



Bord Iascaigh Mhara

Annual Report 2016

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Chairman's Statement

Ireland's maritime resources represent a strategic national asset with a major role to play in the sustainable economic development of our island and its regional coastal communities. Over the past number of years, a number of factors, both national and international, have served to put renewed emphasis on the particular role of the Irish seafood industry as a key driver of this growth opportunity.



Already a significant element of Ireland's food and drink industry, seafood contributes almost €1 billion to the Irish economy annually. In 2016, this figure included exports valued at €557 million and a domestic retail and foodservice market worth approximately €380 million. The seafood industry also gives employment to approximately 11,000 people in full and part time roles, in the areas of fishing, fish farming, processing and ancillary activities. Such employment has particular value in areas where alternative options are few.

Since its launch in 2015 by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM), Food Wise 2025 has provided the strategic framework for the growth and further development of the industry. With over 400 recommendations designed to deliver sustainable growth across the entire food industry, Food Wise 2025 explicitly observes that the 'opportunity for the Irish seafood sector for the coming decades lies in developing greater processing scale so as to capitalise on the expanded supply of raw material which will be available to Irish processors'.

The actions of Bord Iascaigh Mhara (BIM) throughout 2016 can be understood in terms of delivering on this goal and on the particular targets set by Food Wise 2025, within the framework of the development of an innovation-led, value-adding industry. Through this Annual Report these actions are reflected and explored in the key areas of skills, sustainability, innovation and competitiveness.

As recognised by Food Wise 2025, partnership is fundamental to the development of our industry and the year was notable for strengthening the sense of collaboration between semi-State bodies, Government, peer organisations and the EU. This proved particularly timely in the context of one of the most significant political events of 2016, the Brexit referendum result in the UK. While uncertainties and challenges will emerge as a result of this, not least in terms the future operation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the market opportunity presented by the UK, BIM is confident that the overall goals and targets set for the Irish seafood industry in Food Wise 2025 remain on track.

In addressing the challenges and opportunities of 2016, BIM has also been fortunate in the calibre of support it has received from a number of quarters. Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Michael Creed T.D. has shown himself to be firmly and tirelessly committed to the agenda of sustainable growth and we thank him, as well as outgoing minister Simon Coveney T.D., for their leadership and support throughout the year. In addition, we express our thanks to our colleagues at DAFM and our semi-State partners, in particular Bord Bia, Enterprise Ireland and Teagasc. The invaluable support and financial assistance made available to the Irish seafood industry through the European Maritime Fisheries Fund (EMFF) and the NDP Aquaculture and Fisheries Measures proved pivotal to the industry's growth and development during the year. We look forward to continued close cooperation with the EU and our colleagues across Member States who share our passion for the development of the seafood industry.

On behalf of the Board of Management, directors and staff of BIM let me extend my gratitude to departing CEO Tara McCarthy. In her brief tenure, Tara served to refocus the organisation to its core commitments and her input is reflected in the work streams and initiatives of 2016. We wish Tara every success in her new position and look forward to working with her further in the future. Let me also sincerely thank Director of Fisheries Development and Training Services Michael Keatinge for agreeing to assume the interim CEO role at this important juncture.

For their service, commitment and good counsel let me extend my thanks and appreciation to my fellow Board members. Their contribution to corporate governance continues to make its mark on BIM and is pivotal to the good standing it enjoys.

Any review of activities in 2016 could leave no doubt as to the outstanding commitment and dedication of BIM's directors and staff. In a year that saw a particularly ambitious set of programmes and initiatives undertaken, their vision and sense of purpose continues to impress.

Finally, on behalf of the Board, let me assert my confidence in the structure, objectives and work streams of this organisation. Its evolution in recent years has ensured it is not only well positioned but fully committed to delivering appreciable and ongoing value to the industry it serves.

That the future success of Ireland's maritime economy will depend on cooperation and collaboration cannot be in doubt. Nor is the fact that it will be built on sustainable practices and an ongoing commitment to excellence and innovation. At the heart of all such progress, however, there must be a clear, strategic vision. It is my pleasure to put on record the Board's determination to facilitate that vision, and to commit to working with the entire industry to bring it to fruition in the years ahead.

Kieran Calnan,
Chairman

Chief Executive's Statement

In a year when macro-economic challenges appeared to recede, only for a fresh macro-political issue, in the form of Brexit, to emerge, BIM's commitment to the development of Ireland's seafood industry was given fresh significance and impetus.



In reviewing progress against the targets set for the sector by Food Wise 2025, it is well to remember the global context in which the opportunity for the Irish seafood industry has been identified. These include rising consumer demand for natural, high-quality foods with sustainability and quality credentials; growing awareness of the range of health benefits associated with seafood; greater demand for added value and convenience seafood products among younger, urban consumers; and the growing opportunity represented by affluent Asian markets and China in particular. In this context, BIM's considerable programme of activities in 2016 can be seen as building on confidence and evidence-based research that Ireland's unique strengths and market proposition will allow it to emerge as a significant player in the €1,200 billion global marine market.

In this respect, the first full year of the roll out of DAFM's €241 Million Seafood Development Programme must also be seen as significant. Co-funded by the EMFF, it represents a significant commitment and resource allocation to grow and develop the seafood sector up to 2020. In tandem with this, the ongoing support of the National Strategic Plan for Aquaculture Development has made EU funding of €30m available for investment in aquaculture.

BIM supports for the sea fisheries, aquaculture and processing sectors in 2016 were delivered over the strategic pillars of skills, sustainability, innovation and competitiveness.

The Annual Report details the outputs across all four, and highpoints must include: ongoing investment to meet the training needs of fishers and enhance business competencies in the processing sector; progress on the redevelopment of the Responsible Sourced Seafood Standard and Origin Green membership for seafood companies; intensive R&D activities resulting in viable technical solutions and significant NPD wins; and ongoing work to improve competitiveness across the industry.

To speak of such achievements is to recognise obstacles that remain. These include industry fragmentation, issues of continuity of supply and the challenges of the new landing and discard obligations. BIM is committed to working with industry to unlock such bottlenecks in the years ahead.

Having overseen the progress of BIM through this challenging and exciting period, let me sincerely thank all those I have worked with on what has been an inspiring and rewarding journey. I extend my thanks to Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Michael Creed T.D., Chairman Kieran Calnan, the Board members, and all my colleagues in BIM for their support during my tenure as CEO. I sincerely look forward to continuing to work in partnership with you as we collectively deliver on the goals and targets of Food Wise 2025.

Ireland's marine economy is, as the Chairman notes, an exceptional, if not unique resource. BIM will continue to bring leadership to its future development and value to both consumers across the globe and the communities of Ireland's coastal regions.

Tara McCarthy,
Chief Executive Officer





Pillar 1

Skills

The seafood industry is a diverse and often labour-intensive one, with sometimes unique training and skills requirements particularly in the area of personal safety. With future growth set to focus particularly on the opportunity to add value, investment in innovation activities will be critical to unlocking its potential.

Through 2016, BIM's commitment to upskilling at all levels and sectors of the industry was reflected in a range of investments, training programmes, education initiatives and awards.

In serving current needs, these also laid the groundwork for the opportunity ahead.

Sea Survival Training Centre

Safety is at the core of BIM training programmes for fishers, and planning commenced in 2016 for a new state-of-the-art Sea Survival Training Centre at the National Fisheries College of Ireland (NFCI) in Greencastle, Co. Donegal. The new centre, to be developed as an extension to the existing facility, will accommodate classroom and wet-drill pool sessions in the mandatory personnel survival-training courses that fishers undertake. A 10m x 15m x 5m pool will provide a controllable environment that enables the simulation of real life conditions, aided by specialist equipment creating waves, wind, sounds and darkness.

New facilities at NFCI, Castletownbere

In November, BIM announced plans to invest over €500,000 in a new fire training facility at NFCI, Castletownbere, as well as the refurbishment of the ice plant to secure continuity in ice to the local fishing industry. Supported by DAFM, the new fire training facility will be located on Dinish Island and will further improve the industry's training capability, testing students with real life scenarios.

Training services

A total of 1,644 seafood industry personnel, representing 1,236 individuals from across all sectors, completed training at the BIM NFCI Greencastle, Co. Donegal and Castletownbere, Co. Cork. In addition, the BIM Mobile Coastal Training Units visited 14 rural coastal locations in 2016.

Highlights of the 2016 safety training programme include:

- 548 fishers and industry workers completed the mandatory three-day basic safety training and were issued with BIM Safety Cards, Standards of Training, Certification & Watchkeeping (STCW), Personal Survival Techniques and STCW Elementary First Aid Certificates;
- 102 fishers were issued with STCW compliant Marine Fire Fighting Certificates following intensive three-day and five-day training courses undertaken at BIM's fire training facility at NFCI Greencastle;
- 97 fishers completed training courses leading to Deck Officer (Fishing Vessel) Certificates of Competency issued by the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS);
- 11 students studied for their QQI/DTTAS Engineer Officer (Fishing Vessel) Class 3, Class 2 and Class 1 Certificates of Competency;
- 88 students completed training for the QQI Level 5 accredited Marine Engineering Processes module designed for inshore vessels and approved by DTTAS;
- 30 students completed training leading to STCW Medical First Aid for Certificates of Competency;
- 51 certificates were issued to skippers completing their Electronic Navigation Systems Fishing and Navigation Command and Control courses;
- 31 industry personnel completed the QQI Level 6 Passenger Boat Proficiency Award and were issued with DTTAS Passenger Boat Cards following commercial endorsement as Passenger Boat Masters;
- 21 students completed training leading to QQI Awards at Level 3 and Level 5 in Commercial Fishing and Aquaculture; and,
- 127 fisheries and aquaculture personnel obtained their ComReg Global Maritime Distress and Safety System Radio Communications Certificates.

Skills (continued)

Personal flotation devices

Through 2016, BIM and Irish Water Safety, with support from the Fisheries Measure of the European Fisheries Fund, continued the rollout of signage designed to increase awareness among fishers of the need to wear personal flotation devices (PFDs). In all, 300 signs were purchased for installation in thirty locations around the Irish coast. This followed the installation of 100 signs in 2015.

In addition, 357 mostly small fishing vessel operators completed BIM Enhanced Safety Training and availed of grant assistance to purchase new BIM PFDs with personal locator beacons (PLBs).

Safety campaign

Fifty-three fishers have lost their lives at sea over the last ten years and 2015 saw a further four fatal accidents in the sector.

According to BIM-commissioned research, more than 52% of fishers personally know a colleague who has been lost at sea. However, despite this, over half still do not wear a PFD when at sea.

Against such stark statistics, BIM launched a national advertising and PR campaign entitled 'Live to Tell The Tale' to drive more fishers to complete mandatory BIM safety survival training and wear their PFD lifejackets. A successful launch was held in Howth, Co. Dublin, where a live demonstration of the BIM PFD with PLB was undertaken in conjunction with Howth Coast Guard. A further promotion of PFDs with PLBs was held at Seafest 2016 using a test tank.

The campaign was supported by fishers who related their first-hand experiences following rescue by the emergency services and earned extensive national media coverage, going on to win two advertising awards and a Marine Industry Award.

Leadership development

BIM partnered with Enterprise Ireland to deliver a number of leadership and management development programmes to the seafood industry over the year. The model allowed seafood SME owner/managers to exchange learnings and insights with peers in the broader food and drink industry. BIM's specialist panel of business mentors further supported seafood companies in terms of strategy and business planning, financial, New Product Development (NPD) and retail service. In 2016, ten seafood companies availed of mentoring services through the panel, with a focus on facilitating growth in the context of stretched management resources.

Seafood Innovation Academy

The Seafood Innovation Academy is based in the Seafood Development Centre (SDC) in Clonakilty, Co. Cork. The academy recruits innovation advisory graduates for intensive 11-month training programmes in which they provide assistance to Irish seafood companies on innovation and NPD. The graduates then have the opportunity to be employed within the industry.

In 2016, four new graduates from University College Cork, Waterford Institute of Technology and Letterkenny Institute of Technology were recruited, while industry placements were secured for three graduates from the 2015 programme. In addition, one innovation advisory graduate began a 24-month Masters programme.

Three workshops aimed at larger enterprises were hosted by the Innovation Academy while the first in a series of regional innovation workshops for smaller processors was also delivered.

Fish quality assessment and HACCP

BIM and Seafish UK joined forces to deliver an advanced fish quality assessment training course at the SDC. Participants were introduced to the key principles of fish quality assessment utilising Torry and Quality Index Method (QIM) schemes. Ten participants successfully completed the course. BIM's food safety team also delivered four two-day seafood HACCP workshops at regional locations involving 59 participants.

Aquaculture education

BIM liaises closely with the aquaculture industry to help meet its ongoing skills needs. In 2016, the QQI-validated Training Programme for L5 Certificate in Aquaculture was introduced on a full-time basis at the NFCI, Castletownbere, Co. Cork. BIM has also developed, in conjunction with ITC Wexford Campus, a new QQI Level 8-validated Higher Diploma in Aquabusiness, which commences in 2017.

BIM further supported the delivery of QQI Level 3 Introduction to Aquaculture at Inishturk, Co. Mayo in conjunction with the Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim Education and Training Board for a group of eight students. Meanwhile, 14 students successfully completed the Cúrsa na hIascairí Óga 2016 at Coláiste na bPíarsach, Rosmuc, Co. Galway, which involves four QQI accredited training modules in navigation, net mending, aquaculture and electrical skills.

Migrant workers

The final report of the Risk Profiling and Inspection Group, established in connection with the Atypical Scheme for non-EEA Workers on Irish Fishing Vessels, was presented to DAFM in October 2016. The report included a breakdown of nationalities in respect of non-EEA permissions granted by the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) and noted the majority as being from Egypt and the Philippines.

Retail upskilling

BIM's Seafood Retail Programme helps seafood businesses deliver high quality retail offerings and has a wide remit including: educational workshops and training; fish handling and filleting; seafood HACCP; on-site mentoring; and the promotion of new entrants to the industry. In all, 11 seafood upskilling workshops and events, drawing 215 seafood operators, were delivered in 2016 while a seafood value-added retail visit brought 27 industry representatives to the Netherlands.

In addition, greater links were developed with the Irish multiple retail sector and plans drawn up to develop supermarket staff skills in Musgraves and Dunnes Stores in 2017. Supporting this, a supermarket seafood specialist category was introduced to the BIM Young Fishmonger Competition.

National Seafood Awards

The first ever BIM National Seafood Awards were held on 17 November 2016 with 38 finalists shortlisted across the areas of skills, sustainability, innovation and competitiveness. In all, 12 winners received awards for their outstanding contributions to the fishing, fish farming, seafood processing and retail sectors at a ceremony officially opened by Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Michael Creed, T.D. The winners represented a wide geographical spread including three from Donegal; two each from Cork and Dublin, with Kerry, Kilkenny, Louth, Mayo, Waterford and Wexford each having one winner on the night.

BIM Young Fishmonger 2017

The BIM Young Fishmonger 2017 award is designed to showcase the personality and expertise of those who deliver quality seafood to consumers. This year's competition attracted 33 applicants and at the BIM National Seafood Awards the winners were named as: Stephen Hurley, The Fish Shop, Union Hall, Co Cork (Independent Seafood Specialist) and Eimantas Zvirblis, Donnybrook Fair, Malahide, Co Dublin (Supermarket Seafood Counter).

Science lessons and career guidance

Linked to its participation in the Science and Technology in Action programme, BIM introduced the third in a series of science lessons aimed at second-level students in 2016. The lessons aim to bring real-world experience to the teaching of science. The new lesson 'Fish Farming and Aquaculture' was distributed to over 700 secondary schools nationwide and featured at the BT Young Scientist Exhibition.

In addition, BIM personnel participated in ten regional careers, events over 2016, in conjunction with the Institute of Guidance Counsellors. This included Agri Careers Day at the RDS, Dublin, attended by over 20,000 visitors. The goal was to promote careers in the industry to both second level students and guidance counsellors. BIM staff also attended a series of Sea Fisheries Protection Authority briefings for industry at locations in Dublin, Waterford, Bantry, Listowel and Wexford.



Pillar 2

Sustainability

The sustainable development of Ireland's maritime economy involves the careful stewardship of complex ecosystems, built on recognition of the industry's collective responsibility to protect and preserve Ireland's sea, ocean and coastal environments for present and future generations. In meeting its stewardship and development commitments, BIM acts under the auspices of the CFP and DAFM.

Sustainability is also recognised as a critical requirement for doing business in the global food industry, with robust and verifiable commitments rapidly becoming prerequisites for positioning at premium level.

BIM embeds sustainability within its work programmes for the sea fisheries, processing and aquaculture sectors, and the activities of the Green Business Programme are in many respects a flagship for its belief in bringing sustainability to the heart of business excellence. Close cooperation with Bord Bia, Enterprise Ireland and Teagasc is also facilitating the development of world-class credentials for Irish seafood companies.

Landing obligation

A central feature of the new CFP, the landing obligation for demersal fisheries began its three-year introduction on a species-by-species basis in 2016. In 2019, the regulation will apply to all species with catch limits. Central to the ability of industry to meet the landing obligations is the introduction of selective fishing gears that reduce unwanted catches of under-size or over-quota species.

Uptake of these more selective gears depends not just on the species targeted and the timing of the landing obligation, but on the application of other landing obligation provisions, in particular *de minimis* exemptions and quota uplift. Also to be considered are business decisions made by vessel owners, regional agreements and discard plans, the introduction of national management measures and modifications to the EU regulatory framework.

Without pre-empting the outcomes of any of these processes, BIM has sought to provide advice to industry and DAFM on gear options that will reduce unwanted catches in key fisheries. In 2016, this work focused on vessels targeting Nephrops, Ireland's most commercially important demersal fishery. Three scientific gear trials were undertaken over the year including two on reducing catches of under-size Nephrops and fish using modified trawls, and one on reduction of under-size or over-quota species in a mixed demersal (whitefish) fishery.

BIM also continued to facilitate industry-led gear trials that provide cost-effective support to skippers who are keen to test potential solutions themselves.

A report on the impacts of the landing obligation on Irish vessels in 2016 was issued following detailed monitoring of catches over a two-month period on two vessels. These targeted Nephrops and mixed demersal fish species. In the first month, vessels operated under a business-as-usual scenario, while in the second, skippers were challenged to reduce levels of unwanted catch as much as practically possible under a landing obligation scenario. Economic analysis demonstrated that the Nephrops vessel was able to maintain profitability under the landing obligation scenario, possibly due to the use of more species-selective gears. The mixed demersal fish species vessel, however, suffered reduced profitability due to difficulties in reducing unwanted catches while maintaining catches of target species. The report included recommendations on potential solutions.

Discard reduction

The EU landing obligation that restricts discarding of quota species came into force for demersal species in 2016. BIM concluded an assessment of three measures to reduce catches of juvenile Nephrops and found increased codend mesh size to be the most effective. Catches of undersize whiting and haddock were reduced by 72% and 49% respectively with no reduction in catches of Nephrops. A new national regulation S.I. No. 510 of 2016 was introduced to reflect this.

Whiting is a species of major commercial importance in Ireland and was phased in under the landing obligation in the Celtic Sea in 2016. Major success was achieved in a gear trial of T90 mesh that reduced catches of whiting below market size by 67%. The quality of the catch was also greatly improved in the T90 codend, a further incentive for industry to use the gear.

Sustainability (continued)

Responsible Sourced Seafood Standard

Food Wise 2025 sets as a priority the bringing of fishers into Bord Bia's Origin Green programme using BIM's Responsible Sourced Seafood Standard (RSS).

A comprehensive review of RSS was completed in 2016 and a revised version launched with a new focus on market requirements. This was designed to facilitate stronger linkages with Origin Green, and RSS is now the primary seafood standard partner to Origin Green.

A comprehensive audit of the new RSS was undertaken, involving seven vessels and three onshore businesses, with an electronic document management and record keeping system trialed in parallel with the audit. The combination resulted in a streamlined audit process, with vessel owners benefitting from an easy and secure system to store data.

A communication strategy for RSS was also developed during 2016. This is designed to create a clear identity to promote, educate and increase awareness of RSS.

Green Seafood Business Programme

The Green Seafood Business Programme provides seafood processing companies with a range of resource-efficiency management supports to reduce costs and improve competitiveness. The programme also identifies potential areas for improvement that feed into Origin Green membership. Collaboration with other semi-States and organisations working in the green economy, including Bord Bia, Enterprise Ireland, EPA Green Business, SEAI and IBEC, is a key feature of the programme.

In 2016, ten resource efficiency audits were undertaken with seafood companies, identifying areas for improvement and outlining potential cost-saving actions.

In partnership with Bord Bia, three Origin Green regional workshops were delivered in Sligo, Cork and Dublin. These are considered a first step for membership to Origin Green and the Green Seafood Business Programme has, to date,

directly assisted 16 seafood processors to become fully verified members. Eight seafood companies achieved Origin Green certification in 2016, while an additional five were in the process of application at year's end.

The Green Seafood Business Programme also undertook a number of innovative sustainability projects, including the development of a waste reduction plan for the pelagic sector and the measuring of waste reduction actions in three seafood processing plants against international benchmarks.

Other projects included the development of technology to extract whitefish from carcasses and the completion of a study on the opportunity of anaerobic digestion.

The Life Cycle Analysis pilot project was also completed in 2016. In conjunction with Bord Bia, this forms the basis for carbon reduction measurements and involved five seafood processors over a two-year period.

Ecopact

Having successfully used its bespoke aquaculture environmental management system known as Ecopact as the gateway for entry into Origin Green in 2015, BIM facilitated nine major oyster farming companies to either remain in or to successfully apply for and become members of Origin Green in 2016.

Fisheries Local Action Group

2016 was a year of renewal for the Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAG), now under Union Priority 4 of the EMFF. In February 2016, expressions of interest (Eols) were sought, with ten received by May 2016 for seven different areas. These were evaluated competitively and, following assessment, seven proposals were selected for the provision of assistance: FLAG Northeast (Omeath to Howth); FLAG Southeast (Bray to the east bank of the River Blackwater at Youghal); FLAG South (west bank of the river Blackwater at Youghal to county boundary west of Lauragh); FLAG Southwest (county boundary west of Lauragh to Foynes); FLAG West (Kilimer to Leenane); FLAG Northwest (Killary to Easkey); and FLAG North (Ballyshannon to Muff).

Consultancy support was provided for local development strategies, with public meetings and stakeholder group meetings following in September. Draft strategies were approved by the FLAG boards in October and assessed by the FLAG Strategy Selection Committee in November. The first project applications are expected in Q1 2017.



Inshore Fisheries Forums

Six Regional Inshore Fisheries Forums (RIFFs) operate under FLAG and provide a consultative structure and a voice for the inshore fisheries sector. A networking meeting for RIFFs in March saw discussion on the future of inshore fishing, with delegates bringing forward regional proposals for discussion at the National Inshore Fisheries Forum (NIFF). NIFF met four times in 2016 and addressed a wide-ranging agenda that included EMFF scheme consultation, north-western herring fisheries, proposals to introduce a minimum landing size for velvet crab, and wild bivalve fishery classification, for which a dedicated sub-group was established.

North Western Waters Advisory Council

Collaboration between BIM and the North Western Waters Advisory Council (NWWAC) throughout 2016 sought to address key issues affecting the Irish catching sector, in particular implementation of the landing obligation for demersal species in north-western waters. Engagement with the North Western Waters (NWW) Member States Group involved 14 meetings over the year, and saw the NWWAC make contributions to the Joint Recommendations for Discard Plans for 2017. The NWWAC also provided evidence-based advice to the European Commission and regional Member States, addressing technical measures; the development and implementation of multi-annual plans; TACs; and quotas and management measures for species including Nephrops, sole, skates and rays, seabass and brown crab. Three meetings of the NWWAC took place in Dublin, Paris and Edinburgh, while council members participated in 24 related meetings in locations across the EU.

Lobster V-Notching

The Lobster V-Notching Programme is designed to improve the sustainability of Ireland's lobster stocks. Through the programme, fishers manually remove a simple v-shaped notch from the tail of a female lobster. This painless marking enables the female to breed two-to-three times after being returned to the sea. Following the success of 2014 and 2015, 2016 saw a total of 25,500 lobsters with a combined weight of 22.5 tonnes v-notched. As a result, EMFF co-funded grant aid of €336,000 was provided to fishers. More than 1,750 lobsters over 127mm carapace length with a total weight of four tonnes were v-notched. These lobsters had an average weight of 2.1kg compared to an average weight of 0.8kg for those under 127mm.

Protected species

BIM continued to monitor and report on bycatch of protected species as required under EU Regulation 812/2004. A total of 11 reports have been completed since 2005, corresponding to 1,600 days of observer coverage on board pelagic trawlers (1,300 days) and set-net fishing vessels (300 days) respectively. Results to date show that risk of bycatch in Irish pelagic trawl fisheries is low. Issues with seals in set-net fisheries have been the source of extensive research and ongoing development of methods to mitigate interactions. In collaboration with Marine Renewable Energy Ireland, field tests of an acoustic device which deters seals from the vicinity of fishing vessels were conducted in a hook and line or 'jigging' fishery for pollack and a 'gillnet' fishery for hake. Although hampered by technical issues and poor weather, the results to date are promising with more work scheduled for 2017.

Showcasing BIM's Environmental Actions

BIM's cross-divisional team collaborated to produce a number of multi-media outputs that showcase BIM's efforts in environmental sustainability. These included brochures, website material, illustrative short videos and social media resources. Updated material and content is expected to be issued on at least an annual basis. Meanwhile, a draft of the BIM Sustainability Atlas was completed to final edit stage, with a print-ready version prepared in December.



Sustainability (continued)

All-Island Marine Stewardship Council Certification for Bottom Grown Mussels

The Bottom Grown Mussel Consultative Forum (BGMCF) is operated by BIM through its all-island subsidiary the Aquaculture Initiative. Through 2016, the BGMCF worked to maintain the Marine Stewardship Council All-Island Certification for the bottom grown mussel industry, allowing continued access to lucrative premium markets in Europe. BIM also developed an industry code of practice for invasive alien species, both for mussels and other aquaculture species, and maintained close liaison with other interested bodies and stakeholders.

EU Organic Standards and other assurance schemes

BIM continued to maintain its suite of ISO 65/EN45011 accredited assurance programmes to industry over the course of 2016. Companies were also assisted in both achieving and retaining accreditation to EU Organic Standards for salmon and mussels, a prerequisite for continued access to many premium markets.

Co-ordinated Local Aquaculture Management Systems

The Co-ordinated Local Aquaculture Management Systems (CLAMS) is a unique communications system developed for Irish aquaculture, and in 2016 saw further development of its goals and aims. There are 12 formally established CLAMS groups in the most important aquaculture bays around the coast with another ten in various stages of development. These groups are supported through regionally based Aquaculture Development Officers, who provide support services to new entrants to the sector.

CLAMS activities in 2016 included: beach clean-ups in Killary, Trawbreaga, Cromane and North Shannon; purchase of Special Unified Marketing Scheme (SUMS) equipment; preparation of phase two of the Roaring Water Bay SUMS and deployment of Castlemaine Harbour SUMS phase two; and ongoing maintenance of four existing SUMS installations in Bannow Bay, Waterford Estuary, Killary Harbour and Clew Bay.

Aquaculture grant aid

The Sustainable Aquaculture Scheme made a total of 16 grants worth €820,000 to individuals and companies operating in Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, Sligo and Waterford in 2016. In all, 50% of the grant was funded by the EU and supported total investments of €2.1 million.

The Knowledge Gateway Scheme, meanwhile, provided grant aid of €945,000 to six successful applicants, with half of this funded by the EU and the remainder by the Exchequer.

Marine litter

Marine litter is an important indicator in the assessment of good environmental status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. The fishing industry is frequently identified as a primary source of such litter and BIM's Fishing for Litter scheme, implemented first in 2015, is designed to address the problem. Crew of participating vessels collect and deposit marine debris caught in their nets at strategic locations ashore. In 2016, the project involved the fishing ports of Clogherhead, Castletownbere, Union Hall, Killybegs and Rossaveal, with sixty vessels participating. In all, eight tonnes of marine litter was retrieved from the marine environment. In addition, several small pilots have been run involving individual vessels aimed at improving the on-board handling of waste.

Recycling of fishing gear

Since 2005, BIM has been working with industry on the recycling of old fishing gear, with a total of 400 tonnes of nylon netting successfully recycled. During 2016, BIM assisted by DAFM, Donegal County Council, Wexford County Council, Clogherhead Development Group and several other private companies cleared stockpiles of old fishing gear and prepared it for recycling. A total of 187 tonnes of bulk material was removed from ports in Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Wexford and Louth. Of this, 100 tonnes consisted of valuable polyethylene netting that has been prepared for recycling.

Other initiatives include the continuation of monofilament nylon netting baling operation, with thirty tonnes of nylon netting sent for recycling. An inventory of polyethylene netting in storage identified 120 tonnes for recycling in ports around the country.



Pillar 3

Innovation

BIM's commitment to innovation is designed to assist the sector grow profitably through a combination of differentiated seafood offerings, new business structures and deeper customer engagement. Collectively, these will be central to the industry growing its volume base, delivering efficiencies and adding value. In 2016, the groundwork was laid for a plan to build BIM's innovation and research capability, allowing access to national and international insights that could play a significant role in the industry's growth and transformation.

Seafood Development Centre

The SDC, based in Clonakilty, Co. Cork, is at the heart of BIM's innovation offering and provides the expertise and technology to help companies understand market trends, develop and market-test new products, reduce new product development risk and facilitate successful outcomes.

Innovation opportunities are explored across five key sectors: the domestic market, pelagic, shellfish, salmon and whitefish.

In 2016, Silver Darlings won the prestigious Irish Food Writers Guild (IFWG) Award for their Pickled Herrings. The IFWG Food Awards, now in their 22nd year, celebrate indigenous food producers and organisations. In 2016, Goatsbridge Trout launched the "Flaked Trout" convenience product at Taste Kilkenny along with their trout cookbook, Fishwives. Three new flavours including hot smoked, chilli lime & ginger and lemon & garlic in a convenient 100g pack were launched at the festival. Atlantis Ltd launched the Gluten Free Kilmore Quay Kids range including fish burgers, fish fingers and fish bites. Island Seafood achieved two Gold Stars for their Smoked Honey and Mustard Mackerel at the Great Taste Awards in the UK in 2016 under their Atlantic Treasures brand.

Technology innovation

In addition to its NPD work, the SDC invests in cutting-edge pilot processing technologies that allow seafood companies to test ideas and de-risk investment in large-scale production technologies. In support of this, the SDC is part of an international innovation network with key technology and equipment suppliers and manufacturers including Marel, Skaginn, Baader, Multivac, Mondini, as well as research institutions Nofima (Norway), Matis (Iceland) and the West European Fish Technologists Association.

In 2016, the SDC's work focused on five core technology innovation areas: (1) technologies to maximise the use of raw materials, in particular converting low-value species and by-product into emulsified frozen block materials, surimi base and reformed products; (2) meal solutions and reformed technologies for the whitefish sector; (3) development of packaging solutions; (4) links with national R&D infrastructure including Teagasc Ashtown and Biotech UCD; and (5) linkages with international technology and R&D suppliers.

Seafood Innovation and Business Planning Scheme

The Seafood Innovation and Business Planning Scheme supports research, NPD, testing and business planning in the seafood sector. During 2016, ten projects were supported with total grant aid of €177,743. Projects ranged from added-value crab meat retail products for European markets to clean label solutions for frozen-at-sea prawns.

Strategic innovation plan

Following a competitive tender, Eaton Square was selected in 2016 to develop and assist with the implementation of BIM's strategic innovation plan. The plan sets out to increase the value of Irish seafood through a commercially focused, industry-led portfolio of innovation. The plan will be completed during Q1 2017 and will include an integrated suite of actions and services.

Virtual multi-centre of excellence

Partnership with Teagasc and Nofima has led to a memorandum of understanding regarding the creation of a virtual multi-centre of excellence that enables BIM to access world-class research, technology transfer and innovation in wild catch fisheries, aquaculture and processing.

As part of this, BIM has contracted Teagasc to pilot three seafood R&D projects related to: capturing additional value from blood-water waste streams in pelagic processing facilities; clean label techno-functional ingredients from pelagic fish species; and the development of Chitin from crab shell waste.

A pipeline of additional R&D projects has been developed between BIM, Teagasc and Nofima that includes: utilising the Nofima Biotep (Biotep is Nofima's specialist pilot processing facility for extracting and processing of marine ingredients) pilot R&D facility; applying and accessing Teagasc knowledge (knowledge refers to Teagasc understanding of bio-ingredients and application of marine functional ingredients relating to human and animal health) closer collaboration on packaging, processing and innovative technologies; and salmon R&D and innovation projects.

Boarfish and blue whiting

Market demand opportunities have previously been identified for both boarfish and blue whiting mince and, through 2016, significant technical progress was made on defining processes that provide the basis for commercial opportunities. This includes defining effective raw material streaming and meat separation processes, and setting up further R&D projects with Teagasc. With over 500,000 tonnes TAC of blue whiting annually much of which is caught off the coast of Ireland, development of value added processing technologies offer significant business potential for Irish seafood companies.



Innovation (continued)

Amoebic Gill Disease and Sea Lice

The project to improve treatments for Amoebic Gill Disease (AGD) and sea lice is a continuation of the 2015 work programme, and involves the use of improved fish pumps and water treatment methods on Irish salmon farms. The improved pumping and oxygenation systems introduced in 2015 remain operational on test sites, with data establishing their operational efficacy. The Aquaculture Division is working with a client company on the development of special 'tow bags' for the transportation of large volumes of fresh water for stock treatment purposes. A prototype was tested in Q4 2016.

The potential for onsite equipment on salmon farm sites to filter and desalinate water for AGD treatment was explored in 2016. The study involved collaboration with major equipment manufacturers and close liaison with industry.

Preliminary investigations indicated the requirement of grant aid under the EMFF to continue this research, with resource allocation to be further explored in 2017.

A novel mechanical system was tested for the removal of sea lice in 2016. This produced mixed results and is under consideration for commercial use by a client company in 2017.

In-situ net cleaning

Net fouling is a major problem in aquaculture installations and a novel, environmentally friendly solution of in-situ net cleaning was explored in 2016. Testing in 2017 will be dependent on grant-in-aid availability.

Tetraploid Broodstock Programme

Building on a long-running collaborative project between BIM and the Marine Institute, the 2016 Tetraploid Broodstock Programme included on-growing and conditioning of stocks produced over the past three years. For the first time, an early spring spawning was attempted with over 12 million triploid spat produced. This stock was transferred to sea in late summer, with a further spawning in September.

Growth trials of triploid stock

In 2016, five million G2 spat were deployed at various sites around the coast and monitored to ascertain their relative growth rates. At G6-G8 stage, the seed was further distributed between selected on-growing sites. Monitoring and data gathering continues in 2017, with the project set to complete in 2018.

Artificial collection of seed mussel

In 2016, BIM continued trials to explore the feasibility and economics of using artificially collected mussel seed as a means of augmenting supply to the bottom grown sector. In 2017 BIM will publish a detailed technical appraisal of the opportunity. The research is being undertaken in cooperation with the Dutch bottom grown mussel industry.

Farmed Seaweed Programme

Through the BIM Seaweed Development Programme, the Aquaculture Division supports the Irish seaweed farming sector by underpinning the hatchery production of juvenile 'seeded string' to keep the sector supplied as it moves from pilot to a semi-commercial phase. BIM also investigated opportunities for higher value species such as *Porphyra* Sp.

Juvenile scallops and native oysters

BIM commissioned a marine hatchery to produce significant numbers of scallops and native oysters with a view to supplying inshore fishers groups with juveniles for rejuvenation and stocking programmes. A particular focus was collaboration with the Loughs Agency with regard to improving stocks of native oysters in Lough Foyle. Work will continue in 2017.



Pillar 4

Competitiveness

Globally, demand for seafood remains strong with a range of positive market dynamics setting the context for further growth. These include increasing demand in China and Asia; heightened awareness of the benefits of seafood consumption in EU markets; the development of added value and convenience offerings; and Ireland's reputation as a source of high-quality food, enhanced by RSS and Bord Bia's Origin Green.

To fully capitalise on such opportunities, the Irish industry needs to address supply-side limitations including fragmentation; a lack of large processing facilities; issues around continuous raw material supply; over-emphasis on commodity outputs; and an ongoing requirement to build industry competitiveness and leadership.

BIM is committed to helping seafood processing companies build scale and competitiveness through key account management (KAM) services that support companies in sourcing raw materials, reducing costs, value adding and accessing investment.

Domestic market

The Irish seafood retail market grew by 2.6% to €239 million in 2016, with data showing that shoppers bought seafood at higher average prices than 2015. Seafood represents 2.1% of the total Irish grocery market, a figure that puts it ahead of pork and lamb, at 1.1% respectively. Fresh fish saw the most significant growth, with a 5.5% increase valuing it at €170 million annually. Prepacked sales accounted for 75.2% of fresh fish sales, and grew 8% year on year, while loose fish sales declined by 1.3%. Frozen fish sales also declined by 3.9% to be worth €69 million annually.

Salmon was the most popular species with sales increasing by 11.5% to €94.5m, while sales of hake grew by 32.9% to €9.4 million. The Irish seafood foodservice market was valued at approximately €141 million in 2016.

Seafood exports

Irish seafood exports were valued at €557 million in 2016. This marginal 1% decrease on the 2015 figure can be set against a significant volume decrease of 18% to 211,967 tonnes, largely as a result of reduced quotas.

Salmon exports of €71 million were down 5% on 2015 with volumes down 4%. However, the unit price of fresh whole Irish salmon at €7.80 per kg remains well above the average EU market price. Pelagic trade was impacted by quota issues and, valued at €150 million, represents a 27% decrease in value and 34% decrease in volume over 2015. The main pelagic species exports, mackerel and horse mackerel, declined by 22% to €103 million, while herring exports declined by 14% to €14 million and blue whiting exports fell from €21 million to €7 million.

Whitefish exports were valued at €59 million in 2016 a 13% increase on 2015, with volumes increasing by 21% to 19,103 tonnes. Growth in exports of monkfish, estimated to be worth €19 million in 2016; megrim, valued at €12 million; and hake and haddock worth €5 million each, were the chief drivers of this increase.

Shellfish exports increased by 19% to €234 million in 2016, with Dublin Bay Prawn exports increasing by 30% to €62 million, mussel exports stable at €15 million, and crab exports increasing by 10% to €43 million. Irish oyster exports grew by 24% to €33 million, whelk exports grew 20% to €24 million and clam exports rose 2% to €8 million. Exports of fish meal and oil were valued at €28 million.

Brexit challenges

The Brexit referendum result in the UK to support departure from the EU creates a number of issues for the Irish fisheries and seafood industry. Throughout 2016, BIM reviewed the likely consequences of the decision with particular reference to: fisheries and stock management; trade and market-related issues; currency implications and supply chain issues.

As part of its Innovation and Business Planning Scheme, BIM initiated a range of management consultancy supports with a view to mentoring companies on Brexit-related issues such as trade, currency and supply chain management.



China Seafood Council

The China Seafood Council is a forum for Irish shellfish collectives/joint ventures operating in the Chinese market, which allows them to collectively address the challenges of market access. In 2016, research was conducted by the council into developing a premium position for Irish brown crab in the tier one cities of Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Capital and scaling investment

BIM manages a cross-agency group involving DAFM, Enterprise Ireland, Údarás na Gaeltachta and Bord Bia that is focused on developing, assessing and approving industry capital investment projects to drive innovation and growth. Through the Seafood Capital Investment Scheme, 18 companies were supported with total grant aid of €2 million in 2016.

Co-opetition

Food Wise 2025 mandates BIM to work with industry to develop networks and clusters that facilitate greater cooperation and scale. Actions taken to support co-opetition through BIM's Seafood Scaling Scheme and New Market Development Scheme include: support for sectoral forums, common sector projects and joint ventures; the development of producer and processor integration groups; and facilitation of partnerships and alliances with international enterprises.

In 2016, the Seafood Scaling and New Market Development Scheme supported seven collectives with a total grant aid of €187,000. A particular focus was market development for shellfish in Asia.

Fishery improvement projects

In 2016, BIM began development of a change management programme for the Irish fishing industry centred on the development of fishery improvement projects (FIPs). FIPs offer a mechanism to bring together alliances of fishers, seafood buyers and suppliers to address the challenges of the new landing obligations. In 2016, a pilot FIP was established, focused on brown crab, with two other FIPs to follow in early 2017 centred on Nephrops and whitefish (principally hake, megrim and monkfish). The FIPs will have strong linkages to RSS and Origin Green.

Fisheries Management Chart

Produced annually since 2005, the BIM Fisheries Management Chart provides fishers with a free, easy to interpret guide to fisheries legislation including quotas and fishing gear regulations. A new fisheries management chart was presented at the Skipper Expo in 2016 and distributed to industry.

Foreign landings

Raw material constraints are a limiting factor to developing a competitive, scaled processing sector in Ireland. Food Wise 2025 tasked DAFM and BIM to develop a strategic roadmap to enable enhanced access to raw material from non-Irish proximate fishing vessels.

During 2016, BIM formed a steering group, scoped a project and tendered for a third party to engage stakeholders in Ireland, UK, Spain and France to define views, opportunities, barriers, and enablers to accessing additional raw material landings.

Corporate Governance

As BIM delivers on its remit to develop the Irish seafood industry by providing technical expertise, business support funding, training and promoting responsible environmental practice, the goal of its corporate function is to ensure it is effectively managed and developed, so that finite resources are most effectively deployed to deliver the best outcomes for industry. The resources available to BIM are its executive and staff, financial resources, technology, information infrastructure and systems. Ensuring the best utilisation and development of these continues to be an organisational priority.

A comprehensive Performance Framework Agreement was developed in 2013 between BIM and DAFM to cover the period up to December 2017. The Performance Framework Agreement in conjunction with the annual work programme details service deliverables as well as planned work programmes and projects for the year. The revised and updated performance management system; Managing Performance and Developing Potential (MPDP), allows individual, team and divisional work plans to be developed, and directly feed into the annual work programme.

A strong performance management system allows BIM to identify the relevant training and development needs and to focus on ensuring that staff have the requisite competencies, skills and knowledge to meet both organisational and personal development needs. As MPDP becomes ingrained within BIM, it will place a strong emphasis on continuing learning and development, and motivate staff to engage in continued professional and personal development activities.

An efficient finance function is in place to ensure appropriate management and control over resources; that relevant accounting standards are met and adhered to; and that effective financial management systems and controls are operating. During the year, a review of the internal financial controls was conducted by the internal auditors and the level of assurance achieved was substantial, the highest level available. BIM also ensures that the Department of Finance and the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform budgetary measures are implemented, in terms of salary, travel rates, procurement and other expenditure savings. Financial statements for the year have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102 and Circular 13/2014.

During 2016, approval was received to recruit a number of staff including a new chief executive officer who will take up appointment in early 2017. The recruitment process was managed in line with requirements of DAFM and the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform.

Governance and Compliance

On 17 August 2016, the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform launched a revised Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies with an effective date of 1 September. In order to ensure compliance in a timely manner and adherence to the significantly enhanced provisions of the new code, BIM had a gap analysis undertaken during September 2016. This analysis gave clear guidance for BIM, detailing changes, expansions and introductions in terms of governance reporting. Although requirements under the revised code are greatly enhanced, given the procedures and processes already in place and being adhered to within BIM, particularly in regard to strategic planning, operational processes, risk management, financial control, standards of behaviour and corporate procurement, the Board is confident of compliance within the stated timeframes.



The Board acknowledges their responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated. They further acknowledge the responsibility to comply with the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016), which is effective from 1st September 2016. The Board has chosen to:

- Submit an annual report and financial statements that comply with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2009) when reporting for 2016,
- Submit an annual report and financial statements that comply with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies (2016) when reporting for 2017.

In accordance with the Ethics in Public Office Acts, 1995 and 2001, members of the Board of BIM are required to submit a declaration of interests annually. These are in turn, submitted by BIM to the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine and/or the Standards in Public Office Commission as appropriate.

The Protected Disclosures Act, 2014 Section 22 requires that BIM prepare and publish a report giving information in relation to disclosures received or made to it during the year. No disclosures were received during the year.

During 2016, Lisa Vaughan was appointed to the Board of BIM, taking the Board to full complement. This appointment process was undertaken by State Boards and the appointment made by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Michael Creed, T.D. Ms Vaughan was subsequently appointed by the Board as a member of the Board Audit Committee. During 2016, the Board Audit Committee undertook reviews and were presented with reports in the following areas: corporate governance; BIM compliance with Haddington Road Agreement and Financial Emergencies Measures; pensions and payroll; travel and subsistence; internal financial controls; and BIM training processes.

The financial statements, as approved by the Board Audit Committee and the Board, were subject to audit by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General with no significant findings. Four Board Audit Committee meetings were held in 2016.

Central Government frameworks were availed of where relevant and available. There are significant benefits to BIM from utilising these frameworks, which include but are not limited to: easy access to preselected service providers, flexibility, best practice, efficiency and value for money. During 2016, BIM advertised 31 procurement opportunities, three via the *Official Journal of the European Union* and 28 nationally, through eTenders. The total value of these contracts is approximately €4.5m.

Information and communications technology

Information and communications technology systems continue to be key in enabling BIM to support and enable service delivery. Information technology (IT) infrastructure and support are vital for the efficient functioning of BIM and the in-house IT staff provide a wide range of tools to facilitate effective management. The IT group successfully delivered several high value and technically complex projects during the year including the upgrading of the security infrastructure.

A number of IT development projects were also delivered. These include the development of an inshore fisheries website, the development of a new training portal to facilitate all BIM training administration and the commencement of two projects: the implementation of a human resource management system and a project to digitise the grant management process in BIM. These developments help support the organisation and lead to improved efficiency and cost savings.

Corporate Governance (continued)

Freedom of information, parliamentary questions and access to information on the environment

BIM continues to meet its obligations in relation to responding to Freedom of Information requests, parliamentary questions and Access to Information on the Environment requests. During 2016, BIM received seven Freedom of Information requests. One of the requests was from a journalist, one was from a public representative and the remaining five were from either business or interest groups. Three requests were granted in full, three were refused and one did not fall due for reply until 2017 when it was granted in full.

BIM provided advice in response to 13 parliamentary questions from various political representatives that were submitted to DAFM in 2016. Questions received included those on: employment, aquaculture development, corporate finance and governance.

One request was received under Access to Information on the Environment legislation during 2016 and was granted in full.

Grants Administration

On 14 January 2016, the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Simon Coveney T.D. launched the first tranche of grant schemes under the new Seafood Development Operational Programme (EMFF). These included eight BIM administered schemes as follows:

- Fisheries
 - Sustainable fisheries (discards)
 - V-Notching
 - Fisheries Local Area Development Scheme (FLAD)
- Aquaculture
 - Sustainable aquaculture growth
 - Knowledge Gateway Scheme
- BDI
 - Scaling/new market development
 - Seafood Innovation and Business Planning Scheme
 - Seafood Capital Investment Scheme

In May 2016, two new schemes were approved by the EMFF Operational Programme Monitoring Committee (OPMC) and made available to the industry applicants, namely:

- New Fisherman Scheme
- Producer Organisation Scheme

A further scheme, Seafood Skills and Training Measure, was approved by the OPMC at a meeting on December 8 2016 and these will be implemented in 2017.

- Seafood Skills and Training Measure

In addition to the EMFF schemes, BIM administer three non-EMFF Fisheries (*de-minimis*) Safety Schemes funded through the Exchequer.

Comptroller and Auditor General Report

An Bord Iascaigh Mhara

I have audited the financial statements of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara for the year ended 31st December 2016 under the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993. The financial statements comprise the statement of income and expenditure and retained revenue reserves, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of cash flows and the related notes. The financial statements have been prepared in the form prescribed under Section 9 of the First Schedule to the Sea Fisheries Act 1952, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Responsibilities of the Members of the Board

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements, for ensuring that they give a true and fair view and for ensuring the regularity of transactions.

Responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor General

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements and to report on them in accordance with applicable law.

My audit is conducted by reference to the special considerations which attach to State bodies in relation to their management and operation.

My audit is carried out in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) and in compliance with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to An Bord Iascaigh Mhara's circumstances, and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements, and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I also seek to obtain evidence about the regularity of financial transactions in the course of audit.

In addition, I read An Bord Iascaigh Mhara's annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by me in the course of performing the audit. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies, I consider the implications for my report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara as at 31st December 2016 and of its income and expenditure for 2016; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

In my opinion, the accounting records of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which I report by exception

I report by exception if I have not received all the information and explanations I required for my audit, or if I find

- any material instance where money has not been applied for the purposes intended or where the transactions did not conform to the authorities governing them, or
- the information given in An Bord Iascaigh Mhara's annual report is not consistent with the related financial statements or with the knowledge acquired by me in the course of performing the audit, or
- the statement on internal financial control does not reflect An Bord Iascaigh Mhara's compliance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies, or
- there are other material matters relating to the manner in which public business has been conducted.

I have nothing to report in regard to those matters upon which reporting is by exception.



Patricia Sheehan

For and on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General

30th June 2017





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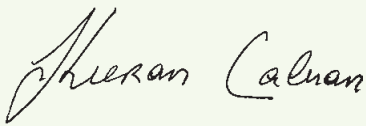
Statement of Responsibilities

Under section 9(1) of the first schedule to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952, the Board is required to prepare financial statements in such form as may be approved by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine with the concurrence of the Public Expenditure and Reform.

In preparing those financial statements, the Board is required to:

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

The Board is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara and enabling it to ensure that the financial statements comply with the statutory requirements. The Board is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



Kieran Calnan
Chairperson

Date 23rd June 2017

Statement on Internal Financial Control

Responsibility for System of Internal Financial Control

The Board Members acknowledge that they are responsible for the system of internal financial control and for reviewing its effectiveness. Such a system of internal financial control is designed to manage rather than eliminate business risks and can provide only reasonable rather than absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The key procedures which the Board Members have established with a view to providing effective internal financial control are as follows:

- A clear focus on business objectives as determined by the Board in the light of the statutory responsibilities.
- A defined organisational structure with clear lines of responsibility, delegation of authority and segregation of duties designed to provide an appropriate control environment.
- A risk management process which considers the strategy and business plans in the context of the annual budget process when financial plans and targets are set and reviewed by the Board in the light of determined objectives.
- A reporting and control system which includes review of the annual budget by the Board and regular review of actual results against budget.
- Control procedures – comprehensive procedures manuals are maintained by the Board in respect of all of its main activities. In particular there are clearly defined limits and procedures for financial expenditure, including procurement and capital expenditure.
- Monitoring systems – compliance with control procedures is monitored by the internal audit function that operates in accordance with the framework for the application of best practice as set out in the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2009. The work of internal audit is informed by analysis of the risk to which BIM is exposed. The Audit Committee has received the report of internal audit for 2016, which included the Internal Auditor's opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal financial control, and this was presented to the Board. The internal audit and monitoring systems are supplemented by audit work performed annually on the various grant aid measures by external auditors as required under the governing EU legislation of the Measures. A three year internal audit plan from June 2014 to May 2017 was approved by the Board in May 2014.
- The Audit Sub-Committee, established by the Board in 2009 consists only of non-Executive Board Members and is chaired by a Board Member other than the Chairman of the main Board. The Board's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of internal financial control is informed by reports to the Audit Committee by management, the external auditors who carry out work on EU Grant Measures and comments made by the Comptroller & Auditor General in his Management Letter or other reports. In addition the Board has as required, commissioned independent reviews of specific internal financial controls systems in the organisation.

I confirm that the Board conducted a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial controls in respect of the year ended 31st December 2016.

Signed on behalf of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara



Kieran Calnan
Chairperson

Date 23rd June 2017

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves

For the year ended 31st December 2016

	Note	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Income			
Oireachtas Grants	3	23,104	21,239
Net Deferred Funding for Retirement Benefit Obligations	19(c)	918	1,986
Net Transfer to Capital Reserve	15	(510)	(98)
		23,512	23,127
E.U. Grants	4	683	1,987
Turnover Ice Plants	5	869	792
Other Income	6	779	2,064
		25,843	27,970
Expenditure			
EU Current Development	4	683	1,987
Industry Capital Development	7	3,561	6,967
Industry Current Development	8(a)	11,989	8,537
Industry Current Administration	8(b)	4,165	4,061
Depreciation Charged During the Year	8(c)	1,167	1,239
Retirement Benefit Obligations	19(a)	2,715	3,812
Expenditure on Ice Plants	5	1,071	851
		25,351	27,454
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		492	516
Balance brought forward at 1st January		610	94
Balance carried forward at 31st December		1,102	610

All income and expenditure for the year relates to continuing activities at the reporting date.

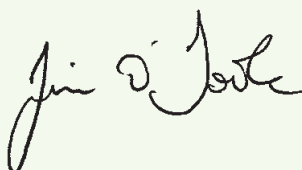
The Statement of Cash flows and Notes 1–23 form part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board on the 5th May 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



Kieran Calnan
Chairperson

Date 23rd June 2017



Jim O'Toole
Chief Executive Officer (appointed 30th March 2017)

Date 23rd June 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31st December 2016

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	492	516
Experience gains on retirement benefit obligations	1,950	2,048
Changes in assumptions	(9,338)	(10,793)
Adjustment to deferred retirement benefit funding	7,388	8,745
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	492	516

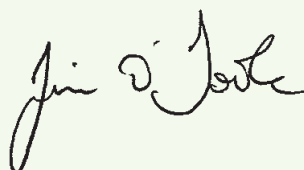
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Jim O'Toole
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Date 23rd June 2017

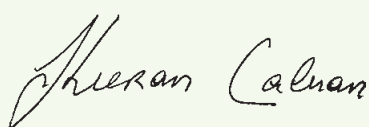
Statement of Financial Position

As at 31st December 2016

	Note	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Fixed Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	2,717	2,207
Current Assets			
Receivables	12	330	241
Inventory		14	18
Cash and Cash equivalents		2,987	1,803
		3,331	2,062
Current Liabilities			
Payables (amounts falling due within one year)	13	(2,229)	(1,452)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities before Pensions		3,819	2,817
Retirement Benefit Obligations	19(b)	(74,179)	(65,873)
Deferred Retirement Benefit Funding Asset	19(c)	74,179	65,873
Total Net Assets		3,819	2,817
Representing			
Retained Revenue Reserves		1,102	610
Capital Reserves	15	2,717	2,207
		3,819	2,817

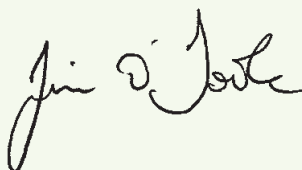
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Date 23rd June 2017



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Chief Executive Officer (appointed 30th March 2017)

Date 23rd June 2017

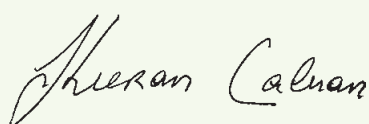
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31st December 2016

	2016 € '000	2015 €'000
Reconciliation of Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to Net Cash flow From Operating/Development Activities		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	492	516
Bank Interest	-	-
Depreciation Charge	1,168	1,239
Transfer from Capital Account	510	98
Income from sale of Fixed Assets	(4)	(1)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	4	(8)
Decrease/(Increase) in Receivables	(89)	86
Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	777	148
Net Cash Inflow from Operating/Development Activities	2,858	2,078
Statement of Cash Flows		
Net Cash Inflow from Operating/Development Activities	2,858	2,078
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Interest Received	-	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments to Acquire Tangible Fixed Assets	(1,677)	(1,337)
Receipt from sale of assets	4	1
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,185	742
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,802	1,060
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,987	1,802

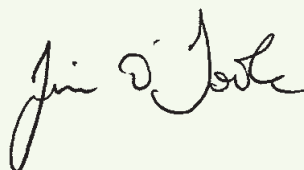
Notes 1-23 form part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board on the 5th May 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



Kieran Calnan
Chairperson

Date 23rd June 2017



Jim O'Toole
Chief Executive Officer (appointed 30th March 2017)

Date 23rd June 2017

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st December 2016

1. Accounting Policies

The basis of accounting and significant accounting policies adopted by Bord Iascaigh Mhara are set out below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and for the preceding year.

General Information

Bord Iascaigh Mhara was set up under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952, with a head office at Dún Laoghaire, County Dublin.

The primary objectives of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara as set out in the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952 are as follows: to develop the industry both at sea and ashore, to enable it to make its full contribution to the economy of the coastal regions and the country as a whole. It is the State Agency with primary responsibility for the sustainable development of the Irish seafish industry both at sea and ashore and the diversification of the coastal economy.

Bord Iascaigh Mhara is a Public Benefit Entity (PBE).

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of Bord Iascaigh Mhara for the year ended 31st December 2016 have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), as promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values as explained in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are in the form approved by the Minister for Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1952. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Bord Iascaigh Mhara's financial statements.

Revenue

Oireachtas Grants

Revenue is generally recognised on an accruals basis; the exception to this is in the case of Oireachtas Grants which are recognised on a cash receipts basis including Aquaculture scheme NDP.

Refunds of grants paid

Grants paid become refundable in certain circumstances, such as liquidation/dissolution of the recipient company, or if the conditions of the grant are not met. Grant refunds are recognised when it is probable that the money will be received by Bord Iascaigh Mhara and the amount can be estimated reliably; therefore they are accounted for on an accruals basis.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method.

Other Revenue

Other revenue is recognised on an accruals basis.

Deferred Income

Deferred income comprises European funding and Salmon Hardship funding that has been deferred pending expenditure on delivery of services.

Grant Schemes

Payments made under the various grant schemes operated by the Board are accounted for on a cash basis. Commitments arising on foot of approvals under the various Grant Schemes operated by the Board are shown in Note 16.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Bad Debts

Provision is made for loans and debts considered to be doubtful of collection and against any losses anticipated on foot of guarantees. Bad debts are written-off in the year in which the relevant loan agreement is terminated.

Inventory

Inventory consists of goods for resale, and is recognised in the financial statements at the lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value (NRV). Cost is calculated on a first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis and includes all purchase costs. NRV is the selling price (actual or estimated) less all necessary completion costs.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised at fair value, less a provision for doubtful debts. The provision for doubtful debts is a specific provision, and is established when there is objective evidence that Bord Iascaigh Mhara will not be able to collect all amounts owed to it. All movements in the provision for doubtful debts are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves.

Operating Leases

Rental expenditure under operating leases is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves over the life of the lease. Expenditure is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease period, except where there are rental increases linked to the expected rate of inflation, in which case these increases are recognised when incurred. Any lease incentives received are recognised over the life of the lease.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, adjusted for any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land and artwork, at rates estimated to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

— Land and Premises	
a. Land	Nil
b. Premises: Navigational Stations – Original	2%
Navigational Stations – Additions	10%
Other Premises	10%
— Plant and Machinery	
a. Training Equipment	16.6%
b. Other Plant and Machinery	10%
c. Technical Equipment	20%
— Motor Vehicles	20%
— Gear and Equipment	
a. Fishing Gear	50%
b. Vessels	10%
c. Office Equipment	20%
d. Computer Equipment	33.3%

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of an age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

If there is objective evidence of impairment of the value of an asset, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves in the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Reserves

Capital Reserves comprise the unamortised value of capital grants used to fund fixed assets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Revenues and costs are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the underlying transactions.

Profits and losses arising from foreign currency translations and on settlement of amounts receivable and payable are dealt with in the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits

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

Retirement Benefits

Bord Iascaigh Mhara previously established its own defined benefit pension scheme, funded annually on a pay-as-you-go basis from monies provided by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and from contributions deducted from staff and members' salaries. Bord Iascaigh Mhara also operates the Single Public Services Pension Scheme ("Single Scheme"), which is a defined benefit scheme for pensionable public servants appointed on or after 1st January 2013. Single Scheme members' contributions are paid over to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (DPER).

Pension costs reflect pension benefits earned by employees in the period and are shown net of staff pension contributions which are retained by BIM. An amount corresponding to the pension charge is recognised as income to the extent that it is recoverable, and offset by grants received in the year to discharge pension payments.

Actuarial gains or losses arising on scheme liabilities are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and a corresponding adjustment is recognised in the amount recoverable from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

The financial statements reflect, at fair value, the assets and liabilities arising from Bord Iascaigh Mhara's pension obligations and any related funding, and recognises the costs of providing pension benefits in the accounting periods in which they are earned by employees. Retirement benefit scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Board has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Contingencies

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

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

2. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Board makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The Board regularly review these asset lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. Detail of the useful lives is included in the accounting policies.

(b) Provision for doubtful debts

The Board makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade debtors and other debtors. The Board uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which may not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

(c) Retirement Benefit

The Board recognises amounts owing from the State for the unfunded deferred liability for pensions on the basis of a number of past events. These events include the statutory backing for the superannuation scheme, and the policy and practice in relation to funding public service pensions including the annual estimates process. While there is no formal agreement and therefore no guarantee regarding these specific amounts with the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, the Board has no evidence that this funding policy will not continue to progressively meet this amount in accordance with current practice.

(d) Retirement Benefit Obligations

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

The assumptions can be affected by:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

3. Oireachtas Grants: Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Subhead Vote A.8		
Current Development		
Pay	6,831	6,941
Superannuation	1,854	1,875
Non-pay*	8,820	3,700
Total Current Development	17,505	12,516
Capital Development*	5,599	6,500
	23,104	19,016
Subhead C.7.3		
Aquaculture Processing Scheme NDP	-	1,803
Subhead C.7.4		
Aquaculture Commercial Scheme NDP	-	420
	23,104	21,239

*The 2016 non-pay grants of €8,820,000 and the capital development grants of €5,599,000 include European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) grants of €4,935,000 and €3,049,000 respectively.

4. Grants received:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Project		
E.U. Acrunet Project	653	203
EU Erasmus Project Aquaculture	28	16
BG 11 Columbus Project	2	1,768
	683	1,987

Grants expended:

	2016 €'000				2015 €'000
Project	Salaries	Non-pay	Grants	Total	Total
E.U. Acrunet Project	-	-	653	653	203
EU Erasmus Project Aquaculture	-	28	-	28	16
BG 11 Columbus Project	-	2	-	2	1,768
	-	30	653	683	1,987

All EU receipts were applied in the year and related to industry current development expenditure.

5. Ice Supply Operating results were as follows:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Turnover	869	792
Less: Wages	(351)	(362)
Operating costs	(662)	(406)
Administration costs	(58)	(83)
Total Expenditure on Ice Plants*	(1,071)	(851)
(Deficit)/Surplus on Operations	(202)	(59)

*Total expenditure does not include depreciation charges on ice plants fixed assets in the year of €9,000 (2015: €8,961).

Note: BIM commenced in the final quarter of 2016 a capital investment of €0.6m in Castletownbere and Dunmore East Ice Plant with the approval of Department of the Agriculture and the Marine. The Board of Directors are currently evaluating a business plan / strategy for future ice plant operations. This business case will be finalised by 31st August 2017.

6. Other Income

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Admin Income/ Rent Receivable	276	375
Admin Income/ Aquaculture Initiative	-	102
Fisheries Income	171	912
Fisheries Income - North Western Waters Council	30	87
Business Development & Innovation Income	44	87
Training Income	178	132
Aquaculture Oyster Tetraploid & Deep Sea Income	39	289
Sea Fisheries Grant Refunds	37	79
Profit Receipt from Sale of Assets	4	1
	779	2,064

7. Industry Capital Development Expenditure – Including grants

	2016 €'000				2015 €'000
Project	Salaries	Non-pay	Grants	Total	Total
Sea Fisheries	-	-	435	435	2,511
Aquaculture	-	-	820	820	3,607
Business Development & Innovation	-	-	2,224	2,224	754
Enhanced Safety Scheme – PFD-PLB*	-	-	82	82	95
	-	-	3,561	3,561	6,967

*Enhanced safety scheme PFD-PLB expenditure in 2016 of €82,000 (2015:€234,000) is net of receipts of €56,000 (2015:€139,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

8. Industry Current Development Expenditure

(a) Development

Project	2016 €'000				2015 €'000
	Salaries	Non-pay	Grants	Total	Total
Sea Fisheries	1,529	1,201	824	3,207	2,726
Aquaculture	1,765	403	952	3,120	2,333
Business Development & Innovation	1,014	424	1,168	2,606	1,532
Technical assistance costs EMFF	110	367	-	477	-
Training section	884	641	27	1,552	1,437
Information & Planning	238	442	-	680	509
	5,540	3,478	2,971	11,989	8,537

(b) Administration

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Salary Costs	1,369	1,419
Travel Administrative Staff	76	75
Board Members' fees and travel expenses	50	46
Rent, Rates and Repairs	1,243	1,122
Telephone, Postage and Stationery	194	190
Data Processing	455	351
Power, Light and Cleaning	91	104
Legal, Professional and Consultants' Fees	281	291
Audit Fee	21	21
Annual Report	14	6
Insurance	45	146
Staff Development and Training Costs	252	185
Sundries, General Expenses and Trade Subscriptions	74	105
	4,165	4,061

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation during the year	1,167	1,239
Total	17,321	13,837

9. Staff Costs

Staff salaries in the year are charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure Account and Retained Revenue Reserves under the following headings. Ice Plant Operators wages are charged to Ice Plant running costs (See Note 5).

(a) Staff Salaries by Division

	Staff Numbers at 31 Dec 2016	2016 €'000	Staff Numbers at 31 Dec 2015	2015 €'000
Business Development & Innovation Salaries - Note 8(a)	17	1,043	17	1,034
Training Services Salaries -Note 8 (a)	16	884	15	880
Fisheries Development Salaries - Note 8(a)	21	1,601	22	1,561
Aquaculture Development Salaries - Note 8(a)	27	1,774	27	1,737
Corporate Services - Note 8(b)	21	1,369	24	1,419
Information and Planning Salaries - Note 8(a)	4	238	5	300
Ice Plant Operators - Note 5	11	351	11	362
	117	7,260	121	7,293

Salaries of €110,000 relating to staff retained under the Technical Assistance Scheme (2015: nil) funded by EMFF grant aid, have been included in the Business, Fisheries and Aquaculture Development units.

Note: BIM pays 9 of its staff allowances (gross) in respect of clothing €12,624, rent €1,828 and extra duties €4,776, a practice which has been in place in BIM for many years. Payment of clothing and rent allowances ceased at the 31st December 2016 and formal sanction has been sought from Department of Public Expenditure and Reform for the continued payment of extra duties allowances.

(b) Pensions Paid in the Year

Pensioners are pension payments to retired BIM staff (See Note 19)

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Pensioners	1,943	1,996
Lump Sum Payments	353	172
	2,296	2,168

€338,211 of pension levy has been deducted from staff and paid over to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Following an EU ruling in 2008 all contract staff who qualified for a contract of indefinite duration became a permanent member of staff. These staff are included in our authorised numbers as agreed with Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.

(c) Employee benefits breakdown

Range of total employees

		Number of Employees	
From	To	2016	2015
€60,000	- €69,999	33	30
€70,000	- €79,999	10	13
€80,000	- €89,999	4	4
€90,000	- €99,999	1	2
€100,000	- €109,999	3	3
€110,000	- €119,999	-	-
€120,000	- €129,999	1	-
€130,000	- €139,999	-	-
€140,000	- €149,999	-	-
€150,000	- €159,999	-	-
€160,000	- €169,999	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

9. Staff Costs (continued)

(d) Board Members' Emoluments

	Fees 2016 €'000	Travel Expenses 2016 €'000	Meetings Attended 2016 €'000
Mr. Kieran Calnan, Chairperson	-	7	12
Mr. Sean O'Donoghue	8	5	12
Mr. Damien McLoughlin	-	-	11
Mr. William Deasy	8	6	12
Mr. Raymond Harty	8	4	12
Ms. Lisa Vaughan	4	1	6
Ms. Tara McCarthy (CEO)	-	12	12

The CEO remuneration package for 2016: annual basic salary of €121,151 and contributes to Bord Iascaigh Mhara defined benefit superannuation coordinated scheme for staff.

10. Directors' and CEO Salary

		Fees 2016 €'000	Fees 2015 €'000	Travel Expenses 2016 €'000	Travel Expenses 2015 €'000
Mr. Kieran Calnan (Term 13 June 2015 to 12 June 2018)	Chairperson	-	-	7	10
Mr. Sean O'Donoghue (Term 02 March 2014 to 01 March 2017)	Director	8	8	5	5
Mr. Damien McLoughlin (Term 21 March 2014 to 20 March 2017)	Director	-	-	-	-
Mr. William Deasy (Term 27 May 2014 to 26 May 2017)	Director	8	8	6	5
Mr. Raymond Harty (Term 9 July 2014 to 8 July 2017)	Director	8	8	4	3
Ms. Lisa Vaughan (Term 21 June 2016 to 20 June 2019)	Director	4	-	1	-

The Board held 12 full meetings in 2016 and Board Members attended other meetings on behalf of B.I.M. Two Board Members attended other meetings outside of Board and Audit Meetings on behalf of B.I.M.

	Board Attendance 2016	Other Meetings 2016
Mr. Kieran Calnan	12	4
Mr. Sean O'Donoghue	12	4
Mr. Damien McLoughlin	11	-
Mr. William Deasy	12	-
Mr. Raymond Harty	12	-
Ms. Lisa Vaughan	6	1

	Salary 2016 €'000	Salary 2015 €'000
CEO From 1st September 2015	121	40
Interim CEO January to August 2015	-	78

The current CEO contributes to Bord Iascaigh Mhara defined benefit superannuation coordinated scheme for staff.

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Total €'000	Land and Premises €'000	Plant and Machinery €'000	Motor Vehicles €'000	Gear and Equipment €'000
Cost					
Balance as at 1st January	24,746	6,029	4,394	533	13,790
Additions	1,677	229	641	2	805
Disposals	(24)			(20)	(4)
Balance as at 31st December	26,399	6,258	5,035	515	14,591
Depreciation					
Balance as at 1st January	22,539	5,048	4,027	440	13,024
Charge for Year	1,167	269	104	36	758
Disposals	(24)			(20)	(4)
Balance as at 31st December	23,682	5,317	4,131	456	13,778
Net Book Value					
At 31st December 2016	2,717	941	904	59	813
At 31st December 2015	2,207	981	367	93	766

12. Receivables

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Loan Receivables	892	892
Other Receivables	399	231
Prepayments	78	157
	1,369	1,280
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(1,039)	(1,039)
	330	241

The fair values of debtors and prepayments approximate to their carrying amounts. All debtors are due within one year. Loan Debtors of €892,000 refers to Dingle Boats Teo and is fully provided for in the Provision for Doubtful Debts. This debt is subject to legal proceedings.

13. Payables (amounts falling due within one year)

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Deferred Income	55	55
Trade payables and accruals	2,174	1,397
	2,229	1,452

Tax and social insurance are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. Interest accrues on late payment. No interest was due at the financial year end date. The terms of accruals are based on the underlying contracts. Other amounts included within creditors not covered by specific note disclosures are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

14. Lease Commitments

At 31st December 2016 BIM had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Payable within one year	20	717
Payable within two to five years	70	74
Payable after five years	84	100
	174	891

The current lease on BIM Head Office in Dun Laoghaire expired in September 2016 with the Office of Public Works, a new lease is currently under negotiation which should be in place by 31st August 2017.

15. Capital Reserves

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Balance as at 1st January	2,207	2,109
Transfer (to)/from Income and Expenditure Account:		
Funding of Asset Additions	1,677	1,337
Amortisation in line with Asset Depreciation	(1,167)	(1,239)
Transfer to Statement of Income and Expenditure Account and Retained Revenue Reserves	510	98
Balance as at 31st December	2,717	2,207

16. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

There were no contingent liabilities and commitments at 31st December 2016 arising from:

- (a) Guarantees to Financial Institutions in respect of loans amounting to €165,229. A first mortgage is held as security for these guarantees. The Board was not called upon to make payments in respect of guarantees in 2016.
- (b) Balances outstanding in respect of financial facilities approved but not taken up at 31st December were as follows:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Aquaculture	197	-
Fisheries	774	-

- (c) Head office building is leased from the Office of Public Works. This lease includes liability to maintain the building as it was in its commencement. An estimate for such work would be difficult to quantify, and would only be accounted for when the expenditure was incurred.
- (d) The Board is not defending any legal action.

17. Cross Border Aquaculture Initiative

The Cross Boarder Aquaculture Initiative which is supported by the Special Programme for Peace and Reconciliation was incorporated in 1998 as a European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) and registered in the Companies Office. It is jointly owned by BIM and Northern Ireland Seafood Limited.

On 31st December 2011 following legal opinion, the decision was taken to transfer the five staff of the EEIG onto the payroll of BIM and they are now included in BIM Employee Control Framework numbers. Although they are now BIM employees, the former EEIG staff continue to work, to varying degrees, on the EEIG project, as part of their previous EEIG commitments.

The EEIG currently for 2016 is not in receipt of grant aid assistance from Department of Agriculture & Rural Development of Northern Ireland (DARD). This grant aid is contracted to the EEIG as opposed to BIM.

An annual statement is filed with the CRO (IG8) signed by the membership of the EEIG, the accounts for Aquaculture Initiative are audited by Bluett Conran.

18. Bantry Equity Fund

This fund was established by the government to promote the development of the aquaculture industry in the Bantry region following the closure of the Whiddy Oil Terminal. It is not possible to assess accurately the value of these shares, which is dependent on the performance of the enterprises. All shares are held in the name of the Minister for Finance.

The following investments were held at 31st December 2016:	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Kush Seafarms Limited	19	19
Fastnet Mussels Limited	19	19
	38	38

19. Retirement Benefits Costs

(a) Retirement Costs

Analysis of total retirement benefit costs charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves:

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Current Service Cost	1,576	1,158
Interest on Pension Scheme Liabilities	1,638	2,996
Employee Contributions	(499)	(342)
	2,715	3,812

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31st December 2016

19. Retirement Benefits Costs (continued)

(b) Movement in net Retirement Benefit Obligations

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Net Pension Liability at 1st January	65,873	54,800
Current Service Cost	1,576	1,158
Employees Contributions	-	342
Interest on Pension Scheme Liabilities	1,638	2,996
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	7,388	8,745
Pensions paid in the year	(2,296)	(2,168)
	74,179	65,873

Financial Assumptions

	2016	2015
The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:		
Rate of increase in salaries	3.25%	3.1%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.75%	2.6%
Discount Rate	1.9%	2.5%
Inflation Rate	1.75%	1.6%

The mortality basis adopted allows for improvements in life expectancy over time, so that life expectancy at retirement will depend on the year in which a member attains retirement age (age 65). The table below shows the weighted average life expectancy for members used to determine benefit obligations.

Year of attaining age 65	2016	2036
Life expectancy - male	21.30	23.70
Life expectancy - female	23.70	25.80

(c) Deferred Funding Asset for Pensions

The Board recognises these amounts as an asset corresponding to the unfunded deferred liability for pensions on the basis of the set of assumptions described below and a number of past events. These events include the statutory basis for the establishment of the superannuation schemes, and the policy and practice currently in place in relation to funding public service pensions including contributions by employees and the annual estimates process. While there is no formal agreement regarding these specific amounts with the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, the Board has no evidence that this funding policy will not continue to meet such sums in accordance with current practice.

Net Deferred Funding for Pensions in the year

	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Funding recoverable in respect of current year pension costs	3,214	4,154
State Grant applied to pay pensioners	(2,296)	(2,168)
	918	1,986

19. Retirement Benefits Costs (continued)

(d) History of scheme liabilities and experience (gains)/losses

	Financial year ending in				
	2016 €'000	2015 €'000	2014 €'000	2013 €'000	2012 €'000
Defined benefit obligations	74,179	65,873	54,800	54,900	56,100
Experience gains on plan liabilities	(1,950)	(2,048)	(2,680)	(3,613)	95
Experience gains as percentage of plan liabilities	2.6%	3.1%	4.9%	7%	0.2%

(e) Pension Scheme

Bord lascaigh Mhara operates unfunded defined benefit superannuation scheme for staff. Superannuation entitlements arising under the schemes are paid out of current income and are charged to the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Retained Revenue Reserves, net of employee superannuation contributions, in the year in which they become payable. The results are set out below on an actuarial valuation of the pension liabilities in respect of serving, retired and deceased staff of An Bord lascaigh Mhara as at 31st December 2016. This valuation was carried out by a qualified independent actuary.

20. Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments at 31st December 2016.

21. Board Members' Interests

The Board adopted procedures in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform in relation to the disclosure of interests by Board Members and those procedures have been adhered to in the year. There were two instances where board members declared interests in 2016.

22. Related Party Disclosures

Key management personnel in Bord lascaigh Mhara consist of the CEO and members of the Board of Directors. Total compensation paid to key management personnel, including Board members' fees and expenses and total CEO remuneration, amounted to €183,848 (2015: €174,285).

For a breakdown of the remuneration and benefits paid to key management personnel, please refer to Note 9(d).

Bord lascaigh Mhara adopts procedures in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform covering the personal interests of Board members. In the normal course of business, Bord lascaigh Mhara may approve grants or enter into other contractual arrangements with entities in which Bord lascaigh Mhara Board members are employed or are otherwise interested.

23. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board at its meeting on 5th May 2017.





Grants

Grants

Fleet Safety Scheme

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Carlow	€2,738	€1,643	60%
Individual	Carlow	€407	€244	60%
Individual	Clare	€2,194	€1,317	60%
Individual	Clare	€2,043	€1,226	60%
Individuals	Clare	€790	€316	40%
Individual	Cork	€1,843	€1,106	60%
James Hurley Fisheries Ltd	Cork	€2,746	€1,098	40%
Individual	Cork	€1,753	€1,052	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,095	€657	60%
Individuals	Cork	€11,908	€4,763	40%
Individual	Cork	€2,000	€1,200	60%
Individual	Cork	€5,155	€3,093	60%
Individual	Cork	€4,408	€2,645	60%
Individual	Cork	€137	€82	60%
Individual	Cork	€4,728	€2,837	60%
Individual	Cork	€2,830	€1,698	60%
Individual	Cork	€37,500	€15,000	40%
Individual	Cork	€917	€550	60%
Individual	Cork	€350	€210	60%
Individual	Cork	€6,837	€4,102	60%
Individuals	Cork	€643	€386	60%
Individual	Cork	€7,863	€4,718	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,035	€621	60%
O'Callaghan Fishing Ltd	Cork	€6,060	€2,424	40%
Individuals	Cork	€360	€216	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,060	€636	60%
Individual	Cork	€2,247	€1,348	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,884	€1,130	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,863	€1,118	60%
Individuals	Cork	€2,222	€1,333	60%
Individual	Cork	€2,747	€1,648	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,290	€774	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,107	€664	60%
Individual	Cork	€921	€553	60%
Individual	Cork	€996	€598	60%
Rachel Jay Fishing Ltd	Cork	€29,525	€11,810	40%
Individual	Cork	€2,490	€1,494	60%
Individual	Cork	€1,033	€620	60%
Individual	Cork	€9,395	€5,637	60%
Individuals	Cork	€511	€307	60%
Individual	Cork	€3,657	€2,194	60%
Individual	Donegal	€3,217	€1,930	60%
LDL Fisheries Ltd	Donegal	€3,797	€1,519	40%
Individuals	Donegal	€5,000	€3,000	60%
Individual	Donegal	€6,930	€2,772	40%
Individual	Donegal	€1,429	€857	60%
Amy Jane Ltd	Donegal	€37,500	€15,000	40%
Individual	Donegal	€1,466	€880	60%

Fleet Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Donegal	€4,664	€2,798	60%
Individual	Donegal	€3,545	€2,127	60%
Individual	Donegal	€5,027	€3,016	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,212	€727	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,975	€1,185	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,276	€766	60%
B&K Cavanagh Fishing Ltd	Donegal	€1,745	€1,047	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,403	€842	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,430	€858	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,794	€1,076	60%
Individuals	Donegal	€1,337	€802	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,472	€883	60%
Individual	Donegal	€544	€326	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,085	€651	60%
Individuals	Donegal	€1,079	€646	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,503	€902	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,180	€708	60%
Foyle Warrior Ltd	Donegal	€5,400	€2,160	40%
Carmelita Ltd	Donegal	€1,419	€852	60%
Individual	Donegal	€2,117	€1,270	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,212	€727	60%
Individual	Donegal	€2,223	€1,334	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,900	€1,140	60%
Individual	Donegal	€5,011	€3,007	60%
Individual	Donegal	€162	€97	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,403	€842	60%
Individual	Donegal	€2,929	€1,757	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,210	€726	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,315	€789	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,215	€729	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,135	€681	60%
Individual	Donegal	€4,585	€2,751	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,736	€1,042	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,653	€992	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,053	€632	60%
Individual	Donegal	€4,463	€2,678	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,322	€793	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,469	€881	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,946	€1,168	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,486	€892	60%
Individual	Donegal	€533	€320	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,353	€812	60%
Individual	Donegal	€920	€552	60%
Individual	Donegal	€2,948	€1,769	60%
Individual	Donegal	€2,948	€1,769	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,005	€603	60%
Individual	Donegal	€360	€216	60%
Individual	Donegal	€2,328	€1,397	60%

Grants (continued)

Fleet Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Donegal	€1,360	€816	60%
Atlantic Fresh Seafoods Ltd	Donegal	€960	€576	60%
Individual	Donegal	€638	€383	60%
Individual	Dublin	€1,149	€689	60%
Individual	Dublin	€3,386	€2,032	60%
Individual	Dublin	€1,777	€1,066	60%
Individuals	Dublin	€9,280	€3,712	40%
Individual	Dublin	€11,928	€4,771	40%
Individual	Dublin	€4,820	€1,928	40%
Individual	Galway	€880	€528	60%
Shauna Ann Ltd	Galway	€5,808	€2,323	40%
Individual	Galway	€891	€534	60%
Individual	Galway	€980	€588	60%
Individual	Galway	€545	€327	60%
Individual	Galway	€935	€561	60%
Individual	Galway	€537	€322	60%
Individual	Galway	€280	€168	60%
Girl Stephanie Ltd	Galway	€2,310	€924	40%
Individual	Galway	€400	€240	60%
Individual	Galway	€560	€336	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,343	€806	60%
Atlantic Ranger Ltd	Galway	€25,000	€10,000	40%
Individual	Galway	€2,742	€1,645	60%
Individuals	Galway	€4,590	€2,754	60%
Individual	Galway	€169	€101	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,490	€894	60%
Individual	Galway	€813	€488	60%
Individuals	Galway	€889	€533	60%
Individual	Galway	€2,543	€1,526	60%
Individual	Galway	€228	€137	60%
Individual	Galway	€600	€360	60%
Individuals	Galway	€537	€322	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,134	€680	60%
Individual	Galway	€4,991	€2,995	60%
Individual	Galway	€9,857	€5,914	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,335	€801	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,151	€691	60%
Individual	Galway	€695	€417	60%
Individual	Galway	€2,106	€1,264	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,016	€610	60%
Individual	Galway	€358	€215	60%
Individual	Galway	€2,215	€1,329	60%
Individual	Galway	€998	€599	60%
Individual	Galway	€6,170	€2,468	40%
Individuals	Galway	€2,979	€1,192	40%
Individual	Galway	€1,217	€730	60%
Individual	Galway	€2,527	€1,516	60%
Individual	Galway	€19,410	€7,764	40%

Fleet Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Galway	€762	€457	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,385	€831	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,008	€605	60%
Individual	Galway	€992	€595	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,258	€755	60%
Individual	Galway	€865	€519	60%
Individual	Galway	€837	€502	60%
Individuals	Galway	€4,618	€2,771	60%
Individual	Galway	€700	€420	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,293	€776	60%
Individual	Galway	€1,277	€766	60%
Individual	Galway	€2,027	€811	40%
Individual	Kerry	€838	€503	60%
Individual	Kerry	€820	€492	60%
Individual	Kerry	€3,161	€1,897	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,440	€864	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,595	€957	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,894	€1,136	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,050	€630	60%
Individual	Kerry	€3,781	€2,269	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,279	€767	60%
Individual	Kerry	€5,162	€3,097	60%
Individual	Kerry	€4,129	€2,478	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,869	€1,122	60%
Individuals	Kerry	€788	€473	60%
Individuals	Kerry	€536	€322	60%
Caragh Clams Ltd	Kerry	€2,291	€916	40%
Individual	Kerry	€10,000	€6,000	60%
Caragh Clams Ltd	Kerry	€432	€173	40%
Individual	Kerry	€1,091	€655	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,552	€931	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,019	€611	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,227	€736	60%
Individual	Louth	€2,383	€1,430	60%
Individual	Louth	€1,568	€941	60%
Individual	Louth	€1,501	€901	60%
Individual	Louth	€1,501	€901	60%
Individual	Mayo	€4,055	€2,433	60%
Individual	Mayo	€2,029	€1,217	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,838	€1,102	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,043	€626	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,352	€811	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,175	€705	60%
Individual	Mayo	€5,945	€3,567	60%
Individual	Mayo	€570	€342	60%
Individual	Mayo	€6,557	€3,934	60%
Individual	Mayo	€2,457	€1,474	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,772	€1,063	60%

Grants (continued)

Fleet Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Mayo	€1,988	€1,193	60%
Individual	Mayo	€520	€312	60%
Individual	Mayo	€4,073	€2,444	60%
Individual	Mayo	€4,693	€2,815	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,934	€1,160	60%
Individual	Mayo	€2,440	€1,464	60%
Individual	Mayo	€3,040	€1,824	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,204	€723	60%
Individual	Mayo	€262	€157	60%
Individual	Mayo	€812	€487	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,546	€928	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,223	€734	60%
Individual	Mayo	€2,243	€1,346	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,321	€793	60%
Individuals	Mayo	€2,730	€1,638	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,659	€995	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,110	€666	60%
Individual	Mayo	€2,825	€1,695	60%
Individual	Mayo	€1,637	€982	60%
Individual	Mayo	€7,675	€4,605	60%
Individual	Sligo	€2,069	€1,241	60%
Individual	Sligo	€1,723	€1,034	60%
Individual	Sligo	€1,558	€935	60%
Individual	Sligo	€9,969	€5,981	60%
Individual	Sligo	€2,027	€1,216	60%
Individual	Sligo	€1,065	€639	60%
Individual	Sligo	€704	€423	60%
Individual	Sligo	€948	€569	60%
Individual	Sligo	€182	€109	60%
Individual	Sligo	€900	€540	60%
Individual	Waterford	€1,727	€1,036	60%
Individual	Waterford	€1,666	€1,000	60%
Individual	Waterford	€540	€324	60%
Individual	Waterford	€9,897	€5,938	60%
Individual	Waterford	€1,800	€1,080	60%
Individual	Waterford	€4,315	€2,589	60%
Individual	Waterford	€912	€547	60%
Individual	Waterford	€5,973	€2,389	40%
Individual	Waterford	€1,257	€754	60%
Individual	Waterford	€1,412	€847	60%
Individual	Waterford	€1,044	€627	60%
Individual	Waterford	€600	€360	60%
Individual	Waterford	€1,590	€954	60%
Individual	Waterford	€808	€485	60%
Individual	Waterford	€1,733	€1,040	60%
Individual	Waterford	€300	€180	60%
Individual	Waterford	€2,550	€1,530	60%
Individual	Wexford	€1,000	€600	60%

Fleet Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Wexford	€1,705	€1,023	60%
Individual	Wexford	€9,706	€5,824	60%
Individual	Wexford	€1,000	€600	60%
Individual	Wexford	€3,039	€1,823	60%
Individual	Wexford	€1,584	€950	60%
Individual	Wexford	€959	€575	60%
Individual	Wexford	€3,775	€2,265	60%
Individual	Wexford	€1,461	€877	60%
Individual	Wexford	€25,200	€10,080	40%
Individual	Wexford	€1,502	€901	60%
Individual	Wexford	€1,581	€949	60%
Oceanus Fishing Ltd	Wexford	€3,945	€2,367	60%
Individual	Wexford	€3,724	€2,234	60%
Individual	Wexford	€918	€551	60%
Individual	Wexford	€1,388	€833	60%
Individual	Wexford	€1,175	€705	60%
		€738,772	€390,108	

Marine Tourism Safety Scheme

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Galway	€4,104	€1,642	40%
Individual	Galway	€7,498	€2,999	40%
Eachtraí Cuan na Gaillimhe Teo	Galway	€3,699	€1,480	40%
Individual	Kerry	€3,190	€1,276	40%
Individuals	Kerry	€2,702	€1,081	40%
An Bairis Teo	Kerry	€1,800	€720	40%
Individual	Mayo	€1,887	€755	40%
Individual	Mayo	€7,316	€2,926	40%
Individual	Sligo	€276	€111	40%
		€32,472	€12,990	

Grants (continued)

Enhanced Safety Scheme

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€39	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	40%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,170	€705	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Waterford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Waterford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Galway	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Galway	€780	€470	60%

Enhanced Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€389	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Sligo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Mayo	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Sligo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Waterford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Sligo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wicklow	€1,170	€705	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%

Grants (continued)

Enhanced Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Comhlucht Iascaireacht Fanad Teo	Donegal	€3,119	€1,879	60%
Individual	Clare	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Clare	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Clare	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Clare	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Clare	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Clare	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Clare	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Clare	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,170	€705	60%
Individual	Clare	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Clare	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Clare	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€234	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Galway	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%

Enhanced Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Kerry	€4,470	€705	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€1,170	€705	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Waterford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%

Grants (continued)

Enhanced Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
LDL Fisheries Ltd	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€1,170	€705	60%
Individual	Galway	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Louth	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%

Enhanced Safety Scheme (continued)

Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)
Individual	Kerry	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Dehinder Marine Ltd	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Waterford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Kerry	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Donegal	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Louth	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Waterford	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€390	€235	60%
Comhlucht Iascaireachta Fanad Teo	Donegal	€4,679	€2,819	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Wexford	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Wicklow	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Cork	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Sligo	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€780	€470	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Dublin	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Galway	€390	€235	60%
Individual	Mayo	€780	€470	60%
		€135,518	€79,869	

Grants (continued)

Sustainable Fisheries Scheme Part A



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€36,777	€36,777	100%	€18,389	€18,389
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€49,829	€49,829	100%	€24,914	€24,914
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€113,051	€113,051	100%	€56,526	€56,526
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€1,214	€1,214	100%	€607	€607
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€8,323	€8,323	100%	€4,162	€4,162
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€59,704	€59,704	100%	€29,852	€29,852
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€6,765	€6,765	100%	€3,383	€3,383
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€179,162	€179,162	100%	€89,581	€89,581
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€258,984	€258,984	100%	€129,492	€129,492
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€18,500	€18,500	100%	€9,250	€9,250
BIM / INDUSTRY	Dublin	€14,575	€14,575	100%	€7,288	€7,288
	Dublin	€14,575.00	€14,575.00	100%	€7,287.50	€7,287.50
		€754,690	€754,690		€377,345	€377,345

Sustainable Fisheries Scheme Part B



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Individual	Cork	€5,424	€3,254	60%	€1,627	€1,627
Individual	Cork	€4,215	€2,529	60%	€1,265	€1,265
Individual	Cork	€6,809	€4,085	60%	€2,043	€2,043
Individual	Galway	€1,275	€765	60%	€383	€383
Individual	Mayo	€5,600	€3,360	60%	€1,680	€1,680
Individual	Mayo	€2,800	€1,680	60%	€840	€840
Individual	Mayo	€5,600	€3,360	60%	€1,680	€1,680
		€31,723	€19,033		€9,517	€9,517

Sustainable Fisheries Scheme Part C



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Clogherhead Fishermens Co-op	Louth	€3,750	€2,250	60%	€1,125	€1,125
Celtic Sea Herring Management Advisory Committee	Cork	€49,557	€29,734	60%	€14,867	€14,867
Community Supported Seafood	Cork	€2,850	€1,140	40%	€570	€570
		€56,157	€33,124		€16,562	€16,562

Fisheries V-Notching Scheme



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Individual	Donegal	€256	€179	70%	€90	€90
Individual	Mayo	€1,238	€728	70%	€364	€364
Atlantic Crab	Donegal	€1,040	€780	75%	€390	€390
Ballycotton Fishermans Association	Cork	€34,668	€26,001	75%	€13,001	€13,001
Individual	Waterford	€109	€64	70%	€32	€32
Beara Lobster Fisherman's Group	Cork	€9,584	€7,540	75%	€3,770	€3,770
Achill Fishermen	Mayo	€1,680	€1,260	75%	€630	€630
Individual	Dublin	€584	€409	70%	€204	€204
Burtonport Fishermens Co-Op	Donegal	€11,696	€9,027	75%	€4,514	€4,514
Individual	Louth	€10,520	€6,188	70%	€3,094	€3,094
Coiste Gliomach Chonamara	Galway	€14,153	€13,928	75%	€6,964	€6,964
Individual	Waterford	€7,455	€5,182	70%	€2,591	€2,591
Comhar Caomhán Teo	Galway	€6,186	€5,252	75%	€2,626	€2,626
Cork Harbour Fishermans Association	Cork	€10,741	€8,544	75%	€4,272	€4,272
Cork South West Lobster Fishermens Co-op	Cork	€36,335	€28,745	75%	€14,372	€14,372
Cumann Gleamaigh Chorca Dhuibhne	Kerry	€10,344	€7,758	75%	€3,879	€3,879
Cumann Iascairi Chos Costa Iorrais	Mayo	€26,520	€19,602	75%	€9,801	€9,801
Raghy Fishermen	Sligo	€11,403	€6,516	75%	€3,258	€3,258
Individual	Louth	€7,034	€4,940	70%	€2,470	€2,470
Erris Lobster Conservation & Restocking Association	Mayo	€8,700	€6,529	75%	€3,265	€3,265
East Waterford Lobster Fishermans Association	Waterford	€9,379	€7,010	75%	€3,505	€3,505
Individual	Dublin	€1,313	€1,276	70%	€638	€638
Individual	Dublin	€90	€63	70%	€32	€32
Individual	Dublin	€2,099	€1,469	70%	€735	€735
Galway Bay Inshore Fishermans Association	Galway	€5,517	€4,138	75%	€2,069	€2,069
Individual	Dublin	€886	€627	70%	€314	€314
Individual	Howth	€1,575	€1,110	70%	€555	€555
Hannigan Fish Ltd	Donegal	€6,405	€3,660	75%	€1,830	€1,830
Individual	Donegal	€924	€528	70%	€264	€264
Individual	Wicklow	€23,503	€17,040	70%	€8,520	€8,520
Iveragh Fishermens Co-op	Kerry	€14,494	€10,772	75%	€5,386	€5,386
Individual	Waterford	€424	€326	70%	€163	€163
Individual	Sligo	€640	€448	70%	€224	€224
Individual	Waterford	€1,241	€967	70%	€483	€483
Individual	Kerry	€364	€274	70%	€137	€137
Individual	Mayo	€571	€336	70%	€168	€168
Keel Fishermen	Mayo	€3,568	€2,676	75%	€1,338	€1,338
Sligo Group	Sligo	€18,336	€13,752	75%	€6,876	€6,876

Grants (continued)

Fisheries V-Notching Scheme (continued)



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Individual	Donegal	€528	€848	70%	€424	€424
Individual	Waterford	€185	€109	70%	€54	€54
Individual	Galway	€272	€190	70%	€95	€95
Malin Head Fishermans Co-op	Donegal	€13,360	€21,186	75%	€10,593	€10,593
Individual	Cork	€494	€346	70%	€173	€173
Inisturk Fishermen	Galway	€2,032	€1,422	75%	€711	€711
Individual	Mayo	€480	€336	70%	€168	€168
Mullaghmore Fishermen	Donegal	€6,000	€4,500	75%	€2,250	€2,250
Individual	Waterford	€129	€76	70%	€38	€38
Northwest Kerry Shellfish Co-op	Kerry	€10,739	€8,532	75%	€4,266	€4,266
Individual	Mayo	€3,440	€2,408	70%	€1,204	€1,204
Individual	Dublin	€1,496	€1,315	70%	€658	€658
Individual	Galway	€1,664	€1,165	70%	€582	€582
Individual	Kerry	€1,219	€975	70%	€488	€488
Individual	Dublin	€25,710	€20,568	70%	€10,284	€10,284
Individual	Wicklow	€4,883	€3,418	70%	€1,709	€1,709
Individual	Mayo	€7,840	€5,488	70%	€2,744	€2,744
Individual	Galway	€1,944	€1,361	70%	€680	€680
South Wexford Lobster Association	Wexford	€14,654	€11,723	75%	€5,862	€5,862
Individual	Kerry	€927	€742	70%	€371	€371
Individual	Waterford	€192	€113	70%	€57	€57
Individual	Kerry	€484	€339	70%	€169	€169
Individual	Dublin	€2,742	€1,919	70%	€960	€960
West Clare Lobstermen's Association	Clare	€26,569	€20,875	75%	€10,438	€10,438
		€429,557	€335,598		€167,799	€167,799

Producer Org Scheme



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€279,449	€111,780	Various	€55,890	€55,890
Irish Fish Producers Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€280,526	€103,987	Various	€51,994	€51,994
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€778	€311	40%	€156	€156
Irish South & West Fish Producers Organisation Ltd	Cork	€200,383	€88,801	Various	€44,400	€44,400
Irish South & East Fish Producers Organisation Ltd	Waterford	€32,649	€16,922	Various	€8,461	€8,461
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€245,132	€100,819	Various	€50,409	€50,409
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€16,330	€6,532	40%	€3,266	€3,266
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€203,613	€81,445	40%	€40,723	€40,723
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€778	€311	40%	€156	€156
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€256,400	€92,762	Various	€46,381	€46,381
Killybegs Fishermens Organisation Ltd	Donegal	€15,000	€6,000	40%	€3,000	€3,000
		€1,531,039	€609,670		€304,835	€304,835

Aquaculture Gateway Scheme



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Irish Mussel Seed Company Ltd	Wicklow	€20,057	€10,029	50%	€5,014	€5,014
Bord Na Mona	Offlay	€4,346	€2,173	50%	€1,087	€1,087
Iasc Sliogagh Dun Garbhain (Dungarvan Shellfish) (Ung)	Waterford	€46,800	€18,720	40%	€9,360	€9,360
Lissadell Shellfish Co. Ltd.,	Sligo	€8,000	€4,000	50%	€2,000	€2,000
Individual	Sligo	€1,117	€558	50%	€279	€279
		€80,320	€35,480		€17,740	€17,740

Grants (continued)

Aquaculture Sustainable Scheme



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Caragh Clams Limited	Kerry	€34,301	€13,720	40%	€6,860	€6,860
Individual	Donegal	€224,457	€89,783	40%	€44,891	€44,891
Individual	Kerry	€337,481	€168,741	50%	€84,370	€84,370
Huitre Du Connemara Limited	Galway	€13,324	€5,330	40%	€2,665	€2,665
Southward Limited,	Cork	€127,330	€50,932	40%	€25,466	€25,466
Sofi Shellfish Limited	Mayo	€119,704	€47,882	40%	€23,941	€23,941
Comhlucht Iascaireacht Fanad Teo.	Donegal	€305,745	€91,723	30%	€45,862	€45,862
Individual	Galway	€30,281	€12,112	40%	€6,056	€6,056
Individual	Cork	€29,242	€11,697	40%	€5,848	€5,848
Trabay Limited	Donegal	€140,722	€56,289	40%	€28,144	€28,144
Atlantic Clams Ireland Ltd.	Sligo	€47,500	€19,000	40%	€9,500	€9,500
Southward Limited,	Cork	€625	€250	40%	€125	€125
Iasc Sliogagh Dun Garbhain TA Dungarvan Shellfish Ltd	Waterford	€106,703	€42,681	40%	€21,341	€21,341
Comhlucht Iascaireacht Fanad Teo.	Donegal	€598,500	€179,550	30%	€89,775	€89,775
Sliogeisc Inisheane Teoranta	Donegal	€32,818	€13,127	40%	€6,564	€6,564
Bia Mara (Deise) Teo.	Waterford	€43,315	€17,326	40%	€8,663	€8,663
		€2,192,047	€820,142		€410,071	€410,071

Scaling and New Market Development Scheme



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Connemara Seafoods Frozen Ltd.	Mayo	€74,432	€37,216	50%	€18,608	€18,608
Bio Marine Ingredients Ireland Ltd.	Donegal	€23,753	€11,877	50%	€5,938	€5,938
Breizn Teo.	Galway	€8,775	€4,388	50%	€2,194	€2,194
Jade Ireland Seafood Ltd.	Wexford	€100,000	€50,000	50%	€25,000	€25,000
Kish Fish Company Ltd.	Dublin	€41,072	€20,536	50%	€10,268	€10,268
Purple Spade Ltd.	Galway	€27,000	€13,500	50%	€6,750	€6,750
Rockabill Seafoods Ltd.	Dublin	€99,828	€49,914	50%	€24,957	€24,957
		€374,861	€187,430		€93,715	€93,715

Innovation & Business Plan Scheme



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Sofrimar	Wexford	€40,000	€20,000	50%	€10,000	€10,000
Keohanes	Cork	€40,000	€19,760	50%	€9,880	€9,880
Kish Fish	Dublin	€37,600	€13,250	50%	€6,625	€6,625
Castletownbere Co-Op	Cork	€40,000	€20,000	50%	€10,000	€10,000
Connemara Seafood	Mayo	€36,696	€13,770	50%	€6,885	€6,885
Bio-Marine Ingredients/Island Seafood Collective	Donegal	€80,000	€37,602	50%	€18,801	€18,801
GoodFish	Cork	€23,350	€7,128	50%	€3,564	€3,564
Shellfish De La Mer	Cork	€30,400	€15,200	50%	€7,600	€7,600
Goatsbridge	Kilkenny	€40,000	€12,030	50%	€6,015	€6,015
Bia Mara an Atlantaigh Fhiamin Teo.	Donegal	€40,000	€19,005	50%	€9,502	€9,502
		€408,046	€177,744		€88,872	€88,872

Seafood Capital Investment Scheme



Applicant Individual / Company	County	Total Eligible Investment Costs	Grant (€)	Grant Rate (%)	Portion of Grant Funded by EU (€)	Portion of Grant Funded by National Exchequer (€)
Rockabill Seafood Ltd	Dublin	€1,010,395	€252,599	50%	€126,299	€126,299
Connemara Seafoods Frozen Ltd	Mayo	€80,065	€20,016	50%	€10,008	€10,008
Good Fish Processing (Carrigaline) Ltd.	Cork	€281,670	€70,418	50%	€35,209	€35,209
Bio-Marine Ingredients Ireland Ltd.	Monaghan	€1,200,000	€300,000	50%	€150,000	€150,000
Breizn Teo	Galway	€110,765	€16,615	50%	€8,307	€8,307
Castletownbere Fishermens Co-op Ltd.	Cork	€806,174	€201,544	50%	€100,772	€100,772
Keohane Seafoods Ltd.	Cork	€1,189,840	€297,460	50%	€148,730	€148,730
Oilean Mara Teo T/A Irish Seaspray	Galway	€431,423	€107,856	50%	€53,928	€53,928
Carr & Sons Seafood Ltd	Mayo	€264,089	€66,022	50%	€33,011	€33,011
Ballycotton Seafoods Ltd	Cork	€236,862	€59,216	50%	€29,608	€29,608
Irish Fish Cannery	Donegal	€56,890	€14,222	50%	€7,111	€7,111
Sofrimar Ltd.	Wexford	€1,200,000	€300,000	50%	€150,000	€150,000
Seafoods Processors Ltd	Louth	€8,719	€2,180	50%	€1,090	€1,090
O'Flaherty Bros. t/a Saltees Fish	Wexford	€40,351	€6,053	50%	€3,026	€3,026
Shellfish De La Mer Ltd	Cork	€27,329	€6,832	50%	€3,416	€3,416
Atlanfish Ltd.	Donegal	€50,000	€12,500	50%	€6,250	€6,250
Norfish Ltd	Donegal	€1,298,601	€194,790	50%	€97,395	€97,395
Goatsbridge Fish Processors	Wicklow	€254,121	€63,530	50%	€31,765	€31,765
		€8,547,293	€1,991,852		€995,926	€995,926



Bord Iascaigh Mhara

An Cheannoifig
Bóthar Crofton,
Dún Laoghaire,
Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath
A96 E5A0

Irish Sea Fisheries Board

Head Office
Crofton Road,
Dun Laoghaire,
Co. Dublin
A96 E5A0

T +353 1 2144100

E info@bim.ie

www.bim.ie