportion of Foyle Area Net Catch Taken By Various Classes of Fishing Engines 1999-2008

Class of Fishing Engine	Proportion of Foyle Area Net Catch										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Drift Nets : Sea Only	12.8	11.1	9.4	12.9	10.3	10.1	9.4	4.9	--	--	--
Drift Nets : Lough & Sea	55.4	53.1	46.7	55.4	36.2	45.5	41.7	42.7	--	--	--
Drift Nets : Lough Only	2.3	4.2	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.8	48.4	30.0	
Draft Nets : River Foyle & River Roe	29.5	31.6	41.3	29.2	51.9	42.58	47.6	49.6	51.6	70.0	
Fixed Engines :	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	--	--	--
Londonderry Fishery:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Table 9 Rod Catch Returns (Salmon & Grilse) 2008

	ROD CATCH RETURNS (SALMON & GRILSE) 2008												Not Recorded	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.			
Cromown	0	0	1	2.72	0	0	0	0	0	23	53.11	26	58.26	53	131.75	0	0	103	245.84	
Clanrye	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.95	2	3.27	0	0	2	5.36	1	2.27	0	0	6	13.85	
Culdaff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Deelee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dennett	0	0	2	7.03	0	0	1	1.13	2	3.63	1	1.81	9	20.86	3	4.99	0	0	18	39.45
Derg	0	0	0	0	7	13.33	21	40.88	60	171.59	83	256.3	34	82.85	55	137.29	0	0	260	702.24
Drumragh	0	0	0	0	1	1.36	1	1	2	3.17	16	36.99	23	53.79	35	66.49	0	0	78	162.8
Faughan	0	0	21	31.56	17	40.7	46	99.56	118	206.95	278	660.58	208	517.81	173	472.76	0	0	861	2029.92
Finn	62	156.48	54	148.32	42	119.93	121	234.49	174	339.08	111	222.41	43	96.92	0	0	0	0	607	1317.63
Foyle	0	0	5	17.78	0	0	18	46.84	8	14.7	3	12.47	11	25.31	0	0	4	15.43	49	132.53
Glenelly	0	0	0	0	1	3.86	2	5.21	1	4.68	13	34.98	38	100.52	59	151.16	0	0	114	300.41
Mourne	0	0	34	87.93	37	123.5	81	184.1	227	458.69	202	475.09	257	636.57	164	503.03	0	0	1002	2468.91
Owenkillew	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.21	10	14.62	34	65.14	35	86.48	70	181.8	0	0	151	353.25
Reelan	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.86	6	11.2	28	51.6	6	14.28	0	0	0	0	41	80.94	
Roe	0	0	1	2	4	9.93	4	9.07	43	107.45	131	333.1	166	419.79	184	510.29	0	0	533	1391.63
Strule	0	0	2	15	3	15.31	5	9.29	44	191.1	59	127.88	38	93.13	30	89.8	0	0	181	541.51
Whitewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.68	8	23.89	10	25.67	36	93.11	0	0	56	147.35
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	62	156.48	120	312.34	112	327.92	304	643.59	699	1534.8	990	2355.4	906	2237.6	867	2360.2	0	0	4060	9928.26

Table 10 Rod Catch Returns (Sea Trout) 2008

	ROD CATCH RETURNS (SEA TROUT) 2008												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.	No.	Kgs.	No.	Kgs.
Camowen	0	0	4	1	10	3.7	8	2.78	1	1	7	2.18	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	33	13.66			
Demmett	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	11	7.99	11	7.66	6	5.45	2	1.68	0	0	0	0	32	24.78			
Derg	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.6	11	6.46	16	13.1	2	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	23.76			
Drumragh	0	0	7	7.65	7	5.58	30	21.29	6	6.36	11	5.35	5	3.7	7	4.19	0	0	0	0	73	54.12			
Faughan	0	0	2	0.79	2	2.26	22	40.91	104	79.68	43	28.15	17	12.67	6	3.27	0	0	0	0	196	167.73			
Finn	0	0	0	0	4	7.49	2	1.45	6	3.83	14	10.02	1	0.91	2	2	0	0	0	0	29	25.7			
Foyle	9	9.13	3	2.75	10	6.21	3	2.81	13	10.01	3	1.93	2	2.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	34.97			
Glenelly	0	0	4	2.72	1	0.68	1	0.45	0	0	2	2.25	1	1	2	1.34	0	0	0	0	11	8.44			
Mourne	25	20.95	21	15.15	15	13.38	6	5.36	6	4.4	12	14.57	9	7.53	8	18.14	0	0	0	0	102	99.48			
Owenkillew	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.95	1	0.45	1	0.23	2	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	7	4.53			
Reelan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Roe	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	7.4	60	40.4	32	13.06	12	5.79	2	0.51	0	0	0	0	125	67.16			
Strule	0	0	2	0.46	0	0	4	2.99	49	34.07	11	2.21	12	7.52	6	4.48	0	0	0	0	84	51.73			
Whitewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.23	4	7.7	13	19.35	9	12.24	18	28.58	0	0	0	0	45	68.1			
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Totals	34	30.08	43	30.52	50	40.3	103	89.27	274	204.85	176	120.28	78	61.77	57	67.09	0	0	815	644.16					

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Table 11 Angling Returns

Year	Declared Rod Catch Salmon	Declared Rod Catch Sea Trout	Returns as a % of Licences Issued
1999	1022	679	3.74
2000	723	417	2.55
2001	3188	450	17.68
2002	5117	1010	27.93
2003	1844	361	15.5
2004	2285	75	13.99
2005	4084	413	25.77
2006	3476	469	37
2007	4929	379	22.11
2008	4060	815	54.94

Table 12 Distribution of Rod Licences 2008

Place of Residence	Season Adult	Endorsement	14 Days	3 Days	Juvenile	Coarse Adult & Juvenile
Foyle & Carlingford Area	3060	1288	20	445	1409	235
Rest of NI	849	3073	11	363	452	17
Rest of ROI	53	137	2	96	22	0
TOTAL	3962	4498	33	904	1883	252
England	19	20	28	129	14	1
Scotland	1	4	7	37	7	0
Wales	0	1	1	4	0	0
I o M	0	2	1	3	0	0
TOTAL	20	27	37	173	21	1
Spain	5	0	8	10	0	0
Austria	1	0	0	3	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1	0	0
Denmark	0	0	3	0	0	0
France	4	2	16	68	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	1	1	0
Germany	1	1		4	0	0
Netherlands	1	4	4	3	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	2	0	0
Italy	0	0	2	5	0	0
TOTAL	12	7	33	97	1	0
America	2	0	0	3	0	0
Canada	1	0	0	1	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	2	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	1	0	1	2	0
Not Recorded	6	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	1	2	5	2	0
OVERALL TOTAL	4003	4533	105	1179	1907	253
					COMBINED TOTAL	11,980

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Table 13 Number of Draft Consents to Discharge Considered 2003 - 2008

Nature of Effluent	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sewage Treatment	27	50	77	48	105	96
Sandwashing/Quarry	4	2	2	1	17	12
Landfill	1	3	2	1	3	5
Industrial	1	1	23	1	34	21
Fish Farm	0	1	0	0	2	0
Storm Water	11	13	11	12	12	19
Peat Abstraction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumping at Sea	1	0	0	0	1	5
Vehicle Wash	1	2	2	0	3	1
Filling Station/Oil Distribution	0	1	0	1	3	2
Food Processing	0	0	1	1	7	3
TOTALS	46	73	118	65	187	162

Table 14a Pollution Incidents and Invertebrate Suppressions Summary 2008

	Western	Eastern	Central	Southern	Carlingford	Total
Pollution Incidents per zone leading to action	6	6	12	52	28	104
Pollution incidents Investigated per crew	16	9	9	73	31	138

Table 14b Percentage Pollution Incidents by Area

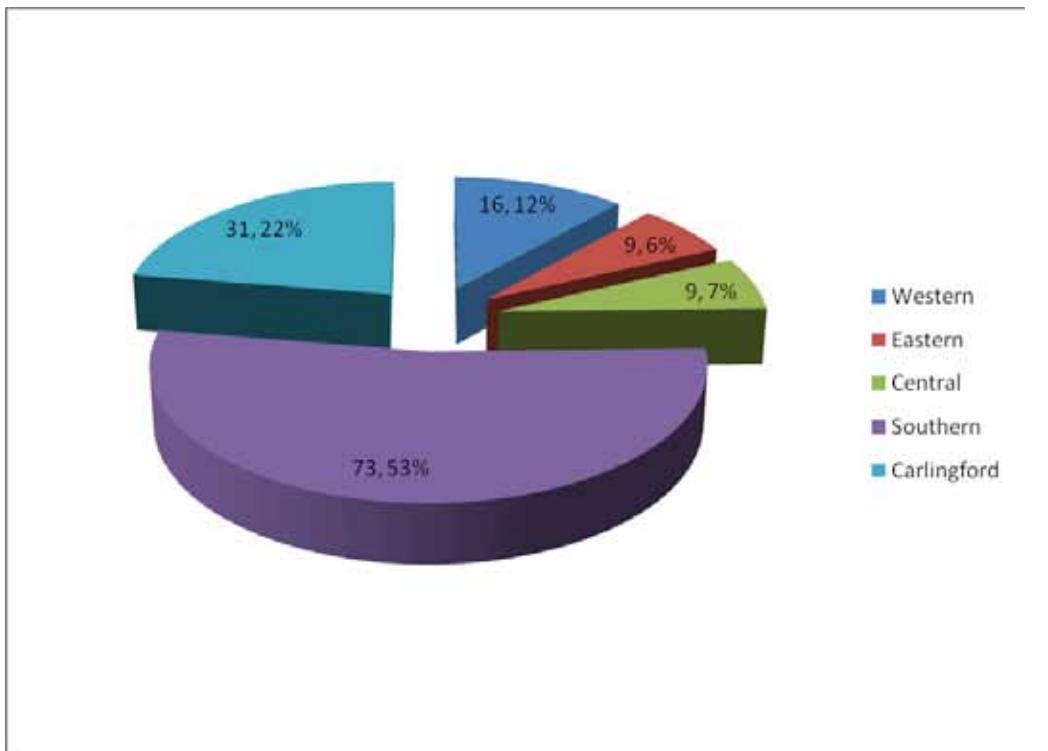
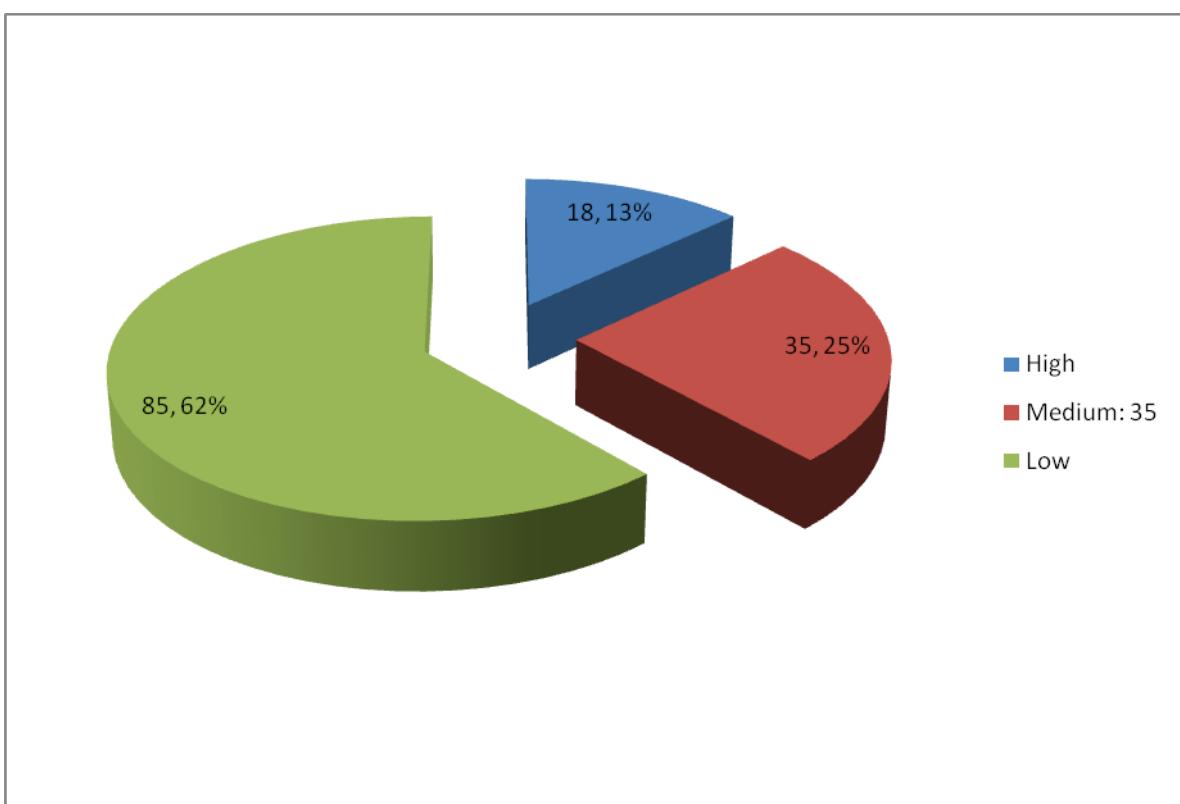


Table 14c Pollution Severity



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Table 14d Sources of Pollution

The principle sources of pollution investigated by Agency staff arose from Agricultural activity, with industry being the next most important polluter. There are a large number of incidents in the general category of other, these involve undetermined incidents of foaming in rivers, and investigations of changes in water chemistry that were outside normal parameters.

The pollution sources are illustrated below by percentage.

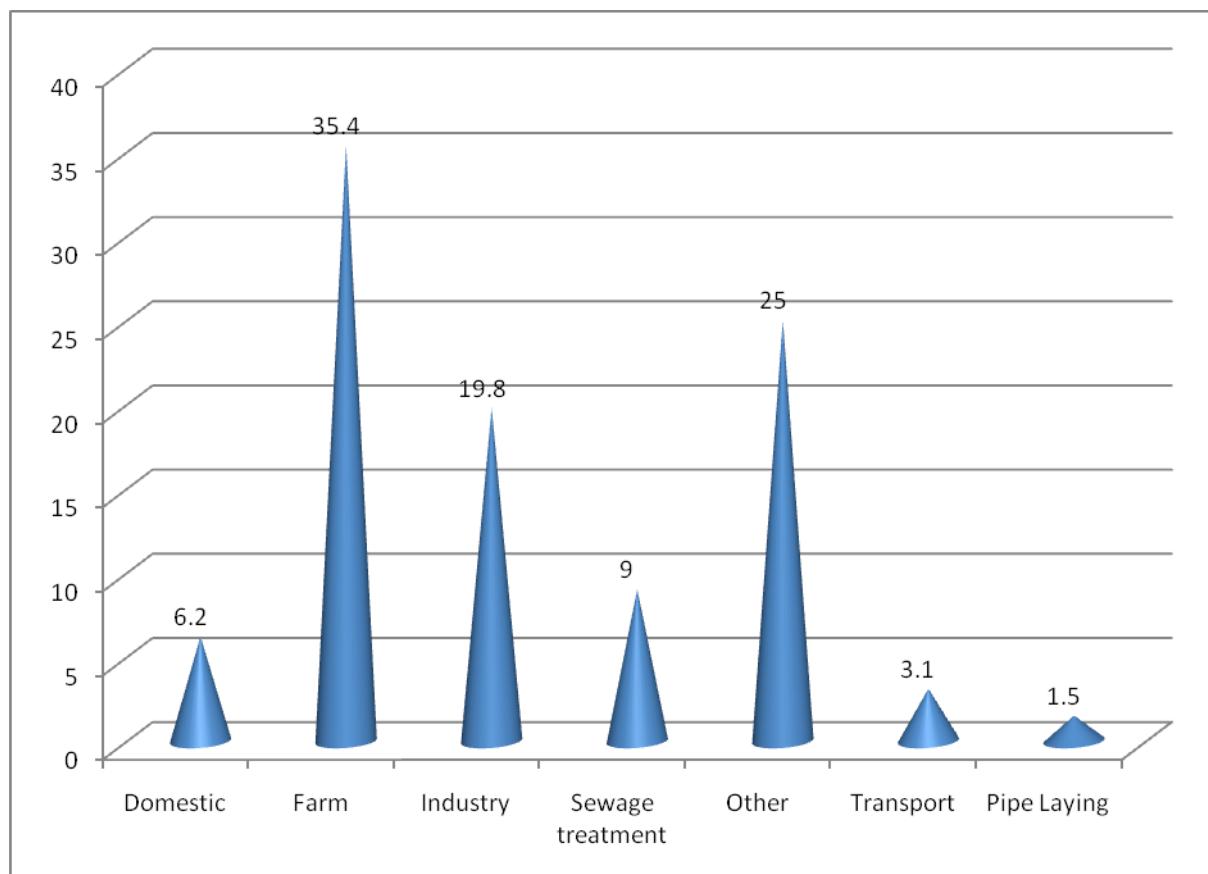


Table 15 River Sampling Programme

A total of 94 sites were sampled for biological and chemical analysis of rivers within the Foyle and Carlingford hydrological catchments. The period of sampling was from June to September 2008 inclusive. The sampling sites are distributed throughout the five zones as shown below:

West	21 sites
East	22 sites
Central	16 sites
Southern	17 sites
Carlingford	18 sites

Each of the 94 sites were sampled to assess chemical quality once every month during the field season. Each site was invertebrate sampled using a rapid identification method during electro fishing.

Each of the 94 sites were assessed for Macro invertebrate taxa one during the season using a detailed laboratory sort method.

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Table 16 Details of Court Hearings 2008

Nature of Offence	Charges Initiated	
	Successful	Unsuccessful
1 Angling without a licence	17	6
2 Angling during close time	0	0
3 Angling in prohibited area	5	0
4 Unlawful angling	17	0
5 Possession of gaff or illegal instrument	2	0
6 Snatching offences	4	0
7 Trespass on a Several Fishery	3	0
8 Using a net in a prohibited area	1	0
9 Possession/use of unlawful net	8	2
10 Fishing a net during close or suspended period	4	0
11 Assaulting/impeding an authorised person	13	1
12 Unlawful possession of fish	8	1
13 Using a boat/vehicle as an aid to an offence	5	0
14 Exceeding breaking strain	0	0
15 Permitted deleterious matter to enter a river	7	0
16 Caused deleterious matter to enter a river	11	0
17 Salmon dealing offences	0	0
18 Erect/make use of a fixed engine	3	0
19 Failure to provide name / false details	1	0
Total Charges	109	10

* Court cases can occur up to 2 years after initial detection.

Table 17 Rod Licences 2008

Description	2008	2008
	No. of Licences	Licence Duty (£)
Season	4,003	64,048.00
Adult Coarse	193	3,088.00
Juvenile	1,907	3,814.00
Juvenile Coarse	60	120.00
Endorsement	4,533	4,533.00
Fourteen - Day	105	840.00
3 Day	1,179	4,126.50
TOTALS	11,980	80,569.50

Table 18 Angling Permits 2008

Type of Permit	2008 No	2008 £
River Foyle	102	2040
River Foyle Juvenile	11	110
River Finn	0	0
River Finn Juvenile	0	0
Totals	112	2150

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Table 19 Net Licences 2008

Description of Licence	2008		
	No. of Licences Sold	Licence Fee (£)	Licence Duty Paid (£)
Draft (River Foyle)	10	179	1790
Drift (Lough Foyle)	18	253	4554
TOTALS	28	432	6344

Table 20 Salmon Dealers Licences 2008

Residence of Dealer	No. of Licences Issued 2008
Republic of Ireland	6
Northern Ireland	14
TOTALS	20



Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna Tuarascáil Bhliantúil

Ag clúdach na tréimhse 1 Eanáir 2008 go 31 Nollaig 2008

Loughs Agency Annual Report and Accounts 2008

Gníomhaireacht Na Lochanna

Tuarascáil Bhliantúil agus Cuntas

don tréimhse dar chríoch 31 Nollaig 2008

Le cur os comhair Thionól Thuaisceart Éireann agus dhá Theach an Oireachtas de réir Ordú um Chomhoibriú Thuaidh/Theas (Comhlachtaí Fordfheidhmiúcháin)(Thuaisceart Éireann), Sceideal 1, Iarscríbhinn 2, Cuid 7, Paragraif 1.3 agus 2.6

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1: Forbhreathnú an Phríomhfheidhmeannaigh

Tá mé sásta Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2008 a láithriú ina bhfuil mionsonraí ar an obair a rinne an Ghníomhaireacht i rith na bliana.

D'fháilitigh muid roimh Bhord nua a bheag ná a mhór i mí na Nollag 2007 agus ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghlacadh leo as a gcomhairle agus a dtreorú don Ghníomhaireacht i gcur i gcrích ár bhfreagrachtaí i rith 2008 agus as a dtiomantas don Ghníomhaireacht.

Maidir le caomhnú agus cosaint an bhradáin agus iascaigh intíre, ceann de na forbairtí is tábhactaí dar tharla i rith na bliana ná tosú ar thionscadal Chumasc SALSEA, a bhfuil an Ghníomhaireacht i measc an 20 páirtnéir atá luaite leis. Tá an tionscadal seo ag fiosrú saincheisteanna a bhaineann le marthain san fharraige bhradáin an Atlantaigh agus go háirithe an meath tromchúiseach a cláraíodh don staid seo dá saolré. Tá tionscadal Chumasc SALSEA bunaithe ar obair ghéiniteach a thionscain an Ghníomhaireacht in 2001 agus a leanfaidh ar aghaidh go ceann trí bliana.

I staid fionnuisce shaolré an bhradáin, tá sraith shuntasach sonraí ag an Ghníomhaireacht ó 5 "Phointe Iniúchta", cuntas éisc uathoibríocha, tuairiscí ar ghabhálacha tráchtála agus caitheamh aimsire, cuntas chlaiseanna, suirbhéanna leictriasaireachta na n-óg agus eolas ar imirce na ngealóg. In 2007 mhéadaigh muid seo go 92 suíomh i gcraobh-aibhneacha uachtaracha an Fheabhal agus Chairlinn áit a ndearnadh monatóireacht ar cháilíocht an uisce bhitheolaíoch agus cheimicigh. Bhí an t-eolas breise seo a bhí ar fáil ag an Ghníomhaireacht luachmhar maidir le díriú éifeachtúil agus éifeachtach ar an saothar caomhnaithe agus is amhlaidh is luachmaire a bheidh sé gan dabht nuair a bhunófar amshraith sonraí.

I rannóg an Dobharshaothraithe agus an lascaigh Sliogéisc, tá forbairt pointí cosúla iniúchta ag staid i bhfad níos luithe. Mar sin féin, i mbliana a ullmháíodh na chéad Tuairiscí Stádais don Fheabhal agus do Chairlinn araon. Soláthraíodh suirbhéanna Oisrí agus Diúilicíní do na páirtithe leasmhara agus cuireadh suas ar shuíomh gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta iad.

Cuideoidh an soitheach monatóireachta Ostrea, a bheidh ag feidhmiú in 2009, go mór leis an Ghníomhaireacht eolas iniúchta a fhorbairt a theastaíonn do bainistiú fianaise-bhunaithe acmhainní iascaigh agus dotharshaothraithe.

Leanann eagrúchán ar ár gclár fhorbartha maidir le Turasóireacht Mara agus lascach Caitheamh Aimsire agus an obair le hairgead AE a fhoinsíú do na cláir seo. Mar sin féin, bhí rath ar sheoladh Fhundúireacht um Fhorbairt Inmharthana na Gníomhaireachta do na rannóga seo. Mheall na deontais bheaga seo 89 léiriú spéise agus dá bharr sin, eisíodh 24 litir thairisceana chuig tionscnóirí tionscadail. Tá súil

againn go mbeidh an rath céanna ar an scéim seo in 2009.

Cóinníonn 'Faireoireacht Abhann' ag mealladh móran cuairteoirí agus bhí thar 17,000 i mbliana, a imíonn dar linn agus eolas níos mó acu agus iad níos feasaí ar acmhainní Aibhneacha agus Lochanna na nDobharcheantar agus ar an dóigh lena gcosaint don todhchaí.

Ar deireadh, ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghluacadh le mo chomhghleacaithe uile a léirigh uair amháin eile a saineolas, a dtiomantas agus a ngairmiúlacht agus iad ag comhlíonadh fhreagrachtaí na Gníomhaireachta agus lenár Ranna Urraíochta as a dtacaíocht agus a gcomhairle.

Derick Anderson
Príomhfheidhmeannach

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2: Ráiteas Misin

Tá sé d'aidhm ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna sochair shóisialta, eacnamaíocha agus timpeallachta a sholáthar trí chaomhnú, chosaint, bhainistiú, chur chun cinn agus fhorbairt éifeachtúil an iascaigh agus na n-acmhainní mara i gCeantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn.

3: Cuspóirí

Is iad príomhchuspóirí na Gníomhaireachta i gCeantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn :

- An t-iascach bradán agus intíre a chaomhnú agus a chosaint;
- An t-iascach bradán agus intíre a bhainistiú agus a fhorbairt;
- Forbairt Loch Feabail agus Loch Cairlinn a chur chun cinn ar mhaithe le tráchtáil agus caitheamh aimsire;
- Dobharshaothrú a cheadúnú agus a fhorbairt;
- Turasóireacht mara a fhorbairt;
- Éifeachtúlacht mhéadaithe agus feabhsú leantach a lorg i seachadadh seirbhísí do gach custaiméir;
- Úsáid éifeachtúil, éifeachtach agus chúramach acmhainní atá ar fáil ag an Ghníomhaireacht a chinntiú;

Feic Agusín 1 maidir le toradh in aghaidh cuspóirí agus spriocanna.

4: Baill Boird

Tá mionsonraí faoi bhallraíocht ar an Bhord mar seo a leanas:

An tUas. Tarlach O'Crosain	Cathaoirleach
An Iníon Jacqui McConville	Leaschathaoirleach
An tUas. Enda Bonner	
An tUas. Brendan Byrne	
An tUas. John Byrne	
An tUas. Denis Haughey	
An tUas. Alan McCulla	
An tUas. Joe Miller	
An tUas. John Mulcahy	
An tUas. Winston Patterson	
An tUas. Mr Thomas Sloan	
An tUas. Mr Jim Wilson	

Cruinnithe Boird

47ú	Dé Céadaoin	06	Feabhra	2008	CC Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna Prehen
48ú	Dé Céadaoin	02	Aibreán	2008	CC Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna Prehen
49ú	Dé Céadaoin	28	Bealtaine	2008	Oifigí Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna, Cairlinn
50ú	Dé Céadaoin	02	Iúl	2008	CC Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna Prehen
51ú	Dé Céadaoin	03	Meán Fómhair	2008	Oifigí Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna, Cairlinn
52ú	Dé Céadaoin	22	Deireadh Fómhair	2008	CC Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna Prehen
53ú	Dé Céadaoin	03	Nollaig	2008	Óstán an Beech Hill, Doire

Tá miontuairiscí na gcruiinnithe thusa le fáil ar shuíomh gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta www.loughs-agency.org

5: An Chomhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas

5.1: An 10ú cruinniú den Chomhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas i gcruth Rannóg an Dobharshaothraithe agus na Mara

Reáchtáladh an deichiú cruinniú den Chomhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas i gcruth Rannóg an Dobharshaothraithe agus na Mara i gCaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath 21 Bealtaine 2008 Chuir an Chomhairle sonrú sna forbairtí ó bhí an cruinniú roimhe sin ann i Samhain 2007. Shonraigh Airí go raibh an Ghníomhaireacht ag forbairt pleannanna do sheachadadh a straitéis um Thurasóireacht Mara, Chaitheamh Aimsire agus lascach agus d'íarr siad ar an Phríomhfheidhmeannach tuairisc is iomláine a thabhairt ar aghaidh ar an straitéis seo chuig cruinniú eile den Chomhairle, a thabharfadh mionsonraí ar phleananna do chomhoibriú le forais eile Shonraigh an Chomhairle obair atá ar siúl le nósmhaireacht éigeandála a fhorbairt d'fhaomhadh rialachán le déileáil le heachtraí a éilíonn idirghabháil láithreach chun iascach cheantair an Fheabhl agus Chairlinn a chosaint.

Ar na réimsí eile a ndearnadh plé orthu bhí:

Ar na réimsí eile a pléadh bhí:

- **Dobharshaothrú agus lascach Sliogéisc** — Phléigh an Chomhairle straitéis um Dhobharshaothrú agus lascach Sliogéisc Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna agus d'amharc chun tosaigh ar an tuairisc a gheobhadh siad ar a cur i bhfeidhm ag cruinniú san am atá le teacht. Shonraigh Airí fostá go bhfuil sé beartaithe críoch a chur le Comhaontú Bainistíochta níos moille sa bhliain i

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ndúil is go gcuirfí tú le ceadúnú an dobharshaothraithe i Loch Feabhail i rith 2009.

- **Feidhmiú Reachtaíochta** — Shonraigh an Chomhairle an dul chun tosaigh i dtaca leis na hOrduithe um Thosach Feidhme a theastaíonn leis na cumhachtaí nua atá ar fáil ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna a thabhairt ar aghaidh ar dhóigh chéimnithe, bhainistithe le dobharshaothrú a forbairt agus a cheadúnú agus leis an iascach i gceantair an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn a chosaint.

D'fháiltigh Airí roimh phlean feidhmithe reachtaíochta na Gníomhaireachta agus shonraigh go n-éileodh cúig thacar rialachán faomhadh NSMC i Meitheamh agus go n-éileodh naoi dtacar eile faomhadh NSMC níos moille i 2008.

5.2: An 11ú cruinniú den Chomhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas i gcruth Rannóg an Dobharshaothraithe agus na Mara

Reáchtáladh an 11ú cruinniú den Chomhairle Aireachta Thuaidh/Theas i gcruth Rannóg an Dobharshaothraithe agus na Mara in Óstán an Europa, Béal Feirste Déardaoine 26 Meitheamh 2008.

Shonraigh an Chomhairle dul chun tosaigh ar forbairtí ó bhí an cruinniú roimhe sin ann i Meitheamh 2008. Shonraigh Airí gur feidhmíodh an chéad Ordú um Thosach Feidhme ag baint le Reachtaíocht lascach an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn ar 1 Meitheamh agus go bhfuiltear ag déanamh machnaimh ar dhá Ordú eile um Thosach Feidhme agus go dtabharfar tuairisc orthu níos moille sa bhliain. Éilítéar na hOrduithe seo um Thosach Feidhme le forálacha na reachtaíochta a dhéanann leathnú ar fheidhmeanna Choimisiún an Fheabhail, agus Shoilse na hÉireann maidir le ceadúnú agus forbairt an Dobharshaothraithe, agus le caomhnú agus coimircíú iascach cheantair an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn , a chur i bhfeidhm.

Ar na hábhair eile a pléadh bhí:

- **Soitheach Monatóireachta Mara** – Shonraigh Airí go raibh catamarán 17 méadar ceannaithe ag an Ghníomhaireacht agus go rabhthas ag dréim lena sheachadadh faoi dheireadh 2008. Úsáidfear an bád nua leis na sonraí bainistíochta a theastaíonn d'forbairt inbhuanaithe Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn, a bhailiú.
- **An tSeachtain Bhithéagsúlachta** – Shonraigh Airí fosta An tSeachtain Bhithéagsúlachta a raibh rath uirthi a tharla i mBealtaine. San áireamh ann bhí 37 d'imeachtaí éagsúla agus mheall sé ranpháirtíocht corradh is 1,500 duine.

- **Forbairt na Slatiascaireachta Inbhuanaithe agus na Turasóireachta Mara i gCeantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn** – Fuair an Chomhairle cur i láthairar straitéis um chúnámh airgeadais Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i gcomhar na slatiascaireachta agus na turasóireacht mara inbhuanaithe. Cothrom le data, moladh go nglacfaí le cúig iarratas agus fiche ar mhaoiniú. Orthu seo bhí imeachtaí slatiascaireachta, soláthar seomraí triomaithe i lóistín turasóireachtbhunaithe agus feabhsú gnáthóige le forbairt nádúrtha stoc an éisc a spreagadh.
- **Faomhadh Rialachán** – D’fhaomh An Chomhairle cúig thacar rialachán. Cuireann an chéad cheann cosc ar dhíol bradán agus breac geal a mharaítear le slat agus dorú taobh istigh de Cheantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn. Chreid an Ghníomhaireacht go gcuirfeadh tabhairt isteach na reachtaíochta seo bac ar dheiseanna le fáil réidh le bradáin agus bric gheala a maraíodh go mídhleathach chun brabúis agus go spreagfad sé fosta caomhnú na stoc i measc slatiascairí dleathacha. Dearadh na rialacháin eile a d’fhaomh Airí le cuidíu le caomhnú agus le cosaint an oisre dhúchasaigh ar Loch Feabail.

6: Fóram Comhairleach Cheantar an Fheabail agus Chairlinne

21	Feabhra	2008	Óstán an Armagh City
18	Meán Fómhair	2008	CC Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna Prehen
26	Samhain	2008	Óstán an Armagh City

Tá miontuairisci na gcruiinnithe thus le fáil ar shuíomh gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta www.loughs-agency.org

7: Soláthar Foirne

Feidhmíonn an Ghníomhaireachtanois faoi struchtúr ceithre Stiúrthóireacht (Seirbhísí Corparáideacha, Caomhnú agus Cosaint, Dobharshaothrú agus lascach Sliogéisc agus Forbairt) atá anois faoi lánfheidhmiú le leibhéal bunfhoirne de 53 san am i láthair.

8: Forbairt Foirne

Ar feadh na bliana thug an Ghníomhaireacht aghaidh ar riachtanais oiliúna agus forbortha na foirne, ag díriú ar choinneáil eolais agus scileanna agus spreagadh a bheadh ag teacht le cuspóirí na heagraíochta agus le riachtanais dhaoine aonaracha. Orthu seo, bhí cursaí um Chlár Scileanna Tógála, Institiúid na dTeicneoirí Cuntasaíochta (IATI), Athnuachan ar Oiliúint um Mharthanás ar Muir do roinnt den fhoireann, Sláinteaschas Bia agus go luath in 2009, Oiliúint ar raidió VHF, láimhsíú mótarbháid agus tá

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garchabhair ar muir beartaithe lena chinntíú go gcoinnítear scileanna agus cálíochtaí na firne cothrom leis an am i láthair.

Bunaíodh Coiste Oiliúna agus Forbartha ar a bhfuil ionadaithe de gach ceann de na stiúrthóireachtaí sa Gníomhaireacht. Tá Polasaí Oiliúna agus Forbartha na Gníomhaireachta athbhreithnithe agus athmheasta ag an Choiste seo.

9: Teicneolaíocht An Eolais

Chuir an Gníomhaireacht le forbairt agus le feidhmiú infrastruchtúr nua cumarsáidí in oifigí agus Prehen i rith 2008. Feabhsóidh na córais nua Teicneolaíochta Faisnéise agus teileafóin comhlíonadh fheidhmeanna na Gníomhaireachta agus tacóidh siad leo, trí úsáid teicneolaíochta atá cothrom le data.

Tá forbairt shuíomh gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta, www.loughs-agency.org, agus rannóga na turasóireachta mara i ndiaidh a léiriú fén mar urlis an-úsáideach i gcomhar scaipeadh eolais don turasóir. Feidhmíodh tuilleadh rannóg um chaomhnú agus forbairt in 2008.

10: An tIonad Oideachais Agus Léirithe "Faireoireacht Abhann"

Dhírigh obair fhór-rochtana na Gníomhaireachta trí Ionad Léirithe na Gníomhaireachta "Faireoireacht Abhann", a d'fháiltigh roimh chorradh is 54,000 cuairteoir ó osclaíodh é in 2002, agus d'ardaigh sé go suntasach próifíl an iascaigh, na n-acmhainní mara agus timpeallachta, i ndobharcheantar an Fheabhl go háirthe agus léiríonn na hacmhainní agus chomh leo chaileach leo.

In 2008, sháraigh líon na gcuairteoirí 17,000. Bhí an líon go maith os cionn a rabhthas ag súil leis agus chóir a bheith go raibh sé dhá oiread níos mó ná líon na bliana roimhe sin. Baineadh amach é trínár bpunann de chláir fhór-rochtana agus tríd an tsraith imeachtaí den scoth a sceidealáidh ag Faireoireacht Abhann. Ba é ceann de bhuaicphointí 2008 ná 'An tSeachtain Bhithéagsúlachta' a thug sárthaispeántas ar Flora agus Fauna Dhobharcheantar an Fheabhl.

Tá méadú suntasach ar Fhaireoireacht Abhann maidir leis an chéatadán de chuairteoirí turasóireachta ar an ionad agus corradh is 50% acu ina gcuairteoirí intíre, náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta. Tá méadú sonraitheach i ndiaidh teacht festa ar theaghlaigh áitiúla a thugann cuairt ar an ionad a thóig feasacht pháirtithe leasmhara na ndobharcheantar agus a ról ina gcaomhnú agus ina gcosaint.

11: Bainistíocht Agus Forbairt Na nLascach

Bainistíocht agus forbairt an bhradáin

Tá an córas bainistíocha atá ag feidhmiú don bhradán i nDobharcheantar an Fheabail sainiúil i dtaca leis an Atlantach Thoir Thuaidh agus bhunaigh Coimisiún lascaigh an Fheabail é mar thoradh ar thuairisc PF Elson agus ALW Tuomi, "The Foyle Fisheries, New Basis for Rational Management", a foilsíodh i 1975.

Spreag An Eagraíocht um Chaomhnú Bhradán an Atlantaigh Thuaidh (NASCO), foras idir-Rialtasach a bunaíodh de réir conartha agus a bhfuil baill air ó SAM, ón R Úis, ó Cheanada, ón Ghraonlainn, ón Aontas Eorpach agus ó thíortha eile, spreag siad a mbaill le cur chuige réamhchúramach a ghlacadh maidir le bainistíocht ar an bhradán agus tá Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna i ndiaidh a ndícheall a dhéanamh an cheannasaíocht sin a leanúint.

Beachtaíodh straitéis bhainistíochta bradán na Gníomhaireachta nuair a rinne ár gComharleoirí Eolaíochta athbhreithniú iomlán ar spriocanna céimshriain i 1998. Tá an Ghníomhaireacht tiomanta do leanúint ar aghaidh ag cinntíú go bhfuil a fheidhmiú sonraí ar thús cadhnaíochta sa teicneolaíocht atá ar fáil agus go bhforbrófar meastóireacht ar Shamhail an Cheantair Fhliuchta ar mhaithe le comparáid ar chéimshrian.

Leanann An Ghníomhaireacht léi ag forbairt shamhail na Fliúirseachta Réamhiascaigh do cheantar an Fheabail, trí mhac léinn taighde iarchéime a thosaigh ag obair i 2006. Coinnítear an taighde seo ag gabháil chun an analís eolaíoch is fearr atá ar fáil ar bhainistíocht bhradán a mheas. Bhí críoch le teacht ar an tionscadal seo i 2008, mar sin féin, leis an scóp a fheabhsú agus leis an tsamhail a bheachtú cuireadh síneadh gairid leis a ionpróidh isteach i 2009 é. Níl aon impleachtaí costais don Ghníomhaireacht i dtaca leis seo agus meastar go ndéanfar an tsamhail a sheachadadh ar an bhuiséad.

Choinnigh foireann na Gníomhaireachta orthu ag tiomsú na sonraí ábhartha ar phointí iniúchta i mbainistíocht bhradán. Tá na bradáin faoi bhagairt sheasmhach ó réimse factóirí idirghaolmhara ar a n-áirítear gnáthóg inabhann dhíghrádaithe, truailliú, cleachtas athraitheach talmhaíochta agus coillteoireachta agus creach na mbroigheall agus na róntha. Tá an Ghníomhaireacht i ndiaidh iarracht a dhéanamh aghaidh a thabhairt ar na factóirí rannpháirteacha seo. Tá tuairisci ar stádas dobharcheantar ullmhaithe ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna ag cur síos ar na príomh-shaincheisteanna atá ag dul i bhfeidhm istigh i ngach dobharcheantar agus ag láithriú sonraí ábhartha eolaíocha. Tá siad seo ar fáil sna leathanaigh gréasáin ar Chaomhnú agus Cosaint ar shuíomh gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta. Táthar i ndiaidh Staitisticí um Chaomhnú, Chosaint agus Bhainistíocht lascaigh a sholáthar do shéasúr 2008 agus tá siad le fáil in Aguisín 2.

Cheadaigh eolas breise, a chruinnigh foireann na Gníomhaireachta, go háirithe ar

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mhonatóireacht cheimiceach ar chaighdeán an uisce agus ar mhaicrinveirteabraighe i mion-chraobhaibhneacha, d'fhoireann na Gníomhaireachta leanúint orthu le comparáid agus codarsnacht a dhéanamh idir na sonraí seo agus saolré an bhradáin. Chinntigh an forbhreathnú seo gur tugadh faoi bhainistiú an iascaigh agus súil mhaith leathan ar an éiceachóras mór. D'éascaigh na sonraí seo d'fhoireann an ghoirt le difreálú a dhéanamh idir saincheisteanna a bhain le truailliú uisce, le damáiste ar ghnáthóga agus le hinrochtaineacht i dtaca le hiasc imirce. Cheadaigh sé seo don Gníomhaireacht díriú ar réimse de bhearta éagsúla le aghaidh a thabhairt go straitéisearch ar na saincheisteanna a aithníodh. Ní fhéadfaí luach a chur ar na sonraí seo i sainaithint ceantar nach raibh an táirgíúlacht iontu chomh maith agus a bhíothas a thuar, rud a spreag tuilleadh grinnfhiosruithe ar na ceantair seo, mar sin féin, chuir sé seo moill ar na tuairiscí stádais.

Tá stoic na salmainidí sna dobharcheantair, mar a léiríodh thuas, i mbaol ag mórán tionchar – idir nádúrtha agus dhaonna ó thaobh bunús de, cuid acu domhanda agus cuid eile sainiúil don suíomh. Táthar den bharúil go mbíonn éifeacht shuntasach ag athruithe aeráide ar na stoic bhradán, mar a chonacthas sa tréimhse fhada triomaigh i rith na Bealtaine agus an Mheithimh i 2008, ar lean tréimhse fhada de thitim fearthainne iad. Cuireadh sonrú fosta sna hathruithe a tháinig ar fhilleadh an bhradáin, agus tá fianaise ann ar fhilleadh is moille sa bhliain agus ar iasc níos lú, agus is cosúil go bhfuil na hathruithe seo uile ag tarlú mar gheall ar na coinníollacha agus na bradáin i bhfarraige.

Thug Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna rialachán nua isteach i 2008, (Toirmeasc ar Dhíol Bradán agus Breac Geal a Maraíodh le Slat is Dorú) Rialachán de chuid Cheantar an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn 2008. Rinneadh an rialachán ar an 10 Iúl 2008 agus tháinig sé i bhfeidhm ar 31 Iúl 2008. Cuireann an rialachán cosc ar dhíol bradán nó breac geal a maraíodh le slat is dorú i gCeantar an Fheabhail nó , agus tugadh isteach é le bac a chur ar dhíol éisc a maraíodh go mídhleathach nó le fáil réidh den iasc.

Cumasc SALSEA

Le féachaint leis na saincheisteanna seo a thuigbheáil, tá an Gníomhaireacht anois mar bhall foirmiúil (neamhchistiúcháin) de chlár Chumasc SALSEA, clár taighde sainiúil idirnáisiúnta, a bhreacann imirce bradán óna n-aibhneacha dúchais chuig a dtailte beathaithe, trí shraith bhliantúil de thurais thaighde. Bailítear samplaí na mbradán san fharraige le tráil pheiligeacha a dearadh go speisialta agus déantar anailís ghéiniteach ar an iasc. Taighde atá san anailís ghéiniteach a thionscain an Gníomhaireacht trí fhiosrú géinitice i 2001 agus a dhéanann forais eile anois le hatlas géinitice de stoic bhradán an Atlantaigh Thuaidh a sholáthar. Feidhmítear na torthaí le haibhneacha dúchais na mbradán i samplaí a bhailítear i gclár Chumasc SALSEA Merge a shaináithint. Déantar measúnú ar shamplaí an éisc maidir le bail, foinsí beathaithe, anois agus paraíméadair eile, anailís a thabharfaidh léargas ar mhionsonraí céimeanna mara ina saolré agus cúiseanna féideartha lena meath i marthain i bhfarraige.

Tuairisc ar an Éagsúlacht Ghéiniteach

Le heolas a thabhairt faoi chás Dhobharcheantar an Fheabail agus Chairlinn níos faide amuigh, críochnaíodh an dara tuairisc ar a éagsúlacht ghéiniteach i rith 2008 agus úsáidfear le tuilleadh eolais a sholáthar don straitéis bhainistíocha bradán ata againn.

Pointí Iniúchta Maidir Le Bainistíocht Bradán

Gabhálacha Tráchtála

Bhí súil ag an Ghníomhaireacht i 2008 go bhfeicfeadh siad éifeacht mhór ó chuichóiriú na hiascaireachta tráchtála i 2007 leis an Scéim Chruatain um lascaireacht Tráchtála Bradán. Bhíothas ag dréim go gceadódh an laghdú suntasach i lón na n-eangach tráchtála do thuilleadh éisc bogadh isteach sa chóras agus ar an dóigh sin go dtaispeánfadh an ghabháil tráchtála i 2008 le tuilleadh éisc á marú ag na heangacha a bhí fágtha.

Le firinne, bhí laghdú beag ar an lón iomlán i dtaca le gabháil tráchtála na mbradán, agus sa mheánghabháil i ngach eangach, rud a chuirfeadh buaireamh orainn agus is é is dócha gur marthanás bocht farraige is cúis leis.

Bhain an t-iascach tráchtála feidhm as 10 líon tarraighthe agus 18 sruthlón. D'heidhmigh na sruthlonta san iomlán taobh istigh de Loch Feabail.

Bhreathnaigh oifigigh iascaigh Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna ar gach gabháil i rith an ama. Baineadh seo amach trí gan na clibeanna conablaigh a chur ar ais ach ar na bradáin sin a ndearna an fhoireann cigireacht orthu. Cheadaigh sé seo don fhoireann Clibeanna Sreinge códaithe agus eití saille scortha nó marcanna eile a lorg a léireodh gur sainaithníodh na héisc i gclár eolaíoch.

Thosaigh séasúr tráchtala 2008 i dtiomach uafásach a theorannaigh éifeacht na líonta tráchtála mar gheall ar thachtadh algach. Choinnigh an aimsir thirim na héisc san fharraige nó níor tháinig siad isteach san abhantrach chomh gasta sin.

Níor tharla aon dúnadh nó aon síneadh in iascach tráchtála nó caitheamh aimsire i rith 2008. Bhí gabhálacha iascaigh thráchtála i 2008, mar a dúradh, thíos taobh le blianta roimhe sin. An t-aon bhliain amháin a bheag ná a mhór ina raibh iascach inchomparáide le 2007 ná nuair a maraíodh 5372 iasc, taobh le 4160 i 2008. Tá na gabhálacha tráchtála don tréimhse 2000 go 2008 le feiceáil ar thábla 5.

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Áiritheoirí Éisc

Rith an Ghníomhaireacht a chlár áiritheoirí rathúil ar feadh 2008. Mar sin féin, le muinín na ndaoine a mhéadú agus le bailíocht eolaíoch a chinntiú, choimisiúnaigh an Ghníomhaireacht athbhreithniú neamhspleách ar a chlár áiritheoirí i 2008. Tá an t-athbhreithniú seo agus a mholtáí gaolmhara le foilsíú go luath i 2009.

Bhí séasúr 2008 insonraithe ar a choinníollacha millteanach olc aimsire le triomach agus díle ina dhiaidh sin. Is iomaí uair a chuir na leibhéal seo uisce isteach ar éifeachtúlacht na n-áiritheoirí éisc. Lena chinntiú nach fachtóirí eile ba chúis le míchruinneas na n-áiritheoirí, thionscain Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna athbhreithniú neamhspleách ar na háiritheoirí, agus d'amharc ionadaithe ón Fhóram Chomhairleach os a chionn sin. Tá leithdháileadh breise caiteachais i ndiaidh bheith tugtha d'"lascach Bradán agus Intíre", d'aon obair a mholfar san athbhreithniú seo.

Mar a bhíonn le gach cuntas éisc, feidhmíonn siad de réir choinníollacha na haimsire. Sa mhullach air sin, ní chlúdaíonn áiritheoirí an cainéal abhann ar fad agus tá a fhios againn go dtéann éisc thar an limistéar áirimh, ba cheart iad breathnú orthu seo mar sin mar íoschuntas, ach soláthróidh siad comparáidí úsáideacha bliain ar bhliain. Tá sonraí comparáideacha áiritheoirí éisc i dtábla 2.

Bhíothas den tuairim go raibh cuntas 2007 in Abhainn na Fochaine agus Muileann an tSiáin míshásúil agus nach raibh iontu ach páirt den chuntas mar gheall ar choinníollacha an-ard uisce go mall san Earrach agus go luath sa samhradh a cheadaigh do na héisc na coraí a thrasnú in ionad dul trí na háiritheoirí éisc.

Bhain cuntas íseal an Chomhraic i 2006 le loitiméireacht a rinneadh ar an áiritheoir. Cé go raibh an cuntas ar abhainn na Finne an-mhealltach, is fiú a lua go raibh rith an-mhaith bradán ar abhainn na Ró ar an áiritheoir ag Léim an Mhadaidh.

Tuairisci Gabhálacha Slaite 2008

Is pointe iniúchta tábhachtach maidir leis an timpeallacht iad tuairisci gabhála, a éascaíonn forbairt agus feidhmiú polasaí bainistíocha um iascach inbhuanaithe taobh istigh de cheantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn. Ba cheart breathnú ar lán-chomhlíonadh an riachtanais reachtaíochta le tuairisci gabhála tráthúla agus beachta a thabhairt mar ghníomh a chuireann le slánú do thodhchaí ár ngéimiascaigh.

Choinnigh gabhálacha fógartha bradán, cé nach pictiúr iomlán iad ar ar maraíodh de bhradáin nó de ghiolsa trí shlatiascaireacht, ag leibhéal ard i 2008, agus fógraíodh gabháil slaite de 4060.

Bhí gabhálacha fógartha an bhric ghil i 2008 (815) ar an chuid is airde ó 2002 agus 1010 a bhí i ngabháil slaite an bhric ghil san am sin. Tá mionsonraí ar ghabhálacha slaite le léamh ar Thábla 10.

Cuntas chlaiseanna

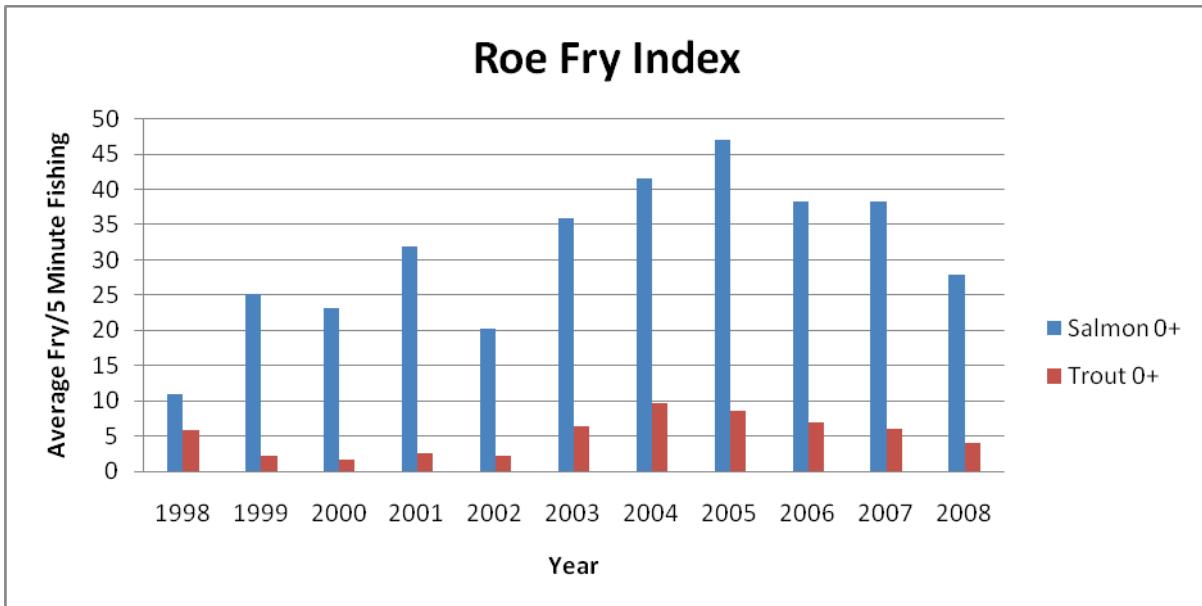
Is poill iad claiseanna a chruthaíonn an bradán lánfhásta i gceantair ghraibhéis áit a bhfágann siad a n-uibheacha in am sceithe. Aithneofar claiseanna ar logán in aghaidh srutha agus ar chnapán le sruth a dhéanann an ceann baineann trí ghluaiseachtaí meara eireabaill. Déantar cuntas ar chlaiseanna go bliantúil in am sceithe agus soláthraíonn siad pictiúr de leithead na gnáthóige sceithe gníomhaí a úsáideadh in aon bhliain agus de líon na n-iasc sceithe i ndobharcheantair a ndearnadh suirbhé orthu. Is féidir cruinneas chuntais na glaiseanna mar tháscaire ar líon na n-iasc a chur as a rocht ag brath ar choinníollacha na haimsire. Cruthaíonn tuilte méadú i solaid chrochta a chuireann isteach ar fheicseanacht a dhéanann an suirbhé ó amharc níos deacra. Cruthaíonn sruthanna in uisce ard deacrachaí eile fostá nó leathann siad claiseanna agus ar fhlileadh léargais níos fearr seans nach bhfuil aon rian fágtha le feiceáil den chlais. I 2008, bhí coinníollacha measctha ann do chuntas claiseanna agus tá na torthaí curtha i láthair ar thábla 1 sa tuairisc seo. Ba den mheán iad cuntas chlaiseanna 2008 nuair a chuir coinníollacha na drochaimsire isteach ar an bhuaicthréimhse chuntais.

Leictriasciareacht

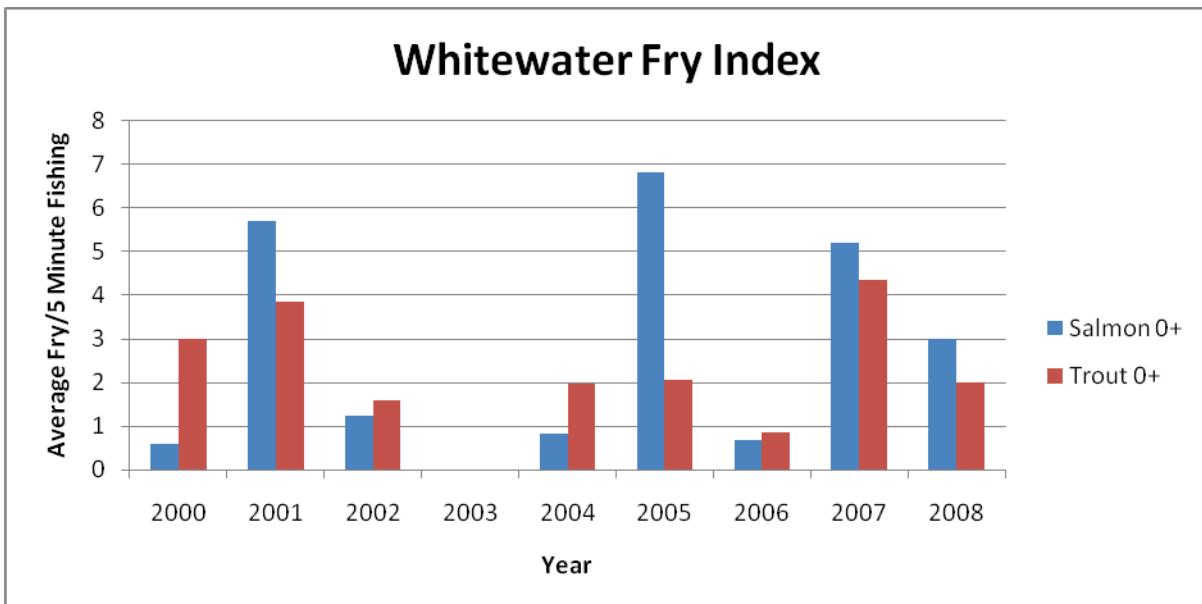
I 2008 rinneadh leictriasciareacht ar leathcháinníocht ar 460 suíomh taobh istigh de cheantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn. Bhí 403 de na suíomhanna a ndearnadh suibhé orthu taobh istigh de chóras an Fheabail agus Chairlinn 57 acu taobh istigh de chóras. Taobh istigh de chóras an Fheabail, 15 an meánlíon de ghilidíní bradáin a bhí i láthair ag gach suíomh agus 3 an meánlíon de ghilidíní bric a bhí i láthair ag gach suíomh. Cé go bhfuil cuma mhealltach ar líon na mbreac tá roghnú na suíomhanna claonta i dtreo ghnáthóga bradáin. Tá laghdú beag le sonrú ar fhigiúirí 2008 ó bhí 2007 ann. Nuair a bhí séasúr gairid na leictriasciareachta ann ó lúl go Meán Fómhair bhí aimsir millteanach neamhshéasúrach ann a ladhdaigh líon na suíomhanna a bhféadfáí suirbhé a dhéanamh orthu agus dá thairbhe sin rinneadh suirbhéanna ar shuíomhanna níos moille ná mar is gnách.

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River Roe Fry Index



Innács gilidíní abhainn na Ró (ceantar an Fheabail) 1998-2008. Tabhair do d'aire gur athraigh líon na suíomhanna ó 27 i 1998 go 73 i 2008, d'fhan líon na suíomhanna a ndearnadh suirbhé orthu mar a bhí ó 2002.



Taobh istigh de dhobharcheantair, 1 an meánlón de ghilidíní bradáin a bhí i láthair ag gach suíomh i 2008 agus 2 an meánlón de ghilidíní bric a bhí i láthair ag gach suíomh.

Ba cheart a thabhairt do d'aire go léiríonn na cairteanna seo treochartaí ginearálta taobh istigh de na dobharcheantair roghnaithe agus go bhfuil siad bunaithe ar líon luaineach

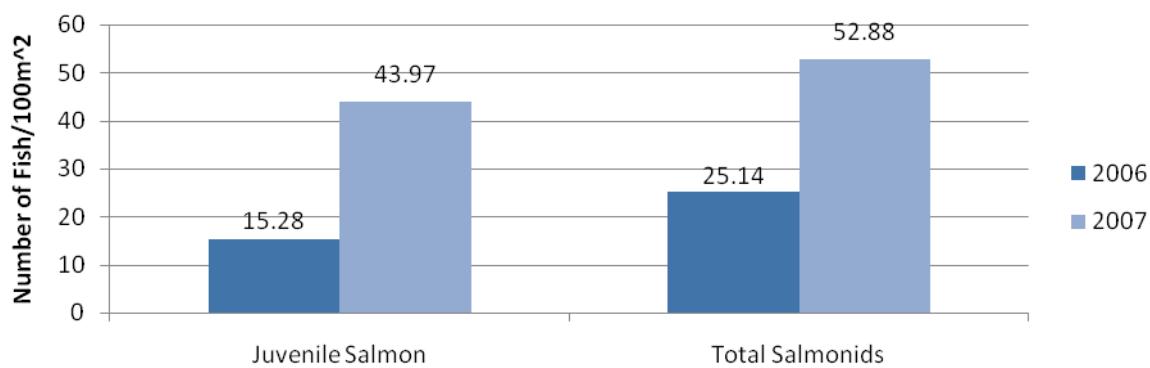
suíomhanna a ndéantar suirbhé orthu gach bliain. D’fhéadfadh roinnt cúiseanna a bheith leis an luaineacht seo, ar a n-áirítear galar crúb agus béal i 2001 a theorannaigh rochtain i roinnt ceantar ar shuíomhanna a d’éisigh mothrach agus míchuí i gcomhar suirbhé. Tá sé d’aidhm ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna suirbhé a dhéanamh ar líon comhseasmhach suíomhanna taobh istigh de gach dobharcheantar go bliantúil.

Chomh maith leis na suirbhéanna leathcháinníochtúla leictriasciareachta, rinneadh suirbhé cáinníochtúil ar naoi suíomh i gceantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn. Dearadh an mhonatóireacht cháinníochtúil seo atá ar siúl anois le héifeachtúlacht oibreacha sainiúla feabhas ar ghnáthóga insrutha a mheas. Leanfar den mhonatóireacht go ceann cúpla bliain agus déanfar tuairisc air sa tuairisc ar Stádas Dobharcheantar.

Críochnaíodh oibreacha feabhas ar ghnáthóga ar abhainn na Daoile mar chuid de chlár a mhaoinigh an EEA. Taispeánann na graif thíos an méadú i líon na salmainidí ag dhá shuíomh ó cuireadh críoch leis na hoibreacha feabhas insrutha ar ghnáthóga. Níl figiúirí ar fáil ach do 2006 agus 2007 mar go ndearnadh monatóireacht roimh agus i ndiaidh na hoibreacha feabhas insrutha ar ghnáthóga a bheith críochnaithe. Críochnaíodh an analís ar na sonraí i 2008 agus léiríonn sé sin an t-achar ama agus na acmhainní a ghlacann sé le monatóireacht chuí a dhéanamh ar a leithéid d'oibreacha. Ní dhearnadh aon mhonatóireacht eile ar shuíomhanna i 2008.

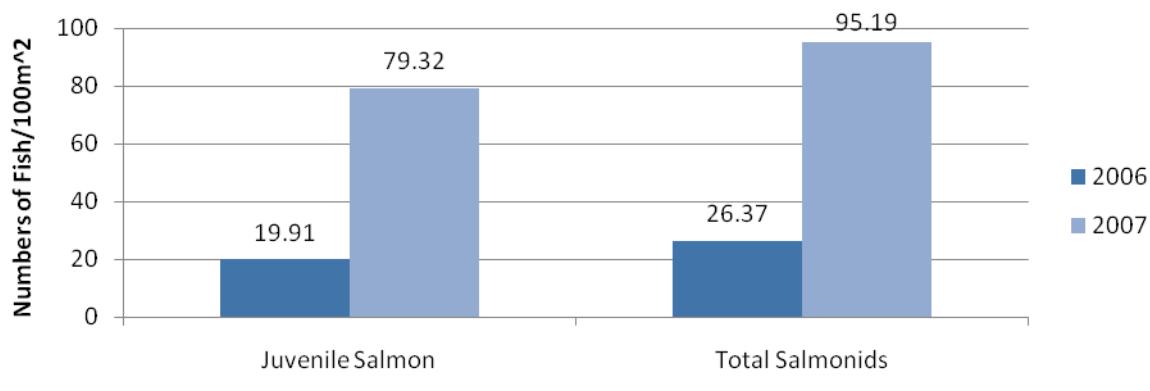
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River Dee, Upper Site Magherahee Bridge, Salmonid Density Estimates Before and After EEA Habitat Improvement Works



Súiomh uachtair, Droichead Mhachaire Bheithe, Abhainn na Daoile

River Dee, Lower Site, Magherahee Bridge, Salmonid Density Estimates Before and After EEA Habitat Improvement Works



Súiomh íochtair, Droichead Mhachaire Bheithe, Abhainn na Daoile

Oibreacha insrutha

Mhaoinigh Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna oibreacha leitheadacha insrutha i 2007 i gceantair sceithe bradán. I 2008 d'úsáid an Ghníomhaireacht a hacmhainní leis na hoibreacha seo a chosaint agus lena n-éifeachtúlacht a mheas.

Cosaint na n-oibreacha a ba chúis le roinnt ionchúiseamh agus rabhaídhe faoi thruailliú na n-aibhneacha atá i gceist. Chomh maith leis sin, phoiblígh an Ghníomhaireacht eolas ar na leasuithe rialacháin a shocraigh gur coir é ábhar a thógáil ó leapacha aibhneacha agus thug eolas dá páirtithe leasmhara faoi, agus dhírighe foireann na Gníomhaireachta ar dhaoine a bhí ag tógáil gairbhéil go háirithe.

Ní thig rath a bheith ar oibreacha insrutha agus iad i gcríoch ach amháin má dhéantar iad a chosaint ar dhamáiste ón timpeallacht agus ar thruailliú uisce.

Chuaigh an mhoill ar chríochnú tuairiscí stádais 2007 sa bheag ar sheachadadh na 'ngníomhartha aontaithe' um chosaint agus feabhsú gnáthóige i rith 2008. D'fhéadfá neamhaird a thabhairt ar na deacráctai seo mar sin féin taobh le constaíochtchoinníollacha na haimsire. Mar sin féin, lean monatóireacht ar na hoibreacha ar Abhainn na Fochaine i bpáirt le Slatiascairí Abhainn na Fochaine Teo. Chuir Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna le Tuairisc Ceantair Fócais NASCO ar Chosaint, Athchóiriú agus Feabhsú na Gnáthóige Bradáin. Táthar den bharúil go gcríochnófar tuilleadh tionscadal feabhsaithe gnáthóige i 2009. Táthar ag dréim le deiseanna suntasacha fostá fosta trí fheidhmiú cláir bheart faoin Chreat-treoir Uisce.

Ceantar/ Dobharcheantar/ Craobhabhainn	Dáta	Tionchar ar tughadh aghaidh air	Beart	Meastóireacht atá ar siúl anois
An Feabhal/ Abhainn na Ró/ Sruth na Coille	2006	Eallach ag póitseáil ó na bruacha agus damáiste don ghnáthóig ag eallach ag ól an uisce	Sconsáí smachtaithe eallaigh, gairbhéal agus clocha curtha isteach	Leictriasciareacht amaithe
An Feabhal/ Abhainn na Ró/ Both Mhéabha	2006	Dreideáil agus díriú an chainéil	Sraonairí inchainéil, bolláin agus mataí spallaí	Leictriasciareacht amaithe

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Ceantar/ Dobharcheantar/ Craobhabhainn	Dáta	Tionchar ar tughadh aghaidh air	Beart	Meastóireacht atá ar siúl anois
Feabhal/ Dianaid/Camas	2006	Eallach ag póitseáil, cainéal dírithe, gnáthóg bhocht insrutha.	Sconsaí díomhár ar stoc agus trasnú eallaigh, gairbhéal agus ábhar gnáthóige curtha leis. Coraí cuilithe ar leibhéal íseal (Aonaid Ghnáthóige).	Leictriascaireacht amaithe
Cairlinn/An Ríleán	2006	Creimeadh bruach	Cosaint bruach agus gairbhéal agus clocha curtha leis.	Leictriascaireacht amaithe
Feabhal/Abhainn na Daoile	2007	Dreideáil agus díriú an chainéil	Sraonairí inchainéil agus clocha curtha leis.	Sampláil bainte (Leictriascaireacht Cháinníochtúil)
Cairlinn/An Rí	2007	Eallach ag póitseáil, Dreideáil agus díriú an chainéil	Cosaint bruach, gairbhéal agus clocha curtha leis agus sconsa.	Leictriascaireacht amaithe / Sampláil bainte (Leictriascaireacht Cháinníochtúil)
Feabhal/Abhainn na Fochaine/ Gleann Bhond	2007	Eallach ag póitseáil, balcadh gairbhéal sceathráí, sioltachán, gnáthóg bhocht altrama ,	Sconsa, gairbhéal agus clocha curtha leis (Aonaid Ghnáthóige)	Sampláil bainte (Leictriascaireacht amaithe
Feabhal/Abhainn na Fochaine/ Abhainn Fothairghleanna	2007	Dreideáil Cainéil	Gairbhéal agus clocha curtha leis.	Sampláil bainte (Leictriascaireacht Cháinníochtúil)
Feabhal/ Abhainn Dhroim Rátha/Abhainn Phionntamhnaí	2007	Eallach ag póitseáil, sioltadh agus balcadh an ghairbhéal	Sconsa agus gairbhéal curtha leis.	Leictriascaireacht amaithe

Ceantar/ Dobharcheantar/ Craobhabhainn	Dáta	Tionchar ar tughadh aghaidh air	Beart	Meastóireacht atá ar siúl anois
Feabhal/Abhainn Dhroimrátha/ Abhainn tSeiscne	2007	Eallach ag póitseáil, sioltadh agus balcadh an ghairbhéil.	Sconsa agus gairbhéal curtha leis.	Leictriascaireacht amaithe.
Feabhal/Abhainn na DeirgeFoyle	2007	Oibreacha abhann neamhúdaraithe, gairbhéal balctha.	Gairbhéal curtha leis.	Leictriascaireacht amaithe.

Clibeál Chódaithe Sreinge (CCS)

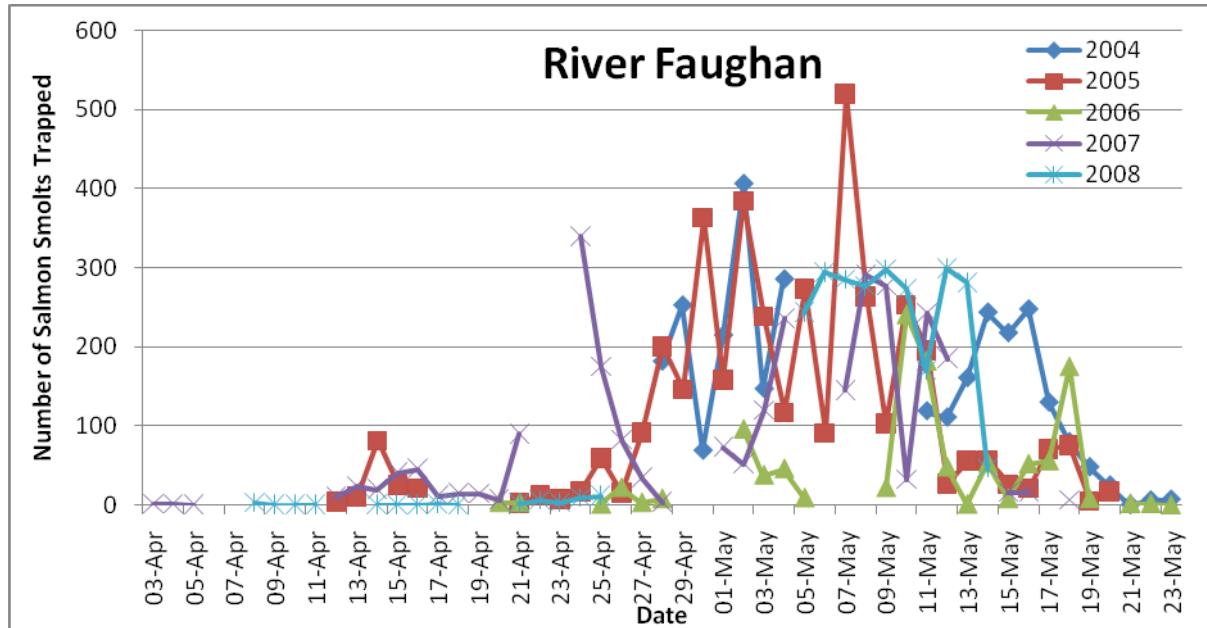
Leanadh den chlár Clibeál Chódaithe Sreinge i 2008 ar Abhainn na Fochaine. Bhí tábhacht níos mó arís ag baint leis an chlár clibeála i 2008 mar gheall ar an túis a cuireadh leis an chlár Cumasc SELSEA a fhiúraíonn na fachtóirí a théann i bhfeidhm ar mharthanás an bhradáin san fharraige. Baineann cuid mhaith den chlár le nascadh gealóg a mbeirtear orthu san fharraige lena réigiún nó lena n-abhainn bhunúis. Is é an príomh-mhodh le seo a dhéanamh ná úsáid teicnící sainaitheanta géinití agus tabharfaidh éisc Clibeálta le Sreang Chódaithe a mbeirtear orthu eolas breise.

Le cois tacáiocht a thabhairt do Chumasc SELSEA, déantar CCS ar roinnt cúiseanna eile ar a n-áirítear aibhsíú na limistéar ina ndéantar na bradáin lánfhásta a dhúshaothrú. Leanann Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna de bheith ag úsáid Scriúghaistí Rothlacha le breith ar na gealóga i gcomhar a gclibeála. Cruinnítear sonraí bitheolaíochta chomh maith le heolas eile ar chomhuainiú reatha salmainide agus phobal eile éisc ag dul síos an abhainn an t-am seo de bhliain.

Cuirfear eolas ar ghealóga a clibeáladh i 2007 agus a ceapadh ina n-aosaigh inimirce i séasúr 2008 i láthair i dtuarascáil bhliantúil 2009 agus sna tuarascálacha stádáis dobhacheantar. Leanann Foras na Mara orthu ag tiomsú na sonraí athcheaptha ón chlár clibeála. I gcás iasc a clibeáladh in aon bhliain bíonn moill dhá bhliain ann sula mbíonn na sonraí athcheaptha ar fáil.

Ó 2005 d'úsáid Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna trealamh Chlibeál Chódaithe Sreinge a ceannaíodh le hairgead a fuarthas ó Chiste Forbartha Réigiúnaí na hEorpa trí Chlár INTERREG IIIA, á riad ag an tSeirbhís Chomhshaoil agus Oidhreachta, thar ceann an Roinn Comhshaoil.

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Comhainiú reatha agus flúirse ghealóg bradáin ó fhoshampla scriúghaiste rothlach Abhainn na Fochaine 2004-2008. Druidim an ghaiste mar gheall ar dhála arduisce is cúis le bearnaí sna sonraí.

Bliain	Líon na nGealóg a Clibeáladh	Meánaois	Meánfhad(cm)	Meánmheáchan(g)
2003	1582	2+	14.9	33.5
2004	1875	2+	13.4	24.6
2005	1658	2+	13.3	23.6
2006	769	2+	13.3	25.4
2007	1547	2+	13.5	27.1
2008	1865	2+	13.0	22.1

Líon na ngealóg a clibeáladh ar Abhainn na Fochaine 2003-2008.

Bliain a clibeáladh	Bliain Athcheaptha	Lón Athcheaptha	Ionad Athcheaptha
2003	2004	12	An Caisleán Nua, Ailt a' Chorráin, Cionn Mhálanna, Béal a' Muirthéad is Cionn a' Toir
2004	2005	16	An Caisleán Nua, Cionn Mhálanna, Dún na nGall is Cuan na Gaillimhe
2005	2006	3	An Caisleán Nua
2006	2007	2	An Caisleán Nua agus Baile an Chaistil
2006	2007	8	Ballycastle, River Finn, Lough Foyle and Greencastle

Sonraí athcheaptha ó chlár CCS Abhainn na Finne. Féach gurb é is cúis leis an mhoill sna sonraí fad an ama a caitheadh ar muir agus fad an ama a theastaigh le sonraí a thiomsú.

Bliain	Lón na ngealóg a Clibeáladh	Meánaois	Meánfhad (cm)	Meánmheáchan (g)
2002	690	2+	12.5	19.8
2003	2252	2+	12.7	20.2
2004	773	2+	12.2	18.0
2005	390	2+	12.9	20.5
2006	779	2+	12.0	19.3

Lón na ngealóg bradáin a clibeáladh ar Abhainn na Finne 2002-2006 (tabhair faoi deara nach ndearnadh aon chlibeáil ar Abhainn na Finne i 2007 ná 2008).

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Bliain a clibeáladh	Bliain Athcheaptha	Líon Athcheaptha	Ionad Athcheaptha
2002	2003	12	Dún na nGall, Limistéar an Fheabail, Cónaill Thuaidh, Maigh Eo, Gaillimh, Abhainn na Finne
2003	2004	25	Dún na nGall, Limistéar an Fheabail, Maigh Eo, Ciarraí, Abhainn na Finne
2004	2005	8	An Caisleán Nua
2005	2006	1	Tor
2006	2007	8	Baile an Chaistil, Abhainn na Finne, Loch Feabail agus an Caisleán Nua.

Sonraí athcheaptha ó chlár CCS Abhainn na Finne. Féach gurb é is cúis leis an mhoill sna sonraí fad an ama a caitheadh ar muir agus fad an ama a theastaigh le sonraí a thiomsú.

Bric Gheala

Is é an Breac Geal cineál anadromach an bhric dhoinn, is é sin go bpóraíonn sé san fhionnuisce agus go n-imíonn sé chun farraige lena chothú féin agus le dul in aibíocht. Dála móran d'aibhneacha de chuid na Breataine agus na hÉireann, tá titim i ndiaidh teacht ar líon na mbreac geal i gceantar an Fheabail agus Chairlinn mar spéiceas, aithnítear orthu nádúr timthriallach a bhfillteacha.

Ní thugtear go hiomlán dinimic pobail agus saolré an bhric ghil, mar shampla, cad chuige a dtéann roinnt éisc chun farraige agus a bhfanann éisc eile i bhfionnuisce? Is dócha go bhfuil meascán den ghéinitic agus den timeallacht ar obair agus tugadh faoi deara faoi mhórán pobal a ndearnadh staidéar orthu gur baineann atá bunús na mbreac geal a philleann agus gur fireann den chuid is mó atá an pobal a fhanann i bhfionnuisce. Teoiric amháin i dtaca leis seo is ea go mbraitheann táirgeadh uibheacha ar mhéid coirp, mar sin, tá sé le leas an éisc bhaininn dul chun farraige áit a bhfuil cothú níos fearr le fáil agus a dtig leo fás leo agus níos mó uibheacha a bhreith agus dá réir sin líon is mó sleachta. D'fhéadfadh roinnt fachtóirí a bheith freagrach as titim i stoic mar shampla truailliú, athrú aeráide agus an iomarca iascaireachta.

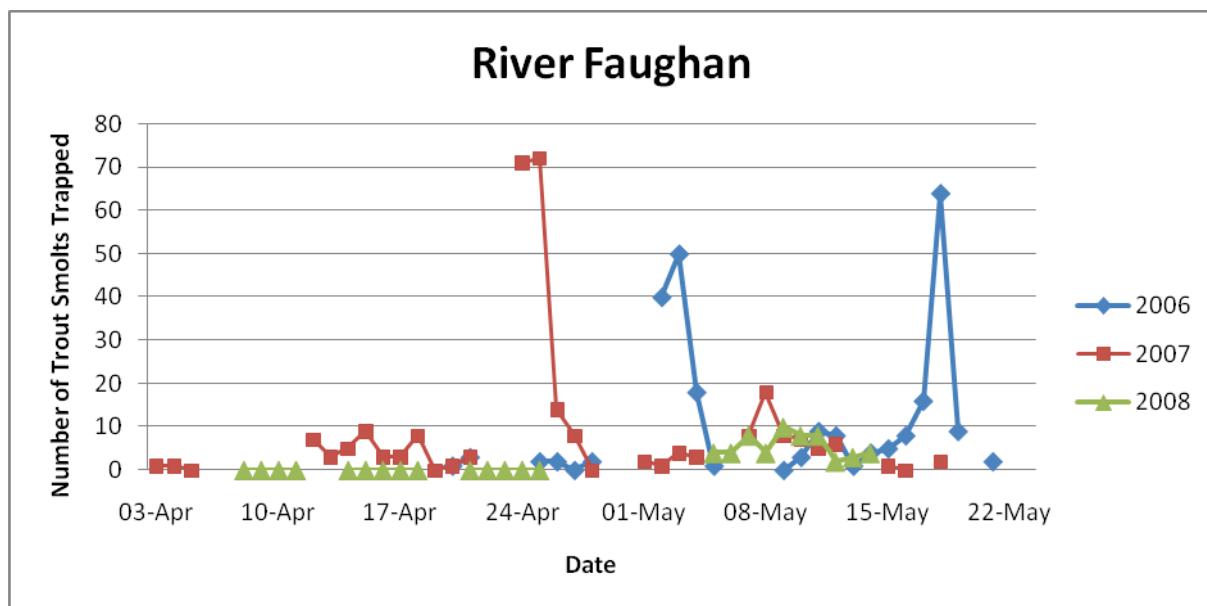
Tá iasc níos mó ar aibhneacha chósta Oirthear na hÉireann ar nós na hAbhainn Báine i gCairlinn, atá aitheanta as méid a breac geal, rud a bhaineann le haibhneacha a théann isteach i Muir Éireann.

Ní dócha gur fachtóir amháin is cúis le meath an bhric ghil ach is é is dócha ná gur

meascán de shaincheisteanna éagsúla is cúis leis ar a n-áirítear athrú aeráide, truailliú agus barraíocht iascaireachta agus cinn eile nach iad.

Beirtear ar ghealóga an bhric ghil chomh maith le gealóga an bhradáin i scriúghaistí rothlacha Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna. Tá cuid de na sonraí a bailíodh sular cuireadh gealóga an bhric ghil ar ais san abhainn léirithe thíos. Cuirfidh bailíu na sonraí seo le monatóireacht fhadtréimhseach le treochtaí maidir le comhuainiú agus flíúirse an bhric ghil i ndocharcheantair tábhachtacha.

Comhuainiú reatha agus flíúirse ghealóg bric ó fhoshampla scriúghaiste rothlach Abhainn na Fochaine 2006 & 2007. Druidim an ghaiste mar gheall ar dhála arduisce is cúis le bearnaí sna sonraí.



Molann Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna ceapadh agus saoradh mar uirlis thábhachtach chaomhnaithe don bhrec gheal taobh istigh de cheantair an Fheabhaile agus Chairlinn.

Bliain	Líon na nGealóga Bric Ghil	Meánfhad (cm)	Meánmheáchan (g)
2006	248	17.8	64.14
2007	279	19.1	74.73
2008	55	18.48	63.28

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Bainistíocht agus Forbairt Iascaigh Gharbhiascaireachta

Thug an Ghníomhaireacht i Meán Fómhair 2007 faoi mheasúnú stoc iasc i gCanáil lúr Cinn Trá idir Loc Vicoiria agus Báisín Ailbhe i gcomhar leis an Fhoras Uiscebhia agus Eolaíochtaí Bitheacha (FUEB) agus an Phríomh-Bhord Iascaigh (PBI). Leasaigh an suirbhé seo chun dáta tuarascálacha ó 2001 agus 2002. Scríobhadh é seo thar an gheimhreadh agus tá sé anois ar fail ar shuíomh gréasáin na Gníomhaireachta. Tá an tuairisc seo anois in úsáid mar bhunús le stoic éisc a bainistiú sa chanáil. Déanfar suirbhéanna eile a phleanáil ar iascaigh eile thar an chéad achar eile ama. Tá an gharbhiascaireacht go foil tábhachtach i gCairlinn agus i bhFeabhal. Lena an Gníomhaireacht orthu ag obair le páirtithe leasmhara áitiúla, le roinnt uiscí a fhorbairt agus a chur chun cinn.

Caomhnú agus cosaint iascach

Achoimre ar ghníomhartha forfheidhmithe a cuireadh faoi bhráid aturnaetha na Gníomhaireachta.

2005	2006	2007	2008
33	28	123	109

Mar a tharla i 2007 bhain bunús móir na gcásanna a tarchuireadh chuig aturnaetha na Gníomhaireachta le coireanna slatiascaireachta.

Achoimriú ar urghabhálacha a rinne foireann na Gníomhaireachta

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Slata	10	12	9	22	85	137
Báid agus Feithiclí	22	14	15	8	16	9
Líonta	165	145	107	86	101	109
Iasc	152	129	112	77	58	68

Ba mhaith le Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna buíochas a ghabháil as an chuidíú shuntasach a thug an Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithe, an Garda Síochána agus Seirbhís Póilíneachta Thuaisceart na hÉireann, i bhforfheidhmiú Acht na nlascach i límistéar Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna.

Thug an Ghníomhaireacht isteach de réir rialacháin tuairiscí éigeantacha ó chumainn slatascaireachta, agus aithníonn díograis sheasmhach thiomanta na bhFaireoirí Príobháideacha Abhann.

Caighdeán an Fhionnuisce

Bíonn an Ghníomhaireacht go buan ina comhairlí reachtúil i dtaca le forbairtí a dtíofcadh leo tionchar a oibriú ar an chomshaol abhann ó chaighdeán uisce insrutha nó ó chomhshaol peirspictíoch bruachánach. Tá san áireamh anseo plé leis an tSeirbhís Foraoise agus le comhlacthaí éagsúla foraoise faoin tionchar féideartha ar scéimeanna pleánala molta, leis an tSeirbhís Bóithre faoi thrasnuithe abhann nua agus scéimeanna bóthair, leis an tSeirbhís Uisce faoi scéimeanna astarraingthe camrais agus uisce, leis an tSeirbhís Pleanála faoi fhorbairt nua, leis an tSeirbhís Comhsaoil agus Oidhreachta faoi cheadanna doirte, a gcáilíocht agus a dtionchar féideartha, agus le Gníomhaireacht na nAibhneacha faoi cheisteanna bhainistíocht draenála agus sruthchúrsa, agus san áireamh oibreacha cúiteacha athchóirú gnáthóg.

Creideann an Ghníomhaireacht go bhuil a straitéis leanúnach le díriú ar dhobharcheantair atá is cosúil faoi bhrú dá Clár Réamhgníomhach um Chosc ar Thruailliú slán agus tairbheach festa do na dobharcheantair seo, tagann an buneolas don straitéis seo go príomha ó na suirbhéanna cálíochtúla leictriasciareachta a dhéantar gach bliain agus ar bhonn is lú ón chlár uasdátú gnáthóg agus na suirbhéanna áireamh láithreacha sceathraí. Ag úsáid i gcomhar le chéile na sonraí leictriasciareachta, áireamh áithreacha sceathraí, cháilfócht uisce agus mhaicrinveirteabhrach a cruinníodh i 2008, d'éirigh leis an Ghníomhaireacht na hachair sin is mó ar oibríodh tionchar orthu a mheasúnú agus díriú ar na fo-dhobharcheantair seo i gcomhair scrídú forghníomhach. As cuid de na scrúdúcháin seo tháinig atreorú chun comhairle ar chleachtas feirmeoireachta, as cuid eile lean cúiseamh as doirteadh mídhleathach. Níor tharla aon athrú suntasach marú éisc i limistéir an Fheabail agus Chairlinn. Tharla roinnt mioneachtraí bhásmhaireacht éisc níos moille sa séasúr i limistéar an Fheabail, ach is cosúil gur galar fungais ar líon beag iasc ba chuíos leo.

Thug Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna faoi mhonatóireacht bhitheolaíoch agus cheimiceach fionnuiscí le cuidiú le dearbhú tiúchán truailléan dochrach i dtimpeallacht an uisce. Tá roinnt eochairchuspóirí leis an mhonatóireacht se oar thruailliú:

1. Le fócas a sholáthar do shaothar na Gníomhaireachta maidir le Caomhnú agus Cosaint;
2. Le bagairtí féideartha ar shláinte éisc agus ar éiceachórás uisce a shainaithint;
3. Le heolas a thabhairt don phobal faoi cháilíocht thimpeallacht an uisce agus le tógáil ar fheasacht an phobail ar shaincheisteanna timpeallachta;
4. Le cur le cinntí i ndéanamh polasaí;
5. Le héifeacht bearta smachtaithe truaillithe a mheas;
6. Le treochtaí sa truailliú agus fadhbanna sa todhchaí a shainaithint.

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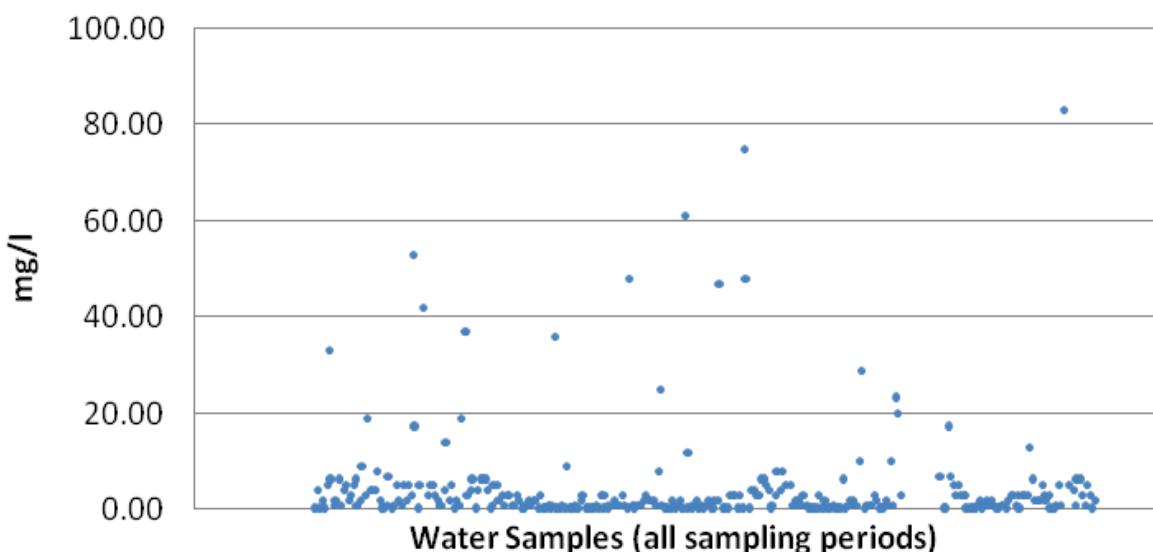
Roghnaíodh ar fad 92 suíomh do shampláil bhitheolaíoch agus cheimiceach aibhneácha taobh istigh de dhobharcheantair hidreolaíocha an Fheabail agus Chairlinn. Bhain an tréimhse samplála le Meitheamh go Meán fómhair 2008.

Samplaíodh gach ceann den 92 suíomh leis an chálíocht cheimiceach a mheas uair amháin gach mí i rith shéasúr an tsamhraidh. Ba é a bhí sa phróiseas cruinníú sonraí a bhain le cálíocht uisce cheimicigh trí thógáil an tsampla ó shuíomh ar abhainn agus trí anailís saotharlainne ina dhiadh sin ar gach sampla a fuarthas. Rinneadh anailís ar gach sampla ón Fheabhal i saotharlann Cheanncheathrú Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna, agus rinne an Ghníomhaireacht Cosanta Timpeallachta anailís ar gach sampla ó ina saotharlann i Muineachán.

Samplaíodh fost a gach ceann den 92 le táscairí bitheolaíocha a mheas ag úsáid mhodh samplála na 3 nóiméad. Fuarthas samplaí ó na cúrsaí uisce agus thug an fhoireann i saotharlann Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna faoi mhion-sainaithint mhaicrinveirteabhrach.

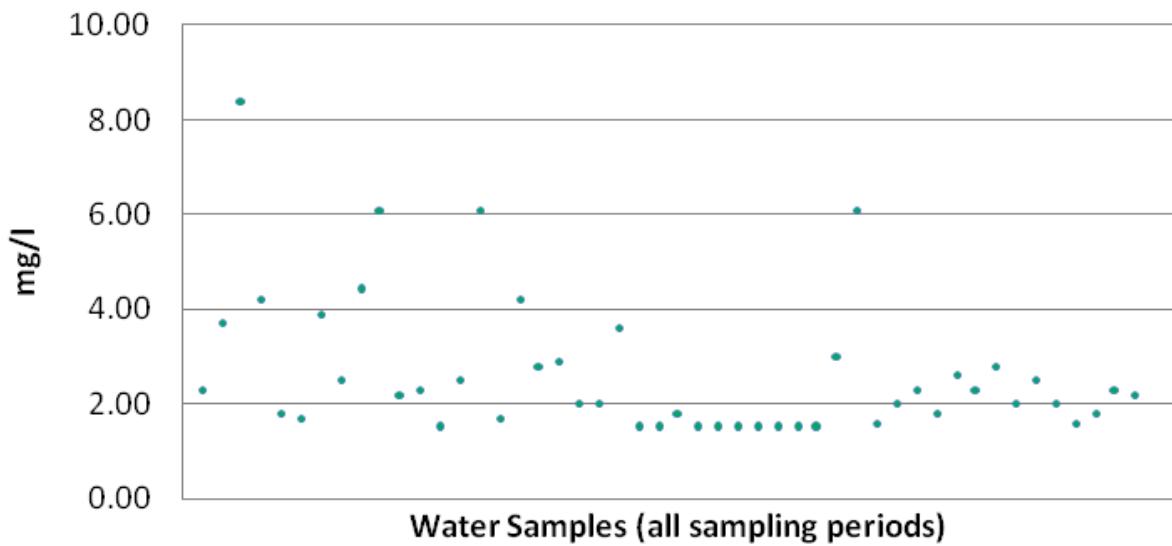
Tá cuid de na sonraí a bailíodh ó chlár samplála fionnuisce 2008 léirithe ar na leathanaigh a leanas.

Éileamh ar Ocsaigín Bithcheimiceach -Dobharcheantar an Fheabail (Samhradh 2008)



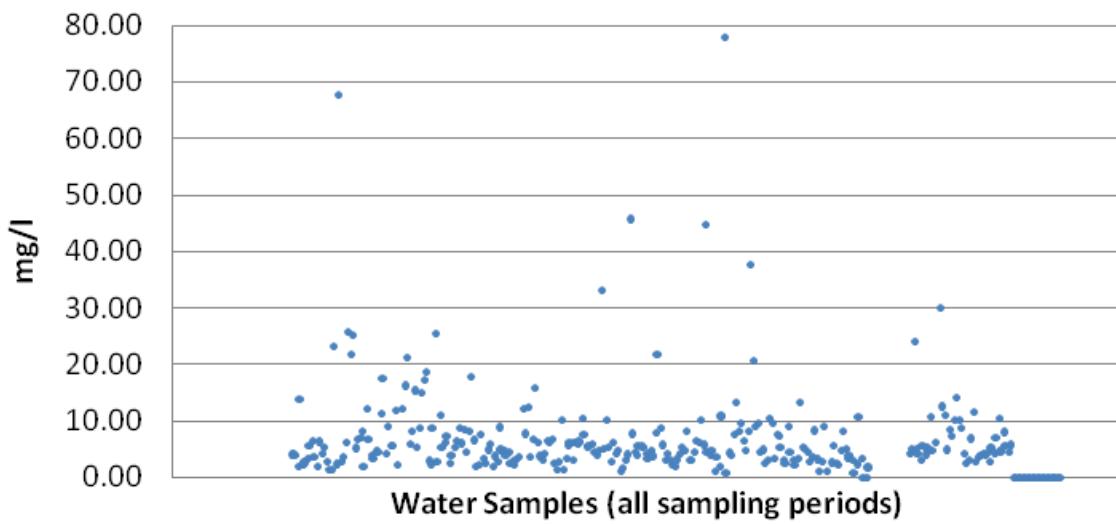
Fíor 1: Torthaí ÉOB ó gach suíomh ar an Fheabhal i rith shamhradh 2008.

Éileamh ar Ocsaigín Bithcheimiceach - Ceantar (Samhradh 2008)



Fíor 2: Tortháí ÉOB ó gach suíomh i gCairlinn i rith shamhradh 2008.

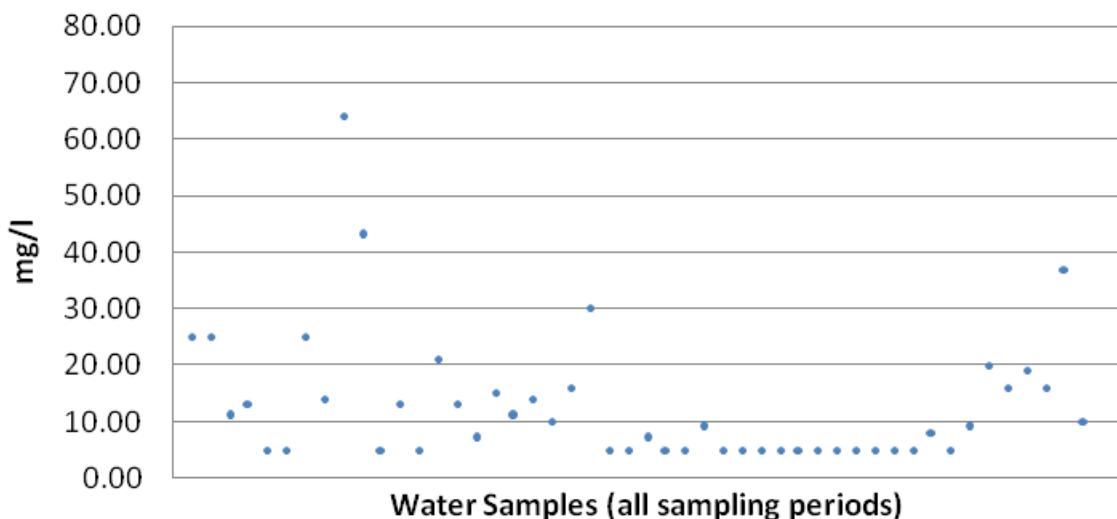
Solaid ar Fuaidreamh – Dóbharcheantar an Fheabhal (Samhradh 2008)



Fíor 3: Solaid ar fuaidreamh ó gach suíomh ar an Fheabhal i rith shamhradh 2008.

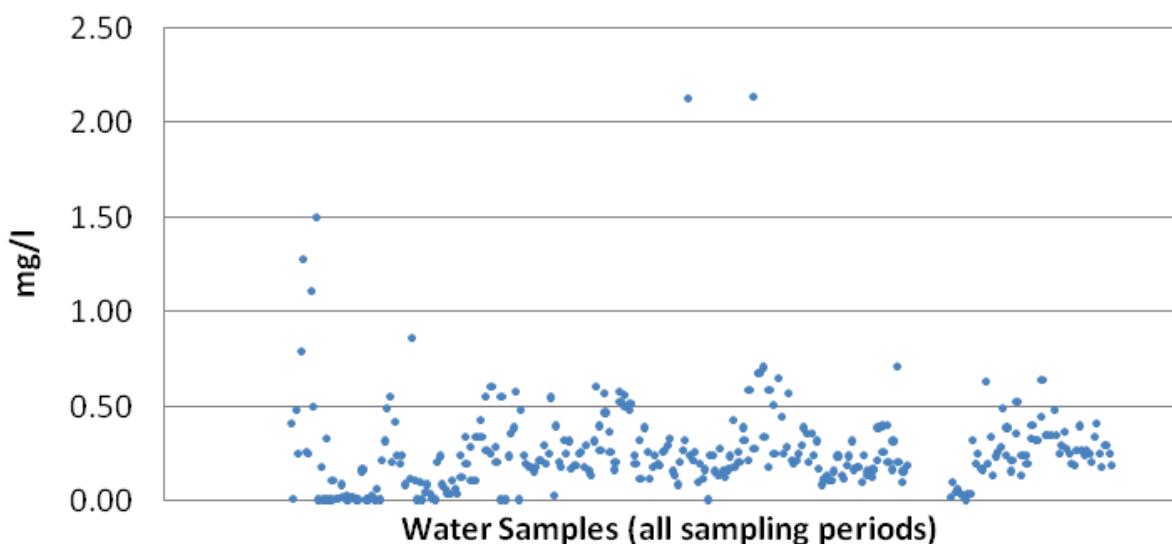
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Solaid ar Fuaidreamh – Ceantar (Samhradh 2008)



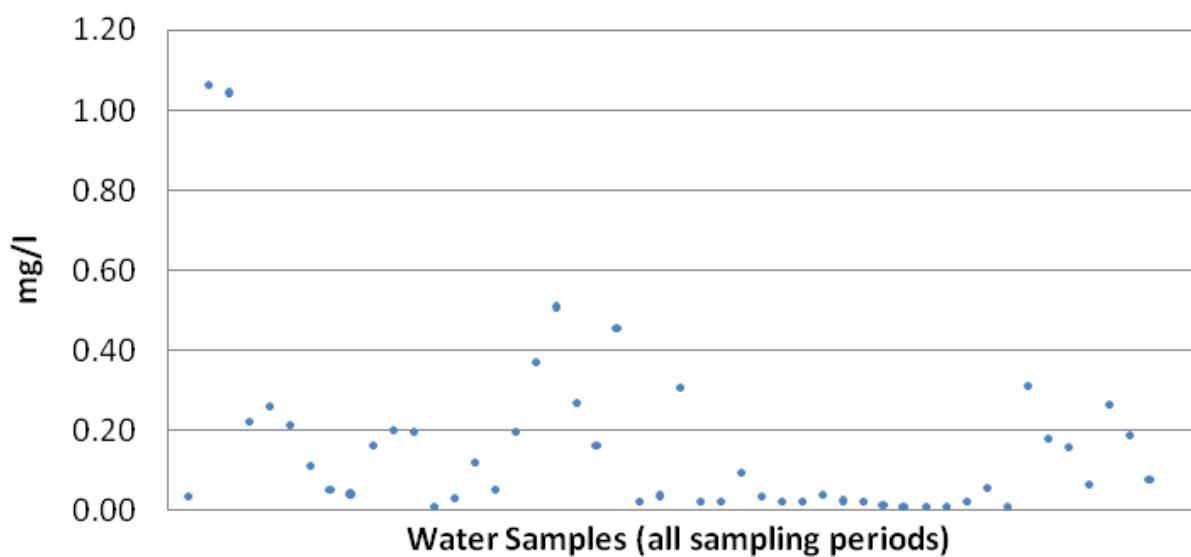
Fíor 4: Solaid ar fuaidreamh ó gach suíomh i gCairlinn i rith shamhradh 2008.

Luachanna fosfair – Dobharcheantar an Fheabail (Samhradh 2008)



Fíor 5: Luachanna fosfair iomlána ó gach suíomh ar an Fheabhal i rith shamhradh 2008.

Luachanna fosfair – Ceantar (Samhradh 2008)



Fíor 6: Luachanna fosfair iomlána ó gach suíomh i gCairlinn i rith shamhradh 2008.

Tá monatóireacht bhitheolaíoch agus cheimiceach ar chórais an Fheadhail agus Chairlinn i ndiaidh a thaispeáint go bhfuil cáilíocht mhaith san uisce iontu, agus go ginearálta go bhfuil na leibhéal taobh istigh de na treoirlínte do shalmainidí ar fud an dá dhobharcheantar. Sna háiteanna ar léirigh na samplaí gráid éagsúla truaillithe, tugadh aghaidh ar na saincheisteanna agus léiríodh iad i dtáblaí 15a agus 15d sa tuairisc seo.

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12: Dobharshaothrú agus iascaigh sliogéisc

Achtaíodh Acht agus Ordú lascaigh an Fheabail agus Chairlinn i 2007. Tá sé i ndiaidh ceadú don Ghníomhaireacht tosú a forbairt na rialachán a bhaineann le caomhnú, bainistiú agus forbairt iascaigh fia-shliogéisc agus dobharshaothraithe i gceantair Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna. Tá cur síos orthu thíos faoi seo.

12.1: Iascach Oisrí

Tá an Ghníomhaireacht i ndiaidh Rialacháin maidir le bainistiú, caomhnú agus forbairt iascach an fhia-oisre ar Loch Feabail a thabhairt isteach ó 31 lún 2008. Tá an Ghníomhaireacht i ndiaidh iad féin a thiomnú do dhul i ngleic fadtréimhseach ar bhonn comhairle le tionsclaíocht le réimeas láidir bainistíochta a sheachadadh a rachaidh chun sochair don tionscail agus a chinnteoidh go nbeidh an obair inbhuanaithe ó thaobh na timpeallachta de agus inmharthana ó thaobh na tráchtála de sa todhchaí.

Fuair an Ghníomhaireacht 87 iarratas ar cheadúnais oisre i séasúr 08/09. Eisíodh 50 ceadúnas don iascach i ndiaidh na meastóireachta. Streachail an t-iascach i 2008 le margáí a rochtain mar gheall ar mhéideanna móra bheith dá leagan ar mhargaí na hEorpa ag an Danmhairg. Ní thiocfadh le hoisrí Loch Feabail dul i gcomórtas le táirge na Danmhairge ó thaobh méide ná cálíochta de. Agus seo ar intinn acu, tá Leasú Rialacháin ullmhaithe ag an Ghníomhaireacht don iascach oisrí i gcomhairle le sealbhóirí ceadúnais. Is é atá i mionsonraí an Rialacháin méadú sa teorainn íosmhéide ó 75mm go 80mm agus teorainn uachtair do mhéid an tsoithigh a dtig leis saothrú san iascach (15m). Is iad na hiascarí a mhol na leasuithe seo. Is é an rún atá ann go ndéanfaidh an méadú sa mhéid, go ndéanfaidh sé oisrí Loch Feabail níos tarraigte do cheannaitheoirí na hEorpa. Cinnteoidh an teorannú ar mhéid an tsoithigh go mbeidh an t-iascach iomaíoch agus laghdóidh sé an baol go mbeadh soithí móra ag saothrú taobh le soithí beaga cladaigh.

Suirbhé ar an Oisre Dúchasach

Rinne eolaithe na Gníomhaireachta an suirbhé bliantúil ar an oisre dúchasach i Meitheamh 2008. Tógadh thar 200 de shamplaí dreideála le dáileadh agus flúirse oisrí taobh istigh de cheantair an iascaigh a shainaithint. Rinneadh meastachán 350 tonne mar fhigiúr bithmhaise ar an stoc agus tá an suirbhé i ndiaidh buaireamh a léiriú faoi shláinte an phobail ar leapacha áirithe. Meastar go dtabharfar rialacháin chun tosaigh i 2009 le cuidíú le haghaidh a thabhairt ar roinnt de na saincheisteanna ar nós méadú a chur leis an íosmhéid ceaptha san iascach agus sainaithint leapacha a chaithfí a dhruidim go sealadach le ligean do stoic athghiniúint go dtí leibhéal inbhuanaithe.

Tábla 1. Meastachán ar bhithmhais do leapacha oisrí aonaracha ar Loch Feabhail

Ainm leapa	Achar (ha)	Achar m ²	Dlús	Lón oisrí	Bithmhais (kg)	Bithmhais (tonnes)
An Fara	319	3190000	0.3	957000	47850	47.85
An Cainéal Cam	566	5660000	0.49	2773400	138670	138.67
Leaba Bhun an Phobail	115	1150000	0.03	34500	1725	1.725
Talamh Cothrom	674	6740000	0.09	606600	30330	30.33
Leaba Mheáin	425	4250000	0.03	127500	6375	6.375
Taobh ó thuaidh	250	2500000	0.04	100000	5000	5
Taobh Thiar Den Oitir Gainimh	526	5260000	0.01	52600	2630	2.63
Bruach Láir Uachtarach	165	1650000	0.09	148500	7425	7.425
Carraig Mhic Uidhlín	395	3950000	0.04	158000	7900	7.9
Barr an tSeanchainéil	400	4000000	0.11	440000	22000	22
Oitir gainimh	246	2460000	0.08	196800	9840	9.84
Eile	3000	30000000	0.01	300000	15000	15
Iomlán	7081	70810000	1.32	5894900	294745	294.745

Chuidigh an Ghníomhaireacht sa réamhobair le hoiriúnacht Loch Feabhail maidir le suirbhé aerbheirthe batamaidréach radair in earrach/samhradh 2008. Ceadóidh an obair seo cruthú bonnlíne i mbataiméadracht reatha Loch Feabhail agus seans go gcuideoidh sé le nuashonrú cairteanna seoltóireachta agus forbairt samhaltaithe hidridinimiciúil don Loch.

Tosaíodh ar shuirbhé ar phobail idirthaoideacha diúilicíní fiáine go mall i 2008. Cheadaigh an suirbhé seo meastachán ar an bhithmhais diúilicíní atá ann ar an chrios idirthaoideach. Cuideoidh sé seo le deighilt acmhainni bia idir na cluichreáin sliogéisc

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sa loch mar chuid den obair shamhaltaithe i dtaca le hacmhainn éiceolaíoch a bhíonn ar siúl ar bhonn rialta. Cuidíonn an suirbhé seo fosta le láithreacht oisre ionrach an Aigéin Chiúin ar an chrios idirthaoideach. Chuir an Ghníomhaireacht monatóireacht ar an spéiceas ionrach seo san fhiántas chun tosaigh i gcomhar le gníomhaireachtaí eile stáit agus leis an saol acadúil.

Lean an Ghníomhaireacht ar aghaidh ag déanamh monatóireacht a tháirgiúlacht gníomhartha dobarshaothraithe sliogéisc taobh istigh de Loch Feabhail agus de Loch Cairlinn i 2008. Monatóireacht ar ráta fáis is bun do mhórán den mheasúnú seo chomh maith le miosúir ar athróga timpeallachta mar leibhéal chothaitheach, leibhéal clóraifille, solaid ar fuaireamh agus carbón orgánach cáithníneach. Cheadaigh an mhonatóireacht seo measúnú ar threochtaí idirbhliantúla táirgiúlachta agus ceadóidh sé samháltú réamhfháistineach ar tháirgiúlacht dobarshaothraithe don stocáil sa todhchaí agus cásanna buainteoireachta.

Rinne foireann na Gníomhaireachta réamh-mheasúnú ar na torthaí ó shealbhóirí ceadúnaí oisrí ar Loch Feabhail. Bainfear úsáid as na sonraí seo leis na tál ón iascach a mheas agus le heolas a thabhairt faoi na roghanna bainistíochta a bheidh ar fáil do shéasúr 2009-10.

Rialachán Iascaigh Oisrí i bhfeidhm ó 31 Iúl 2008

Ar an 31 Iúl 2008, tugadh isteach rialachán le smacht a choinneáil ar iascach na n-oisrí fiáine ar Loch Feabhail, agus aidhm acu forbairt inbhuanaithe a sheachadadh agus osclaíodh an t-iascach ar an 19 Meán Fómhair 2008. Níor éirigh ach beagán ceisteanna forfheidhmithe, mar gur chuir coinníollacha bochta an mhargaidh, den chuid is mó, srian ar shaothrú na hiascaireachta. Mar sin féin, tá comhairliúchán leis na ceadúnaithe ar siúl agus déanfar leasú ar na rialachán do shéasúr 2009. Meastar go leanfaidh an comhlíonadh ard san earnáil i modh dearfach. Tá mionsonraí na Rialachán atá i bhfeidhm thíos faoi seo.

Rialachán Cheantar an Fheabhail (Smacht ar Iascach Oisrí) 2008

Rialachán Cheantar an Fheabhail (Limistéir Cheaptha d'Oisrí) 2008

Rialachán Cheantar an Fheabhail (Ceadúnú Iascach Oisrí) 2008

Rialachán Cheantar an Fheabhail (Logleabhar agus Clibeáil Aitheantaí) 2008

- Teorainn íosmhéide(75mm)
- Séasúr druidte (1ú Beal – 18ú Meán Fómhair)
- Athleagan oisrí róbheaga
- Limistéir neamhfhorbartha (Tearmainn)
- Láithreacha ceaptha ainmnithe
- Logleabhair
- Tréimhsí seachtainiúla agus laethúla oscailte agus dúnta (06.00-18.00 Luan – Aoine oscailte)

- Srianta ar mhéid dreideála
- Soithigh láncheadúnaithe agus comhlíontacha amháin
- lascach ceadúnaithe

12.2: Rialachán na nIascach Diúilicíní Fiáine

Tá na rialacháin a bhaineann le bainistiú, caomhnú agus forbairt na iascach diúilicíní fiáine anois i bhfoirm an dréachta deiridh. Tabharfar isteach na Rialacháin seo, mar atá siad thíos, taobh le Rialachán Cheadúnaithe Dobharshaothraithe i 2009. Tá siad le dul ar comhairliúchán poiblí ar an 24 Feabhra 2009.

- lascach diúilicíní fiáine
- Oscailte seacht lá na seachtaine 06.00 – 18.00
- Logleabhair
- Láithreacha ceaptha ainmnithe
- Soithigh láncheadúnaithe agus comhlíontacha amháin
- lascach ceadúnaithe

12.3: Ceadúnú Dobharshaothraithe

Éascaíonn an reachtaíocht (*Ordú lascaigh an Fheabhall agus Chairlinn, (Tuaisceart Éireann) 2007*) agus *Acht lascaigh an Fheabhall agus Chairlinn , (Poblacht na hÉireann) 2007*) tabhairt isteach córas rialála nua dobharshaothraithe i gceantair an Fheabhall agus Chairlinn agus aistriú cumhacthaí ceadúnaithe dobharshaothraithe atá ann anois i gceantair an Fheabhall agus Chairlinn ón dá Roinn, an Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithé agus an Roinn Talmhaíochta, lascaigh agus Bia (DARD agus DAFF) chug FCILC. Is í Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna a dhéanfaidh bainistiú ar an chóras nua rialála dobharshaothraithe. Is i gceantar amháin faoi láthair a cheadaíonn an dá Roinn dobharshaothrú. Níl aon cheadúnas i bhfeidhm maidir le Loch Feabhail mar nár tugadh aon cheadúnas mar gheall ar cheisteanna a bhaineann le dlínsé.

Éascaíonn an reachtaíocht ceadúnú dobharshaothraithe ag an FCILC i gceantair an Fheabhall agus Chairlinn. Aon uair amháin a thabharfar an tríú hOrdú um Thosach Feidhme ón bhunreachtaíocht chun cinn, measfar mídhleathach cleachtadh dobharshaothraithe i gceantair an Fheabhall agus Chairlinn gan cheadúnas ó Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna (FCILC). Sainmhíníonn ceadúnas dobharshaothraithe suíomh agus teorainneacha an limistéar cheadúnaithe agus d'fhéadfadh coinníollacha a bheith ag gabháil leis, mar a mheasfadhbh an FCILC. Tugann ceadúnas dobharshaothraithe údarás don sealbhóir dobharshaothrú a chleachtadh taobh istigh den limistéar atá sainithe sa cheadúnas agus de réir choinníollacha an cheadúnais. Ligeann an ceadúnas don sealbhóir aon rud a dhéanamh atá údaraithe ag an cheadúnas agus bronnann ar an sealbhóir úinéireacht aon spéicis a ghabhtar nó a shaothraítear faoin cheadúnas sin. Tá dréachtaí deiridh na Rialachán i ndiaidh bheith curtha isteach chug na ranna agus meastar go rachaidh na rialacháin seo amach ar

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comhairliúchán poiblí go luath i 2009. Tá an Gníomhaireacht ag obair léi i dtreo comhaontaithe leis an Choimisiún um Eastáit na Coróna agus leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, lascaigh agus Bia maidir leis an Chomhaontú Bainistíochta a bheidh ag déileáil leis na táillí maidir le ceadúnú dohtarshaothraithe. Rachaidh an Gníomhaireacht i gcomhairle leis an phobal faoin cheist sin ar ócáid eile.

12.4: Mar atá san am i láthair

Bhí meathlú suntasach ar an éileamh ar dhiúilicíní agus ar oisrí (fián agus saothraithe) i mbliana. Dá bharr seo tairgeadh luachanna laghdaithe ar an dá thírge ar fud na hEorpa. Cé nach raibh cáilíocht na ndiúilicíní chomh maith agus a bhí i mblianta roimhe seo mar gheall ar thitim fearthainne throm i rith na dtréimhsí fáis ar feadh 2008, is factóir amháin é maidir leis an titim i ndíolacháin. D'fhulaing oisrí Loch Feabhail mar gheall ar an lín mór den thírge ar ardchaighdeán as an Danmhairg atá á leagan ar an mhargadh. Laghdaigh sé seo luach oisrí Loch Feabhail agus éileamh orthu. Spreag sé seo forbairt tionscaintí bainistíochta trí Rialachán le cáilíocht na n-oisrí atá á dtáirgeadh in iascach oisrí Loch Feabhail a fheabhsú.

12.5: Tuairiscí Stádais do Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn

Is tuairisc í seo ar na mó�-shaincheisteanna a théann i bhfeidhm ar an timpeallacht uisceach agus ar acmhainní iascaigh Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn. Meastar go spreagfaidh scaipeadh na dtuairiscí seo díospóireacht idir páirtithe leasmhara agus Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna agus go gcuirfidh sé le tuairisci sa todhchaí. Tá tábhacht mhór timpeallachta, shóisialta agus eacnamaíoch ag baint le hiascaigh chórais an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn. Is taobh istigh den chomhthéacs sin atá sé d'aidhm ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna acmhainní iascaigh mhara agus intíre a bhainistiú, a chaomhnú, a chosaint, a fheabhsú agus a fhorbairt, leis an bhithéagsúlacht dúchasach a chaomhnú agus le cur le forbairt inbhuanaithe na ndobharcheantar. Soláthraíonn tuairisci stádais Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn eolas cúlra ar an timpeallacht uisceach ar an loch, láithríonn siad torthaí na hoibre suirbhéireachta a rinne Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna, scaipeann siad staitisticí gabhála agus imlíníonn gníomhaíochta a beartaíodh.

Imlínítear gníomhaíochtaí a bhfuil sé d'acmhainn iontu cur go diúltach leis an timpeallacht uisceach, le háiseanna iascaigh agus le gnáthóga a thacaíonn leis na pobail seo, agus cuirtear gníomhaíochtaí feabhsí i láthair.

12.6: Measúnú Straitéiseach Timpeallachta

Is córas é Measúnú Straitéiseach Timpeallachta (SEA) le ceisteanna timpeallachta a chur san áireamh maidir le polasaithe, pleannanna agus cláir. De ghnáth, déantar an SEA

sula dtugtar faoin EIA a fhreagraíonn dó. Cialláonn sé seo go dtig le heolas ar thionchar timpeallachta plean imeacht síos trí shraitheanna sa chinnteoireacht agus go dtig é a úsáid in EIA ag staid níos faide annón, más gá. Ní fheidhmíonn Treoir SEA ach le pleannána agus cláir, ní le polasaithe, cé gur dócha go ndéanfar polasaithe taobh istigh de phleananna a mheas agus ansin gur féidir SEA a chur i bhfeidhm le polasaithe.

Choimisiúnaigh an Ghníomhaireacht Faber Maunsell le SEA a dhéanamh agus fuarthas a seirbhísí úd tríd an Rannóg Soláthair Lárnach (TÉ). Forbrófar ár bPlean Feidhmithe maidir le ceadúnú, rialáil agus forbairt an dohtarshaothraithe sa dá dhobharcheantar taobh le próiseas an SEA. Meastar go mbeidh an tuairisc chomhlánta ar fáil go mall i 2009.

12.7: Athbhreithniú ar Earnáil an Diúilicín Ghrinnill ar oiléán na hÉireann. Fóram Comhairleach an Diúilicín Ghrinneallfhásta (Tuarascáil Srutha Líonta)

Leagann an t-athbhreithniú seo, a rinne meitheal ó DARD, DAFF agus ó Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna faoi Théarmaí Tagartha a leag an dá aire amach sa dá dhlínse agus ar thacaigh rúnaireacht leis a sholáthraigh Tionsaint Dobharshaothraithe an EEIG, sraith anailísí agus moltaí le tabhaint faoi na príomhlaigí sna socruithe reatha. Úsáideadh ráiteas polasaí treorach le taca a chur faoin athbhreithniú agus le bunús a chur faoi na moltaí a d'éirigh ina dhiaidh sin.

Is é an fheidhm atá leis an réimeas rialála agus bainsitithe ar áis an tsíl diúilicín ná dúshaothrú inbhuanaithe an diúilicín fhiáin agus uasmhéadú ar an sochar a thagann ón áis i dtéarmaí méid agus luach an bhairr diúilicíní a fhástar ina dhiaidh sin, a bhaintear agus a ndéantar próiseáil air, chun gníomhú inbhuanaithe eacnamaíoch agus fostaiocht a chruthú i bpobail ar an chósta.

Déarfadh an Ghníomhaireacht festa go sainaithneofar iascaigh fhiáine taobh istigh de cheantair lonnaithe síl ar Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn le hinmharthanacht eacnamaíoch fhadtréimhseach cabhlaigh chladaigh a chinntí. Tá iascairí cladaigh, ar caomhnóirí ar na héiceachórais thábhachtacha seo iad, i ndiaidh aontú ar chosaint fhadtéarmach a dhéanamh ar na Lochanna agus le feidhmiú de réir reachtaíocht reatha maidir leis an timpeallacht.

Tá na moltaí riarracháin a rinneadh tríd an staid chomhairliúcháin i dTuarascáil an t-Srutha Líonta istigh ann. Tá an Ghníomhaireacht tiomanta dá seachadadh i gcomhar leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta agus Forbartha Tuaithe agus leis an Roinn Talmhaíochta, Iascaigh agus Bia.

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12.8: Soitheach Monatóireachta Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna

Cúlra

Bhí soitheach saintógtha monatóireachta de dhíth ar Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna lena chinntí go bhféadfaí faisnéis eolaíochta agus bainistíochta a bhailíú ó na fia-iascaigh agus ó na limistéir dobharshaothraithe i Loch Feabhail agus i Loch Cairlinn. Úsáidfear an fhaisnéis a bhaileofar le cinní bainistíochta a eascú agus le cuidiú le hinbhuanaitheacht timpeallachta agus eacnamaíochta iascaigh an dá Loch.

Rinne Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna gníomh soláthair le haghaidh soitheach monatóireachta i Lúnasa 2007. Fuair Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna litir tairisceana dar suim £750k de mhaoiniú FIFG le soitheach monatóireachta a cheannach. Ar dtus bhí gá leis an mhaoiniú FIFG bheith caite ina iomláine faoi Mheitheamh 2008 ach síneadh é seo ina dhiaidh sin go Mí na Nollag 2008 óir aithníodh gur ghá an t-amscála sin le soitheach a thógáil.

Níor éirigh leis an Gníomhaireacht maidir lena hiomaíocht soláthair ar an ábhar, go príomha, gur tháinig ardú 60% ar chostas tógála soithí alúmanaim sna blianta 06/07 agus gur cosúil go bhfuil leabhair orduithe tógálaithe ar fud na cruinne lán. Léirigh tógálaithe san Eoraip agus i Meiriceá Thuaidh spéis ach ní raibh tairiscintí ag duine ar bith a bhí ní ba lú ná £1.2m le haghaidh soitheach nua agus ní raibh dream ar bith in inmhe soitheach athláimhe den chineál chéanna a sholáthar laistigh den bhuséad £750k.

Tríd an Ailtire Cabhlaigh a bhfuil conradh againn leis, rinne muid soitheach “fóirsteanach don fheidhm” a chuardach ar fud an domhain. I ndiaidh go leor seachtainí de chuardach, sainaithníodh 2 shoitheach a dtiocfadh leo bheith fóirsteanach. Aimsíodh na soithí agus deimhníodh go raibh siad ar fáil trí Boat Brokers sa Nua-Shéalainn. Rinne an tAiltire Cabhlaigh meastachán tosaigh a chostáil agus aimsíodh soithí fóirsteanacha. Tá soitheach acu dar fad 17.6m agus an ceann eile 20.5m, tá mionathruithe de dhíth orthu beirt ach níorbh fhéidir méid na n-athruithe sin a chinntí go hiomlán ach i ndiaidh suirbhé agus trialacha mara. Chuir Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna daoine chun na Nua-Shéalainne Déardaoin 22 Bealtaine 2008 le breathnú ar na báid a bhí ar fáil, le moltaí a dhéanamh agus le bualadh le lucht bádchlós a bheadh in inmhe na mionathruithe a dhéanamh.

Ceannach

Ba é toradh na cuairte ar an Nua-Shéalainn an bád sa phictíúr thíos a cheannach.

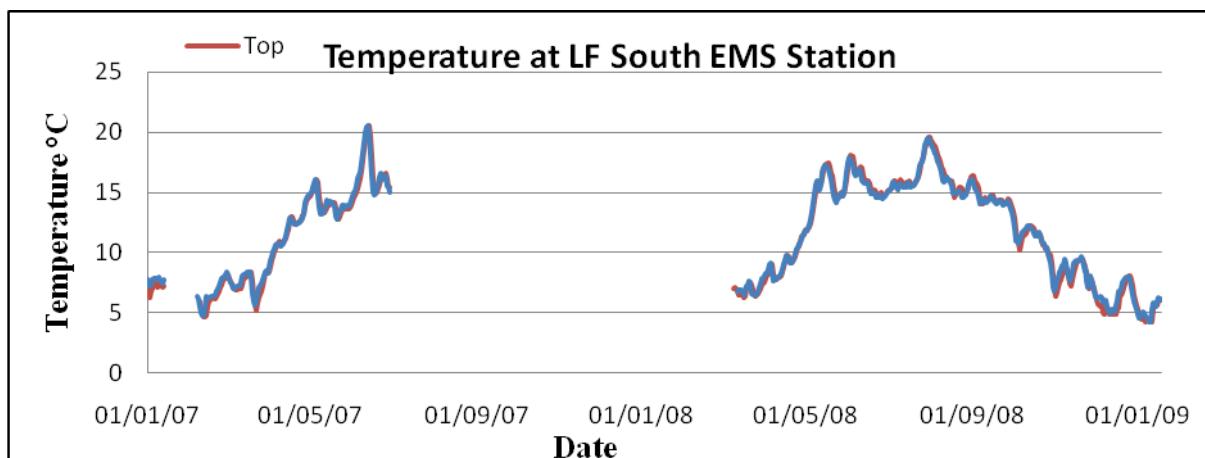


Mionathruithe

Nuair a bhí siad sa Nua-Shéalainn, bhí cruinnithe ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna le cuid mhór bádchólais maidir leis an bhád a athchóiriú agus an soitheach comhlánaithe a chur chuig Loch Feabhall. Rinne Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna idirchaidreamh leis an Roinn Trádála agus Tionscail in Nelson, An Nua-Shéalainn maidir le conarthaí do chomhlachtaí cuí a dtiocfadh leo freastal ar ár gcuid riachtanas. Seachadadh an soitheach ar bhonn teicniúil ar Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna i Samhain 2008. Táthar ag dréim leis bheith in Éirinn in Aibreán 2009, ag brath ar chúrsaí loingis.

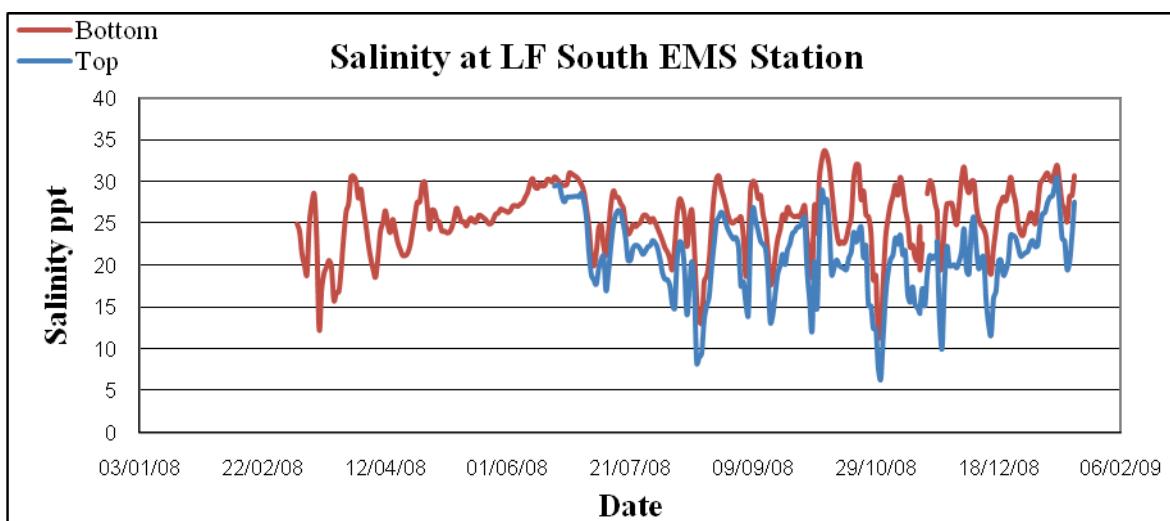
Cáilíocht Uisce na Mara

Rinne an Ghníomhaireacht agus a cuid páirtneirí monatóireacht ar na Lochanna Mara i rith ama le sonraí ó bhaoi teilméadrachta, tá roinnt de na sonraí á léiriú thíos;

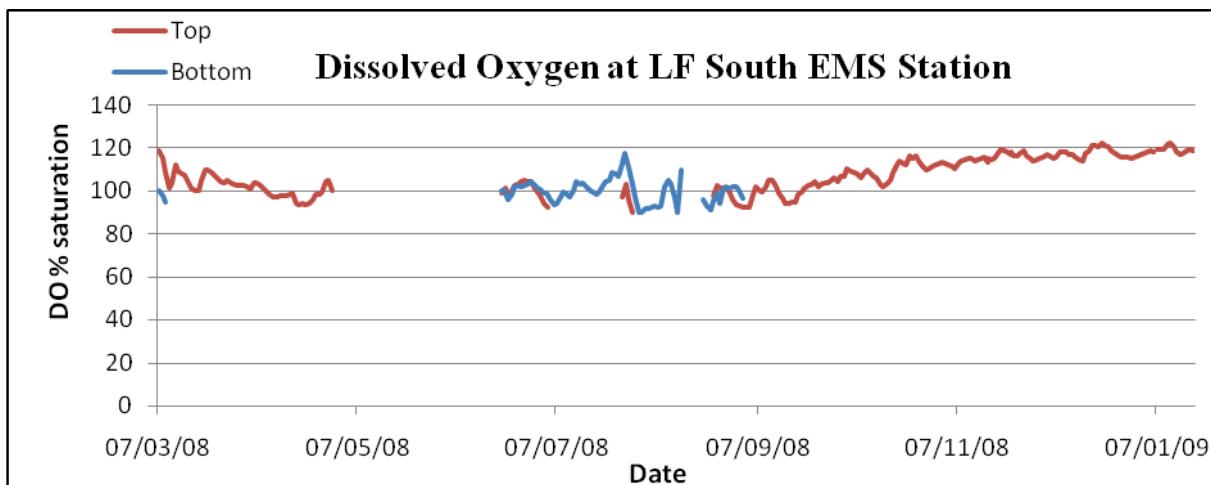


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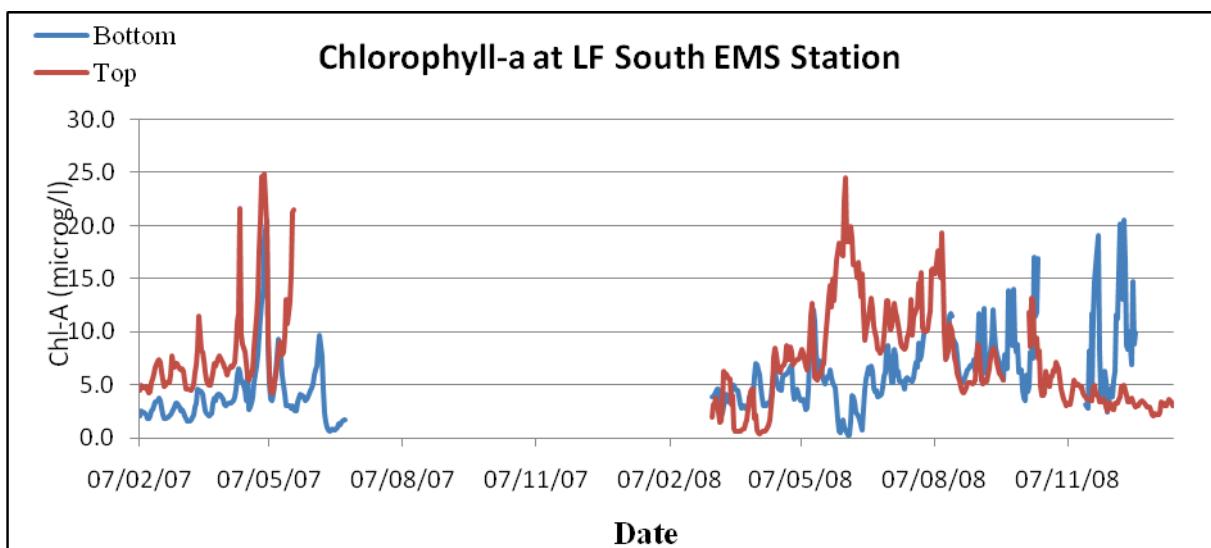
Tá patrún inaitheanta ag teocht an uisce in 2008 le téamh mear san earrach agus go luath sa samhradh go dtí uasteocht timpeall 19°C. Tá sé seo beagán níos ísele ná an t-uasteocht 21°C in 2007. Timpeall 4°C an teocht geimhridh is ísele a cláraíodh. Is toisc thábhachtach é teocht uisce maidir le ham sceathraí sliogéisc a oibriú amach agus, mar sin de, is toisc ríthábhachtach é maidir le hoisrí agus diúilicíní óga teacht isteach sa lón sliogiasc dúchais. D'fhéadfadh ról a bheith ag teocht fosta i laghdú lón na gcreachóirí sliogéisc ar nós na bportán glas, Tarlaíonn an laghdú seo de ghnáth mar gheall ar theocht íseal geimhridh arbh fhéidir gur lón ard bás portán an toradh atá air. Ráta is airde teacht slán an toradh ar féidir in amanna a bheith ar bhás seo na gcreachóirí ar aoisaimí óga sliogéisc rud a fhágann gur féidir leibhéal lón a mhéadú.



Tá an-éagsúlacht ag baint le leibhéal salandachta taobh istigh d'Inbhear an Fheabhaile agus an-tionchar orthu ag timthriallacha taoide agus ag rith fionnusce chun srutha ón Fheabhal, ón Ró agus ón Fhochaine. Bíonn an tsalandacht ag an stáisiún samplála idir 10ppt agus 34ppt. Tá luach salandachta 34ppt ag an tsáile iomlán agus luach salandachta cóngarach do 0 ag an fhionnusce. Léiríonn na sonraí sa ghraf thuas cé chomh hathraitheach a bhí timpeallacht na mara in 2008. Léirítear na tréimhsí d'aimsir thirim idir Aibreán agus Meitheamh 2008 trí threocht sách seasmhach salandachta, ach athraíonn sé seo go hiomlán ó lúil ar aghaidh nuair ba thionchar í an fhearthainn throm ar phatrún salandacht síorathraitheach ag an stáisiún taifeadta seo. D'fhéadfadh an athraitheacht seo tionchar laghdaithe a bheith aici ar dháileadh roinnt sliogiasc taobh istigh den inbhear.



Tig le hOcsaigin Thuaslagtha (OT) mórrhionchar a bheith aici ar an chineál speiceas laistigh de limistéar uisce. Cáilíocht íseal uisce agus saibhriú íseal cothaitheach a d'fhéadfadh bheith mar chúis le hocsáigin thuaslagtha íseal. Tá OT sách ard ar bhonn leanúnach i Loch Feabhaile, ach tarlaíonn tréimhsí OT íseal ó am go chéile. Is fiordheacair OT a thaifeadadh le huathlogálaí allamhúigh a úsáidtear agus is minic sonraí míleanúnacha ann. D'fhan leibhéal ocsaigine tuaslagtha in 2008 go seasmhach os cionn tiúchán saíthithe 90%. Tá na leibhéil seo ag cur leo sin a tharla i inbhir eotrófacha. Is ábhar síombalach an bhearna sonraí ó Bhealtaine go hlúil 2008 agus an easpa sonraí don bhunghaireas do chuid mhór den bhliain ach mar a luaíodh cheana tá sé fiordhoiligh an cineál seo gaireas samplála a oibriú i dtimpeallacht tháirgíuil inbhir ar bhonn leanúnach. Táthar ag súil go sárófar na deacrachtaí seo in 2009.



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Léiríonn na leibhéal clóraifill-a sa ghráf bláthuithe go mall san earrach agus sa samhradh. Tá clóraifill-a athraitheach inti féin agus tig leis athrú gach uair an chloig le linn an earraigh agus an tsamhraidh nuair a bhíonn neart cothaitheach ar fáil agus an déine solais go hard. Is den riachtas an tsíomháontóireacht ar pharaiméadar den sórt maidir leis na hathruithe i stoc seasta clóraifill-a san inbhear a shainaithint go cruinn i rith ama.

Is féidir na taifid seo a úsáid le treocheáití fáis sliogiasc san éiceachórás a mheas agus le glacadh clóraifill-a ag sliogéisc a aimsiú. Is mór an tairbhe an measúnú príomha táirgiúlachta seo maidir le hacmhainn iompair an éiceachórás a mheas agus cuireann sé ar ár gcumas fás sloigiasc a thuar d'fheirmeoirí sliogiasc ar mian leo a dtáirgeadh a uasmhéadú.

D'fhéadfadh gur tháscaire iad na hathruithe i mbithmhais clóraifille i rith ama ar laghdú cothaitheach nó teorainn a bheith le cothaithigh in inbhir. Is léir go bhfuil Loch Feabhlail teoranta ó thaobh fosfair agus d'fhéadfadh tionchar a bheith aige seo ar spásúlacht agus ar achar ama na mbláthuithe planctón san earrach agus sa samhradh. Ó na sonraí thuas, is léir gur tharla bláthuithe i rith thréimhse an tsamhraidh in 2008 agus chuaigh na leibhéal chomh hard le $15\mu\text{g/l}$ go mion is go minic. Bhain leibhéal clóraifill-a an leibhéal seo amach in 2007 agus 2008 araon agus d'fhéadfadh gur tháscaire é seo go mbaineann an líon planctón léibheann amach ag an phointe seo mar gheall ar easpa cothaitheach atá sa chóras.

13: Turasóireacht Mara

Croíghnóthachtáil de chuid 2008 ba ea rolladh amach Ciste Forbartha Inbhuanaithe Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna. Chuidigh sé seo leis an Ghníomhaireacht a dualgais faoi.

Nocht an próiseas 'glaonna' méid an riachtanais in earnálacha na slatiascaireachta agus na turasóireachta mara i ndobharcheantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn araon agus 89 léiriú suime faigthe.

Bhí dáileadh réasúnta i gceist maidir leis an 89 EOI a fuarthas ó thaobh réigiún agus téama, mar is féidir a fheiceáil ó na mionsonraí thíos.

- 37 EOI turasóireacht mara
 - 20 Feabhal
 - 17 Cairlinn
- 52 EOI forbairt slatiascaireachta
 - 43 Feabhal
 - 9 Cairlinn

Mar gheall ar shriantacht buiséid níorbh fhéidir Litreacha Tairisceana a eisiúint ach chuig 24 tionscnóir tionscadal agus gealladh thart ar stg £92,374 do thionscadail.

Lean an ghníomhaireacht dá cuid oibre le SEUPB agus iad ag athbhreithniú dhá thairiscint le clár INTERREG IV. Is é is aidhm don dá iarratas seo Turasóireacht Mara agus Slatiascaireacht a forbairt chomh maith le clár taighde trasnáisiúnta leis an Scottish Centre for Ecology and the Natural Environment (SCENE) in Ollscoil Ghlascú. Táthar ag dréim leis an toradh a fháil amach in Earrach 2009.

Baineadh amach próifíl fheabhsaithe maidir le dobharcheantar Chairlinn trí pháirtíochtaí le Cumann Pobail an Ghrianfoirt agus Chaisleán na hOireanaí, Cumann Idirnáisiúnta na gCúrrach, Cumann Seoltóireachta Chairlinn agus Iontaobhas Oidhreachta Mhúrna.

Reáchtail na heagrais seo ceithre chroí-imeacht: féile iascaireachta mara, rásaíocht Currach, comórtas rásaíochta luamh J24 agus clár gníomhaíochtaí ag a raibh téama éiceolaíochta. D'éirigh go maith leis na himeachtaí cuairteoirí breise a mhealladh chuig ceantar Chairlinn mar is léir ó luacháil na n-imeachtaí a rinneadh do gach tionscadal ar tugadh tacaíocht dóibh, rud is ríthábhacht i dtaca le toradh agus cion gach imeachta.

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Ba iad na croíthéamaí Turasóireacht Mara ar tacaíodh leo;

- Áiseanna marina, feistithe nó seolta le haghaidh fóillíocht uisce
- Áiseanna loingseoireachta le tacú le fóillíocht agus turasóireacht uisce
- Rochtaí d'úsáideoirí báid a bhfuil míchumas orthu
- Feabhsú sábháilteacht uisce, lena n-áirítear taispeáint eolais
- Tionscadail éiceathurasóireacht mara

Tionóladh sraith cruinnithe poiblí le cuidiú le hiarratasóirí i dtrí ionad ar fud na ndobharcheantar agus léiríodh é seo sa líon iarratas a cuireadh isteach.

14: Cur Chun Cinn Na Slatiascaireachta

Tharla babhta mór cur chun cinn slatiascaireachta le linn 2008, trí thinreamh ar sheónna tábhachtacha a dhíríonn ar chroímhargadh chuaireoirí agus mhargadh baile na gníomhaireachta arb é méadú ar dhíolachán ceadúnas (féach Aguisín 2) a thoradh. B'éisgean, áfach, cuid den ghníomhaiocht seo a tharraingt siar cionn is go ndeachaigh an tAonach Slatiascaireachta thar a bhuiséad.

Ag tosach an tséasúir, rinne an Ghníomhaireacht a hAonach Slatiascaireachta a óstáil agus d'fhreastail 6000 cuairteoir. Is iarracht é an tAonach sárthaispeántas a dhéanamh den dobharcheantar agus feasacht a fhorbairt ar ról na Gníomhaireachta – croí-bhuaicphointe ba é an comórtas Domhanda Fadchaithimh inar gnóthaíodh curiarracht úr dhomhanda.

Is é is aidhm don Aonach Slatiascaireachta gach úsáideoir slatiascaireachta a mhealladh agus cuireadh ceardlanna ar fáil do pháistí agus don aos óg ar chroíimeachtaí de chuid na gníomhaireachta le go bhforbrófar a gcuid scileanna agus a bhfeascht ar iascaireacht agus ar thábhacht na timpeallachta maidir leis an acmhainn luachmhar seo a chosaint.

Áirítear ar na seónna ar freastalaíodh orthu:

- Seó na Tuaidh
- Aonach agus Seó Géim Chaisleán Bhiorra
- Aonach flaidireachta Shasana

Tá ionadaíocht mhaith ag an Ghníomhaireacht i bhfoilseacháin nideoige. Ionas go gcuirfear an réigiún chun cinn, foilsítear ábhar poiblíochta ar bhonn míosúil a léiríonn obair atá curtha i gcrích. Ba chroíghnóthachtáil é foilsíú bróisiúir Angling in Ireland den chéad uair i gcomhar lenár gcomhghleacaithe sa Phríomh-Bhord lascaigh agus Fáilte Éireann – úsáideadh iad seo mar uirlis aonair mhargaiochta le Angling in Ireland a chur chun cinn ar an ardán idirnáisiúnta.

Tá ábhair phoiblíochta forbartha ag an Ghníomhaireacht, a chuireann lenár gcroíluachanna, le beartas gabhála agus scaoilte a spreagadh sa dóigh go bhfeabhsófar an caomhnú; go deimhin, is chuige sin a eagraítear na féilí/comórtas a

chuirtear ar fáil, rud a fhágann nach ionann cur chuige na Gníomhaireachta agus cur chuige eagraíochta ar bith eile in Éirinn.

Aguisín 1 –Láimhdeachas Maidir Le Spriocanna

CUSPÓIR		
1.	Iascaigh Bradán agus intíre Cheantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn a chaomhnú, a chosaint agus a fheabhsú	
CROÍ-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		
1.1	Eolas Bainisteoirreachta	
1.2	Cosaint agus Feabhsú Gnáthóg	
1.3	Cur i bhFeidhm	
1.4	Oideachas	
SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		
1.1.1	Tuairiscí Stádais ar gach craobh-abhainn/ceantar faoi Bhealtaine 2008	Tuairiscí Stádais ar gach ceantar craobh-abhainn faoi Shamhain 2008.
1.1.2	Bearta a chomhaontú le húnéirí iascach faoi Mheitheamh 2008	Bearta comhaontaithe comhlánaithe. Oibreacha ionsrutha curtha siar go dtí 2009.
1.1.3	Faoi Mhárta 2008, luacháil iarthionscadail a chomhlánú ar an phacáiste cruatain	Curtha siar go dtí 2009 i ndiaidh an 3ú tráinse, is é sin an tráinse deiridh
1.2.1	Bearta a chur i bhfeidhm faoi Shamhain 2008	Curtha siar go dtí 2009 i ndiaidh an 3ú tráinse, is é sin an tráinse deiridh
1.3.1	Cosaint 120 lá ar an fharraige a thabhairt i Loch Feabail agus sa cheantar ar thaobh na farraige de Loch Feabail agus ceadúnais 100% de bháid a fheictear i mbun iascaireachta a sheiceáil	Páirtghnóthaithe – 75% gnóthaithe mar gheall ar chuínsí gan choinne a bhain le riachtanais chothábhála bád. Seiceáladh ceadúnas 100% de na báid iascaireachta a chonacthas i mbun iascaireachta.
1.3.2	Cosaint 40 lá ar an fharraige a thabhairt i Loch Cairlinn	Gnóthaithe – 43 lá

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1.3.3	3,600 ceadúnas slatiascaireachta agus logleabhar a sheiceáil i gceantair Fheabhail agus Chairlinn idir 1 Mártá agus 20 Deireadh Fómhair	Gnóthaithe – briste anuas mar a leanas: Foireann an Iarthair – 872 Foireann Chairlinn – 447 Foireann an Oirthir – 588 Foireann Láir – 837 Foireann an Deiscirt – 728 John McCartney – 187 Foireann an Fheabhail – 320 Foireann na Farraige – 26
1.3.4	100% de logleabhair fir eangaí feidhmiúla a sheiceáil le linn an tséasúir thráchtála	Gnóthaithe – 28 Seiceáilte
1.3.5	100% de dhéileálaithe ceadúnaithe a sheiceáil idir 1 Mártá agus 31 Deireadh Fómhair	Gnóthaithe – 8 Seiceáilte
1.3.6	Freagairt do mhórtheagmhais truaillithe agus a mheas taobh istigh de 1 uair an chloig, tromchúise mheánach taobh istigh de 4 uair an chloig agus tromchúise íseal taobh istigh de 1 lá.	Gnóthaithe – freagairt do gach teagmhas taobh istigh d'am sonraithe freagartha. Féach Agusín 2, Tábla 15
CUSPÓIR		
2.	Lascaigh Chaitheamh Aimsire Cheantair an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn a fhorbairt	
CROÍ-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		
2.1	Rannpháirtíocht an ghrúpa páirtithe leasmhara a mhéadú	
2.2	Margaíocht agus eolas	
2.3	Táirge, bonneagar agus seirbhísí a fhorbairt	
SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
2.1.1	Cruinnithe ráithiúla den ghrúpa páirtithe leasmhara a thionól	Gnóthaithe - 4 chruinniú i gceantair an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn le foghrúpaí an Fhóraim Chomhairleach. Miontuairisci ar fáil ar shuíomh idirlín Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna

SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
2.2.1	Nótaí slatiascaireachta a nuashonrú go seachtainiúil agus bunachar sonraí na síntiúsóirí a mhéadú	Góthaithe-Nótaí slatiascaireachta curtha ar fáil go seachtainiúil le linn an tséasúir agus bunachar sonraí ag fás festa mar gheall ar bhaill ag clárú le suíomh idirlín na Gníomhaireachta agus tá bunachar sonraí ina bhfuil breis agus 1000 ball á fhorbairt trí chlár socrúcháin céimithe. Cuirtear go rialta lenár liosta postais trínár suíomh idirlín agus trí fhreastal ar sheónna.
2.2.2	Bearta na Straitéis Margáiochta a chur i bhfeidhm faoi Mhárta 2008	Cuireadh ar fáil pleannanna aonair margáiochta ar réimse gníomháiochtaí slatiascaireachta agus oideachais, de réir mar ba ghá le linn na bliana. Luacháladh gach imeacht ina dhiaidh sin le luach ar airgead a chinntiú.
2.2.3	Foilseacháin le slatiascaireacht a chur chun cinn	<p>Foyle Game and Angling Guide curtha i gcrích go mall in 2008 agus ar fáil do shéasúr slatiascaireachta 2009.</p> <p>Dréachtaíodh The Carlingford Guide a chlúdaigh gach disciplín go mall in 2008 le go dtáirgí é in 2009.</p> <p>D'fhoilsigh Fáilte Éireann, an Príomh-Bhord lascaigh agus Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna The 4 No. Angling in Ireland Guides for Coarse Sea Game and Pike agus d'úsáid gach foras é le slatiascaireacht a chur chun cinn ar bhonn idirnáisiúnta agus in Éirinn.</p>

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SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
2.3.1	Sé chnuasghráupa slatiascaireachta a fhorbairt faoi Shamhain 2008 (le sainaithint i ndiaidh suirbhé sa Cheantar)	Sainaithníodh Cnuasghráupaí Slatiascaireachta mar ionaid sárchleachtais i bhfoilseachán Angling In Ireland, i ngach disciplín slatiascaireachta, ag úsáid teimpléid a forbraíodh i gcomhar leis an Phríomh-Bhord Iascaigh, leagann sé seo amach tagarmharc íosta nach mór d'iascach a bhaint amach le go gcuircfear chun cinn é ar bhonn idirnáisiúnta – úsáidtear é seo foosta in iascaigh ar mian leo 'ionad sárchleachtais' a bheith mar theimpléad forbartha acu.
2.3.2	Tagarmharc Quality Standard a fhorbairt do sholáthraithe iostais i dtaca lena seirbhís soláthair do shlatiascairí faoi Mhí na Nollag 2008	Tá a sonraíocht le haghaidh seomraí gníomhaíochta/triomaithe do sholáthraithe iostais agus d'iascaigh foilsithe ag Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna. Táthar ar lorg iarratais ó sholáthraithe faofa iostais an tsonraíocht seo a chomhlíonadh le go mbeidh iontráil acu i mbróisiúr Angling in Ireland. Is freagracht reachtúil go fóill í de chuid NITB agus Fáilte Éireann measúnú caighdeán iostais.
2.3.3	Leanúint de líon na dTreoraithe agus na nOiliúnóirí Slatiascaireachta a bhfuil Cáilíocht Ghairmiúil acu a fhorbairt. Tá rún againn trí chlár ghairmiúla a chur ar fáil faoi Mhí na Nollag 2008.	Tástáladh an margadh i dtaca le rannpháirtíocht sna cúrsaí de agus níor leor an t-éileamh le go bhféadfaí cúrsaí ar bith a reáchtáil sa bhliain 2008. Tástálfar an margadh arís in 2009.
CUSPÓIR		
3.	Turasóireacht mara a fhorbairt	
CROÍ-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		
3.1	Leanúint de sholáthar na straitéise turasóireacht mara agus scéim na ndeontas do cheantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn.	
3.2	Comhairliúchán le páirtithe leasmhara ar fhorbairt agus soláthar straitéisí.	
3.3	Páirtíochtaí a chothabháil agus freagrachtaí a dháileadh maidir le soláthar na straitéise.	
3.4	Margaíocht a dhéanamh ar thárgí reatha agus nua.	

SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
3.1.1	Soláthar na Straitéise Turasóireacht Mara agus Scéim na nDeontas faoi Eanáir 2008, ag brath ar mhaoiniú	<p>Tiomantas i bhfoirm litir tairisceana chug 24 tionscadal i mBealtaine 2008 (cómhaith £92,274 steirling). Bhí lucht cur chun cinn tionscadal, áfach, go mall i mbun éilimh a chur faoinár mbráid agus b'ísle an caiteachas in 2008 ná a rabhthar ag súil leis agus táthar ag súil go gcomhlánófar na tionscadail eile go luath in 2009.</p> <p>I Mí na Nollag 2008, bhí Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna ag fanacht le toradh aighneachta chug INTERREG IV lena Straitéisí Turasóireacht Mara agus Forbairt Slatiasaireachta a chur i bhfeidhm.</p>
3.1.2	Maoiniú a fháil agus a chinntiú go bhfuil go leor maoiniú meaitseála ar fáil agus a chur i bhfeidhm in 2013	Cé gur dhearbhaigh SEUPB de litir gur mhol siad maoiniú Interreg dar suim €4,000,000, ní bhfuarthas an litir thairisceana go fóill. Tá oibreacha mionscála ag dul ar aghaidh faoi riosca – m.sh. suirbhéanna srl.
3.2.1	Leanúint de chomhairliúchán le páirtithe leasmhara le híosmheid de cheithre chruinniú ráithiúla i ngach ceantar	<p>Gnóthaithe – tionóladh ceithre chruinniú i gceantair an Fheabhall agus Chairlinn. Miontuairisci ar fáil ó shuíomh idirlín Ghníomhaireacht na Lochanna</p> <p>Tionóladh dhá chruinniú eile foghrúpa i nDeireadh Fómhair 2008 – cruinniú i ngach ceantar. Tugadh faoi thinreamh laghdaithe ar chruinnithe trí an Fhóram Chomhairleach a iarraidh orthu siúd a bhí i láthair tarraingt siar ionas go bhféadfáí comhaltaí nua a earcú.</p>
3.2.2	Soláthar tionscadal a athbhreithniú faoi Shamhain 2008 agus atosaíocht a dhéanamh faoi réir riachtanais N+2.	Cuireadh moill ar chlár Interreg IV. Ní chuirfear iarratas isteach in 2008.

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SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
3.2.3	Luacháil Lár Téarma a dhéanamh ar fheidhmiú na Straitéise Turasóireacht Mara faoi Shamhain 2008	Ní bhfuarthas Litir Thairisceana le haghaidh fheidhmiú chlár Interreg IV agus níorbh fhéidir, mar sin de, feidhmiú na straitéise a athbhreithniú. Bhíothar ag súil go dtosófaí air in 2008 ach níorbh fhéidir gan an maoiniú breise a bhí de dhíth go géar.
3.3.1	Cruinnithe le grúpaí páirtíochta ar bhonn ráithe (nó níos minice má gá)	Tá Grúpa Mara an Fheabail ag leanúint de chruinnithe ar bhonn neamhfhoirmiúil go dtí go bhfaighfear Litir Thairisceana Chlár INTERREG IV.
3.4.1	Tionscadail a fhorbairt le haistriú eolais idir páirtithe cnuasghráupa agus an t-oideachas tríú leibhéal a éascú le straitéisí margáiochta agus timpeallachta a fhorbairt	Chomhlánaigh mac léinn iarchéime taighde ar thionscadal le coincheap an chnuasghráupa a chur chun cinn. Ullmháiodh bonnachar sonraí de sholáthraithe turasóireachta agus dréacht-teimpléad le haghaidh cnuasghráupaí a bhunú. Tá cnuasghráupaí píolótacha (liús) ar an suíomh idirlínanois agus iad á gcur chun cinn mar 'Ionaid Scothchleachtais' i ngach Disciplín Slatiascaireachta san fhoilseachán nua Angling in Ireland
CUSPÓIR		
4.	Dobharshaothrú agus sliogiascaigh a cheadúnú, a bainistiú agus a fhorbairt	
CROÍ-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		
4.1	Córas rialúcháin agus córas bainistíochta dobharshaothraithe agus sliogiascach a thabhairt isteach do cheantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn	
4.2	Caomhnú, Cosaint agus Bainistíocht Fia-lascach	
4.3	Forbairt Eolais	
4.4	Eolas Bainistíochta	
SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
4.1.1	Clár le haghaidh measúnú feidhmeanna céadúnaithe do 2008	Reachtáiocht á dréachtú faoi láthair, le dul faoi chomhairliúchán go luath in 2009.

SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
4.1.2	A chinntíú go bhfuil an Comhaontú Bainistíochta is gá le ceadunú dohtarshaothraithe a thosú i Loch Feabhail agus Loch Cairlinn comhaontaithe faoi Aibreán 2008	Tá an comhaontú á fhorbairt faoi láthair i gcomhar le CEC agus DAFF. Tá cruinntithe le tionól go luath in 2009 idir Coimisiún na nEastát Corónach, An Roinn Talmhaíochta, lascach agus Bia agus Gnáomhaireacht na Lochanna. Tá socrú cinnte le bheith ann faoi Mhí na Nollag 2009.
4.1.3	Rialúcháin atá de dhíth le haghaidh ceadúnú dobharsaothraithe agus sliogiascadh a athbhreithniú faoi Mhí na Nollag 2008	Reachtaíocht á dréachtú faoi láthair, ag dul faoi chomhairliúchán go luath in 2009.
4.1.4	Foilsíú dréachtchritéir le haghaidh measúnú iarratas ar cheadúnais dohtarshaothraithe i Loch Feabhail faoi Mheitheamh 2008	Reachtaíocht á dréachtú faoi láthair, ag dul faoi chomhairliúchán go luath in 2009.
4.2.1	Soitheach atá fóirsteanach le hobair shuirbhé a dhéanamh i gCeantair an Fheabhail agus Chairlinn a fháil	Gnóthaithé – Seachadadh teicniúil i Samhain '08
4.2.2	Suirbhé bliantúil measúnaithe stoic a dhéanamh ar an iascach fia-oisrí faoi lúil 2008	Comhlánaíodh an Suirbhé bliantúil measúnaithe stoic ar an iascach fia-oisrí agus tá sé ar fáil ar shuíomh idirlín na Gnáomhaireachta www.loughs-agency.org
4.2.3	Moltaí a shocrú a bhaineann le hiascaigh breac geal mara i gCeantar Chairlinn faoi Bhealtaine 2008 agus maoiniú comhpháirtíochta a shainainthint	Sruth maoinithe á fhiosrú

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4.3.1	<p>Eolas ar bhataiméadracht Loch Feabail, sonraí fáis, cáilíocht uisce do Loch Feabail agus Loch Cairlinn a chruinníú agus sonraí a chur ar fáil leis an mhionsamhail Acmhainneacht iompair do Thionscadal Dobharshaothraithe Inbhuanaithe in Éiceachórais Lochanna Thuaisceart Éireann (SMILE) a dhéanamh níos daingne.</p>	<p>Tá a thuilleadh samplaí uisce agus sliogiasc de dhíth le bonnlíne maith a chruthú le haghaidh forbairt fás sliogéisc i gcodanna éagsúla de na Lochanna agus leis na tuartha acmhainneacht iompair a bhailíochtú a thuilleadh. Is féidir é seo a bhaint amach trí mhonatóireacht rialta ar an timpeallacht uisce agus trí phatrúin fáis na sliogiasc. Tá an obair seo idir lámha agus is í a bheidh mar bhonn líne trína dtomhaisfear acmhainneacht iompair do Loch Feabail.</p> <p>Tá fiosrúchán faoi chleachtais reatha an dobharshaothraithe de dhíth leis an ionchur sa mhionsamhlú a bhailíochtú agus le fíorlériú ar na cleachtais reatha a cheadú. Is féidir é seo a dhéanamh trí shamplál le haghaidh meastacháin bithmhaise agus cumhdaigh agus trí fiosrúchán ar leibhéal básmhaireachta ar na beirtrigh diúilicíní.</p> <p>Bheadh a thuilleadh fiosrúcháin de dhíth ar líon na bfiaspeiceas débhlaoscach fothaoidmhear leis an dáileadh acmhainní bia ar specis dobharshaothraithe agus fiaspeicis araon a dhearbhú. D'fhéadfadh gá a bheith le staidéar níos déine ar na beirtrigh diúilicíní leis an cheist seo a fhreagairt. Chuige seo bheadh surbhé dirithe ar bheirtrigh fiodhúilicíní de dhíth le bithmhais a oibriú amach.</p> <p>Tá na suirbhéanna seo idir lámha agus tá siad de dhíth le staid bhonn líne éiceolaíochta an Locha a shainaithint.</p>
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4.3.2	Measúnuithe Airteagal 6 a dhéanamh ar gach iarratas ar cheadúnas roimh cheadúnú	Reachtáiocht á dréachtú faoi láthair, ag dul faoi chomhairliúchán go luath in 2009.
4.4.1	Gach eolas dá bhfuil ar fáil faoi ionchur agus aschur sliogéisc as Loch Feabhail a bhailíú agus pleannanna bainistíochta a ullmhú dá réir	Bonnachar sonraí ar iascach oisrí ar fáil. Reachtáiocht á dréachtú ar dhobharshaothrú agus ag dul faoi chomhairliúchán go luath in 2009.
4.4.2	Leanúint de rannpháirtíocht i mbainistíocht acmhainn síolta ar oileán na hÉireann	Cruinnithe ar 7 agus 11 Mí na Nollag de IIIG agus den Fhóram
CUSPÓIR		
5.	larracht chun éifeachtúlacht mhéadaithe agus feabhsú leanúnach maidir le soláthar trédhearcach agus cothrom ár gcuid seirbhísí ar ár gcuid custaiméirí uile	
CROÍ-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		
5.1	Soláthar ardchaighdeán eolais agus seirbhísí dár gcuid custaiméirí agus iad sainoiriúnaithe le freastal ar a gcuid riachtanas.	
5.2	Acmhainní daonna sa Ghníomhaireacht a chothabháil agus a fheabhsú le leibhéal ard seirbhís custaiméirí a chinntiú.	
5.3	Ag díriú ar an Díth Shóisialta agus Dualgais Chomhionannais (Mír 75 d'Acht Thuaisceart Éireann 1998).	
5.4	Soláthar seirbhísí agus for-rochtana dár bpáirtithe leasmhara i gCeantar Chairlinn a fheabhsú.	
SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
5.1.1	Gach comhfhereagras a fhaightear a fhreagairt taobh istigh de 15 lá oibre.	Táthar ag fiosrú córas monatóireachta postais a dtig leis amanna freagartha a thomhas agus cuirfear moltaí chun cinn in 2009.
5.1.2	Suíomh idirlín idirghníomhach beoga a chothabháil ina gcuirtear ábhar nua in am agus go rialta.	Meitheal suíomh idirlín bunaithe trasna na Stiúrthóireachtaí. Eolas nuashonraithe ar bhonn rialta.
5.1.3	Eolas cothrom le dáta, ábhartha agus beacht a thabhairt do na Ranna Urraithe, Bord FCILC, don Fhóram Chomhairleach agus Rúnaireacht na Comhaireachta Thuaidh-Theas le spriocdhátaí sainithe a chomhlíonadh	Cuireadh gach cáipéis a iarradh ar aghaidh taobh istigh den amfhráma sainithe

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SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
5.1.4	Freagairt d'íarratais ar eolas in am trátha mar a leagtar amach i gCód Cleachtais Saoráil Faisnéise (FOI) agus i Rialúcháin Eolais Timpeallachta	Fuarthas 2 íarratas agus freagraíodh dóibh beirt mar a leagtar amach sa Chód Cleachtais.
5.2.1	Creidiúnú IIP nó caighdeán cáilfocfa den chineál chéanna a íarraidh faoi Mhí na Nollag 2008.	Ag fiosrú an chaighdeáin bhainistíochta ardcháilíochta is fóirsteanaí don Ghníomhaireacht faoi láthair.
5.3.1	Tuairisc dul chun cinn ar Scéim Chomhionannais na Gníomhaireachta a chur ar fáil faoi Bhealtaine 2008.	Cuireadh isteach Tuairisc Bhainistíochta i Meán Fómhair 2008 i ndiaidh leasú an spriocdháta a iarrann an Coimisiún Comhionannais.
5.3.2	Leanúint de rannpháirtíocht san Fhóram um Chomhionannais ar bhonn Aoise.	Níl an fóram seo ag feidhmiú a thuilleadh.
5.4.1	Tionscadal forbartha oifig Chairlinn a bhainistiú le húsáid éifeachtach, éifeachtúil acmhainní a chinntiú.	Fiosruithe idir lámha maidir le hinbhuanaitheacht an tsúimh i gceantar Chairlinn/Ó Méith
CUSPÓIR		
6.	Úsáid éifeachtach, éifeachtúil, bharraineach na n-acmhainní atá ar fáil ag an Gníomhaireacht a chinntiú.	
CROÍ-GHNÍOMHAÍOCHT		
6.1	An úsáid is fearr a bhaint as acmhainní na Gníomhaireachta a chinntiú agus go gcomhlíonann gach caiteachas treoir ábhartha.	
SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
6.1.1	Comhlíonadh treoir infheidhmithe airgeadais a chinntiú.	Comhlíonadh gach rialúchán agus cuireadh tuairiscí isteach nuair ba ghá.
6.1.2	Forálacha Mheamram Airgeadais Gníomhaireacht na Lochanna a chomhlíonadh	Táthar ag comhlíonadh na dtreoirlínte sa Mheamram Airgeadais. Feidhmíocht athbhreithnithe ag an Phríomhfheidhmeannach
6.1.3	Pleananna Corparáideacha agus Gnó a ullmhú taobh istigh de na spriocdhátaí a comhaontaíodh	Gnóthaithe – Ullmhaíodh agus cuireadh isteach Plean Gnó 2009 le haghaidh a fhaofa taobh istigh den spriocdháta comhaontaithe.

SPRIOC FEIDHMÍOCHTA		TORTHAÍ
6.1.4	Straitéis Bhainistíocht Riosca na Gníomhaireachta a athbhreithniú, a nuashonrú agus a thuairisciú ar bhonn ráithiúil.	Tá bainistíocht riosca á hathbhreithniú, á nuashonrú agus a tuairisciú ar bhonn ráithiúil trí chruinnithe den Fhoireann Bhainistíochta Shinsearach. Bhí dhá chruinniú ag an Choiste Bainistíochta Riosca in 2008.
6.1.5	Trí chruinniú sa bhliain den Fhochoiste Iníúchta, Airgeadais agus Pearsanra.	Páirtghnóthaithe. Dhá chruinniú den Fhochoiste Iníúchta, Airgeadais agus Pearsanra in 2008.
6.1.6	A chinntíú go bhfuil caiteachas laistigh den bhuiséad a dáileadh.	Gach caiteachas ar sprioc le bheith laistigh den bhuiséad a dáileadh.
6.1.7	Faisnéis mhíosúil airgeadais a thabhairt do na Ranna Urraithe.	Gnóthaithe ach athraíodh é seo go tuairisci ráithiúla mar a aontaíodh leis na Ranna Urraithe.
6.1.8	Na moltaí ón athbhreithniú lódáil foirne a chur i bhfeidhm	Tús le hAthbhreithniú Lódála i Meán Fómhair 2008. Níor comhlánaíodh an t-athbhreithniú laistigh de thréimhse na tuairisce seo.

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Aguisín 2 –Caomhnú, Cosaint Agus Staitisticí Bainistíochta Iascach. Tábla 1 Cuntais Sceathraí Cheantar an Fheabhlai 1996/97 – 2008/09 (Cuntais Redd)

	Albhneacha	Elson	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
*	Camabhairinn	708	748	278	209	32	214	131	660	571	767	1072	303	404	950
Cúil	Dabhchá	-	74	45	31	-	42	-	24	12	-	32	-	-	16
An Daoil	422	106	67	69	16	72	66	80	89	-	52	-	37	118	
An Daonáid	266	112	-	58	-	78	31	67	67	11	174	36	-	115	
* Abhainn na Deirge	734	641	516	553	119	541	467	849	536	58	498	-	567	618	
* Droim Rátha	666	60	153	117	80	147	150	545	321	473	519	252	334	392	
An Fhochaine	590	572	-	84	53	87	233	673	441	501	766	35	387	637	
^ An Phinn	844	752	552	357	117	159	137	234	101	149	343	94	324	278	
* Gleann Aichle	370	234	66	26	-	28	-	31	-	-	312	-	-	488	
* An Mhorn	338	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
* Abhainn Choilleadh	750	244	337	93	-	138	112	68	3	-	389	-	60	338	
^ An Rileán	126	366	241	203	87	245	154	377	350	410	341	184	322	308	
An Ró	1222	1247	-	169	136	383	186	630	672	43	844	428	604	861	
* An tSruthail & Craobhacha	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	42	
lomláin	7746	5174	2272	1969	640	2134	1667	4238	3163	2412	5354	1332	3039	5161	
* Córás na Morna	4276	1945	1367	998	231	1068	860	2153	1431	1298	2802	252	1365	2828	
^ Córás na Fine	970	1118	793	560	204	404	291	611	451	559	684	278	646	586	

Bainneann na figiúirí le The Figures "Estimated Spawner Requirements" an Dr Elson (Iascaigh an Fheabhlai: New Basis for Rational Management Bonn Úr le haghaidh Bainistíocht Réasúnaach. Elson agus Tuomi. Tábla 14)

Tábla 2 Sonraí Áiritheoir Éisc Cheantar an Fheabail 1989 - 2008.

Bliain	An Fhochaine	Muileann an tSián	Gleann Aichle/ Abhainn Choilleadh	An Ró	An Fhinn	An tSruthail	Abhainn an Rí
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	-	-
2003	3097	12129	1908	4086	6461	-	-
12129	2,855	10,270	99	1,922	3,778	-	-
1908	4,245	9,397	1,269	2,917	8,571	-	-
4086	3,625	9,352	*	1,478	5748	-	-
6461	1,257**	3,714**	1,705	5,375	3,278	126***	32***
-	-	3,578	177	4,927	3,185	207	268
2004	2,855	10,270	99**	1,922	3,778	-	-
2005	4,245	9,397	1,269	2,917	8,571	-	-
2006	3,625	9,352	*	1,478	5,748	-	-
2007	1,257**	3,714**	1,705	5,375	3,278	126***	32***
2008	604	3,578	177	4,927	3,185	207	268

* Áiritheoir as feidhm

** íosáireamh mar gheall ar dheacrachtaí le linn an tséasúir

*** Áiritheoirí i bhfeidhm go mall in 2007

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Tábla 3 Sonraí Áiritheoir Éisc Cheantar an Fheabhl go 31 Nollaig 2008.

Mí	Líon iasc >45cm								
	*Sián	**Comhrac	An Omaigh	*Fochaine	**Finn	Ró	An tlúr	IOMLÁN	
January	-2	6	2	22	0	0	21	41	
February	1	37	15	35	5	17	-12	46	
March	13	6	19	108	55	8	34	218	
April	97	16	8	93	68	83	31	372	
May	15	5	17	83	98	179	29	404	
June	46	11	14	70	998	573	23	1710	
July	790	23	7	262	778	546	21	2397	
August	924	29	12	16	128	1063	24	2155	
September	660	18	11	-91	204	870	22	1665	
October	762	19	16	-65	838	574	33	2142	
November	146	5	83	55	5	758	16	980	
December	126	2	3	16	8	256	26	432	
Total	3578	177	207	604	3185	4927	268	12562	

* Is íosáirimh iad seo mar gheall ar leibhéal arda uisce óir is eol go ndeachaigh éisc thar na cainéil áirimh agus mar sin de, níor cláraíodh iad.

** Mar gheall ar dheacrachaí teicniúla le linn an tséasúir is íosáirimh a rinneadh ar an Fhinn agus ar an Chomhrac d'éisc ag teacht isteach sa chóras.

Tábla 4 Gabhálacha Seachtainiúla Bradán agus Bláthán i gCeantar an Fheabhaíl ag Innill Trádála 2008.

Seachtain dár Críoch	Sruthlíonta Loch Feabhaíl		Líonta tarraingthe An Feabhal & An Ró		Iomláin	
	Lón.	Kg.	Lón.	Kg.	Lón.	Kg.
21-Meith	12	34	77	210	89	244
28- Meith	9	21	133	292	142	313
05-lúil	45	115	59	120	104	235
12- lúil	175	375	303	644	478	1019
19- lúil	166	398	845	1766	1011	2164
26- lúil	312	715	983	2075	1295	2790
02-Lún	529	1218	516	1095	1045	2313
09- Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--
16- Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--
23- Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--
30- Lún	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iomláin	1248	2876	2916	6202	4164	9078

Tábla 5 Gabhálacha Bliantúla Bradán agus Bláthán i gCeantar an Fheabhaíl ag Innill Éagsúla lascaireachta Trádála 1998-2008.

Aicme lascaireachta Inneall	Annual Catch (Nos.) of Salmon & Grilse											
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007		
Sruthlíonta : Farraige amháin	2792	3628	2169	5262	3382	2246	2408	602	602	--	--	
Sruthlíonta: Loch agus Farraige	12097	17339	10739	22556	11846	10143	10649	5197	5197	--	--	
Sruthlíonta: Loch Amháin	508	1366	592	1033	513	411	334	346	346	2598	1248	
Líonta Tarraingthe : An Feabhal agus An Ró	7893	10339	9476	11917	16991	9490	12143	6031	6031	2774	2916	
Innill Sheasta :	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	
lascach Dhoire	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
IOMLÁIN	23290	32672	22976	40768	32732	22295	25534	12176	12176	5372	4164	

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**Tábla 6 Meán-Ghabhálacha Bliantúla Bradán agus Bláthán i gCeantar an Fheabhal
Do gach Aicme Inneall lascaireachta Trádála 1998-2008.**

Aicme Inneall lascaireachta	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sruthlíonta : Farraige amháin	147	202	121	310	188	173	161	32	--	--
Sruthlíonta: Loch agus Farraige	153	228	141	289	154	147	150	64	--	--
Sruthlíonta: Loch Amháin	56	171	74	129	73	59	48	49	144	69
Líonta Tarraingthe : An Feabhal agus An Ró	184	220	220	277	347	421	213	123	277	292
Innill Sheasta	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--

Tábla 7 Líon Ceadúnas Trádála a Eisíodh 1999 - 2008.

Aicme Ceadúnais	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sruthlíonta : Farraige amháin	19	18	18	17	18	13	15	19	--	--
Sruthlíonta : Loch agus Farraige	79	76	76	78	77	69	71	81	--	--
Sruthlíonta : Loch amháin	9	8	8	8	6	6	7	7	18	18
Líonta Tarraingthe : An Feabhal	42	46	42	43	50	51	57	49	10	10
An Ró	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Innill Sheasta	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--

**Tábla 8 Comhréir Ghabháil Líonta ag Aicmí Éagsúla d’Innill lascaireachta
1999 – 2008.**

Aicme Lascaireachta Ineall	Coimhréir Ghabháil Líonta Cheantar an Fheabhlai								2007	2008
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006		
Sruthlíonta : Farraige amháin	12.8	11.1	9.4	12.9	10.3	10.1	9.4	4.9	--	--
Sruthlíonta : Loch agus Farraige	55.4	53.1	46.7	55.4	36.2	45.5	41.7	42.7	--	--
Sruthlíonta : Loch amháin	2.3	4.2	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.8	48.4	30.0
Líonta Tarraigthe : An Feabhal agus An Ró	29.5	31.6	41.3	29.2	51.9	42.58	47.6	49.6	51.6	70.0
Innill Sheasta :	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	--	--
Iascach Dhoire:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Tábla 9 Tortháí Gabháil Slat (Bradán agus Bláthán) 2008.

	Márta	Aibreán	Bealtaine	Meitheamh	Iúil	Lúnasa	Meán Fómhair	Deireadh Fómhair	Cláraithe	Ní lomáin
	Uimh. Kg.	Uimh. Kg.	Uimh. Kg.							
Camab-hainn	0	0	2.72	0	0	0	23	53.11	26	58.26
An Rí	0	0	0	0	1	2.95	2	3.27	0	2
Cul Dabha-cha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
An Daoi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
An Daonáid	0	0	2	7.03	0	1	1.13	2	3.63	1
Abhainn	0	0	0	0	7	13.33	21	40.88	60	171.59
Na Deirge	0	0	0	1	1.36	1	2	3.17	16	36.99
Droim Ráthá	0	0	0	0	1	2	16	36.99	23	53.79
Fochaine	0	0	31.56	17	40.7	46	99.56	118	206.95	278
Abhainn Na Finne	62	156.48	54	148.32	42	119.93	121	234.49	174	339.08
An Feabhal	0	0	5	17.78	0	0	18	46.84	8	14.7
Gleann Aichle	0	0	0	0	1	3.86	2	5.21	1	4.68
An Mhorn	0	0	34	87.93	37	123.5	81	184.1	227	458.69
Abhainn Choilleadh	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.21	10	14.62	34
An Rileán	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.86	6	11.2	28
An Ró	0	0	1	2	4	9.93	4	9.07	43	107.45
An Tsruithail	0	0	2	15	3	15.31	5	9.29	44	191.1
Whitewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.68	8	23.89
Neamh-Chláraithe lomáin	62	156.48	120	312.34	112	327.92	304	643.59	699	1534.8

Tábla 10 Torthaí Gabháil Slat (Breac) 2008.

		Torthaí Gabháil Slat (Breac) 2008																								
		Mártá						Aibreán			Bealtaine		Meitheamh		Iúil		Lúnasa		Méan Fómhair		Deireadh Fómhair		Cláraithe		Ní lomláin	
	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.	Lón	Kg.
Camabhainn	0	0	4	1	10	3.7	8	2.78	1	7	2.18	1	1	2.18	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	33	13.66			
Dennett	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	11	7.99	11	7.66	6	5.45	2	1.68	0	0	0	0	32	24.78				
Abhainn Na Deirge	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.6	11	6.46	16	13.1	2	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	23.76				
Droim Rátha	0	0	7	7.65	7	5.58	30	21.29	6	6.36	11	5.35	5	3.7	7	4.19	0	0	0	73	54.12					
Fochaine	0	0	2	0.79	2	2.26	22	40.91	104	79.68	43	28.15	17	12.67	6	3.27	0	0	0	196	167.73					
Abhainn Na Finne	0	0	0	0	4	7.49	2	1.45	6	3.83	14	10.02	1	0.91	2	2	2	0	0	0	29	25.7				
An Feabhal	9	9.13	3	2.75	10	6.21	3	2.81	13	10.01	3	1.93	2	2.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	34.97				
Gleann Aichle	0	0	4	2.72	1	0.68	1	0.45	0	0	2	2.25	1	1	2	1.34	0	0	0	0	11	8.44				
An Mhorn	25	20.95	21	15.15	15	13.38	6	5.36	6	4.4	12	14.57	9	7.53	8	18.14	0	0	0	102	99.48					
Abhainn Choiileadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.95	1	0.45	1	0.23	2	0.9	0	0	0	0	7	4.53					
An Rileán	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
An Ró	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	7.4	60	40.4	32	13.06	12	5.79	2	0.51	0	0	0	125	67.16					
An Tsruithail	0	0	2	0.46	0	0	4	2.99	49	34.07	11	2.21	12	7.52	6	4.48	0	0	0	84	51.73					
Whitewater	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.23	4	7.7	13	19.35	9	12.24	18	28.58	0	0	0	0	45	68.1					
Neamh-Chláraithe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Iomlán	34	30.08	43	30.52	50	40.3	103	89.27	274	204.85	176	120.28	78	61.77	57	67.09	0	0	815	644.16						

Table 10

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Tábla 11 Torthaí Slatiascaireachta.

Bliain	Gabhálacha Slaite Bradán a Fógraíodh	Gabhálacha Slaite Breac Geal a Fógraíodh	Torthaí mar % de Cheadúnais a Eisíodh
1999	1022	679	3.74
2000	723	417	2.55
2001	3188	450	17.68
2002	5117	1010	27.93
2003	1844	361	15.5
2004	2285	75	13.99
2005	4084	413	25.77
2006	3476	469	37
2007	4929	379	22.11
2008	4060	815	54.94

Table 12 Dáileadh Ceadúnas Slat 2008.

Áit Chónaithe	Aosach Séasúir	Formhuiniú	14 Lá	3 lá	Ógánach	Cúrsa Aosaigh agus Ogánaigh
Ceantair an Fheabail agus Chairlinn	3060	1288	20	445	1409	235
An Chuid eile de TÉ	849	3073	11	363	452	17
An Chuid eile de ROI	53	137	2	96	22	0
IOMLÁN	3962	4498	33	904	1883	252
Sasana	19	20	28	129	14	1
Albain	1	4	7	37	7	0
An Bhreatain Bheag	0	1	1	4	0	0
Manainn	0	2	1	3	0	0
IOMLÁN	20	27	37	173	21	1
An Spáinn	5	0	8	10	0	0
An Ostair	1	0	0	3	0	0
An Bheilg	0	0	0	1	0	0
An Danmhairg	0	0	3	0	0	0
An Fhrainc	4	2	16	68	0	0
An Iorua	0	0	0	1	1	0
An Ghearmáin	1	1		4	0	0
An Ísiltír	1	4	4	3	0	0
An tSualauin	0	0	0	2	0	0
An Iodáil	0	0	2	5	0	0
IOMLÁN	12	7	33	97	1	0
Meiriceá	2	0	0	3	0	0
Ceanada	1	0	0	1	0	0
An Afraic Theas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iosrael	0	0	2	0	0	0
An Nua-Shéalainn	0	1	0	1	2	0
Neamhchláraithe	6	0	0	0	0	0
IOMLÁN	9	1	2	5	2	0
FORIOMLÁN	4003	4533	105	1179	1907	253
						11,980

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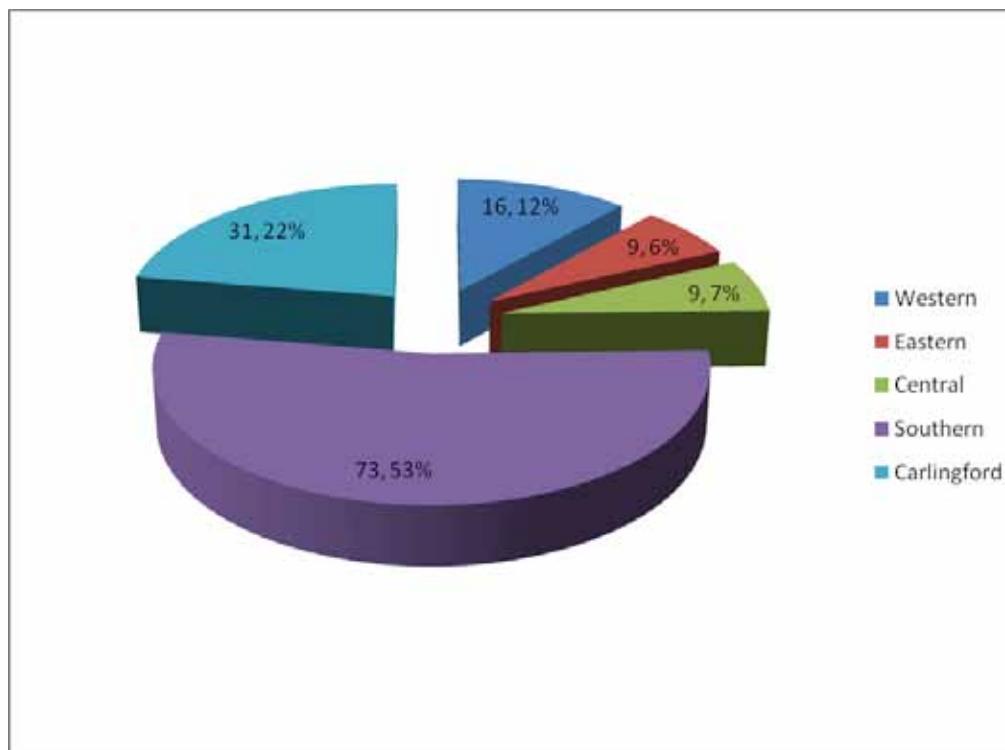
Tábla 13 Lón Dréacht-Toilithe um Sceitheadh a Measadh 2003 - 2008.

Cineál Eisiltigh	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cóireáil Camrais	27	50	77	48	105	96
Glanadh Gainimh/Cairéal	4	2	2	1	17	12
Lónadh Talún	1	3	2	1	3	5
Tionsclaíoch	1	1	23	1	34	21
Feirm Éisc	0	1	0	0	2	0
Uisce Stoirmé	11	13	11	12	12	19
Baint Móna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumpáil san Fharraige	1	0	0	0	1	5
Glanadh Feithicilí	1	2	2	0	3	1
Stáisiún Breosla/Dáileadh Ola	0	1	0	1	3	2
Próiseáil Bia	0	0	1	1	7	3
IOMLÁIN	46	73	118	65	187	162

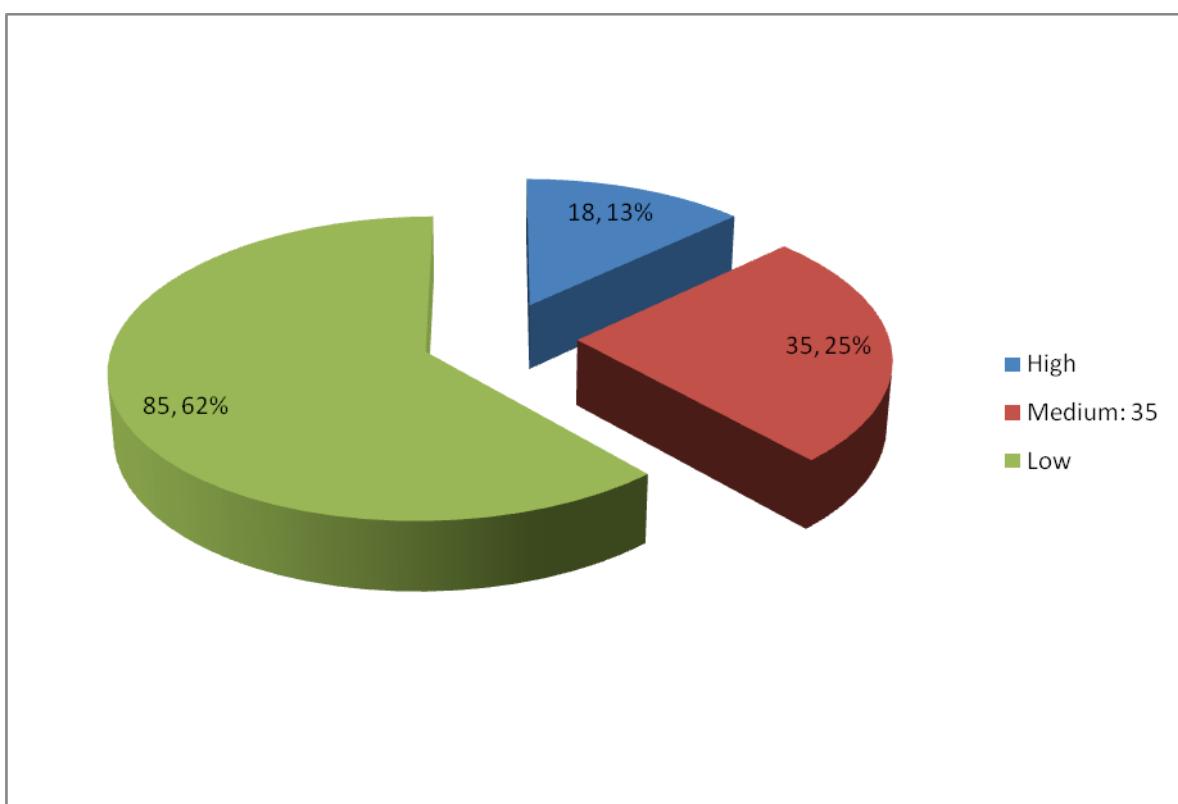
Tábla 14a Achoimre ar Theagmhais Thruaillithe agus ar Shochtadh Inveirteabhrach 2008.

	Iarthar	Oirthear	Lár	Deisceart	Cairlinn	lomlán
Teagmhais thruaillithe de réir creasa agus beart mar thoradh	6	6	12	52	28	104
Teagmhais thruaillithe fiosraithe de réir criú	16	9	9	73	31	138

Tábla 14b Céatadán de Theagmhais Thruaillithe de réir Ceantair



Tábla 14c Déine Truaillithe

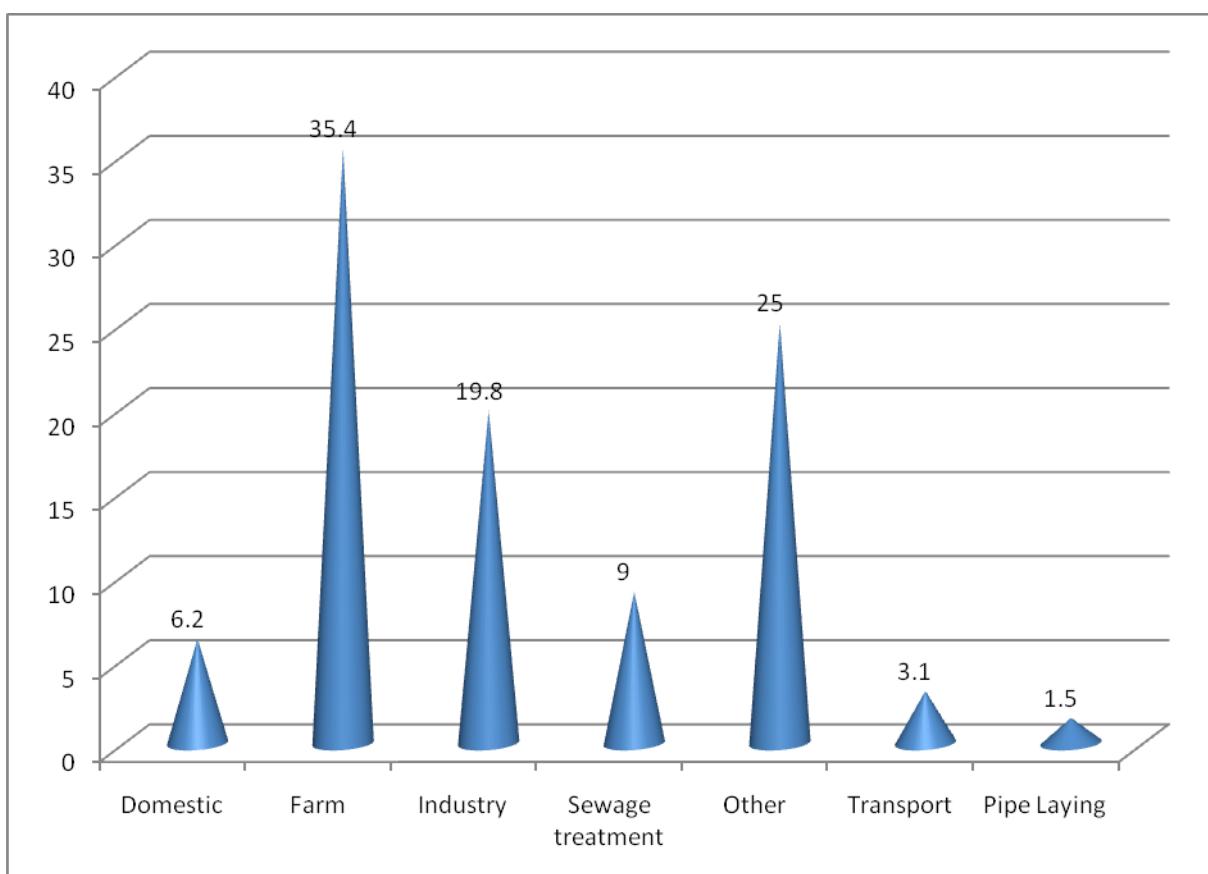


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Tábla 14d Foinsí Truaillithe

Is gníomhaíocht talmhaíochta an phríomhfhoinse thruaillithe a d'fhiosraigh an Ghníomhaireacht agus ina dhiaidh sin an tionsclaíocht. Tá líon mór teagmhas sa chatagóir 'eile'. Áirítear orthu seo líon mór teagmhais cú尔tha ar aibhneacha nach eol a n-údar agus fiosrúcháin ar athruithe i gceimic an uisce a bhí taobh amuigh de na gnáthpharaiméadair.

Léirítear na foinsí truaillithe thíos de réir céatadáin.



Tábla 15 Clár Samplála Abhann

Rinneadh samplál ar 94 láithreán maidir le hanailís bhitheolaíoch agus cheimiceach aibhneacha laistigh de dhobharcheantair hidreolaíocha an Fheabhl agus Chairlinn. Ba é Meitheamh go Meán Fómhair 2007, go huile, an tréimhse samplála. Tá na láithreáin samplála scaipthe ar fud na gcúig chrios mar a léirítear thíos:

Iarthar	21 láithreán
Oirthear	22 láithreán
Lár	16 láithreán
Deisceart	17 láithreán
Cairlinn	18 láithreán

Rinneadh samplál ar gach ceann de na 94 láithreán uair sa mhí le linn an tséasúir allamuigh le cálíocht cheimiceach a mheas. Rinneadh samplál le haghaidh inveriteabreach, trí mhodh mear sainaitheanta a úsáid le linn leictriascáireachta. Measadh gach ceann de na 94 láithreán le haghaidh maicrinveirtbreach taxa a haon le linn an tséasúir trí mhionmhodh sórtala saotharlainne a úsáid.

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Tábla 16 Mionsonraí Éisteachtaí Cúirte 2008

Cineál Coire	Cúisimh Tionscanta	
	D'éirigh leis	Theip air
1 Slatiascaireacht gan cheadúnas	17	6
2 Slatiascaireacht le linn tráth coiscthe	0	0
3 Slatiascaireacht i limistéar coiscthe	5	0
4 Slatiascaireacht mhídhleathach	17	0
5 I seilbh geaf nó uirlis mídhleathach	2	0
6 Coireanna sciobtha	4	0
7 Foghail ar lascach Eisiatach	3	0
8 Ag úsáid lín i limistéar coiscthe	1	0
9 Seilbh/úsáid lín mhídhleathach	8	2
10 Lascach lín le linn trátha choiscthe nó ar fionraí	4	0
11 Ionsaí/cosc ar dhuine údaraithe	13	1
12 Seilbh mhídhleathach iasc	8	1
13 Ag úsáid báid/feithicle mar áis chun coire	5	0
14 Sárú straidhne briste	0	0
15 Ligean d'ábhar dochrách dul in abhainn	7	0
16 Ba chúis le hábhar dochrách dul in abhainn	11	0
17 Coireanna déileála bradán	0	0
18 Inneall seasta a thógáil/a úsáid	3	0
19 Gan ainm/sonraí bréige a thabhairt	1	0
LÍON IOMLÁN CÚISEAMH	109	10

* D'fhéadfadh Dhá Bhliain A Bheith I Gceist Cás A Chur Os Comhair Cúirte I Ndiaidh A Brath De Chéaduair

Tábla 17 Ceadúnais Slaite 2003 – 2008.

Cur síos	2008	2008
	Líon Ceadúnas	Dleacht Ceadúnais (£)
Séasúr	4,003	64,048.00
Aosach - Garbh	193	3,088.00
Ógánach	1,907	3,814.00
Ógánach- Garbh	60	120.00
Formhuiniú	4,533	4,533.00
Ceithre lá dhéag	105	840.00
3 Lá	1,179	4,126.50
IOMLÁIN	11,980	80,569.50

Tábla 18 Ceadúnais Slatiascaireachta 2008.

Cineál Ceadúnais	2008 Líon	2008 £
An Feabhal	102	2040
An Feabhal - Ógánach	11	110
An Fhinn	0	0
An Fhinn - Ógánach	0	0
Iomláin	112	2150

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Tábla 19 Ceadúnais Eangaí 2008.

Cur síos ar Cheadúnas	2007			2008		
	Líon Ceadúnas a Díoladh	Táille Ceadúnais (£)	Dleacht Ceadúnais Íochta (£)	No. of Licences Sold	Licence Fee (£)	Licence Duty Paid (£)
Tarraingt (An Feabhal)	10	179	1790	10	179	1790
Sruth (Loch Feabhail)	18	253	4554	18	253	4554
IOMLÁIN	28	432	6344	28	432	6344

Táblea 20 Ceadúnais Déileálaithe Bradán 2008.

Áit Chónaithe an Déileálaí	Líon Ceadúnas a Eisíodh 2007	Líon Ceadúnas a Eisíodh 2008
Poblacht na hÉireann	6	6
Tuaisceart Éireann	15	14
IOMLÁIN	21	20

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FOYLE, CARLINGFORD AND IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSION

LOUGHGS AGENCY

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December

2008

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Foreword

The Board presents the financial accounts for the year ended 31 December 2008.

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 North / South 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 board of the FCILC who, in exercising the functions of the body, are required to act in accordance with any directions given by the North/South Ministerial Council, to which it also reports. The FCILC was to be composed of two agencies, the Loughs Agency and the Lights Agency. The functions of the Irish Lights Commission have not yet transferred to the Lights Agency of the FCILC, as this requires amendment to the current United Kingdom legislation. This situation is currently being considered under the St Andrews Review. 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, Energy and Natural Resources, and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (the Departments). The Loughs Agency incurred a deficit of £264,955 Stg / €333,760 for the year ended 31 December 2008 (2007: deficit of Stg £465,985 / €681,298).

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Performance Targets

The Annual Reports and Accounts guidance for North/South Implementation Bodies requires the reporting of financial performance against key targets. In November 2007 the Agency prepared and obtained the approval from the North/South Ministerial Council, of a corporate plan for 2008-2010 and a business plan for 2008. 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. On an on-going basis the Agency monitors its performance against the objectives and targets as set out in its business plan.

Principal Activities

The strategic priorities of the Loughs Agency, within the Corporate Plan, can be grouped into 6 major areas:

- 1) To conserve, protect, manage and improve the Fisheries of the Foyle and Carlingford areas ;
- 2) To develop the recreational fisheries areas of the Foyle and Carlingford areas;
- 3) To develop Marine Tourism;
- 4) To license, manage and develop aquaculture and shellfisheries;
- 5) To pursue increased efficiency and continuous improvement in the transparent and equitable delivery of services to all our customers;
- 6) To ensure the efficient, effective and economic utilisation of resources available to the Agency.

The Annual Report provides further detail of 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 10 to the accounts.

Research and Development

Total expenditure on Research and Development in 2008 was £1,013 / €1,276 (2007 £10,789 / €15,774).

Post Balance Sheet Events

There were no significant post balance sheet events.

Charitable Donations

The Loughs Agency made no charitable donations during the year.

Board Members

Mr Tarlach O'Crosain	Chairperson
Ms Jacqui McConville	Vice Chairperson
Mr Enda Bonner	
Mr Brendan Byrne	
Mr John Byrne	
Mr Denis Haughey	
Mr Alan McCulla	
Mr Joe Miller	
Mr John Mulcahy	
Mr Winston Patterson	
Mr Thomas Sloan	
Mr Jim Wilson	

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. This code of practice is to help the Agency achieve equality of opportunity for people with disabilities and to make full use of the skills and abilities that people with disabilities possess, through career development, training, opportunities for flexible working and the provision, of adaptations to premises, equipment or support.

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Equal Opportunities

The Agency follows the NI Civil Service Equal Opportunity Policy that aims to foster a culture that rewards achievement and encourages every member of staff to develop his or her potential. We are committed to providing employment equality to all, irrespective of:-

- Gender, marital or family status;
- Religious belief or political opinion;
- Disability;
- Race or ethnic origin;
- Nationality;
- Sexual orientation.

We are opposed to all forms of unlawful and unfair discrimination. Our building is fully compliant with the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995.

Payment to Suppliers

The Loughs Agency is committed to the prompt payment of bills for goods and services received in accordance with the UK Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998, as amended and supplemented by the Late Payment of Commercial Debts Regulations 2002 and the Irish Late Payments in Commercial Transactions Regulations 2002. As appropriate the Loughs Agency will also be bound by any EU Directives on late payment. Unless otherwise stated in the contract, payment is due within 30 days of the receipt of the goods or services, or upon presentation of a valid invoice or similar demand, whichever is later. During the year 94.64% (2007: 93.26%) of bills were paid within this standard.

Health and Safety

The Loughs Agency is committed to complying with the Health & Safety at work (NI) Order 1978, the Safety, Health and Welfare at work Act 1989 and to all relevant legislation. It will continue to strive to provide and maintain a working environment that is safe, without undue risk to health and with adequate facilities and arrangements for welfare of staff at work. A Health and Safety Officer has been in post since 2006.

Freedom of Information and Data Protection

The Agency is currently exempt from the Freedom of Information Acts in UK and Ireland however a Code of Practice has been developed and implemented for all the Cross Border Bodies.

The Agency is registered under the Data protection Act 1998 with the Office of the Information Commissioners and will fully comply with its obligations under this Act and its equivalent in Ireland.

Environmental Regulations

The Agency also follows its obligations under the UK Environmental Regulations 2004 and the legislation governing Access to Information on the Environment in Ireland.

Future Developments

The most significant development that will impact on the work of the Loughs Agency will be following the commencement 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 through a suite of regulations.

Audit

As Chief Executive and Accounting Officer I am required to ensure that all relevant audit information is provided to the auditors. I have taken all reasonable steps to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and have ensured that all such information is made available. I would also confirm that there is no relevant audit information about which I am aware that the auditors have not been informed about. These accounts have been subject to a formal audit by the Comptrollers and Auditors General. The certificate and report of the Comptrollers and Auditors General to the Northern Ireland Assembly, and the House of the Oireachtas are included at pages 11 and 12.

Going Concern

The balance sheet at 31st December 2008 shows net asset position of £1,570,427 / €1,613,143 (2007: Net liabilities £(1,239,999) / €(1,682,802)) This reflects the inclusion of liabilities falling due in future years which, to the extent that they are not to be met from the Loughs Agency's other sources of income, may only be met by future grants or grants in aid from the Loughs Agency's sponsoring Departments being the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources in the Republic of Ireland and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland. This is because, under the normal conventions applying to Parliamentary/Assembly control over Income and Expenditure, such grants may not be issued in advance of need.

Grants and Grants in Aid for 2009, taking into account the amounts required to meet the Agency's liabilities falling due in that year, have already been included in the Departments' estimates for that year, which have been approved by the NI Assembly and Dáil Éireann, and there is no reason to believe that the Departments' future sponsorship and future parliamentary approval will not be forthcoming. It has accordingly been considered appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements.

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Accounting Officer

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

D Anderson
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

29th September 2010

Statement of Accountable Person's Responsibilities

The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources 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 33. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the Agency's state of affairs at its 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 of 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.

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Statement on Internal Control

1. Scope of Responsibility

As Accountable Person, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control, that supports the achievement of the Loughs Agency's 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 Managing Public Money Northern Ireland, North/South Implementation Bodies Annual Report & Accounts Guidance 2006 and Public Finance Procedures. A Policy and Resource Framework is in place which sets out the role and aims of the Loughs Agency, its duties and powers, the responsibilities of the Chairman, Board and Chief Executive, and the relationship with the Ministers and sponsoring Departments.

The functions of the Loughs Agency are set out in North/South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (NI) Order 1999, the British-Irish Agreement Act 1999, the Foyle Fisheries Act (NI) 1952 (as amended) and the Foyle Fisheries Act 1952 (as amended). The Agency formulates its Corporate Plan and Objectives after it has taken full cognisance of the primary legislation in both jurisdictions, the Foyle Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission (FCILC) Board, its sponsoring Departments, the North South Ministerial Council (NSMC) and the Foyle and Carlingford Area Advisory Forum.

The Corporate Plan sets out the objectives over a three year period (2008-10) and a Business Plan which details the business objectives for the first year of the corporate plan, together with appropriate targets and performance measures. Results against targets and performance measures are reported monthly and in the annual report at the year end. The fundamental objective is to promote the development of the resources of the Foyle and Carlingford catchments for commercial and recreational purposes.

The Accounting Officer must ensure that the Agency adheres to the conditions attached to the public funds provided to it.

The Managing Public Money Northern Ireland (MPMNI), Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) 2008 -09 version, North/South Implementation Bodies Annual Report & Accounts Guidance 2006, relevant Dear Accounting Officer (DAO's) and Finance Director (FD) letters set out the controls to be exercised over the different areas of activity, either by the Departments directly or by the Loughs Agency, through its board under delegated authority.

2. The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and

prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Agency's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in the Loughs Agency for the year ended 31 December 2008 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and it accords with the Finance Departments' guidance.

3. Capacity to handle risk

The Agency has established a risk management committee, to direct the risk management process within the Loughs Agency. The risk management committee provides regular updates to the Board. The risk management committee reviews and updates the Agency's strategic risks and has responsibility for the implementation of the risk management policy of the Agency. All staff have been issued with the Loughs Agency risk management policy. This document clearly explains the risk management processes in place and details the roles and responsibilities of all staff and the various boards and committees which are in place as part of the corporate governance framework within the Agency. A programme to regularly train staff in fraud awareness and risk management is in place. This programme is managed by the risk management committee who will initiate training where the review of the needs is identified.

The senior management takes responsibility for applying and overseeing the risk management process primarily to ensure that it is operating as intended, to challenge content of the risk register and enable the Chief Executive to report on the process to the Board of the FCILC. In addition to reviewing the risk framework, all recommendations received from both the internal and external auditors are reviewed, with controls being enhanced or introduced as necessary.

All staff are expected to work within the Loughs Agency policies on risk management, alert management to emerging risks or control weaknesses, participate fully in the risk management process and assume responsibility for risks and controls within their own areas of work.

4. The risk and control framework

The Loughs Agency continued to update its risk register during 2008 and quarterly reviews and ownership of risks by Directorates have been on-going. The register identifies the key risks facing the Loughs Agency and these have been identified and evaluated and graded in relation to their significance. The grading exercise uses a combination of impact and likelihood assessments and was reviewed during the year. The outcome of these assessments is used to plan and allocate resources in order to ensure that risks are managed to an acceptable level. The risk register further details management's associated controls and actions required to mitigate these risks.

The Agency recognises that risk management is an evolving process within the Agency and has continued to embed, within the organisation, in 2008 the following:

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- Quarterly reviews of objectives and assessment of risks undertaken by each Division. Risk Register distributed to the key owners of risks within the Agency and action points delivered from this process. Evidence of how risks have been managed;
- Completion of standard risk assessment forms to ensure risks are recorded in a structured way and the use of defined criteria to ensure that risks are evaluated consistently;
- Inclusion of risk management as an agenda item on each Senior Management Team (SMT) monthly management meeting, to enable reporting and review of new risks, the effectiveness of controls over risks identified, the progress of action plans, and to facilitate early corrective action;
- Update of Strategic and Fraud Risk Profiles and independent facilitation of risk management workshops.

5. Review of effectiveness

As accountable person, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the 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 management letter and other reports. I have been advised of the implications of the result of my review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Board, the Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee and plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place.

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 quarterly review of budgets and agreement by the (SMT) and audit committee;
- Monitoring of irregularity reports for significant procurement variance by me Chief Executive Officer (CEO);
- Regular reviews by management of financial reports including bank reconciliations, payment schedules, grant in aid and other income;
- Clearly defined capital investment control guidelines;
- Improved Procurement procedures and guidelines and appropriate formal project management disciplines in place;
- Formal business cases introduced for expenditure >£1k and post project evaluation pro-forma in place;
- The risk management committee continues to update the risks previously identified and update the Agency's Risk Register. In addition actions have been identified and allocated to relevant Loughs Agency staff;
- Senior Managers within the Loughs Agency have been given a timetable of events in support of the performance of the respective reviews of effectiveness;
- Following the reviews of effectiveness I am provided with annual stewardship

certificates for all four operational management areas within the Agency. These certificates provide me with a number of assurances that I require to support the comments I make in the Statement on Internal Control. These statements provide assurance over the systems that make up the operating environment of the Loughs Agency;

- Two meetings of the Audit and Finance and Personnel Committee took place in 2008 at which the progress of the risk management process was reviewed, and all Internal Audit reports and NIAO Management Letters points were addressed.

The Loughs Agency has an agreement with the Internal Audit Units of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources to carry out joint 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.

6. Sustainable Development Fund (SDF)

Note 8 on Page 23 shows that payments of £31,985 (€40,291) were made in 2008 through the Agency's Sustainable Development Fund (SDF), North South Ministerial Council (NSMC) approval was obtained at the Aquaculture and Marine Matters Sectoral Meeting on 21st November 2007 and the Agency's Business Plan for 2008 which presented the Sustainable Development Plan and associated budget also obtained NSMC and Finance Ministers approval. Further payments of £9449.21 (€10,661.18) were made in 2009 however it was subsequently identified that these approvals were not fully compliant with Paragraph 2.3 of Part 7 of Annex 2 to the Implementation Bodies Agreement, as set out in Schedule 1 to the North/South Co-operation (Implementation Bodies) (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 and the British Irish Agreement Act 1999, which requires specific approval by the Finance Ministers for the arrangements for providing financial assistance through grant schemes such as the SDF. In seeking these approvals the Agency is required to submit a Business Case which is now in preparation and will be submitted early 2010. All payments in respect of the Sustainable Development Fund have been suspended until the Departments of Finance consideration of the business case and the request for their approval of the scheme is completed. The Sustainable Development Fund will only become operational if and when the Departments of Finance approvals are given.

7. Internal Control Issues

The Internal Audit (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development) provided a report on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Loughs Agency's system of internal control as operating during 2008. Internal Audit's initial opinion of the control operating within the Agency was satisfactory. This opinion stated that they were generally satisfied with the control environment. Some improvements are required to enhance the adequacy and/or effectiveness of risk management, control and governance. These included:

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- Final sign off of the 2007 year end accounts. These were signed by the Comptrollers and Auditor Generals (C&AGs) on the 16 November 2009.
- Clarification on issue of annual catch multipliers within the European Commission Legislation State Aid N607/2007 – Salmon Hardship Fund. This was agreed and reviewed by the Agency's audit committee on the 21st December 2009.
- Training for the 6 new Board Members.
- Sustainable development grants and ensuring grant applications have been made in the required form and received within prescribed deadlines.
- A recommendation to enhance control over the receipt of Certificates of Registration and approval of Oyster Licences.
- Personal Development Plans to be completed for all members of staff.
- It was noted by Internal Audit that the Chief Executive had still no formal Contract in place.

D ANDERSON

Chief Executive and Accounting Officer

29 September 2010

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

We have audited the accounts of the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission Loughs Agency ('the Body') for the year ended 31 December 2008 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 accounts presented to us by the Body. These comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These accounts have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them.

Respective Responsibilities of the Body, Chief Executive and the Auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Body is responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Chief Executive, as Accountable Officer, is responsible for ensuring propriety and regularity in relation to the use of public funds. Our responsibility is to audit the accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us and our staff to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the accounts

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounts sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment: of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Body's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Body; and the overall presentation of the accounts.

In addition, we are required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income reported in the accounts have been applied for the purposes intended by the Northern Ireland Assembly and Dáil Éireann and that the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on Regularity

In our opinion, in all material respects, the expenditure and income have been applied for the purposes intended by the Northern Ireland Assembly and Dáil Éireann and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

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Opinion on the accounts

In our opinion

- the accounts give a true and fair view, of the state of the Body's affairs as at 31 December 2008, and of its deficit and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the accounts direction issued under the governing legislation.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion the information in the Foreword for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts.

Matters on which we report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which we report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all of the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Statement on Internal Control does not reflect compliance with applicable guidance on corporate governance.

KJ Donnelly
Comptroller and Auditor General
General for Northern Ireland
106 University Street
Belfast
BT7 1EU

John Buckley
Irish Comptroller and Auditor
Dublin Castle
Dublin 2
Ireland

20 October 2010

20 October 2010

Income and Expenditure Account

	Note	2008 £ Stg	2007 £ Stg	2008 €	2007 €
Income					
Revenue grants from departments	4	3,561,227	3,275,145	4,486,006	4,788,459
Salmon fishermen hardship grant	5	483,182	1,770,530	608,655	2,588,621
Ordinary income	6	125,079	94,648	157,559	138,382
EU and government grants released	14	436,192	449,201	549,462	656,759
Profit on disposal of grant assets		2,916	13,023	3,673	19,040
Bailiffing		9,000	9,989	11,336	14,604
Interest received		25,436	22,410	32,041	32,765
		4,643,032	5,634,946	5,848,732	8,238,630
Expenditure					
Staff and Board costs	3	2,431,526	2,052,921	3,062,945	3,001,494
Salmon fishermen hardship payment	5	483,182	1,770,530	608,655	2,588,621
Programme expenses	8	261,024	303,554	328,807	443,815
Administrative expenses	9	1,012,528	1,285,249	1,275,460	1,879,110
Currency exchange		(10,659)	4,688	(13,427)	6,854
(Profit) on disposal of fixed assets		(9,489)	(9,335)	(11,953)	(13,648)
Depreciation	10	436,192	430,779	549,462	629,825
Interest payable	7	303,683	262,545	382,543	383,857
		4,907,987	6,100,931	6,182,492	8,919,928
Operating (deficit) taken to reserves		(264,955)	(465,985)	(333,760)	(681,298)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 167 to 185 form part of these accounts.

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Statement of Recognised Gains & Losses for the year ended 31 December 2008

	Note	2008 £ Stg	2007 £ Stg	2008 €	2007 €
(Deficit) on continuing operations after depreciation		(264,955)	(465,985)	(333,760)	(681,298)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets		1,442,599		1,481,838	
Actuarial gain in respect of pension scheme		980,320	407,847	1,234,889	596,297
Total of recognised gain relating to the year		2,157,964	(58,138)	2,382,967	(85,001)
Prior Period Adjustment			(4,507,947)		(6,709,847)
Total Recognised gains since last report		2,157,964	(4,566,085)	2,382,967	(6,794,848)
Reconciliation					
Opening reserves		(4,998,898)	(4,940,760)	(6,784,004)	(7,338,017)
Total recognised loss relating to the year		2,157,964	(58,138)	2,382,967	(85,001)
Currency translation				992	639,014
Closing reserves		(2,840,934)	(4,998,898)	(4,400,045)	(6,784,004)

Balance Sheet

	Note	2008 £ Stg	2007 £ Stg	2008 €	2007 €
Fixed Assets					
Tangible fixed assets	10	5,853,960	3,758,899	6,013,188	5,101,202
Current Assets					
Debtors and prepayments	11	206,393	205,700	212,006	279,154
Cash at bank and in hand		856,739	414,500	880,042	562,520
		1,063,132	620,200	1,092,048	841,674
Current Liabilities					
Creditors and accruals	12	477,870	306,705	490,867	416,229
Net Current Assets		585,262	313,495	601,181	425,445
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		6,439,222	4,072,394	6,614,369	5,526,647
Provisions					
Deferred revenue grants	14	96,488	105,754	99,112	143,519
Superannuation scheme	15	4,772,307	5,206,639	4,902,114	7,065,930
		4,868,795	5,312,393	5,001,226	7,209,449
Net Assets		1,570,427	(1,239,999)	1,613,143	(1,682,802)
Represented By					
Deferred Capital grants	13	4,411,361	3,758,899	4,531,350	5,101,202
Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	17	1,442,599		1,481,838	
General reserve	16	(4,283,533)	(4,998,898)	(4,400,045)	(6,784,004)
Total reserves		(2,840,934)	(4,998,898)	(2,918,207)	(6,784,004)
Total		1,570,427	(1,239,999)	1,613,143	(1,682,802)

The notes on pages 167 to 185 form part of these accounts.

D ANDERSON
Chief Executive and Accounting Officer
 29th September 2010

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Cash Flow Statement

	Note	2008 £ Stg	2007 £ Stg	2008 €	2007 €
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from continuing activities		(69,518)	(1,874,418)	(327,128)	(2,812,306)
Return on investment and servicing of finance		25,436	22,410	32,041	32,765
Capital expenditure and financial investment		(1,079,165)	(192,497)	(1,359,403)	(261,238)
Net cash outflow before financing		(1,123,247)	(2,044,505)	(1,654,490)	(3,040,779)
Financing		1,565,486	2,109,561	1,972,012	3,084,305
Decrease/increase in Cash		442,239	65,056	317,522	43,526
Reconciliation of operating (deficit) to net cash inflow / (outflow) from continuing activities					
Operating (deficit)		(264,955)	(465,985)	(333,760)	(681,298)
Loss/(Profit) on disposal of fixed assets		(9,489)	(9,335)	(11,953)	(13,648)
Depreciation	10	436,192	430,779	549,462	629,825
Capital grant release	14	(436,192)	(430,779)	(549,462)	(629,825)
Revenue grant released other	14		(18,422)		(26,934)
Revenue grant released salmon hardship	5	(483,182)	(1,770,530)	(608,655)	(2,588,621)
(Profit) on disposal of capital grant assets		(2,916)	(13,023)	(3,673)	(19,040)
Interest received		(25,436)	(22,410)	(32,041)	(32,765)
(Increase) /decrease in debtors		(28,648)	(33,260)	29,210	(26,629)
Grants receivable		27,955	(18,422)	37,938	(26,934)
Increase /(decrease) in creditors		171,165	25,734	74,638	(1,069)
Pension interest		303,683	262,545	382,543	383,857
Pension service cost		337,757	242,246	425,466	354,178
Pension benefits paid		(177,432)	(134,812)	(223,508)	(197,109)
Pension member contributions made		81,980	81,256	103,269	118,804
Translation exchange difference				(166,602)	(55,098)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from continuing activities		(69,518)	(1,874,418)	(327,128)	(2,812,306)

Cash Flow Statement(continued)

	Note	2008 £ Stg	2007 £ Stg	2008 €	2007 €
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	10	(1,091,570)	(214,855)	(1,375,029)	(291,580)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		12,405	22,358	15,626	30,342
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment		(1,079,165)	(192,497)	(1,359,403)	(261,238)
Reconciliation of financing					
Capital grants received	4	1,091,570	214,855	1,375,029	314,131
Revenue grant received salmon hardship		473,916	1,876,284	596,983	2,743,240
Revenue grant received other			18,422		26,934
Net cash inflow from financing		1,565,486	2,109,561	1,972,012	3,084,305
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in cash					
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in year		442,239	65,056	317,522	43,526
Explained as follows:					
At 1 January		414,500	349,444	562,520	518,994
At 31 December		856,739	414,500	880,042	562,520
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in year		442,239	65,056	317,522	43,526

NOTE: In 2007/2008 figures have been grossed up for the Salmon Hardship Cash Flows

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Notes to the Accounts

1. Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Accounting

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to account for the revaluation of Land and Buildings, 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.

b) Fixed Assets and Depreciation

From 1 January 2003 a policy was put in place whereby only assets (or groups of assets where appropriate) with costs greater than £1,000/€1,485 have been capitalised. Prior to this all items of a capital nature were capitalised regardless of cost.

Fixed assets (other than land and buildings) 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.

Land and buildings in Northern Ireland were revalued by Land & Property Service (LPS) on revaluation date of 31 December 2008 and have been included in the financial statements at the revalued amounts. In this instance depreciation has been provided to write land and buildings off over their remaining useful lives, otherwise the Agency uses the straight line method of depreciation.

Fixed asset additions are depreciated from the month of purchase and no depreciation is charged in year of disposal.

The current rates applied to Fixed Asset additions are:

Land & buildings, Interpretive Centre, Weirs	Various
Boats & boating equipment	15%
Plant & Equipment	15%
Office equipment / Fixtures & Fittings	25%
10%	10%
Computer equipment	25%
Motor vehicles	25%

c) Currency

The financial statements are stated in £Stg as the Board members consider this to be the base currency. The figures contained in the Income and Expenditure Account

were converted using the average Euro exchange rate for the year and the Balance Sheet using the rate at the year end. The gain/loss on exchange, which arises from transactions effected in Euro, is deducted from/added to that part of the Loughs Agency's surplus/ (deficit), which is funded by the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources in the Republic of Ireland and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland. The year end rate for 2007 is £Stg - €1.35710 (2006: £Stg - €1.48520). The average rate for 2007 is £Stg - €1.46206 (2006: £Stg - €1.46725).

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.

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. 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. The balance remaining on the grant reserve in relation to the asset disposed of is then transferred to the Income and Expenditure account.

f) Leases

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 Loughs Agency operates a defined benefit pension scheme for current and former employees.

An actuarial review of the scheme was completed at 31st December 2008, at which time the accrued liability, as per Balance Sheet, was £4,772,307 (2007: £5,206,639).

Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 17 covers retirement benefits and applies to all financial statements with year ends after June 2001. The liability at 31 December 2008 has been included in the financial statements and a disclosure note has been included (Note 15) detailing the actuarial review calculations by PWC. This includes the results of the calculations of the pension liabilities and costs of employees (and ex-employees) of the Loughs Agency for the purposes of the accounts for the year ended 31st December

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2008 and comparative figures for 2007.

During 2007, discussions continued with Sponsoring Departments and the Departments of Finance, to resolve the difficulties identified in respect of the incompatibility of the pay arrangements operated by the Loughs Agency and the North/South Pension Scheme. On the 16th March 2007, it was confirmed that the Foyle Fisheries Commission Pension (Amendment) Scheme 1979 should apply to the Loughs Agency (Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission) from 2 December 1999 in accordance with the requirements of the Implementation Bodies Agreement, Annex 2, part 7, paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3. It was also confirmed in this Interim Procedure (IP) that the Foyle Fisheries Commission Pension (Amendment) Scheme 1979 is the same as, and therefore no less favourable than that to which transferred staff were subject immediately before transfer. During 2007, Arthur Cox, Solicitors, were commissioned to draft a legal paper to further regularise current pension arrangements and report on options for the future. This options paper was submitted to the Sponsoring Departments and discussions are ongoing with a view to a resolution a business case and economic appraisal of those options will be presented to the Sponsoring Departments by middle of 2010.

3. Staff Costs and Board Remuneration

The average monthly number of employees (full time equivalent) was:	2008	2007
Senior Management	5	5
Administrative	15	15
Field staff and inspectorate	44	41
Total	64	61

3. Staff Costs and Board Remuneration cont'd

The costs incurred in respect of these employees were:

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Gross (*)	1,853,143	1,639,137	2,334,367	2,396,512
Social security costs (*)	146,269	127,084	184,252	185,805
Other pension costs	337,757	242,246	425,466	354,178
Additional pension charge				
Total staff costs	2,337,169	2,008,467	2,944,085	2,936,495
Board remuneration	90,271	42,551	113,713	62,217
Social security costs	4,086	1,903	5,147	2,782
Total Board costs	94,357	44,454	118,860	64,999
Total Board and staff costs	2,431,526	2,052,921	3,062,945	3,001,494
Staff costs above include the following	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Contracted (Seconded) staff	-	-	-	-
Temporary staff	207,851	207,917	261,826	303,987
Total temporary staff costs	207,851	207,917	261,826	303,987

(*) Backpay was awarded for the financial period between 2007 and 2008. In January 2010 both Finance Ministers approved the business case for the payment of an unsocial hours allowance to the field staff of the Agency as agreed by North South Ministerial Council at its Sectoral meeting on 20th July 2009 and payment of this allowance was made to field staff in their March 2010 salary. The amounts relating to backpay and included as an accrual at 31 December 2008 is as follows:

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Gross	178,576	-	224,948	-
Social security costs	19,643	-	24,744	-
	198,219	-	249,692	-

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The Chief Executive's (Derick Anderson aged 60) emoluments including pension scheme contributions were as follows:

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Gross	70,097	85,249	88,300	124,639
Social security costs	7,016	9,149	8,838	13,376
Other pension costs	4,206	4,778	5,298	6,986
	81,319	99,176	102,436	145,001

3. Staff Costs and Board Remuneration cont'd

The benefit in kind, which relates to the provision of a motor vehicle, attributed to the Chief Executive in 2008 was £6,293 / €7,927 (2007: £6,923 / €10,122). The Chief Executive is an ordinary member of the Agency's pension scheme. Gerard Mills another member of senior management received benefits in kind (a personal issue vehicle) in 2008 of £1,273 / €1,458 (2007: £548 / €801). John McCartney member of senior management team received benefits in kind (a personnel issue vehicle) in 2008 of £787/€ 991 (2007 Nil). Barry Fox member of senior management team received benefits in kind (a personnel issue vehicle) in 2008 of £682/€ 859 (2007 £1,231/ €1,800 Nil). No other senior management staff received any benefits in kind. Benefits in kind are not included in the remuneration figures shown below.

Other Senior Management

2008				
Name	Age	Gross	Social security costs	Other pension costs
John Pollock – Director of Corporate Services	50	40,755	3,264	2,445
Gerard Mills – Director of Development	40	39,914	3,166	2,395
John McCartney – Director of Conservation & Protection	49	41,361	3,338	2,482
Barry Fox – Aquaculture Director	35	38,682	3,908	2,321
		160,172	13,676	9,643

2007				
Name	Age	Gross	Social security costs	Other pension costs
John Pollock – Director of Corporate Services	50	38,590	3,180	2,306
Gerard Mills – Director of Development	40	37,983	3,103	2,279
John McCartney – Director of Conservation & Protection	49	37,687	3,076	2,233
Barry Fox – Aquaculture Director	35	52,691	5,325	3,156
		166,951	14,684	9,974

Note: The decrease in salary for Director Barry Fox relates to back pay that was paid in 2007 and was not applicable in 2008.

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3. Staff Costs and Board Remuneration cont'd

The total emoluments of the board members including social security costs were as follows:

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Mr Peter Savage		7,156		10,463
Mr Jack Allen		3,792		5,545
Ms Siobhan Logue		4,466		6,530
Mr Joseph Martin		3,792		5,545
Mr Dick Blakiston-Houston		3,792		5,545
Mr Francis Feely		3,792		5,545
Dr Patrick Griffin		4,466		6,530
Mr Andrew Ward		4,466		6,530
Mr Tarlach O'Crossain	10,017	4,000	12,618	5,848
Ms Jacqui McConville	10,615	4,732	13,372	6,918
Mr John Mulcahy	8,307		10,464	
Mr Winston Patterson	8,307		10,464	
Mr Enda Bonner	8,307		10,464	
Mr Brendan Byrne	8,307		10,464	
Mr John Byrne	8,307		10,464	
Mr Alan McCulla	6,438		8,110	
Mr Joe Miller	6,438		8,110	
Mr Denis Haughey	6,438		8,110	
Mr Jim Wilson	6,438		8,110	
Mr Thomas Sloan	6,438		8,110	
	94,357	44,454	118,860	64,999

In December 2007 the North / South ministerial Council appointed the members of the Boards of the North South Implementation Bodies and Tourism Ireland Ltd. The Council also approved the following revised rates of remuneration for members of the Board per annum. Chairperson £9,520 (€14,000), Vice-Chairperson - £7,820 (€11,500) and members £6,120 (€9,000). Board members' salaries are not pensionable.

Republic of Ireland Board members were paid in Euro at the agreed Euro amounts. The apparent overstatement of Sterling Equivalent is solely due to translation rates used.

Current year remuneration includes all current year entitlement and 19 days not accrued in previous year (2007)

4. Revenue and Capital Grants

	Note	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Grants received in year					
Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources		2,040,000	1,820,000	2,569,747	2,660,949
Department of Agriculture and Rural Developments		2,162,797	1,670,000	2,724,432	2,441,641
Total		4,202,797	3,490,000	5,294,179	5,102,590
		2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Appropriation of grants received in year					
Capitalised against fixed assets		641,570	214,855	808,173	314,131
Released to revenue		3,561,227	3,275,145	4,486,006	4,788,459
		4,202,797	3,490,000	5,294,179	5,102,590

In 2007 DCENR contributed a grant of £150,000 greater than DARD because the Loughs Agency requested these monies from both Departments but only these additional monies from DCENR were received in 2007. This imbalance of monies claimed from each Department was addressed within the 2008 financial year although funds from DARD were subject to a currency loss of £27,203 which was borne by the Loughs Agency.

5. Salmon Fishermen Hardship Grants

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Grants released	483,182	1,770,530	608,655	2,588,621

The Salmon fishermen hardship packages payments began in 2007 and related to payment to fishermen who agreed to decommission their nets to the Agency. In the current year £473,916 / €596,983 was received and payments of £483,182 / €608,655

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were made (2007 £1,876,284 / €2,743,240 received: £1,770,530 /€2,588,621 paid). The Agency currently holds funds of £96,488 / €99,112 (2007 £105,754/ €143,519) representing a ring fenced deferred revenue grant received. This was paid to the net holders in 2009. See Note 14.

6. Ordinary Income

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Normal activities				
Licence duties	109,582	85,151	138,038	124,496
Fishery rent and rates	3,112	2,971	3,920	4,344
	<hr/> 112,694	<hr/> 88,122	<hr/> 141,958	<hr/> 128,840
Other activities				
Fines and costs recovered	9,658	5,977	12,166	8,739
Sundry receipts	2,727	549	3,435	803
	<hr/> 12,385	<hr/> 6,526	<hr/> 15,601	<hr/> 9,542
Total	125,079	94,648	157,559	138,382

7. Interest payable

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Interest payable				
Interest on pension liabilities	303,683	262,545	382,543	383,857
	<hr/> 303,683	<hr/> 262,545	<hr/> 382,543	<hr/> 383,857

8. Programme expenses

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Programme expenses				
Conservation and Protection	57,835	230,391	72,854	336,846
Marine tourism & Development				
(to include Angling Fairs & Events)	121,701	73,163	153,304	106,969
Sustainable Development	31,985	0	40,291	0
Aquaculture	49,503	0	62,358	0
	<hr/> 261,024	<hr/> 303,554	<hr/> 328,807	<hr/> 443,815

9. Administrative Expenses

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Staff training	41,148	105,858	51,833	154,771
Bank charges	499	0	629	0
Postage	10,716	10,731	13,499	15,689
Advertising	59,304	75,414	74,704	110,260
Light and heat	43,095	30,393	54,286	44,436
Telephone	53,708	62,339	67,655	91,143
Operating lease – rent	33,262	15,505	41,899	22,669
Insurance	107,521	85,684	135,442	125,275
External Audit Fee	19,000	19,000	23,934	27,779
Accountancy	7,868	15,437	9,912	22,570
Motor vehicle expenses	86,204	70,792	108,589	103,502
Boat stores	20,140	12,351	25,370	18,058
Boat maintenance	57,120	94,785	71,953	138,581
Printing and stationery	59,841	52,695	75,381	77,043
Licence dealers' commission	11,707	11,590	14,747	16,945
Maintenance and repairs	38,852	42,988	48,941	62,850
Miscellaneous	311	144	392	211
Travelling and conference expenses	52,062	83,085	65,581	121,475
Hospitality	32,979	28,812	41,543	42,125
Health and safety	30,797	39,678	38,794	58,012
Cleaning	11,824	10,508	14,894	15,363
Computer consumables and maintenance	17,342	31,659	21,845	46,287
Other equipment costs	54,595	82,274	68,772	120,290
Subscriptions	63,312	54,083	79,752	79,073
Surveys	0	95,960	0	140,299
Legal and professional fees	87,405	116,041	110,102	169,659
Research programme	1,013	10,789	1,276	15,774
Tagging expenses	4,762	13,662	5,999	19,975
Interpretive centre expenses	1,611	0	2,029	0
Counter site expenses	4,530	851	5,706	1,244
Disbursements to vital signs participants	0	12,141	0	17,751
	1,012,528	1,285,249	1,275,460	1,879,110

Note: Administration Expenses for 2007 have been restated by disclosing the Cost of Programme Expenses separately at Note 8.

10 Tangible Fixed Assets

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	Land and buildings	Slipway	Weirs	Interpretive Centre	Boating Equipment	Fittings & Equipment	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total	Total £	Total €
Cost													
At 1/1/2008	2,045,277	78,960	1,333,499	401,213	793,253	43,846	710,956	3,460	80,587	481,444	5,972,495	8,658,196	
Additions	35,789				827,027	14,695	23,076	17,569	173,414		1,091,570	1,375,029	
Revaluation	912,484										912,484	937,304	
Reclassified	57,105	(78,960)						21,855			-	-	
Disposals													
At 31/12/2008	3,050,655	-	1,333,499	401,213	1,620,280	58,541	755,887	21,029	254,001	437,603	7,932,708	10,915,303	
Depreciation													
At 1/1/2008	480,841	8,696	346,479	78,227	605,844	21,465	393,913	237	35,196	242,698	2,213,596	3,205,601	
Charge for year	43,146		44,400	16,048	54,341	3,734	159,255	580	22,774	91,914	436,192	549,462	
Revaluation (Backlog depn w/o)											(530,115)	(544,535)	
Reclassified	7,749	(8,696)					947						
Depreciation on disposal													
At 31/12/2008	1,621	-	390,879	94,275	660,185	25,199	554,115	817	57,970	293,687	2,078,748	3,158,976	
Net Book Value													
At 31/12/2008	3,049,034												
Currency Translation Adjustment													
NBV as restated	3,049,034	-	942,620	306,938	960,095	33,342	201,772	20,212	196,031	143,916	5,853,960	7,756,327	(1,743,139)
At 31/12/2007	1,564,436	70,264	987,020	322,986	187,409	22,381	317,043	20,212	196,031	143,916	5,853,960	6,013,188	
Currency Translation Adjustment													
	1,564,436	70,264	987,020	322,986	187,409	22,381	317,043	3,223	45,391	238,746	3,758,899	5,452,595	(351,393)
	1,564,436	70,264	987,020	322,986	187,409	22,381	317,043	3,223	45,391	238,746	3,758,899	5,101,202	

11. Debtors and Prepayments

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Trade debtors	27,886	19,060	28,644	25,866
Prepayments	169,507	147,076	174,117	199,595
Bailiffing	9,000	9,000	9,245	12,214
Other debtors	-	2,609	-	3,541
Grants receivable	-	27,955	-	37,938
	206,393	205,700	212,006	279,154

12. Creditors and Accruals

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Trade creditors	106,961	67,415	109,870	91,489
Accruals	172,690	239,290	177,387	324,740
Sundry Accruals (incl. Backpay accrual)	198,219	-	203,610	
	477,870	306,705	490,867	416,229

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13. Capital Grants

Gross capital grant	Note	Dom /Dard £	Local Govt £	EU Funds £	Total £	Total €
At 1 January		2,051,299	908,936	2,563,211	5,523,446	7,699,752
Currency translation adjustment						
Additions	4	641,570		450,000	1,091,570	1,375,029
Disposals		(43,841)			(43,841)	(45,033)
At 31 December		<u>2,649,028</u>	<u>908,936</u>	<u>3,013,211</u>	<u>6,571,175</u>	<u>9,029,748</u>
Grant amortisation						
At 1 January		692,371	330,055	742,121	1,764,547	2,598,550
Amortised in year		286,104	36,255	113,833	436,192	549,462
Eliminated on disposal		(40,925)			(40,925)	(42,038)
At 31 December		<u>937,550</u>	<u>366,310</u>	<u>855,954</u>	<u>2,159,814</u>	<u>3,105,974</u>
Unamortised capital grants						
At 31 December		1,711,478	542,626	2,157,257	4,411,361	5,923,774
Currency Translation Adjustment						(1,392,424)
						<u>4,531,350</u>
At 1 January		<u>1,358,928</u>	<u>578,881</u>	<u>1,821,090</u>	<u>3,758,899</u>	<u>5,101,202</u>

14. Deferred Revenue Grants

	EU Funds £	Total £	Total €
At 1 January	105,754	105,754	143,519
Additions salmon fishermen hardship grant	473,916	473,916	596,983
	579,670	579,670	740,502
Released in year salmon fishermen hardship grant	483,182	483,182	608,655
Released in year other			
Currency translation adjustment			32,735
At 31 December	96,488	96,488	99,112
	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €
Reconciliation of grant income			
Capital grant amortised in year	13 436,192	430,779	549,462
Revenue grant released in year other	-	18,422	-
	436,192	449,201	549,462
			656,759

15. Superannuation Scheme

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
At 1 January	5,206,639	5,163,251	7,065,930	7,668,460
Prior year adjustment				
Exchange translation opening balance				
Employers service cost	337,757	242,246	425,466	354,178
Interest payable	303,683	262,545	382,543	383,857
Contributions to pensions by Loughs Agency	81,980	81,256	103,269	118,804
	5,930,059	5,749,298	7,977,208	8,525,299
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(980,320)	(407,847)	(1,234,889)	(596,297)
Benefits paid	(177,432)	(134,812)	(223,508)	(197,109)
Translation adjustment			(1,616,697)	(665,963)
At 31 December	4,772,307	5,206,639	4,902,114	7,065,930

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The provision relates to the outstanding liability to pensions, deferred pensions and active members for the Foyle Area (Pension) (Amendment) Regulations 1979. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme. Section 9 of the regulations covers retirement on medical grounds. This section of the scheme rules 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:

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

The Loughs Agency Superannuation Scheme shows a net liability position on the face of the Balance sheet and is based on the PWC actuarial valuation at 31st December 2008. The Loughs Agency is sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources. This relationship means that both Departments will meet pension liabilities as they fall due on a yearly basis and within agreed limits.

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 (243days). The value of these additional payments is not known, but will be small and not material.

PWC Actuarial Review at 31 December 2008

PWC noted the following:

- a) The figures relate to the benefits accrued to active and pensioner members of the Loughs Agency.
- b) The figures have been calculated in accordance with the specific requirements of FRS 17.
- c) The liability and cost calculations were carried out based on data supplied by the Loughs Agency. As the pension scheme is unfunded, no asset figure is included in the FRS 17 figures.
- d) The actuarial review assumed that only payments out of the scheme over the year relate to pensions paid to pensioner members and that employee contributions are used to pay some of these benefits with the remaining amount being met by the employer.
- e) The assumptions used to calculate the FRS 17 liabilities are summarised below (along with the comparator assumptions as at 31st December 2007).
- f) There has been no allowance made for a deferred tax asset in relation to the scheme deficit.
- g) The figures below are based on the current version of FRS 17.

Loughs Agency – FRS 17 Figures

Assumptions	2008	2007	2008	2007
Rate of salary increase	4.40%	4.90%	4.40%	4.90%
Rate of pension increase	2.80%	3.10%	2.80%	3.10%
Discount rate	6.40%	5.70%	6.40%	5.70%
Rate of inflation	2.90%	3.40%	2.90%	3.40%
Assets of the scheme and expected rate of return				
	£	£	€	€
Total assets	-	-	-	-
Actuarial liabilities	(4,772,307)	(5,206,639)	(4,902,114)	(7,065,930)
(Deficit)	(4,772,307)	(5,206,639)	(4,902,114)	(7,065,930)
Analysis of the amount charged to operating profit				
Service cost	(337,757)	(242,246)	(425,466)	(354,178)
Past service cost				
Settlements and curtailments				
Total operating charge	337,757	242,246	425,466	354,178
Analysis of the net return on pension scheme				
Expected return				
Interest on pension liabilities	(303,683)	(262,545)	(382,543)	(383,857)
Total net return on pension scheme	(303,683)	(262,545)	(382,543)	(383,857)
Amount recognised in STRGL				
	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Actual return in excess of expected				
Experience gains and losses		(83,176)		(121,608)
Change in actuarial assumptions	980,320	491,023	1,234,889	717,905
Actuarial gain in STRGL	980,320	407,847	1,234,889	596,297
Movement in deficit during the year				
(Deficit) at 1 January	(5,206,639)	(5,163,251)	(7,065,930)	(7,668,460)
Total operating charge	(337,757)	(242,246)	(425,466)	(354,178)
Company contributions	(81,980)	(81,256)	(103,269)	(118,804)
Total net return on pension scheme	(303,683)	(262,545)	(382,543)	(383,857)
Actuarial gain in STRGL	980,320	407,847	1,234,889	596,297
Benefits paid	177,432	134,812	223,508	197,109
Translation adjustment			1,616,697	665,963
(Deficit) at 31 December	(4,772,307)	(5,206,639)	(4,902,114)	(7,065,930)

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(ii) Current Service Cost;

Is the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current year.

(iii) Interest Cost;

The expected increase during the year in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one year nearer to settlement.

(iv) Actuarial Gains and Losses;

Changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains or losses) or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

The total pension deficit, after FRS 17 review and as at 31st December 2008, is £4,772,307 / €4,902,117 (2007: £5,206,639 / €7,065,930) representing the sum of the liability at that date. The actuarial gain relates to 21% (2007: 8%) of these liabilities (See note 15).

16. General Reserve

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
At 1 January	(4,998,898)	(4,940,760)	(6,784,004)	(7,338,017)
(Deficit) for the year	(264,955)	(465,985)	(333,760)	(681,298)
Exchange difference	-	-	1,731,450	639,014
Actuarial gain on pension scheme	980,320	407,847	986,269	596,297
At 31 December	(4,283,533)	(4,998,898)	(4,400,045)	(6,784,004)
Balance represented by				
Pension reserve	(4,772,307)	(5,206,639)	(4,902,114)	(7,065,930)
Income and expenditure reserve excluding pension reserve	488,774	207,741	502,069	281,926
At 31 December	(4,283,533)	(4,998,898)	(4,400,045)	(6,784,004)

17. Revaluation Reserve

	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
At 1 January				
Revaluation	912,484	-	937,303	-
Backlog depreciation written back	530,115	-	544,535	-
At 31 December	1,442,599	-	1,481,838	-

18. Commitments

Capital Commitments	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
Contracted for		0		0
Authorised by Loughs Agency but not yet contracted for		- 750,000	-	1,017,825

Other Commitments

There were no other commitments other than operating leases see note 21

19. Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31st December 2008.

20. Post Balance Sheet Events

There were no significant events that took place after the balance sheet date.

21. Operating Lease

At 31 December 2008 the Agency had an annual commitment under a 5 year short term business letting agreement (signed 15/11/07) for the 1st and 2nd floors of the Darcy Magee Centre, Dundalk Street, Carlingford of Stg £13,099 / €16,500 per year, (2007: £11,285 / €16,500). In addition a new storage unit has been rented in Carlingford, and is renewed annually on 1st July each year, at stg £11,527/ €14,520 per annum (2007: £9,931 / €14,520).

Expiry	2008 £	2007 £	2008 €	2007 €
< 1 year	11,527	9,931	14,520	14,520
2 – 5 years	13,099	11,285	16,500	16,500
> 5 years	-	-	-	-

22. 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, Energy and Natural Resources in the Republic of Ireland.

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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.

23. Financial Instruments

a) Financial instruments

Due to the non - trading nature of its activities, and the way in which the Loughs Agency is financed, it is not exposed to the degree of financial risk faced by business entities. The Loughs 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 Northern Ireland Assembly and Dáil Éireann, 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 the island, 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 receives agreed levels of funding from its sponsoring departments, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and Department of Communications, Energy 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, Energy 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.

24. Losses and Special Payments

There were no losses or special payments made during the year.

ACCOUNT DIRECTION GIVEN BY THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS, MARINE AND NATURAL RESOURCES WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NORTH/SOUTH CO-OPERATION (IMPLEMENTATION BODIES) (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1999 AND THE 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 Loughs Agency 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

Signed by authority of the Department
of Communications, Marine and
Natural Resources

Maurice Mullen

Date 6th September 2001

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