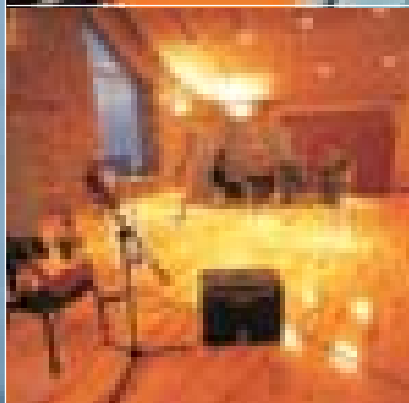
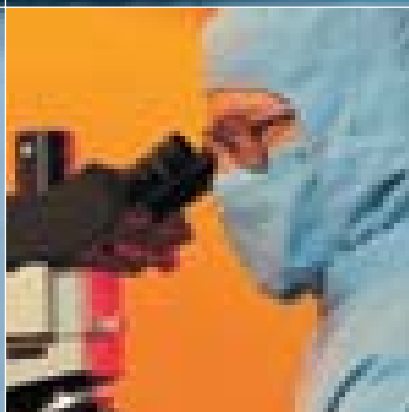


*Tuarascáil Bhliantúil
agus Cuntais 2003*



Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2003

Don Aire Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe and Gaeltachta. De réir Ailt 18 agus 19 den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979, tá an tuarascáil agus ráitis airgeadais don bhliain 2003 á dtíolacadh ag Údarás na Gaeltachta.

Annual Report 2003

To the Minister for Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. In accordance with Sections 18 and 19 of the Údarás na Gaeltachta Act, 1979, the report and financial statements for the year 2003 are being presented by Údarás na Gaeltachta.

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An tÚdarás



Bord an Údaráis

Cathaoirleach: Liam Ó Cuinneagáin

**Comhaltaí an Údaráis dála ag 31/12/03:
Members of an tÚdarás as at 31/12/03:**

Ian Mac Aindriú
Daithí Alcorn
Seán Ó Baoill
Pádraig Ó Bialha
Fiachra Ó Céilleachair
Seán Ó Créabháin
Seosamh Ó Cuaig
Tadhg Ó Cuinn
Pádraig Ó Dochartaigh
Brian Ó Domhnaill
Connie Ní Fhátharta
Pól Ó Foighil
Breandán Mac Gearailt
Séamus Mac Gearailt
Cathy Ní Ghoill
Seán Ó Neachtain
Micheál Ó Scanaill
Cathal Seoighe
Seán Ó Tuairisg

Coistí Réigiúnacha

Trí struchtúr reachtúil na gcoistí réigiúnacha cinntítear go héifeachtach gur laistigh de na ceantair Ghaeltachta a dhéantar cinntí. Tá trí choiste ann a dhéanann ionadaíocht ar cheantar Dhún na nGall, ar réigiún Chonnacht/Laighean, agus ar réigiún na Mumhan, agus is féidir leo sin deontais channacha suas go dtí €317,435 a cheadú do thionscadail. Déanann na comhaltaí ionadaíocht ar a gceantair féin ar na Coistí Réigiúnacha. Bhí suas le deich gcruinniú ag gach Coiste Réigiúnach i rith 2003.

Struchtúir faoi leibhéal an Bhoird

Bíonn gach comhalta boird páirteach i gCoistí eanála agus i bhFochoistí.

Regional Committees

The statutory regional committees' structure effectively localises decision-making within the Gaeltacht communities. Three committees representing the areas of Donegal, Mayo/Galway/Meath and Munster can approve grant aid to projects up to a cumulative level of €317,43. The members represent their own areas on the Regional Committees. Each Regional Committee sat approximately ten times during 2003.

Sub-Board Structures

Each board member participates in sectoral Committees and Sub-Committees.

Réigiún na Mumhan

Munster Region

Fiachra Ó Céilleachair
Breandán Mac Gearailt
Séamus Mac Gearailt
Micheál Ó Scanaill

Réigiún Chonnacht/Laighean

Connacht/Leinster Region

Ian Mac Aindriú
Pádraic Ó Bialha
Seán Ó Créabháin
Seosamh Ó Cuaig
Tadhg Ó Cuinn
Connie Ní Fhátharta
Pól Ó Foighil
Cathy Ní Ghoill
Seán Ó Neachtain
Cathal S. Seoighe
Seán Ó Tuairisg

Réigiún Dhún na nGall

Donegal Region

Daithí Alcorn
Seán Ó Baoill
Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
Pádraig Ó Dochartaigh
Brian Ó Domhnaill

An Coiste Meastóireachta

Coiste reachtúil é seo a dhéanann meastóireacht ar thionscadail mhóra agus a chuireann moltaí chuig an mBord. Ar an gcoiste sin tá an Cathaoirleach, triúr comhaltaí tofa boird agus an Príomh-Fheidhmeannach mar aon le hionadaithe ón Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, GFT/IDA (Éire) agus Fiontraíocht Éireann.

An Coiste Iniúchta

De réir an Chóid Chleachtais do Chomhlachtaí Stáit, tá Coiste Iniúchta ag Údarás na Gaeltachta. Air sin tá an Cathaoirleach, comhalta boird amháin as gach Réigiún agus an Príomh-Fheidhmeannach. Scrúdaíonn an coiste seo ráitis airgeadais, tuairiscí ón Iniúcháir Inmheánach agus ón Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Cistí, agus obair eile a dhéantar i dtaca leis an eagraíocht agus lena fochuideachtaí.

Fochoistí

Ar gach ceann de na trí fchoiste speisialta bhí an Cathaoirleach, idir 8 agus 14 chomhalta boird, agus beirt ionadaithe bainistíochta. Rinne na fochoistí eárnála seo dianscrúdú ar ghníomhaíochtaí áirithe polasaí ar nós teanga agus cultúr, infreastruchtúr agus teileachumarsáid, comharchumainn, forbairt pobail & na hoileáin

Evaluation Committee

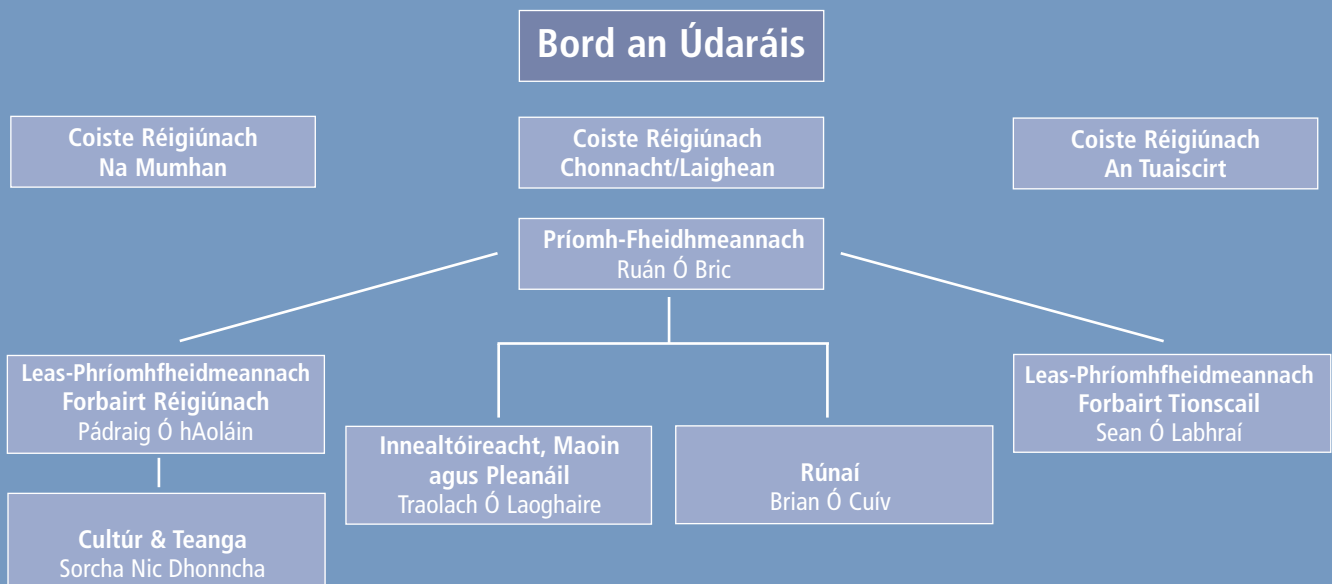
This is a statutory committee which evaluates large scale projects and makes recommendations to the Board. Membership comprises the Chairman, three elected board members and the Chief Executive as well as representatives from the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, IDA (Ireland) and Enterprise Ireland.

Audit Committee

In accordance with the Code of Practice for State Bodies, Udarás na Gaeltachta has an Audit Committee. This comprises the Chairman, one board member from each Region and the Chief Executive. This committee examines financial statements, reports from the Internal Auditor and from the Comptroller and Auditor General and other work carried out in relation to the organisation and its subsidiary companies.

Sub-Committees

Each of three special sub-committees comprised the Chairman, between 8 and 14 board members, and two management representatives. These sectoral sub-committees carried out critical examination of particular policy activities, such as language and culture, infrastructure and telecommunications, co-operatives, community development & the islands.





Réamhrá

Introduction



An Ghaeltacht

Clúdaíonn an Ghaeltacht codanna fairsinge de chontaetha Dhún na nGall, Mhaigh Eo, na Gaillimhe agus Chiarraí – iad ar fad geall leis ar imeallbhord an Iarthair – agus codanna freisin de chontaetha Chorcaí, na Mí agus Phort Láirge. Cé go bhfuil Béarla ag daonra uile na Gaeltachta, is sna codanna seo amháin den tír ina bhfuil Gaeilge á labhairt fós mar theanga phobail.

Ó bunaíodh an Stát ghlac Rialtas i ndiaidh a chéile leis go raibh fíorthábhacht ag baint le caomhnú agus le forbairt na Gaeltachta mar phobal labhartha Gaeilge. Ní hamháin go soláthraíonn sí deis agus dúshlán chun leanúnachas na Gaeilge mar theanga phobail a choinneáil beo go nádúrtha, ach freisin soláthraíonn an Ghaeltacht an timpeallacht is fearr ar fad do dhaoine ar mian leo an Ghaeilge a bheith ar a dtóil acu. Tá na ceantair sin ina gcuid bhunúsach d'fhorbairt shocháí dátheangach in Éirinn agus cuireann siad timpeallacht ar fáil inar féidir leis an teanga dul chun cinn a dhéanamh in ionad nua-aimseartha.

Údarás na Gaeltachta

Is é Údarás na Gaeltachta an t-aon ghníomhaireacht stáit ina bhfuil formhór na gcomhaltaí boird tofa go díreach agus go daonlathach. Údarás saineiúil réigiúnach atá ann ag a bhfuil réimse leathan d'fheidhmeanna forbartha. Tá ionadaíocht láidir ag na ceantair éagsúla Gaeltachta ar an mBord.

Tá dualgas reachtúil ar Údarás na Gaeltachta forbairt a dhéanamh ar eacnamaíocht na Gaeltachta mar aon le spreagadh a thabhairt do chaomhnú agus do leathadh na Gaeilge mar phríomh-mheán cumarsáide sa Ghaeltacht. Chun na haidhmeanna sin a chur chun cinn, tacaíonn an tÚdarás le scéimeanna táirgiúla fostaíochta trí fhorbairt a dhéanamh ar acmhainní nádúrtha áitiúla agus ar chumais fhiontraíochta, trí infheistiúocht soghluaiste a mhealladh chun na Gaeltachta, trí chothú agus tacaíocht a thabhairt do thionscnaimh forbartha pobail. Cuidíonn sé freisin le réimse leathan de thionscnaimh teanga agus cultúrtha atá dírithe ar ról na Gaeilge a neartú mar phríomh-mheán cumarsáide i ngach aicme agus i ngach earnáil den phobal.

The Gaeltacht

The Gaeltacht covers extensive parts of counties Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Kerry - all on the western seaboard - and also parts of counties Cork, Meath and Waterford. Although all of the Gaeltacht population speak English, these are the only parts of Ireland where Irish is still spoken as a community language.

The maintenance and development of the Gaeltacht as an Irish-speaking community has been regarded by successive Governments since the foundation of the State as of the utmost importance. Not only does the Gaeltacht present an opportunity and a challenge to maintain naturally the continuity of Irish as a community language, but it also provides the ideal environment for people who wish to become proficient in Irish. These areas form an important cornerstone in the building of a bilingual society in Ireland and provide an environment where the language can evolve naturally in a modern setting.

Údarás na Gaeltachta

Údarás na Gaeltachta is the only state development agency where the majority of the board members are directly democratically elected. It is a unique regional authority, with wide ranging development functions. The Board structure is highly representative of the various Gaeltacht areas.

The statutory brief of Údarás na Gaeltachta is to develop the economy of the Gaeltacht and to encourage the preservation and extension of Irish as the principal means of communication in the Gaeltacht. In furtherance of these aims, An tÚdarás promotes productive schemes of employment through the development of local natural resources, skills and entrepreneurial abilities, the attraction of mobile investment to the Gaeltacht, promotes and supports community development initiatives and promotes a wide range of language and cultural initiatives aimed at strengthening the place

Tá daonra na Gaeltachta beagán os cionn 90,000 de réir Daonáirimh 2002 agus tá 28,500 d'fhórsa oibre inti. Tá 7,346 duine fostaithe go lánaimseartha agus 4,220 eile fostaithe go páirtaimseartha i dtionscail ar nós teicstílí, innealtóireacht, leictreonaic, uisceshaothrú, acmhainní nádúrtha eile, gníomhaíochtaí closamhairc agus seirbhísí nua-aimseartha. I measc na ngníomhaíochtaí tábhachtacha eacnamaíochta eile laistigh den Ghaeltacht tá feirmeoireacht, iascaireacht agus turasóireacht.

| réamhrá ar lean
| introduction contd

Oifig Dhún na nGall

Páirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair,
Doirí Beaga,
Co. Dhún na nGall.

Fón: +353(0)74 9560100

Faics: +353(0)74 9560101

Oifig Mhaigh Eo

Béal an Mhuirthead,
Co. Mhaigh Eo.

Fón: +353(0)97 81418

Faics: +353(0)97 82179

Oifig na Gaillimhe

Na Forbacha,
Gaillimh.

Fón: +353(0)91 503100

Faics: +353(0)91 503101

of Irish as the principal means of communication among all sections and sectors of the community.

The population of the Gaeltacht is a little in excess of 90,000 according to the 2002 Census of Population and the total labour force is 28,500. There are 7,346 people employed full-time and a further 4,220 part-time in industries such as textiles, engineering, electronics, aquaculture, other natural resources, audio-visual activities and modern services. Other important economic activities within the Gaeltacht are farming, fishing and tourism.

Oifig Chiarraí

Baile an Mhuilinn,
An Daingean,
Co. Chiarraí.

Fón: +353(0)66 9150100

Faics: +353(0)66 9150101

Oifig Chorcaí

Baile Mhic Íre,
Maigh Chromtha,
Co. Chorcaí.

Fón: +353(0)26 45366

Faics: +353(0)26 45423

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Údarás na Gaeltachta						
Glan-Sócmhainní Dochta/Net Fixed Assets	€'000	137,626	148,359	162,719	143,713	138,212
Glan-Sócmhainní Reatha/Net Current Assets	€'000	(895)	664	(259)	(1,196)	(1,457)
Fostaíocht Lánaimeartha/Full-Time Employment		116	113	107	117	116
Tuarastail agus Pá (a)/ Salaries and Pay (a)	€'000	5,133	5,570	6,158	6,454	6,973

Fothionscail agus Comhthionscail/Subsidiary and Associate Industries

Infheistíocht an Údaráis sa Scairchaipiteal/ Údarás Investment in Share Capital	€'000	5,603	2,203	1,959	3,424	691
Deontais a Ceadáíodh/Grants Approved	€'000	4,358	7,577	6,026	7,295	10,068
Deontais a Íocadh/Grants Paid	€'000	7,052	5,813	5,731	6,031	6,885

Mórtionscail agus Miontionscail/Large and Small Businesses

Deontais a Ceadáíodh/Grants Approved	€'000	15,995	14,323	15,449	19,345	17,391
Deontais a Íocadh/Grants Paid	€'000	9,505	11,816	11,007	9,338	9,402

Fostaíocht/Employment in Assisted Industries

Fostaíocht Lánaimeartha/Full-time Employment		8,183	8,251	8,093	7,571	7,346
Fostaíocht Shéasúrach & Pháirtimeartha/ Seasonal & Part-time Employment		3,604	4,054	4,234	4,086	4,220

Foirgnimh/Buildings

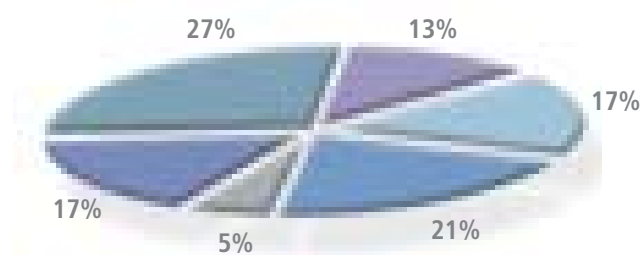
Caiteachas ar Fhoirgnimh/Expenditure on Buildings	€'000	11,680	15,378	19,175	18,553	7,843
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Airgead a Fuarthas ón Stát (AE san áireamh go dtí 1999)/Exchequer Funding (EU Funding included until 1999)

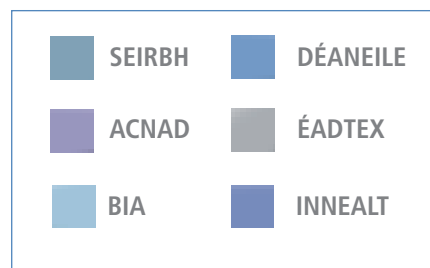
Deontais i gCabhair-Caiteachas Reatha/ Grant-in-Aid - Current Expenditure	€'000	4,381	4,965	6,222	8,675	8,720
Deontais i gCabhair - Deontais do Thionscail & Caiteachas Caipitil/ Grant-in-Aid - Grants to Industry & Current Expenditure	€'000	31,743	34,917	35,616	34,300	24,000

(a) Níl ranníocaíochtaí aoisliúntais san áireamh/Superannuation contributions not included

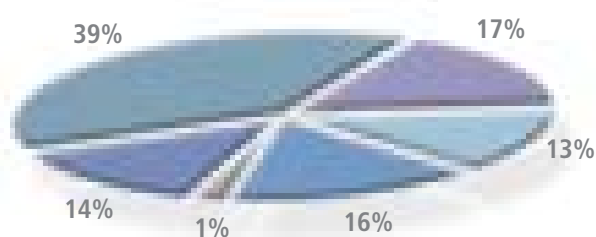
Fostaíocht de réir Earnála



IOMLÁN 7,346

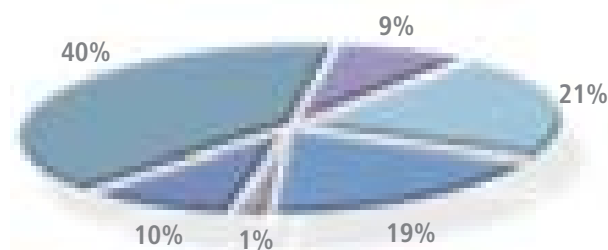


Deontais a Ceadaíodh i 2003 de réir Earnála



IOMLÁN €27,458,974

Méadú i bhFostaíocht 2003 de réir Earnála



IOMLÁN 1,052

Foinsí Fáis na Fostaíochta 1999-2003 Sources of Employment Growth

Bonn Fostaíochta Employment Base	Poist Nua i dTionscail atá ann cheana New Jobs Created in Established Industries	Poist Nua Cruthaithe trí Thionscail Nua New Jobs in New Industries	Iomlán na bPost Nua Cruthaithe Total New Jobs Created
1999 - 8183	750 - (72%)	292 - (28%)	1042 - (100%)
2000 - 8251	711 - (71%)	289 - (29%)	1000 - (100%)
2001 - 8093	813 - (72%)	310 - (28%)	1123 - (100%)
2002 - 7571	458 - (50%)	452 - (50%)	910 - (100%)
2003 - 7346	562 - (53%)	490 - (47%)	1052 - (100%)

Ráiteas an Chathaoirligh

Chairman's Statement

Liam Ó Cuinneagáin, Cathaoirleach



Idirthréimhse ab ea an bhliain seo caite do Údarás na Gaeltachta ina lán bealaí. Bhí an t-athrú ó infheistíocht i dtionscail déantúsaíochta níos suntasaí ná riamh; bhí iomaíocht agus dúshlán níos mó ag baint le foinsí seachtracha infheistíochta; tháinig athrú mór ar struchtúr maoinithe na heagraíochta; agus ag teacht le deireadh na bliana cuireadh i bhfeidhm próiseas chun athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar ár straitéis forbartha mar aon leis an gcreat reachtúil a leagann síos teorainneacha cumhachta agus feidhme na gníomhaireachta. De bharr athrú chomh mór a bheith ag teacht ar an timpeallacht eacnamaíoch, shóisialta agus teanga ina bhfuil an tÚdarás ag feidhmiú, tá gá níos mó ná riamh le plan forbartha comhtháite don Ghaeltacht agus tá an riachtanas sin mar chroílár inár bpróiseas pleanála stráitéise.

Faoi dheireadh 2003 bhí 7,346 duine fostaithe go lánaimseartha i gcuideachtaí a fuair cúnamh ó Údarás na Gaeltachta. Cuireann sé lúchair orainn a chur in iúl gur tháinig feabhas ar an líon postanna a cruthaíodh in 2002 agus gur laghdaíodh an

líon postanna a cailleadh, go háirithe nuair a chuirtear san áireamh gur facthas ó thús 2003 gur bliain dheacair a bheadh inti. Tháinig ardú 13% ar líon na bpostanna nua go dtí 1,052 in 2003, sin ardú glan de 125 post. Tá srian curtha ar líon na bpostanna lánaimseartha a cailleadh: bhí an líon de 1,404 an-ard in 2002 agus laghdaíodh sin go dtí 1,277 anuraidh. Creidimid gur féidir na cailleanais sin a laghdú a thuilleadh fós isteach in 2004, rud a chuirfidh feabhas dá réir ar an leibhéal iomlán fostaíochta. Agus an méid sin ráite, áfach, teastaíonn 1,000 post nua in aghaidh na bliana sa Ghaeltacht chun freastal ar dhaoine nua atá ag teacht isteach sa mhargadh fostaíochta agus chun fritháireamh a dhéanamh ar an aistriú nádúrtha fostaíochta atá ina ghné dár n-eacnamaíocht oscailte. Caitheann an aidhm sin a bhaint amach in ainneoin na n-easnamh leanúnach infreastruchtúir mar aon leis an aistriú leanúnach ar an infheistíocht thionsclaíoch go dtí tíortha a bhfuil costais ísle iontu, agus an claonadh atá san fhostaíocht seirbhísí lonnú ar an mhórchuid i gceantair uirbeacha.

Last year was a time of transition for Údarás na Gaeltachta in many ways. The trend away from manufacturing industry investment became more firmly established; sourcing foreign direct investment was more competitive and challenging; the structure of our organisation's funding underwent major change; and towards year end a process of reviewing our development strategy and the statutory framework determining the parameters of the agency's powers and functions was set in train. The rapidly changing economic, social and linguistic environment in which An tÚdarás operates necessitates, more than ever before, an integrated approach to the development of the Gaeltacht and this requirement is at the core of our strategic planning process.

Total full-time employment in Údarás na Gaeltachta client companies stood at 7,346 at the end of 2003. We are pleased to report an improvement on 2002 in the numbers of jobs created and a reduction in the jobs lost, particularly considering that it was clear from the outset that 2003 was going to be a difficult year. New jobs rose

by more than 13% to 1,052 in 2003, a net increase of 125. There has been a containment of full-time job losses: these were particularly high in 2002 at 1,404 and were reduced last year to 1,277. We believe that job losses can be further contained into 2004, with a consequent improvement in the overall employment situation. However, the Gaeltacht needs about 1,000 new jobs per annum to meet the needs of new entrants to the jobs market and to offset the natural turnover of jobs that is a feature of our open economy. This must be achieved against a background of ongoing infrastructural deficiencies coupled with the continuing shift in manufacturing investment towards low cost countries and the tendency for service-based employment to locate in urban areas.

Infreastruchtúr Gnó

Mar chuid de na feabhsúcháin infreastruchtúir atá riachtanach chun fiontair nua-aimseartha seirbhíse a mhealladh, tá Údarás na Gaeltachta ag forbairt saoráidí nua-aimseartha tráchtála agus oifige in ionaid straitéiseacha ar fud na Gaeltachta. Orthu sin tá Páirc Ghnó an Daingin agus Páirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair, ina bhfuil fo-ionad oideachais tríú leibhéal á fhorbairt ag Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh. Tá saoráidí eile forbartha d'fhiontair ar leith sa Spidéal i gConamara agus i mBéal an Mhuirthead i gCo. Mhaigh Eo.

Ina dteannta sin, tá ionaid fiontraíochta á bpleanáil nó á bhforbairt ar Inis Mór, Árann; san Eachléim in iarthuaisceart Mhaigh Eo agus ar an Charraig in iardheisceart Dhún na nGall; agus tá cabhair dheontais tugtha d'aonaid fiontraíochta san earnáil phobail nó phríobháideach in Inis Meáin, Árann; i gCill Charthaigh, Co. Dhún na nGall agus i

Leitir Mealláin, Co. na Gaillimhe.

Ar na tionscnaimh eile ar tugadh fúthu in 2003 bhí seoladh an pholasáí forbartha d'oileáin na Gaeltachta agus cuireadh tús leis an gcéad chéim de pháirc ghnó mara i gCill Chiaráin chomh maith le hionad taighde mara agus cothaithe fiontair i gCarna, Conamara, Co. na Gaillimhe. Tá dul chun cinn suntasach déanta sna cainteanna le soláthróirí teileachumarsáide maidir le hinfreastruchtúr leathanbhanda a chur ar fáil chun deis a thabhairt don Ghaeltacht dul in iomaíocht le hionaid eile le haghaidh infheistíochta sna seirbhísí nua-aimseartha.

| *ráiteas an chathaoirligh*
ar lean

| *chairman's statement contd*

Business Infrastructure

As part of the infrastructural improvements required to attract modern service enterprises, An tÚdarás is developing commercial and modern office facilities in strategic locations throughout the Gaeltacht. These include Páirc Ghnó an Daingin (Dingle Business Park); Páirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair (Gweedore Business Park), which includes a third level education outreach centre being developed by the National University of Ireland, Galway. Other facilities have been developed for specific enterprises in An Spidéal, Conamara and Béal an Mhuirthead, Co. Mayo.

Additionally, enterprise centres are planned or are being developed on Inis Mór on the Aran Islands, in Eachléim in North West Mayo and An Charraig in South West Donegal; and grant-aid has been approved for community or private sector enterprise units on Inis Meáin, Aran Islands, in Cill Charthaigh, Co. Donegal and Leitir Mealláin, Conamara, Co. Galway.

Other initiatives in 2003 include the launch of a new development policy for Gaeltacht islands and the commencement of the first phase of development of a marine business park in Chill Chiaráin and a marine research and business incubation centre in Carna, Conamara, Co. Galway.

Considerable progress has been made in discussions with telecom providers with regard to the provision of broadband infrastructure that will enable the Gaeltacht to compete with other locations for modern services investment.

Teileachumarsáid

I gcomparáid leis na cathracha agus na bailte ar fud na tíre a bhfuil buntáiste acu cheana féin as feidhmiú an leathanbhanda, tá forbairt mhall na seirbhísí nua ardluais theileachumarsáide sa Ghaeltacht ag cur an réigiúin faoi mhíbhuntáiste, agus ag cur moille ar dhul chun cinn na tionsclaíochta agus na seirbhísí nua-aimseartha ann. Tá an costas a bhaineann le seirbhísí ardluais theileachumarsáide níos airde i gceantair thuaithe ar nós na Gaeltachta ná mar atá i gceantair eile. Mar shampla, is i Leitir Ceanainn atá an Pointe Teagmhála (POP) is gaire do Ghaoth Dobhair, áit atá thart ar 56 Cm ar shiúl. Caitheann na cuideachtaí atá ag Ionnú sa Ghaeltacht seirbhísí teileachumarsáide comhlántacha ar nós ADSL a fháil. Chun cuid de na deacrachtaí sin a shárú, chuir an tÚdarás iarratas isteach chuig an Roinn Cumarsáide, Mara agus Acmhainní Nádúrtha fá choinne maoinithe chun suas le 4 Cm de chábla snáthoptach a chur isteach chuig Páirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair. Ceadaíodh an tionscadal agus an buiséad in 2003 agus táthar ag súil go mbeidh an obair thógála críochnaithe faoi dheireadh 2004. Tá sé i gceist againn é seo

a bheith ina thionscadal taispeántais do cheantair Ghaeltachta eile.

Dúshlán Na bPostanna

Is ábhar misnigh é go bhfuil earnálacha ar nós bia, próiseála éisc, agus seirbhísí nua-aimseartha ag leanstan ar aghaidh mar phríomhsholáthróirí postanna san fhás atá ag teacht ar fhorbairt na fostaíochta. Ach sin ráite, tógfaidh sé am gnóthaí nua a fhorbairt agus – mar is léir ón taithe a fuairamar leis an bhfeachtas fostaíochta speisialta i nDún na nGall – tá iomaíocht mhór ó na hionaid uirbeacha in Éirinn agus thar lear don iarracht chun infheistíocht dhíreach iasachta a mhealladh chun na Gaeltachta agus postanna a chruthú dá réir. Tá aidhmeanna uailmhianacha againn chuige sin ach cé go bhfuil an ghníomhaireacht seo ina gné mór níl inti ach gné amháin den iarracht ilghnéitheach a theastaíonn ina mbeidh comhpháirtíocht áitiúil, réigiúnach, náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta i gceist. Ina theannta sin tá iarracht níos déine agus níos nua á dhéanamh againn chun fiontraíocht dhúchasach a spreagadh a mbeidh páirt níos lárnáí aici i gcúrsaí fostaíochta na Gaeltachta amach anseo.

Telecommunications

Compared to cities and towns throughout the country that have already benefited from the broadband rollout, the slow development of advanced and high-speed telecommunications services in the Gaeltacht has put the region at a distinct disadvantage, hindering the progress of industry and modern services. The cost of accessing high-speed telecommunications services is disproportionately high in rural areas such as the Gaeltacht. For example, the nearest Point of Presence (POP) to Gaoth Dobhair is in Letterkenny, approximately 56kms away. Companies locating in the Gaeltacht require complementary telecommunications services such as ADSL. To overcome some of these difficulties, An tÚdarás submitted an application to the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources for funding for the installation of approximately 4 kms of fibre optic cables to the Gaoth Dobhair Industrial Park. The project and budget was approved in 2003 and construction work is expected to be completed by the end of 2004. We intend this to be a demonstration project for other Gaeltacht areas.

Jobs Challenge

It is heartening to see sectors such as food and modern services continuing to be the main contributors to increases in jobs growth. However, new types of businesses will take time to develop and – as is evident from our experience with the special employment drive in Donegal – attracting foreign direct investment and thereby modern jobs to the Gaeltacht is facing stiff competition from urban locations in Ireland and abroad. We have ambitious objectives in this regard but the agency is just one, albeit major, player in what needs to be a multifaceted response involving local, regional, national and international partnerships. We are also adopting a more robust and innovative approach to encouraging indigenous enterprise which will be a more central plane of the employment base of the Gaeltacht in the future.

Acmhainní Teanga & Cultúrtha

Dúshlán mór do Údarás na Gaeltachta is ea forbairt a dhéanamh ar eacnamaíocht nua-aimseartha seirbhíse eolasbhunaithe sna ceantair Ghaeltachta. Táimid ag obair i ndlúthpháirtíocht le hinstiúidí tríú leibhéal chun cuidiú leis an iarracht le timpeallacht a chruthú ina mbeidh sé níos éasca ag daoine feabhas leanúnach a chur ar a n-oideachas, a n-eolas agus a scileanna. Táimid ag amharc fosta ar struchtúir agus ar dhreasachtaí a chuideoidh le forbairt cláracha nuálacha solúbtha chun tionscnaimh fiontraíochta a chothú a bheidh bunaithe ar acmhainní dúchasacha na Gaeltachta. Tá cothabháil na teanga agus an chultúir mar aon le forbairt na heacnamaíochta ina ndlúthchoda den sainordú reachtúil atá ag Údarás na Gaeltachta mar áisíneacht réigiúnach forbartha don Ghaeltacht. Tá an tÚdarás ag saothrú chomh maith chun úsáid iomlán a bhaint as an chumas fostaíochta atá sna hacmhainní mara agus sna hacmhainní nádúrtha eile chomh maith leis an eacnamaíocht shóisialta, na healaíona, gnóthaí teangabhunaithe, turasóireacht

chultúrtha agus teanga, soláthar oideachais tríú leibhéal, agus gníomhaíochtaí fóillíochta agus caithimh aimsire.

Mar thoradh ar pholasáí nua a haontaíodh leis an Aire Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe & Gaeltachta ag tús na bliana, díriodh thart ar 20% den chaiteachas caipitiúil in 2003 ar fhiontair teangabhunaithe. Tá an bhéim bhreise seo ar acmhainní dúchasacha, an Ghaeilge san áireamh, ina cuid lárnach den straitéis atáthar a fhorbairt do na cúig bliana seo romhainn.

Beidh tionchar ag an aistriú atá ag teacht ar infheistíocht i dtionscail na déantúsaíochta ar na straitéisí forbartha a bheidh againn sna blianta seo romhainn agus cuirfear dlús níos mó leis seo de bharr athrú a bheidh ag teacht cheana féin ar na foinsí maoinithe atá againn. Bainfear úsáid as níos mó acmhainní dílse don chuspóir forbartha teanga agus pobail atá mar *raison d'être* ag ár n-eagraíocht ionas gur féidir díriú go fonnmhar ar straitéisí forbartha agus caomhnaithe teanga i gcomhar leis na pobail áitiúla.

ráiteas an chathaoirligh
ar lean
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Language & Cultural Resources

The development of a modern services knowledge-based economy within the Gaeltacht represents a huge challenge for Údarás na Gaeltachta. We are working in ever-closer collaboration with third-level institutions helping to create an environment in which it is easier for people to continually improve their education, knowledge and skills. We are also looking at structures and incentives to facilitate the development of innovative and flexible programmes to nurture enterprise initiatives rooted in the Gaeltacht's indigenous assets. Language and cultural maintenance coupled with economic development are the core elements of the statutory brief of Údarás na Gaeltachta as the regional development agency for the Gaeltacht. An tÚdarás is working to exploit the employment potential of marine and other natural resources as well as the social economy, the arts, language-based businesses, cultural and linguistic tourism, third level education provision and leisure and recreation activities.

Arising from the adoption of a new policy agreed with the Minister for Community, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs at the beginning of the year, approximately 20% of capital expenditure in 2003 was directed towards language related enterprises. This increased emphasis on the exploitation of indigenous resources including the language is a core part of an evolving strategy for the next five years.

The rate of evolution away from manufacturing industry employment will inform our development strategies into the years ahead and this process is being further accelerated by a major shift in our sources of funding that is already coming into effect. More dedicated resources will be applied to the specific language and community development brief that is the *raison d'être* of our organisation so that language preservation and development strategies can be pursued with full vigour in co-operation with local communities.

Fórsa Ardscliúil Oibre

Chun eacnamaíocht a fhorbairt ina mbeidh fiontair seirbhísí nua-aimseartha, caithfidh sruth leanúnach d'fhostaithe ardscliúla a bheith ar fáil. Beidh oideachas agus oiliúint ina ndlúthchuid den phlean atá againn chun an straitéis seo a chur i bhfeidhm. Mar sin, tá maoiniú á dhéanamh againn ar réimse de chúrsaí creidiúnaithe ar fud na Gaeltachta, ar a n-áirítear cúrsaí feabhsaithe scileanna a bheidh dírithe ar earnálacha ar leith. Trínár Scéim Foghlama Fadsaoil cuirimid fóirdheontais ar fáil do tháillí cuid mhaith daoine atá ag iarraidh dul chun cinn a dhéanamh ina saol oibre trí cháilíochtaí nó scileanna breise a bhaint amach.

Táimid ag obair i gcomhar le hollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh, chun cúrsaí oideachais tríú leibhéal trí Ghaeilge a chur ar fáil i gConamara agus i nDún na nGall. Chomh maith leis sin tá tionscnaimh ghaolmhara idir lámha nó beartaithe i gcomhar le hInstitiúid Theicneolaíochta Leitir Ceanainn, le Fiontar/Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath agus le hInstitiúidí eile nach iad. Ní hé amháin go bhfuil sin ina riachtanas bunúsach chun bonn daingean a chur faoin oideachas

tríú leibhéal trí Ghaeilge sa Gaeltacht, tá sé riachtanach fosta chun cúlta de dhaoine ardcháilithe a bheith ar fáil ionas gur féidir eacnamaíocht eolas-bhunaithe a fhorbairt sa Gaeltacht. Cuideoidh soláthar na gcúrsaí ábhartha tríú leibhéal oideachas sa réigiún, mar aon leis an infheistíocht san infreastructúr sóisialta, chun srian a chur le líon na ndaoine óga a bhfuil oideachas orthu atá ag imeacht as an Gaeltacht. Beidh impleachtaí móra aige sin ar na gnéithe forbartha eacnamaíochta agus teanga ar aon.

A Highly-Skilled Labour Force

The development of an economy that has a core or modern services enterprises needs a stream of highly skilled employees. Education and training are key components of our approach to ensuring the success of this strategy. We are, therefore, funding a spectrum of accredited courses throughout the Gaeltacht, including upskilling courses focusing on specific sectors. Through our Lifelong Learning Scheme we are subsidising the fees of a large number of individuals who wish to advance their careers with extra qualifications or additional skills.

We are working in partnership with National University of Ireland, Galway, on the delivery of third level educational courses through Irish in Connemara and Donegal. We are also involved in other related collaborative initiatives with Letterkenny IT, with Fiontar/DCU and with other third-level institutions. These are an essential requirement not only for establishing third-level education through Irish on a sound footing in the Gaeltacht but also for building up a reservoir of highly qualified people who will drive the

delivery of a knowledge-based economy in the Gaeltacht. The provision of relevant third-level education courses within the region, together with investment in social infrastructure, are measures that will help to offset the drain of the most educated young people from the Gaeltacht. This has major implications from both economic and language development perspectives.

Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla

Beidh tionchar mór ag Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla ar an ról straitéiseach atá againn, go háirithe i dtaca leis an phríomhchuspóir atá againn an Ghaeilge a leathnú agus a chaomhnú. Dírionn an tAcht seo ar bhreis agus 600 rannóg, gníomhaireacht agus comhlacht Stáit. Dá thoradh sin beidh éileamh ar réimse de sheirbhísí teanga-bhunaithe, agus tá súil againn a bheith in ann iad sin a sholáthar sa Ghaeltacht. Tá an cinneadh a rinne an tAire go lonnófaí Oifig an Choimisinéara Teanga, a bhfuil feidhm náisiúnta leis, sa Ghaeltacht ina léiriú soiléir don phobal agus don tír i gcoitinne gur féidir seirbhísí lámacha Stáit a lonnú aon áit sa tír.

Cur Chuige Comhordaithe

Mar theanga pobail, tá an Ghaeilge in ísle brí in áiteanna go leor sa Ghaeltacht agus teastóidh tacaíocht láidir, ní hamháin ó chreat an Achta nua, ach freisin ó chur chuige comhordaithe straitéiseach fadtéarmach rialtais. Ní foláir i sin a bhunú ar thuairisc agus ar mholtaí Chomisiún na Gaeltachta. Tá sé tugtha le fios ag an Aire Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta go bhfuil sé chun tús a chur lena leithéid de bheartas agus fáiltímid roimhe sin.

Ar na tionscnaimh chomhoibritheacha atá idir lámha ag an Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe & Gaeltachta agus an Údarás, tá feachtas feasachta teanga, ar chostas €300,000, a bheidh dírithe go príomha ar na roghanna teanga a dhéanann tuismitheoirí agus tuismitheoirí ionchasacha sa Ghaeltacht, tionscnamh pleanála teanga i bpobail áirithe agus tionscnamh ag an Roinn féin, suirbhé cuimsitheach teanga, a mbeidh impleachtaí móra aige ar leagan amach polasaí teanga sna blianta atá romhainn. Léiríú iad sin ar an gcur chuige bríomhar comhordaithe atá in úsáid chun tacú leis an nGaeilge ag leibhéal an phobail sa Ghaeltacht. Tá Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla ina chuid lárnach den chreat tacaíochta don Ghaeilge atá ag teacht chun cinn anois. Tá na forbairtí sin á ndéanamh i gcomhthéacs na cruthaitheachta agus na bríomhaireachta in TG4 agus RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta, an tábhacht mhór siceolaíochta agus fostaíochta ag gníomhaíochtaí san earnáil léiriúcháin neamhspleách TV/AV, agus suas le 50 eagraíocht forbartha pobail, oideachais, ealaíne agus cultúrtha ar fud na Gaeltachta, ar a n-áirítear Coláistí Samhraidh na Gaeltachta, agus gréasán láidir de ghrúpaí réamhscolaíochta - iad ar fad ag fáil maoiniú

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The Official Languages Act

The new Official Languages Act will have a major influence on our strategic role, particularly in our core objective of language and preservation. This Act addresses the usage of Irish in the delivery of State services. In excess of 600 State departments, agencies and associated bodies will be affected by the requirements of the Act and this will generate a demand for a range of language-related services which we hope can be sourced in the Gaeltacht. The Minister's decision to locate the Language Commissioner's Office, with its national remit, in the Gaeltacht is an important signal to the community and to the country at large that core State services can be located anywhere in the country.

Co-Ordinated Approach

Irish as a community language in the Gaeltacht is in a fragile state and will require the vigorous support not only of the framework of the new Act but also of a strategic Government-led co-ordinated approach that should be informed by the report and recommendations of Coimisiún na Gaeltachta. We welcome the fact that the Minister has signalled his intention to take an initiative in this regard.

Collaborative initiatives being taken by the Department of Community, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs and An tÚdarás include a €300,000 language awareness campaign primarily aimed at the language choices made by parents and prospective parents in the Gaeltacht and a language planning initiative in targeted communities. The Department itself has commissioned a major linguistic survey which will have major implications for the determination of future language policy. These are indications of a more vigorous and co-ordinated approach being adopted to buttress the position of Irish at community level in the Gaeltacht. The Official Languages Act is a key element in the support framework for the Irish language that is now emerging. These developments occurring against the backdrop of the creativity and vitality of TG4 and RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta, the strong psychological importance and employment generation of the Activities of the independent TV/AV production sector, and upwards of 50 community development, educational, arts and cultural organisations spread throughout the Gaeltacht, including the Gaeltacht Summer Colleges and a strong network of pre-school groups all of

substaintiúil ón Roinn nó ón Údarás. Tá tionchar acu sin ar fad ar sheasmhacht agus ar neartú na teanga i measc an phobail. Ar na réimsí criticiúla a gcaithfear aghaidh a thabhairt orthu go fóill tá feabhsú an tsoláthair oideachais trí Ghaeilge ag an leibhéal bunskoile agus iarbhunscoile araon sa Ghaeltacht. Caithfear an curaclam riachtanach agus na seirbhísí tacaíochta speisialta a chur ar fáil chuige sin. Tá práinn ar leith ag baint le gné na Gaeilge sa phróiseas pleanála ar dhóigh a fhágfaidh cur chuige comónta ag na seacht gComhairle Chontae a bhfuil ceantair Ghaeltachta faoina gcúram. Go dtí go mbeidh treoirínite soiléire ar fáil bunaithe ar phroifíil teanga na gceantar éagsúla, mar aon le critéir mheastóireachta aontaithe maidir le tástáil chumas teanga áitritheoirí ionchais tithe, is doiligh a bheith ag súil le haon fheabhas ar thionchar na pleanála ar staid na Ghaeilge sa Ghaeltacht. Tá páirt ghníomhach á ghlacadh ag an Údarás chun teacht ar fhoirmele inoibríthe réitigh ar an cheist seo. Tá sé iontach tábhachtach fosta go gcuirfí struchtúr tacaíochta ar fáil d'óige na Gaeltachta agus tá cinneadh déanta ag an Údarás díriú ar a

leithéid de struchtúr sa dara leath de 2004.

Na Dúshlán atá Amach Romhainn

Tuigimid go gcaithfidh an eagraíocht aghaidh a thabhairt ar dhúshlán mhóra sna blianta seo romhainn. Tá sé tuartha go ndéanfar athstruchtúráil ó bhonn ar na treoirínite a bhaineann le cúnaimh réigiúnach tar éis 2006. Má dhéantar aon laghdú suntasach ar chúnamh stáit do thionscail is ceantair thuaithe ar nós na Gaeltachta is mó a bheidh thíos leis, go háirithe má bhí easpa infheistíochta in infreastruktúr an réigiúin roimhe sin.

Tá an dúshlán is mó riamh le sárú ag an nGaeilge mar theanga phobail sa Ghaeltacht mar gheall ar chastacht, ar luas agus ar an gcineál saoil atá ag daoine i sochaí na linne seo in Éirinn.

Tá an próiseas forbartha de réir nádúir ag cur brú ar an teanga mar atá tarlaithe do theangacha mionlaigh i gcoitinne go hidirnáisiúnta, agus mar sin ní mór díriú go leanúnach ar na himpleachtaí teanga a bhaineann le gach gné den phróiseas forbartha, is cuma cé chomh deacair is atá sé sin a dhéanamh. Ar deireadh thiar, is iad

which receive substantial funding from either the Department or An tÚdarás. These are all having an impact on the stabilisation and strengthening of the language at community level. Critical areas that still need to be addressed urgently are the improvement of education provision through Irish at both primary and post-primary levels in the Gaeltacht by providing the necessary curricular and specialist support services. The vigorous implementation of the Irish language provisions in the planning process in the Gaeltacht needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency. Until such time as the seven local authorities with responsibility for Gaeltacht areas adopt a common approach to this issue it is difficult to envisage any major improvement in the current situation. Údarás na Gaeltachta is actively involved with its NASC partners in formulating operational guidelines based on local area linguistic profiles as a template for all local authorities. The provision of a support-structure for Gaeltacht youth is also of crucial importance and An tÚdarás has taken a decision to address the establishment of such a structure in the

latter half of 2004.

Challenges Ahead

We recognise that major challenges lie ahead of the organisation. Regional aid guidelines are predicted to undergo radical re-structuring after 2006. Any major reduction in state aid for industry will impact most substantially on rural areas such as the Gaeltacht and particularly where there has been historical under investment in infrastructure.

Irish as a community language in the Gaeltacht faces its most critical challenge because of the complexity, pace and lifestyle choices of contemporary Irish society.

The development process by its nature poses a test to the language in line with the international experience in relation to minority languages, and it is necessary to continuously focus, however complex this may be, on the language implications of every aspect of the development process. In the final analysis it is the Gaeltacht people themselves who will preserve the language and it is vital to give recognition to their central role in any development strategy. However, the State has a

muintir na Gaeltachta féin a chaomhnóidh an Ghaeilge agus tá sé fíorthábhachtach go dtabharfaí aitheantas don ról lárnach atá acu sin in aon straitéis fhorbartha. Ach is ar an Stáit atá an fhreagracht na struchtúir thacaíochta a chur ar fáil trí Ghaeilge, mar aon le hinfreastruchtúr eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta, le go mbeidh pobal na Gaeltachta in ann an Ghaeilge a choinneáil mar theanga pobail gan iad féin a chur faoi mhíbhuntáiste mar shaoránaigh.

Creidim go mbeimid ábalta aghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshláin sin. Tá tús curtha againn le hathbhreithniú cuimsitheach ar ár straitéis fhorbartha, ina bhfuil atheagrú agus athnuachan foirne san áireamh, chun teacht ar an bhealach ceart agus ar na tionscnaimh a chuirfidh ar ár gcumas na cuspóirí eacnamaíoch, sóisialacha agus cultúrtha atá againn a bhaint amach thar an tréimhse cúig bliana, 2004 - 2009.

Buíochas

Is mian linn buíochas a ghlacadh leis na heagraíochtaí éagsúla a rabhamar ag oibriú i

gcomhpháirtíocht leo; grúpaí pobail, gníomhaireachtaí agus ranna eile Stáit, údaráis áitiúla, instiúidí agus eagraíochtaí tríú leibhéal. Aithnímid an chomhpháirtíocht luachmhar atá nasctha againn leis na heagraíochtaí sin, agus le dreamanna eile ag an leibhéal Eorpach agus idirnáisiúnta, agus tá súil againn go leanfar den chomhoibriú sin sna blianta atá amach romhainn. Ár mbuíochas fosta le comhaltaí Boird agus feidhmeannas na heagraíochta as a saothar agus a ndúthracht ar son an Údaráis agus na Gaeltachta i rith na bliana.



Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
Cathaoirleach
30 Aibreán 2004

responsibility to provide the necessary supports - State services through Irish and economic and social infrastructure – that will enable the Gaeltacht population to retain the Irish language as their community language without disadvantaging themselves as citizens.

I believe we are capable of meeting the challenges. We have set in train a major review of our development strategy, which includes staff re-organisation and renewal, in order to map out the approach and initiatives that will enable us to achieve our economic, social and cultural objectives over the five-year period 2004 – 2009.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our thanks to the various organisations with which we work closely: community groups, other State agencies and departments, local authorities, third-level institutions and language organisations. We acknowledge the valuable relationships we have built up with these organisations, and with others

on a European and international level, and look forward to enjoying their co-operation in the years ahead.



Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
Cathaoirleach
30 April 2004

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contd

Eacnamaíocht

Economy



Eacnamaíocht

Forbairt Thionsclaíoch

Tháinig méadú de bheagnach 16% ar líon na bpostanna nua a cruthaíodh i gcuideachtaí a fuair cúnamh ón Údarás, ó 910 in 2002 go dtí 1,052 in 2003. Bhí an líon postanna a cailleadh in 2002 (1,432) an-ard agus laghdaíodh sin go dtí 1,277 in 2003. Bhí 7,346 duine fostaithe go lánaimseartha ag deireadh na bliana. D'ardaigh an líon postanna páirtaimseartha agus séasúrtha go dtí 4,220 (ó 4,086 in 2002).

Sprioc de 800 post nua in aghaidh na bliana atá ag an eagraíocht anois, agus cé gur bliain dheacair a bhí inti, sáraíodh an sprioc sin. Baineadh amach an méid sin in ainneoin na n-easpaí leanúnacha infreastructúir agus infheistíocht tionsclaíochta a bheith ag aistriú chuig tíortha ina bhfuil costais ísle, rud atá ina ábhar inné dúinn mar gheall ar an oiread de sin atá ag tarlú.



Tháinig méadú ar an bhfostaíocht i bhformhór na n-earnálacha agus cúis dóchais a fheiceáil go bhfuil earnálacha ar nós bia agus seirbhísí nua-aimseartha ag leanacht ar aghaidh mar phríomhfhoinsí na fostaíochta sin.

Maidir leis na hearnálacha leochaileacha, ar nós teicstílí agus innealtóireacht – ina raibh laghdú de 572 post san iomlán – bhí a lán acu sin i dTír Chonaill, an áit is troime a buaileadh in 2003, mar a tharla in 2002. Tá plean mór cruthaithe fostaíochta á chur i bhfeidhm againn i nGaeltacht Dhún na nGall, áfach, agus cuid bhunúsach de sin is ea athstruchtúir agus athbhunú Pháirc Gnó Gaoth Dobhair. Sí an aidhm atá ann ná 400 post a chruthú ansin faoi dheireadh 2005. Cruthaíodh 185 post nua i dTír Chonaill an bhliain seo caite.

Economy

Industrial Development

The number of new jobs created in Údarás-assisted companies rose by almost 16% from 910 in 2002 to 1,052 in 2003. Job losses which were particularly high in 2002 at 1,432 were reduced to 1,277 in 2003. Total full-time employment at year end was 7,346. The number of part-time and seasonal jobs rose to 4,220 (from 4,086 in 2002).

The organisation's new jobs target is 800 jobs a year and even though it was a difficult year we managed to exceed this target. This performance was achieved against a background of ongoing infrastructural deficiencies coupled with a shift in manufacturing activity towards low cost countries, the pace of which has caused us much concern.

Most of the sectors experienced increases in employment and it is heartening to see sectors such as food and modern services continuing to be the main contributors to increases in job growth.

The persistently vulnerable sectors, such as textiles and engineering – which had an overall decrease of 572 jobs – were heavily represented in Donegal and this area was hardest hit again in 2003 as it was in 2002. However, we are actively implementing a major job-creation plan for the Donegal Gaeltacht, a core part of which is the restructuring and re-establishment of the Business Park in Gaoth Dobhair. This has a target of 400 jobs to be created by the end of 2005. 185 new jobs were created in Donegal in the past year.

Postanna a Ceadaíodh

Tháinig laghdú beag ar líon na bpostanna a ceadaíodh in 2003, - 890 acu, i gcomparáid le 1,008 in 2002.

Líon na gCéimithe a Fostaíodh

Bhí 1,205 céimí fostaithe in 2002 agus d'ardaigh an figiúr sin go dtí 1,220 in 2003, de réir suirbhé náisiúnta a rinneadh thar cheann ghníomhaireachtaí forbartha an Stáit. Tá an toradh ag dul sa treo ceart agus i gcomhthéacs na gcuspóirí atá ag an Údarás, i dtaca le cruthú postanna, léiríonn sé go bhfuil an fhostaíocht ag druidim de réir a chéile go dtí na hearnálacha sin atá ag fostú daoine a bhfuil leibhéal ard scileanna acu.

Maoiniú ar na Postanna a Ceadaíodh

Beidh infheistíocht Stáit de €27.5m i gceist leis an 890 post atá faofa i dtionscadail agus i bhforbairt nua.

Taighde & Forbairt

Cuireann an tÚdarás béim ar leith ar chaiteachas Taighde & Forbartha agus é ag cabhrú le cuideachtaí chun forbairt a dhéanamh ar a gcumas iomaíochta, rud atá an-tábhachtach san eacnamaíocht oscailte atá againn. Bhí caiteachas iomlán de €2.7m ar dheontais do Thaighde & Forbairt in 2003. Cuireann an tÚdarás i bhfeidhm an clár náisiúnta Beart II / RTI sa Ghaeltacht thar cheann Fhiontraíocht Éireann.

Costas in aghaidh an Phoist

Bhí costas deontais de €13,188 in aghaidh gach poist i gceist an bhliain seo caite agus bhí meánchostas de €14,530 in aghaidh an phoist i gceist thar na cúig bliana seo caite. Chomh maith le deontais chaipitil, léiríonn an costas in aghaidh an phoist an caiteachas deontais ar oiliúint, fostaíocht, taighde agus forbairt cé is moite de Bheart II/RTI. Tá an costas in aghaidh an phoist i gcuideachtaí a fhaigheann tacaíocht ón Údarás ar chomhchéim i gcoitinne leis an meán náisiúnta do thionscail bheaga agus mheánmhéide.



Job Approvals

The number of job approvals in 2003 were slightly down at 890, compared to 1,008 in 2002.

Number of Graduates Employed

There were 1,205 graduates employed in 2002 and that figure rose to 1,220 in 2003, according to a national survey carried out for the State development agencies. This result is moving in the right direction and in the context of the current job-creation aims of An tÚdarás it shows that employment is gradually shifting to those sectors which are employing people with higher skills levels.

Funding of Projects approved

The 890 jobs approved in new projects and expansions involve an overall State investment of €27.5m.

Research & Development

An tÚdarás places special emphasis on Research & Development expenditure as it assists companies to develop their competitiveness, a very important factor in our open economy. Total expenditure on Research & Development grants in 2003 amounted to €2.7m. An tÚdarás administers the national Measure II / RTI programme in the Gaeltacht on behalf of Enterprise Ireland.

Cost per Job

The grant cost per job last year was €13,188 and the average cost per job over the past five years was €14,530. In addition to capital grants, the cost per job reflects expenditure on training, employment, research and development grants excluding Measure II/RTI. Cost per job in Údarás-assisted companies is generally in line with the national average for small to medium-sized industries.





An Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta

Clúdaíonn An Plean Forbartha Náisiúnta an tréimhse 2000 – 2006 agus déanann sé maoiniú ar na Deontais Chaipitil, ar Oiliúint agus ar chaiteachas Talún & Foirgneamh an Údaráis.

Oibríonn an tÚdarás trí bheart éagsúla faoin bplean: *Cúnamh do Thionsclaíocht, d'Oiliúint, agus do Thalamh & Foirgnimh.*

Tá cómhaoiniú á dhéanamh ag cistí Eorpacha ar chuid de na cláir náisiúnta atá á reachtáil ag an Údarás d'fhiontair Ghaeltachta thar cheann na n-údarás bainistíochta, ar nós an clár Beart II / RTI (taighde iomaíoch) agus an clár FIGG (próiseáil ar bhia mara agus uisceshaothrú).

Sí an sprioc atá ag an bPlean Forbartha Náisiúnta ná 5,600 post nua a chruthú sa Ghaeltacht thar na seacht mbliana go dtí 2006, sin 800 post ar meán in aghaidh na bliana. In 2003 sáraíodh an figiúr sin agus chruthaíomar 1,052 post nua san iomlán.

Punann Maoine

Léiríonn éagsúlacht na punainne maoine an ról leathan atá ag Údarás na Gaeltachta mar ghníomhaireacht forbartha réigiúnach. Ní hé amháin go bhfuil sealúchas substaintiúil sa phunann de eastáit thionsclaíochta, de mhonarchana agus de oifigí, tá trí aerstráice ann freisin mar aon le seirbhísí coimhdeacha, agus réimse maoine a coimisiúnaíodh go speisialta.

Faoi dheireadh 2003, bhí 270,506 méadar cearnach spáis ag an Údarás, agus bhí 50,887 méadar cearnach de sin folamh (tá roinnt monarchana móra á n-athchóiriú chun iad a chur in oiriúint do riachtanais na gcuideachtaí nua a bheidh mar chliant iontu); tá 15,303 méadar cearnach i ndroch-chaoi rud a fhágann go bhfuil 13.2% den spás ar fáil do thionscadail nua.



National Development Plan

The National Development plan covering the period 2000-2006 finances the Capital Grants, Training and Land & Building expenditure of An tÚdarás.

An tÚdarás operates three measures under the plan: *Assistance for Industry, Training and Land & Buildings.*

Some national programmes administered by An tÚdarás for Gaeltacht enterprises on behalf of the managing authorities such as the Measure II / RTI programme (competitive research) and the FIGG programme (seafood processing and aquaculture) are co-financed by European funds.

The National Development Plan calls for the creation of 5,600 new jobs in the Gaeltacht over the seven years to 2006, an average of 800 jobs per year. In 2003 we exceeded this figure and created a total of 1,052 new jobs.

Property Portfolio

The diversity of the property portfolio reflects Údarás na Gaeltachta's diverse role as a regional development agency. The portfolio includes not only a substantial holding of industrial estates, factories and office premises but also three airstrips with ancillary services and a range of specifically commissioned properties.

At the end of 2003, An tÚdarás had 270,506 square metres of space, of which 50,887 square metres were unoccupied (a number of large factories were undergoing refurbishment to adapt them to the needs of new client companies); 15,303 square metres are in poor condition, leaving 13.2% of space available for new projects.

Éileamh ar spás

Chun freastal ar an athrú éilimh atá sa mhargadh, tá níos mó béime á chur ag an Údarás ar sholáthar spáis oifige atá ar chaighdeán maith. Bhí éileamh láidir ar aonaid den chineál seo cé gur tháinig laghdú ar an éileamh ar ghnáthaonaid thionsclaíocha mar gheall ar an lagtrá ginearálta i dtionscail na déantúsaíochta. Tugadh foirgnimh ar ais i rith na bliana de bharr gnóthaí a dúnadh nó a daingníodh, go háirithe i nGaith Dobhair.

Clár Tógála

Laghaíodh an clár tógála go mór in 2003 i gcomparáid le blianta eile mar gheall ar an laghdú ar an mbuiséad caipitil agus an laghdú ar an éileamh do spás déantúsaíochta. Cuireadh tús le clár díolta maoine i rith na bliana agus tá sé i gceist an t-airgead a fuarthas as an gclár sin a úsáid chun tacú leis an gclár tógála san am atá romhainn amach.

Mar chuid de na feabhsúcháin infreastruchtúir atá riachtanach chun fiontair nua-aimseartha seirbhíse a mhealladh, tá Údarás na Gaeltachta ag

forbairt saoráidí nua-aimseartha tráchtála agus oifige in ionaid straitéiseacha ar fud na Gaeltachta. Orthu sin tá Páirc Ghnó an Daingin agus Páirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair, ina bhfuil fo-ionad oideachais tríú leibhéal á fhorbairt ag Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh. Tá saoráidí eile forbartha d'fhiontair ar leith sa Spidéal i gConamara agus i mBéal an Mhuirthead i gCo. Mhaigh Eo.

Ina dteannta sin, tá ionaid fiontraíochta á bpleanáil nó á bhforbairt ar Inis Mór, Árann; san Eachléim in iarthuaisceart Mhaigh Eo agus ar an Charraig in iardheisceart Dhún na nGall; agus tá cabhair dheontais tugtha d'aonaid fiontraíochta san earnáil phobail nó phríobháideach in Inis Meáin, Árann; i gCill Charthaigh, Co. Dhún na nGall agus i Leitir Mealláin, Co. na Gaillimhe.

Demand for space

In response to the changing demand in the market an tÚdarás has placed an increasing emphasis on the provision of good quality office space. Demand for units of this type has been strong whereas demand for conventional industrial units has been declined, due to the general downturn in manufacturing industry. Some closures and consolidations have resulted in premises or production space being returned during the year, particularly in Gaith Dobhair.

Building Programme

The building programme was greatly reduced in 2003 in comparison with other years as a result of a decrease in the capital budget and a decrease in the demand for manufacturing space. A programme of property selling commenced during the year and it is intended that finance raised through this programme will be used to supplement the building programme in the immediate future.

As part of the infrastructural improvements required to attract modern service enterprises, An tÚdarás is developing commercial and modern office facilities in strategic locations throughout the Gaeltacht. These include Páirc Ghnó an Daingin and Páirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair, which includes a third level education outreach centre being developed by the National University of Ireland, Galway. Other facilities have been developed for specific enterprises in An Spidéal, Conamara and Béal an Mhuirthead, Co. Mayo.

Additionally, enterprise centres are planned or are being developed on Inis Mór on the Aran Islands, in Eachléim in North West Mayo and An Charraig in South West Donegal; and grant-aid has been approved for community or private sector enterprise units on Inis Meáin, Aran Islands, in Cill Charthaigh, Co. Donegal and Leitir Mealláin, Conamara, Co. Galway.

| eacnamaíocht ar lean
| economy contd



Aerstráicí

Is le hÚdarás na Gaeltachta na haerstráicí ar thrí oileán Árann agus is é a dhéanann cothabháil orthu. Tá ardú suntasach tagtha ar na costais chothabhála a bhaineann leo sin le blianta anuas mar gheall ar rialacháin níos déine sábhála a bheith curtha i bhfeidhm.

Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh

Táthar ag cur i bhfeidhm na moltaí a rinne an Coiste Inmheánach Fuinnimh chun srian a chur ar an éileamh leictreachais agus ar an gcóras teasa lárnaigh.

Tá córas nua teasa faoi urlár san oifig réigiúnach i bPáirc Ghnó an Daingin Co. Chiarraí agus táthar ag déanamh monatóireachta go leanúnach ar a chuid éifeachtúlachta.

Tá an córas teasa sna haonaid fhiontraíochta i dTír an Fhia, Co. na Gaillimhe bunaithe ar theas a fhaightear ar ais as an talamh. Táthar ag déanamh monatóireachta go leanúnach air sin freisin.

Tionscnaimh Fhorbartha Áitiúla

Tá an fhostaíocht pháirtaimseartha agus shéasúrtha ina cuid thábhachtach den réiteach atá ag Údarás na Gaeltachta ar riachtanais ioncain na bpobal áitiúil agus bíonn tionchar mór aige sin ar a lán de na pobail sin ina bhfuil an Ghaeilge láidir mar theanga pobail.

Chomh maith le fostaíocht pháirtaimseartha agus shéasúrtha tá cabhair mhór tugtha ag na Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail (arna riaradh ag an Údarás i gcomhar le FÁS agus na pobail áitiúla) chun feabhas a chur ar shaol an phobail agus misneach a thabhairt don mheánmna áitiúil nuair a bhí cúinsí eacnamaíochta go holc. An bhliain seo caite fuair suas le 375 duine fostaíocht as 22 scéim agus b'fhiú €4m iad d'eacnamaíocht na Gaeltachta.

Airstrips

An tÚdarás owns and funds the maintenance of airstrips on the three Aran Islands. The maintenance costs of these have risen substantially in recent years due to the implementation of more stringent safety regulations.

Energy Efficiency

The proposals of the Internal Energy Committee with regard to control of the demand for electricity and the central heating system are being implemented.

There is a new underfloor heating system in the regional office in Páirc Ghnó an Daingin (Co. Kerry) and its effectiveness is being monitored on a continuous basis.

The heating system in the enterprise units in Tír an Fhia, Co. Galway are based on recovery of heat from the ground. This system is also being continuously monitored

Local Development Initiatives

Part-time and seasonal employment has played a significant part in Údarás na

Gaeltachta's response to the income needs of local communities and makes a particularly important impact in many of those communities where the Irish language is strongest as a community language.

In addition to part-time and seasonal employment, Community Employment Programmes (administered by An tÚdarás in co-operation with FÁS and local communities) have made a huge contribution in improving the fabric of community life and maintaining local morale through difficult economic circumstances. Last year 22 schemes employed almost 375 people and had a value of €4m to the Gaeltacht economy,



Acmhainní Daonna

Human Resources



Oideachas & Oiliúint

Tá forás agus forbairt déanta ar ghníomhaíochtaí na heagraíochta i dtaca le hoideachas agus le hoiliúint thar na blianta. Tá athrú tagtha ar fhócas na Rannóige Oiliúna agus Oideachais, ó oiliúint laistigh den chuideachta go dtí deiseanna oiliúna agus oideachais a chur ar fáil don phobal. Tá deiseanna curtha ar fáil do réimse leathan daoine aonaracha agus grúpaí chun feabhas a chur ar a scileanna nó breis cáilíochtaí creidiúnaithe a bhaint amach. Tá an tÚdarás ag cur maoiniú tacaíochta ar fáil le haghaidh cúrsaí creidiúnaithe diplóma tríú leibhéal agus breathnaítear orthu sin mar bhunchloch do sholáthar oideachais Ollscoile trí Ghaeilge sa Ghaeltacht.

Clár Foghlama Fadsaoil

Cuireann an Clár Foghlama Fadsaoil cabhair airgeadais ar fáil do dhaoine atá ag iarraidh freastal ar chúrsaí creidiúnaithe acadúla chun a leibhéal scileanna a fheabhsú agus breis cáilíochtaí a bhaint amach chun feabhas a chur ar a ndeiseanna fostaíochta. Tá an-éileamh ar an gclár seo agus bhain breis is 180 duine úsáid as in 2003. Chríochnaigh 90 duine eile a gcuid staidéar anuraidh.

Scéim na bPrintíseach

Eagraíodh dhá chomórtas do Scoláireachtaí Printíseachta in 2003. Bronnadh 78 scoláireacht phrintíseachta san iomlán i gceirdeanna éagsúla, ar nós siúinéireacht, pluiméireacht, pláistéireacht agus leictreachas. Faoi dheireadh na bliana, bhí iomlán de 262 printíseach ag staid éagsúla dá gcuid oiliúna ar scoláireachtaí a bhí maoinithe ag an Údarás faoin gclár náisiúnta printíseachta. Duine de na printísigh leictreoireachta, Séamus Ó Laoire as Baile Bhuirne, Co. Chorcaí, a bhuaigh an comórtas náisiúnta printíseachta agus rinne

Education & Training

The education and training activities of the organisation have evolved and developed over the years. The focus of the Training and Education Division has shifted from in-company training to creating access to training and education opportunities at community level. A wide spectrum of individuals and groups are being facilitated to access opportunities to improve their skills or achieve further accredited qualifications. An tÚdarás is providing support-funding for accredited third-level diploma courses which are viewed as the foundation stone of University education provision through Irish in the Gaeltacht.

Lifelong Learning Programme

The Lifelong Learning Programme provides financial assistance to people wishing to attend accredited academic courses in order to upgrade their skill-levels, achieve further qualifications to enhance their employment opportunities. This programme has proved very popular with in excess of 180 people availing of it in 2003. A further 90 people completed their studies last year.

Apprentice Scheme

Two competitions were organised for Apprentice Scholarships in 2003. A total of 78 apprentice scholarships were awarded in various trades, including carpentry, plumbing, plastering and electric's. There were a total of 262 apprentices at various stages of their training on Údarás-funded scholarships under the national apprenticeship programme at year end. One of the apprentice electricians, Séamus Ó Laoire from Baile Bhuirne, Co. Cork, won the national apprentice competition and represented Ireland at the world apprentice competition in Switzerland in June 2003.

New Scheme for Trainee Managers of Co-Operatives

During 2003 a new management support-scheme was introduced to assist Gaeltacht community co-operatives. Under this scheme funding is available for the appointment of trainee managers of Gaeltacht co-operatives. It is envisaged that this will assist co-operatives in identifying and training suitable successors for managers, an area which has proven

sé ionadaíocht thar cheann na hÉireann ag an gcomórtas domhanda printiseachta san Eilvéis i Meitheamh 2003.

Scéim Nua do Bhainisteoirí Comharchumann Faoi Oilíúint

I rith 2003 tugadh isteach scéim nua tacaíochta bainistíochta chun cuidiú le comharchumainn sna pobail Ghaeltachta. Faoin scéim seo tá maoiniú ar fáil chun bainisteoirí faoi oilíúint a cheapadh i gcomharchumainn Ghaeltachta. Meastar go gcuideoidh sé seo leis na comharchumainn a theacht ar dhaoine oiriúnacha lena n-oilíúint mar chomharbaí ar bhainisteoirí, réimse a bhí iontach deacair a réiteach san ama atá caite. Bhí ceathrar bainisteoirí cúnata á maoiniú faoin scéim seo ag deireadh na bliana.

Scoileanna

Cuireadh réimse leathan tacaíochta ar fáil do scoileanna iarbhunoideachais, ar a n-áirítear gairmthreoir, bréag-agallaimh, bunchúrsaí ríomhaireachta agus scileanna físe. Bhí tóir ar leith ar cheardlann 4-lá i scileanna físe a thug deis do na daltaí fístéipeanna dá gcuid féin a scrípteáil, a láithriú, a léiriú agus a thaifead, agus ghlac 400 dalta as 22 scoil páirt ann in 2003.

Tugtar cúnamh do scoileanna freisin le gur féidir leis na daltaí an ECDL a bhaint amach sula bhfágann siad an scoil iarbhunoideachais. Bhain 160 dalta sin amach in 2003.

| *acmhainní daonna ar lean*
| *human resources contd*

particularly difficult in the past. Four assistant managers were being funded by this scheme at year end.

Schools

A wide range of supports was provided to postprimary schools including careers guidance, mock interviews, courses in basic computer and video skills. The 4-day video skills workshop, which enables pupils to script, act, produce and record their own videos, is particularly popular and 400 pupils from 22 schools participated in it in 2003.

Assistance is also provided to schools to enable pupils to attain the ECDL before leaving postprimary school and 160 pupils achieved this in 2003



Soláthar Ardoideachais agus Cúrsa Forbartha Scileanna

Tugadh cabhair airgeadais in 2003 do líon áirithe cúrsaí creidiúnaithe dioplóma agus teastais chun deis a thabhairt do scoláirí sa Ghaeltacht cáilíochtaí níos fearr a bhaint amach nó scileanna nua a fhorbairt. Áirítear orthusan:

- Cúrsa lánaimseartha do Theicneoirí Ríomhaireachta a chuir Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Leitir Ceanainn ar fáil i bPáirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair. Cúrsa 18-mí é seo a bhfuil creidiúnú HETAC le fáil as.
- Chun ullmhú do na deiseanna fostaíochta a bhfuiltear ag súil leo de thoradh Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla, cuireadh tús le cúrsa Ard-Dioplóma HETAC sa Ghaeilge Fheidhmeach agus san Aistriúchán i gCarna, Co. na Gaillimhe. Tá an cúrsa seo á reáchtáil ag Europus, cuideachta ghairmiúil aistriúcháin, agus tá sé aitheanta ag Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe - Mhaigh Eo.

- Tá an tríú cúrsa Ard-Dioplóma i dTeicneolaíocht an Eolais á reáchtáil ag Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh i gCarna.
- Tá dhá chúrsa dioplóma á maoiniú ag an tÚdarás agus á reáchtáil ag Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh i nGaoth Dobhair – Dioplóma i Scileanna Teilifíse agus Dioplóma sa Ríomhaireacht Fheidhmeach.
- Tugadh cúnamh d’Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na Gaillimhe - Mhaigh Eo chun a chur ar a gcumas margaíocht a dhéanamh ar an gcúrsa céime i nGnó & Cumarsáid a thugtar trí Ghaeilge.

Tá na tionscnaimh sin ar fad ag tabhairt deis rochtana do mhuintir na Gaeltachta ar cháilíochtaí creidiúnaithe tríú leibhéal agus ar dheiseanna lena scileanna a fheabhsú chomh maith le bheith ag tacú leis an bhforbairt ar an ardoideachas trí Ghaeilge sa Ghaeltacht.



Higher Education Provision and Skills Development Course

Financial assistance was granted in 2003 to a number of accredited diploma and certificate courses to enable students in the Gaeltacht to achieve higher qualifications or develop new skills.

- A full-time Computer Technicians course provided by Letterkenny Institute of Technology at Páirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair. This is an 18-month course with HETAC accreditation.
- In order to provide for expected employment opportunities as a result of The Official Languages Act a HETAC Higher Diploma course in Applied Irish and Translation was initiated in Carna, Co. Galway. This course is being delivered by Europus, a professional translation company and is approved by GMIT (Galway Mayo Institute of Technology).

- A third Higher Diploma in Information Technology course is being run in Carna, by National University of Ireland, Galway.
- Two diploma level courses are being funded by An tÚdarás and delivered by NUIG (National University of Ireland, Galway) in Gaoth Dobhair, - a Diploma in Television Skills and a Diploma in Applied Computing.
- Assistance was provided to Galway Mayo Institute of Technology to enable them to market their degree course in Business & Communications which is delivered through the medium of Irish.

All these initiatives are providing access to accredited third level qualifications and upskilling opportunities to Gaeltacht people and are also contributing to the development of Irish language medium higher education in the Gaeltacht.

Muirshaothrú

Mariculture



Nuair a chuirtear san áireamh an leagan amach tíreolaíochta atá ar an nGaeltacht, is léir go bhfuil an muirshaothrú agus próiseáil éisc fós ar na hearnálacha is straitéisí don fhorbairt áitiúil.

Tosaíodh ar an gcéad chéim de sholáthar saoráidí infreastructúir ar Pháirc Forbartha Muirshaothraithe i gCill Chiaráin, Co. na Gaillimhe in 2003. Tá an Pháirc Forbartha Muirshaothraithe seo á forbairt chun seirbhís agus tacaíocht a thabhairt don fhorbairt shubstaintiúil atá tuartha don fheirmeoireacht bhradán sa réigiún.

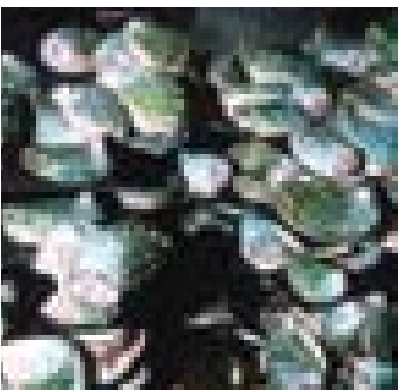
Tá ionad lántiomnaithe pacála agus próiseála a bheartú don suíomh agus táthar ag fiosrú tionscadal eile.

Tugadh faoi roinnt tionscadal comhoibrítheacha eile le gníomhaireachtaí agus le forais Stáit eile, go háirithe le Bord lascaigh Mhara, An Foras Mara agus Ollscoil Náisiúnta na hÉireann Gaillimh. Cuireadh tús le hobair fhiosrúcháin faoin bhféidearthacht a bhaineann le feirmeoireacht trosc in Éirinn agus beidh Institiúid an Dr. Máirtín Ó Riain, Ollscoil na

hÉireann, Gaillimh ag cur tús leis na chéad trialacha i dtáirgiú iasc óg faoi 2004. Bhí an tÚdarás, trína fhochuideachta, Taighde Mara Teo., páirteach i gcomhfhiontair a bhain le táirgeadh cluas mara agus gnóthú teicneolaíochta nua, agus dá thoradh sin beidh éagsúlacht speiceas ar fáil sna blianta atá amach romhainn.

Táirgeacht Mheasta 2003

Bradán	8,856 Tonna
Oisrí	2,470 Tonna
Breallach	3 Tonna
Muiríní	6 Tonna
Diúilicíní	900 Tonna
Leathóga	50 Tonna
Eile	100 Tonna



Given the maritime geographical distribution of the Gaeltacht, aquaculture and fish processing continues to be one of the most important strategic sectors for local development.

The first stage of providing the infrastructural facilities of the Mariculture Development Park in Cill Chiaráin, Co. Galway commenced during 2003. This Mariculture Development Park is being developed to service and support a substantial planned expansion of salmon farming in the region.

A new dedicated packing and processing plant is being planned for the site and other projects are being investigated.

Further co-operative projects were undertaken with other State agencies and Institutions - Bord lascaigh Mhara, the Marine Institute and the National University of Ireland, Galway, in particular. Investigative work continued on the feasibility of cod farming in Ireland and the Dr Martin Ryan Institute, National University of Ireland, Galway will

commence the first trials in the production of juveniles in 2004. An tÚdarás, through its subsidiary company, Taighde Mara Teo., participated in joint ventures in abalone production and new technology acquisition which will result in species diversification in the years to come.

Estimated Harvest 2003

Salmon	8,856 Tonnes
Oysters	2,470 Tonnes
Clams	3 Tonnes
Scallops	6 Tonnes
Mussels	900 Tonnes
Flatfish	50 Tonnes
Other	100 Tonnes



Turasóireacht



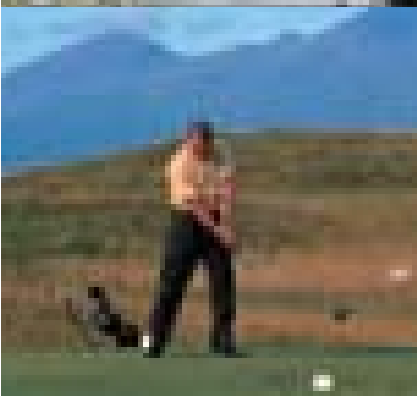
Tourism

GaelSaoire

Is é an cur chuige straitéiseach atá ag Údarás na Gaeltachta i dtaca le forbairt na turasóireachta sa Ghaeltacht ná tionscnaimh mhargaíochta agus forbartha a chur chun cinn, go háirithe sna réimsí a bhaineann le turasóireacht chultúrtha.

Tá acmhainní airgeadais agus foireann curtha ar fáil don obair sin trí fhochuideachta, Imeachtaí GaelSaoire Teo., a oibríonn faoi ainm trádála GaelSaoire. Seo iad na príomhaidhmeanna atá ag GaelSaoire:

- Margaíocht a dhéanamh ar thurasóireacht chultúrtha na Gaeltachta chun an Ghaeltacht a chur chun cinn mar ionad turasóireachta ann féin agus breis ioncain a ghiniúint do sholáthróirí seirbhísí na Gaeltachta agus don phobal i gcoitinne.
- Tacú le forbairtí straitéiseacha táirgí agus seirbhísí agus le himeachtaí chultúrtha turasóireachta sa Ghaeltacht.



Bhí bliain dheacair ag tionscal na turasóireachta anuraidh mar gheall ar na cúinsí domhanda eacnamaíochta. Dá bharr sin, ba iad na ceantair imeallacha ba mhó a bhí thíos leis.

Aonaigh Thrádála

I rith na bliana d'fhreastal ionadaithe ó GhaelSaoire ar aonaigh thrádála sa Ghearmáin, san Ollainn, sa Bhreatain agus i Meiriceá chomh maith le cinn a bhí i mBéal Feirste, i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i gCorcaigh agus bhí seastáin eolais acu ag ionaid siopadóireachta sna bailte móra ar fud na hÉireann.

Eagraíodh feachtas margaíochta ó chósta go cósta i Meiriceá. Mar chuid den fheachtas sin rinneadh freastal ar aonaigh thrádála i Nua-Eabhrac agus i Chicago agus rinneadh plé le 15 cuideachta turasóireachta a léirigh suim i gcomhoibriú le GaelSaoire.

GaelSaoire

Údarás na Gaeltachta's strategic approach towards tourism development in the Gaeltacht is to promote marketing and development initiatives, particularly in the areas of cultural tourism.

Financial resources and staff have been provided for this work through a subsidiary company, Imeachtaí GaelSaoire Teo., which operates under the trade name of GaelSaoire. The main aims of GaelSaoire are:

- Marketing of the Gaeltacht cultural tourism product in order to promote the Gaeltacht as a tourist destination in its own right and generate more income for Gaeltacht service providers and the community in general.
- Support strategic product and services developments and cultural tourism events in the Gaeltacht.

Last year was a difficult one for the tourist industry in general due to the global economic climate. Consequently the peripheral regions suffered most.

Trade Fairs

During the year GaelSaoire representatives attended trade fairs in Germany, Holland, Britain and America as well as Belfast, Dublin and Cork and had information stands at shopping centres in major towns throughout Ireland.

A coast to coast marketing campaign was organised in America. As part of this campaign trade fairs in New York and Chicago were attended and discussions were held with 15 tourism companies which professed an interest in co-operating with GaelSaoire.

Poiblíocht, Foilseacháin & Fógraíocht

D'fhoilsigh GaelSaoire sraith de bhróisiúir ardchaighdeán i rith na bliana agus tá fáil anois ar réimse de litríocht ardchaighdeán turasóireachta faoin nGaeltacht. Foilsíodh leabhrán ina raibh sonraí faoi 130 féile Gaeltachta agus dáileadh é ag aonaigh trádála náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta. Eagraíodh feachtas cuimsitheach fógraíochta i rith 2003.

An Baile Beo

Reachtáiltear an comórtas seo i gcomhar leis na húdaráis áitiúla chun na pobail áitiúla a spreagadh le tuilleadh úsáide a bhaint as comharthaíocht Ghaeilge agus as tionscnaimh Ghaeilge. Ghlac 46 grúpa áitiúil ar fud na Gaeltachta páirt sa chomórtas in 2003. Tugadh amach 28 duais sa chomórtas as duaischiste de €45,000 atá urraithe ag seacht gcinn de na húdaráis áitiúla a bhfuil freagracht orthu as ceantair Ghaeltachta.

Publicity, Publications & Advertising

GaelSaoire produced a series of high quality brochures during the year and there is now a wide range of quality tourism promotional literature on the Gaeltacht available. A booklet detailing 130 Gaeltacht festivals was published and distributed at national and international trade fairs. An extensive advertising campaign was mounted during 2003.

An Baile Beo

This is a competition run in conjunction with local authorities to encourage local communities to increase the usage of Irish-language signage and Irish language initiatives. A total of 46 local groups throughout the Gaeltacht took part in the competition in 2003. 28 prizes were awarded in the competition from a prize fund of €45,000 which is sponsored by the seven local authorities which have responsibility for Gaeltacht areas.



Closamharc/Nuatheicneolaíocht

Audio-visual/New Technology



| *closamharc/
nuatheicneolaíocht*
| *audio-visual/
new technology*

Closamharc

In 2003 cuireadh fostaíocht ar fáil san earnáil chlosamhairc do 220 fostaí lánaimseartha agus do 180 fostaí páirtaimseartha nó séasúrach.

Tá na cuideachtaí léiriúcháin atá lonnaithe sa Ghaeltacht ag iarraidh laghdú a dhéanamh ar a gcleithiúnas i dtaca leis an margadh baile agus iad anois sa tóir ar dheiseanna domhanda. Tá obair Údarás na Gaeltachta leis an gclár MEDIA mar iarracht chun spreagadh a thabhairt do chomhghuaillíochtaí straitéiseacha do chomhléiriúcháin agus dul isteach i margaí nua.

Nuatheicneolaíocht

Tá forás tagtha ar thionscadail sna ceantair Ghaeltachta a bhaineann úsáid as na teicneolaíochtaí nua le blianta beaga anuas agus in 2003 chuir an earnáil seo fostaíocht leanúnach lánaimseartha ar fáil do 180 fostaí, geall leis, agus cuireadh 80 post páirtaimseartha agus séasúrach ar fáil. Tá méadú tagtha ar líon na gcuideachtaí seirbhíse sa Ghaeltacht atá ag úsáid na nuatheicneolaíochta de thoradh an dul chun cinn sa teicneolaíocht féin le tamall

anuas agus feabhas a bheith ar an infreastruchtúr teicneolaíochta.

Bonneagar Teileachumarsáide a Fhorbairt

Cheadaigh an Roinn Cumarsáide, Mara agus Acmhainní Nádúrtha tús a chur le tionscadal chun cábla snáthoptach a chur isteach i bPáirc Ghnó Ghaoth Dobhair i dTír Chonaill. Bhí sé sin beagnach críochnaithe faoi dheireadh na bliana.

Tá dhá chlár eile a ceadaíodh faoin scéim CLÁR atá ag An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta ag dul ar aghaidh tríd na céimeanna deartha. Is iad sin:

- Soláthar snáth optach a chur chuig gach aonad ar Eastát Tionsclaíochta Bhéal an Mhuirthead, Co. Mhaigh Eo.
- Soláthar snáth optach a chur chuig gach aonad ar Eastát Tionsclaíochta an Chlocháin Liath, Tír Chonaill.

Seirbhísí e-Pobal

I rith na bliana tosaíodh ar straitéis e-pobal a chur i bhfeidhm. Fostaíodh breis foirme agus rinneadh aighneacht maoinithe faoi Chiste Phobal an Eolais. Meastar go

Audiovisual

In 2003 the audiovisual sector provided employment for over 220 fulltime employees and more than 180 part-time or seasonal employees.

Production companies located in the Gaeltacht are actively seeking to reduce their dependency on the home market and of pursuing opportunities globally. Údarás na Gaeltachta's involvement in the MEDIA programme is an attempt to encourage strategic alliances, co-productions and entry into new markets.

New Technology

Projects exploiting new technologies have evolved in the Gaeltacht areas in recent years and in 2003 this sector sustained up to 180 fulltime employees and up to 80 part-time and seasonal employees. The presence of service-based companies in the Gaeltacht utilising modern technology has grown due to recent technological advances and improvements in technological infrastructure.

Development of Telecommunications Infrastructure

A project for the installation of fibre optic cables on Gaoth Dobhair Business Park in Donegal was approved for commencement by the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources. This was nearing completion at year end.

Two other projects approved under the CLÁR Programme of The Department of Community, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs are being advanced through the design stages. These are:

- The provision of fibre optic to all units on the Béal an Mhuirthead, Industrial Estate, Co. Mayo.
- The provision of fibre optic to all units on the Clochán Liath, Industrial Estate, Co. Donegal.

e-Community Services

During the course of the year the implementation of an e-pobal strategy commenced. Additional staff were employed and a submission for funding was made under the Information Society Fund. e-pobal is expected to form a core

mbeidh e-pobal ina chuid lárnach de mheicníocht na heagraíochta chun a seirbhísí a chur ar fáil do phobal na Gaeltachta agus dá cliant sna blianta atá le teacht.

GCom Teoranta

Buntáistí IT sa Ghaeltacht

Ó lár na 1980adaí, tá baint ghníomhach ag GCom leis an fhorbairt ar raon leathan de thionscadail phíolótacha bunaithe ar an teicneolaíocht sna ceantair Ghaeltachta, agus fuarthas tacaíocht agus cabhair ó Choimisiún na hEorpa faoi réimse de Chláracha Taighde & Forbartha.

Chun tacú leis an treoir atá ag an eagraíocht infheistíocht a mhealladh isteach, tá cuidiú tugtha ag GCom chun bunchloch a chur faoin eolas teicneolaíochta sa phobal, rud atá riachtanach chun deiseanna nua fostaíochta a chur ar fáil don phobal oibre. Chun feabhas a chur ar shaol an phobail i gcoitinne, thug GCom faoi réimse leathan forbairtí agus gníomhaíochtaí a chuidigh le deireadh a chur leis an mothúchán leithlise

i bpobail Ghaeltachta. Tríd na tionscadail phíolótacha a chur i bhfeidhm tá an réigiún tugtha níos gaire do 'lár an aonaigh' trí sheirbhísí a chur ar fáil atá coitianta i bhformhór na gceantar uirbeach.

Tá sochar suntasach ag na tionscail reatha as na feabhsúcháin san infreastruchtúr a baineadh amach sa ghréasán teileachumarsáide de thoradh na tionscadal trialach. Gnéithe tábhachtacha d'fhorbairt iomlán na gceantar Gaeltachta is ea pobal atá oilte ar úsáid na teicneolaíochta agus gréasáin ardluais a bheith ar fáil.

| *closamharc/
nuatheicneolaíocht ar lean
| audio-visual/
new technology contd*



part of the organisations mechanisms for delivering its services to the Gaeltacht community and to clients in the coming years.

GCom Teoranta

IT Benefits in the Gaeltacht

Since the mid 1980's GCom has been actively involved in the development of a wide range of pilot technology supported projects in the Gaeltacht areas with support and assistance from the European Commission under a number of the Research & Development Programmes.

To support the organisation's brief of attracting inward investment, GCom has helped to create the foundation for a technology-aware community that is necessary to provide new employment opportunities for the working population. To improve overall community life GCom has looked at a broad range of developments and activities that have gone some way towards removing the sense of isolation in Gaeltacht communities. The implementation of the pilot projects has brought the region closer

to the 'centre' by facilitating the provision of services that are taken for granted in most urban centres.

The infrastructural improvements that have been achieved in the telecommunications network as a result of pilot projects have been of significant benefit to existing industries. A community skilled in the use of technology and the availability of high-speed networks are important to the overall development of the Gaeltacht regions.

Cúrsaí Oiliúna ECDL & Scoileanna

Rinneadh dul chun cinn suntasach i soláthar Chúrsaí Oiliúna agus Teistiúcháin ECDL thar cheann Údarás na Gaeltachta i rith 2003.

- Lean GCom leis an gcomhordú ar sholáthar cúrsaí agus ar mheasúnú ECDL do dhaltáí Idirbhliana Iarbhunskoileanna sna ceantair Ghaeltachta ar fad.
- Chláraigh 135 duine nua do mheasúnú ECDL i rith 2003. Fágann sin go bhfuil 966 duine cláraithe go dtí seo.
- Tá teastais ECDL tugtha do 60 ball foirne de chuid an Údaráis go dtí seo. Tá 13 duine eile ag dul den phróiseas measúnaithe ECDL.

Tionscadail an EU

Leanadh ar aghaidh go sásúil le cur i bhfeidhm na dtionscadal a bhfuil maoiniú Aontais Eorpaigh leo. Ceadaiodh ceithre thionscadal nua i rith 2003 le tacaíocht ón gClár Gníomhaíochtaí Nuálacha, agus ó na Cláir Interreg IIIB Iarthuaisceart na hEorpa agus Leonardo.

Tionscadal TEDIP

Críochnaíodh an tionscadal TEDIP, a cuireadh ar fáil faoin gClár IST, i Meitheamh 2003. Staidéar féidearthachta a bhí ansin faoi nithe a bhaineann le pleanáil chomhtháite réigiúnach agus úsáid á bhaint as teicneolaíochtaí an eolais. Ollscoil Bangor sa Bhreatain Bheag a rinne comhordú ar an tionscadal agus comhpháirtithe acu sa Ghaeltacht, san Ungáir, san Ostair agus sa Spáinn.

An Tionscadal EOLAS

Ceadaiodh an tionscadal EOLAS ag tús 2003 faoin gClár Gníomhaíochtaí Nuálacha. Tá an clár seo á reáchtáil ag Coiste Réigiúnach an Deiscirt agus an Oirthir thar cheann DG Regio. Is éard atá sa tionscadal ná measúnú agus feidhmiú ar phleanáil ICT agus Oideachais do SMES i gceantair Ghaeltachta Chorcaí, Chiarraí agus Phort Láirge. Údarás na Gaeltachta atá ag déanamh comhordaithe ar an tionscadal i gcomhar le GCom Teoranta, An Díseart, Westbic agus Ollscoil Chorcaí.

ECDL & Schools Training Courses

Significant progress was made in the provision of ECDL Training Courses and Certification during 2003 on behalf of Údarás na Gaeltachta:

- GCom continued to co-ordinate the provision of ECDL courses and assessments to Transition Year Postprimary School students in all Gaeltacht areas.
- 135 new people registered for ECDL assessments during 2003. This brings the total number registered to date to 966 persons.
- To date a total of 60 Údarás staff members have been awarded ECDL certificates. An additional 13 are in the process of ECDL assessments.

EU Projects

The implementation of EU funded projects continued successfully. Four new projects were approved during 2003 with support from the Innovative Actions Programme, Interreg IIIB North West Europe and Leonardo Programmes.

TEDIP Project

The TEDIP project, which was submitted under the IST Programme which was completed in June 2003. It involved a feasibility study of issues relating to integrated regional planning using information society technologies. The project was co-ordinated by the University of Bangor in Wales with partners located in the Gaeltacht, Hungary, Austria, Finland and Spain.

EOLAS Project

The Eolas project was approved at the beginning of 2003 under the Innovative Actions Programme. This programme is being administered by the Southern and Eastern Regional Assembly on behalf of DG Regio. The project involves the assessment and implementation of ICT and Education planning for SMES in the Cork, Kerry and Waterford Gaeltacht regions. The project is being co-ordinated by Údarás na Gaeltachta in association with GCom Teoranta, An Díseart, Westbic and University College Cork.

An Tionscadal TESIS

Ceadaíodh an tionscadal TESIS i Lúnasa 2003 faoin Clár Interreg IIIB Iarthuaisceart na hEorpa. Is éard atá sa tionscadal ná measúnú agus feidhmiú ar phleanáil ICT agus Oideachais do SMES i gceantair Ghaeltachta na Gaillimhe, Mhaigh Eo agus Thír Chonaill. Údarás na Gaeltachta atá ag déanamh comhordaithe ar an tionscadal i gcomhar le GCom Teoranta, An Díseart, Westbic agus OE Gaillimh, mar aon le comhpháirtithe sa Bhreatain, sa Bheilg agus san Ísiltír.

An Tionscadal NENSI

Ceadaíodh an tionscadal NENSI i Lúnasa 2003 faoi Chlár Interreg IIIB Iarthuaisceart na hEorpa. Cuireann an tionscadal seo seirbhísí ar líne ar fáil do chuideachtaí nua atá in Ionaid Chothaithe. Beidh an tionscadal dírithe ar fhorbairt seirbhísí a bhaineann leis na hIonaid Chothaithe atá beartaithe do Ghaoth Dobhair agus do Chill Charthaigh. Tá an tionscadal á chomhordú ag cuideachta san Ísiltír agus comhpháirtithe sa Ghaeltacht, sa Fhrainc, sa Ghearmáin agus sa Bheilg.

An Tionscadal Educ.A

Ceadaíodh an tionscadal Educ.A i lár 2003 faoin gClár Leonardo. Déanann an tionscadal seo athbhreithniú ar na straitéisí a bhaineann leis an Oideachas Aosach san Aontas Eorpach agus moltaí do mhúnla caighdeánach mar aidhm leis. Tá an tionscadal á chomhordú ag cuideachta san Iodáil agus comhpháirtithe lonnaithe sa Ghaeltacht, sa Spáinn, sa Ghearmáin agus i bPoblacht na Seice.

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nuatheicneolaíocht ar lean
| audio-visual/
new technology contd*



TESIS Project

The TESIS project was approved in August 2003 under the Interreg IIIB North West Europe Programme. The project involves the assessment and implementation of ICT and Innovation planning for SMES in the Galway, Mayo and Donegal Gaeltacht regions. The project is being co-ordinated by Údarás na Gaeltachta in association with GCom Teoranta, Westbic and NUI Galway with partners in the UK, Belgium and the Netherlands.

NENSI Project

The NENSI project was approved in September 2003 under the Interreg IIIB North West Europe Programme. The project involves the provision of on-line services to start-up companies in Incubation Centres. The project will be directed at the development of services relating to the proposed Incubator Units at Gaoth Dobhair and Cill Charthaigh. The project is being co-ordinated by a company in the Netherlands with partners located in the Gaeltacht, France, Germany and Belgium.

Educ.A Project

The Educ.A project was approved in mid 2003 under the Leonardo Programme. The project involves the review of Adult Education strategies in regions across the EU with a view to proposing a standard model. The project is being co-ordinated by a company in Italy with partners located in the Gaeltacht, Spain, Germany and the Czech Republic.



Pobal agus Cultúr

Community & Culture



Pobal & Cultúr

Tá cothú agus neartú na Gaeilge mar theanga bheo sa Ghaeltacht, agus an teanga sin a thabhairt ar aghaidh go dtí an chéad ghlúin eile, ina bhunús le polasaí Údarás na Gaeltachta. Tá cothabháil agus forbairt na teanga mar chuid lárnach de ghníomhaíochtaí iomlána na heagraíochta. Mar aitheantas ar an ról bunúsach atá ag an bpobal i gcur chun cinn na haidhme sin, tá a lán de na gníomhaíochtaí ar leith bunaithe ar fhorbairt pobail agus ar ghníomhaíochtaí pobail.

Buaiceanna 2003 Fondúireacht an Údaráis/Úsáid na Gaeilge sna Cuideachtaí.

Spreagann an scéim seo na cuideachtaí Gaeltachta le gníomhaíochtaí a thionscnamh sna cuideachtaí féin agus i measc an phobail chun an Ghaeilge a ghríosadh agus a chur chun cinn.

Naíonraí

Tá breis agus 1,000 leanbh réamhscoile ag freastal ar bhreis agus 78 naíonra ar fud na Gaeltachta. Tá struchtúr nua neamhspleách á bhunú chun naíonraí na Gaeltachta a riaradh i gcomhar leis na tuismitheoirí agus an fhoireann atá páirteach iontu. Beidh an

struchtúr sin ag teacht i bhfeidhm faoi lár na bliana 2004.

Ranganna Gaeilge agus Cúrsaí trí Ghaeilge

Tá éileamh leanúnach ar ranganna Gaeilge agus i rith 2003 cuireadh scéim thrialach ar fáil do thuismitheoirí leanaí réamhscoile chun a chur ar a gcumas leanúnachas a chothú idir an patrún teanga sa bhaile agus é sin sa naíonra. Cuireadh an scéim thrialach ar fáil in Iorras agus in Acaill, Co. Mhaigh Eo agus i Múscraí, Co. Chorcaí.

D'fhreastail 26 duine ar chúrsa speisialta bliana trí Ghaeilge a ritheadh i gcomhar le Glór na nGael sa Spidéal, Co. na Gaillimhe. Rinneadh soláthar speisialta do thuismitheoirí leanaí óga a bhí ag freastal ar naíonraí/bunscoileanna.

Cáilíochtaí sa Luathoidéachas

Faoi dheireadh na bliana 2003 bhí freastal déanta ar cháilíocht ghairmiúil ag breis agus 80% de na stiúrthóirí naíonraí atá sa Ghaeltacht. I rith na bliana bronnadh gradaim FETAC (leibhéal 2) ar an gcéad ghrúpa de stiúrthóirí réamhscoile a rinne an cúrsa trí Ghaeilge.



Community & Culture

The preservation and strengthening of Irish as a living language in the Gaeltacht and its transmission to the next generation forms the basis of Údarás na Gaeltachta's policy. All of the organisation's activities have at their core a language maintenance and development objective. Recognising the fundamental role played by the community in the furthering of this objective, many of the specific activities are rooted in community development and in community-based activities.

2003 Highlights Fondúireacht an Údaráis/Use of Irish in Companies.

This scheme encourages Gaeltacht companies to initiate activities both in their companies and communities to encourage and promote the use of Irish.

Pre-Schools (Naíonraí)

There are now over 1,000 pre-school children attending more than 78 naíonra throughout the Gaeltacht. A new independent structure to administer the Gaeltacht naíonraí sector is being established in association with the parents and staff involved.

Irish Language Classes & Courses through Irish

There is a continued demand for language classes and during 2003 a pilot scheme was provided to parents of pre-school children to enable them to create continuity between the language pattern at home and at the naíonra. This pilot scheme was provided in Iorras and Acaill, Co. Mayo and Múscraí, Co. Cork.

26 people attended a special year-long course in Irish run in conjunction with Glór na nGael in An Spidéal, Co. Galway. Special provision was made for parents of young children attending local naíonraí/primary schools.

Qualifications in Early Education

More than 80% of the directors of Gaeltacht pre-school groups (naíonraí) have attained a professional qualification at this stage. During the year the first group of pre-school directors to do the course through Irish were awarded FETAC (level 2) certificates.

Scéim Thacaíochta Cúraim Leanai

Chun a chinntiú go mbeidh fáil ag pobal oibre na Gaeltachta ar chúram ardchaighdeáin leanai trí mheán na Gaeilge, tá an tÚdarás ag obair i gcomhar le grúpaí pobail chun a chinntiú go mbainfidh siad úsáid iomlán as an maoiniú atá ar fáil tríd An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí chun ionaid cúraim leanai a sholáthar. In 2003 tugadh cuidiú do 15 ghrúpa pobail chun iarratais a ullmhú le cur chuig an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí. Cheadaigh an Roinn sin €1,849,000 do ghrúpaí pobail Gaeltachta i bhfoirm ioncaim agus dheontais chaipitil i rith 2003.

Gníomhaíochtaí Óige

Cuireadh críoch leis an gclár taighde don óige, "Ógshaothar", in 2003 – clár a choimisiúnaigh Údarás na Gaeltachta i gcomhar le Foras na Gaeilge – mar aon le sraith moltaí agus struchtúir chun athchóiriú a dhéanamh ar ghníomhaíochtaí óige na Gaeltachta agus ar chláir thacaíochta. Táthar ag súil go mbeidh struchtúr nua óige i bhfeidhm sa Ghaeltacht roimh dheireadh 2004.

Comharchumainn Ghaeltachta

Tá aitheantas tugtha do bhreis agus scór eagraíocht pobail ar fud na Gaeltachta faoi Scéim Dheontas Riaracháin na gcomharchumann pobail. Íoctar deontas riaracháin bliantúil le gach comharchumann atá aitheanta chun go mbeidh sé in ann a plean forbartha nó soláthar seirbhísí atá aontaithe a chur i bhfeidhm ina cheantar oibre. Tá na comharchumainn ina n-áisiitheoirí tábhachtacha don fhorbairt pobail agus bíonn ról lárnach acu, tríd réimse de ghníomhaíochtaí áitiúla, sa bhealach a dtugtar faoi riachtanais áitiúla agus i mbuanú na Gaeilge mar ghnáth-theanga pobail agus oibre. Aithnítear go bhfuil tábhacht ar leith leo ar an hoileáin Ghaeltachta agus dá bharr sin tá cúnamh breise á chur ar fáil dóibh sin. Seoladh clár nua do bhainisteoirí faoi oiliúint, agus rinneadh dianstaidéar ar ról, oibriúcháin agus struchtúr na gcomharchumann thar cheann Údarás na Gaeltachta i gcomhar leis An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta.

pobal agus cultúr ar lean
community & culture contd



Childcare Support Scheme

In order to ensure that the Gaeltacht working community has access to quality childcare through the medium of Irish, An tÚdarás is working closely with community groups to ensure that they are fully utilising the funding available through the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform for the provision of childcare centres. 15 community groups were assisted in the preparation of applications to the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform in 2003. That Department approved €1,849,000 to Gaeltacht community groups in revenue and capital grants during 2003.

Youth Activities

The youth-based research programme "Ógshaothar", commissioned by Údarás na Gaeltachta in conjunction with Foras na Gaeilge, was completed and launched in 2003 together with a series of proposals and structures for the reorganisation of Gaeltacht youth activities and support programmes.

Community Co-Operatives

More than twenty local community organisations throughout the Gaeltacht are recognised under the community co-operatives Administration Grant Scheme. An annual administration grant is paid to each recognised co-operative to enable it to implement an agreed development or service-provision plan in its area of operation. The co-operatives are important community development facilitators and play an influential role through their range of local activities in addressing local needs and in securing Irish as a community and business language. A new trainee manager programme was launched, and an in-depth study of the role, operations and structures of the co-ops was carried out on behalf of Údarás na Gaeltachta in association with the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs.

Muintearas

Tionscadal oideachais agus oiliúna is ea Muintearas a chuireann seirbhísí tacaíochta ar fáil do bhunscoileanna agus do phobail sa Ghaeltacht. Cuireann Údarás na Gaeltachta maoiniú bliantúil ar fáil don tionscadal atá ag feidhmiú ar bhunús fochuideachta. Cuireann an tionscadal béim ar leith ar dhaoine óga, ar leanaí a bhfuil riachtanais speisialta acu agus ar réimse leathan cúrsaí a thugann deis do bhaill an phobail le forbairt a dhéanamh ar a gcuid scileanna pearsanta.

Is é Muintearas a rinne forbairt ar an Scéim Múinteoirí Acmhainne do bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta. Ina theannta sin, rinne sé forbairt ar an gcéad scéim fónaic Gaeilge agus ar réimse leathan de ábhar curaclaim atá bunaithe ar an chanúnachas chun cuidiú le hobair na múinteoirí ina n-iarraacht leis an nGaeilge a bhuanú mar theanga phobail.

Reáchtáladh réimse leathan de scéimeanna oideachais agus oiliúna in 2003 le tacaíocht ó fhoinsí éagsúla maoinithe, ina measc Údarás na Gaeltachta, An Roinn

Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta, FÁS, Cumas/ADM, An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta, An Crannchur Náisiúnta, Aontas na hEorpa, agus An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí.

An Clár Ealaíon Buaiceanna 2003

Tugadh cabhair de €140,000 do 41 tionscadal éagsúla ealaíne faoin Scéim Forbartha Ealaíon i rith 2003.

- Rinne An Gaelacadamh, eagraíocht a mhúineann amhránaíocht sean-nóis, ealaín agus ceol traidisiúnta, coimisiúnú ar sheó idirdhisciplíneach stáitse ó Pháraic Breathnach, duine de bhunaitheoirí Macnas agus láithreoir ar chlár ealaíne ar TG4. Tabharfaidh an seó seo deis do cheoltóirí/amhránaíthe/damhsóirí as Conamara a gcuid ealaíne a chleachtadh go gairmiúil. Léireofar an seó faoi lár na bliana 2004.



Muintearas

Muintearas is an education and training project providing support services to primary schools and to communities in the Gaeltacht. Údarás na Gaeltachta provides it with annual funding to the project, which operates on the basis of a subsidiary company. The project places particular emphasis on young people, on children with special needs and on a wide range of courses which enable members of the community to develop their personal skills.

The Resource Teaching Scheme for Gaeltacht primary schools was developed by Muintearas. It also developed the first Irish language phonics scheme as well as a wide range of dialect-based curricular material to buttress the work of teachers in securing the future of Irish as a community language.

A broad spectrum of educational and training schemes were run in 2003 with the support of a variety of funding sources including Údarás na Gaeltachta, the Department of Community, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs, FÁS, Cumas/ADM, the

Department of Education and Science/The National Lottery, the European Union and the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform

The Arts Programme 2003 Highlights

Assistance of €140,000 was given to 41 different arts project under the Arts Development Scheme during 2003.

Among the projects granted assistance were:

- The commissioning of an interdisciplinary stage show from Páraic Breatnach, one of the founders of Macnas and the presenter of an arts programme on TG4, by An Gaelacadamh, an organisation which teaches traditional singing, arts and music. This show will enable musicians/singers/dancers from Conamara to practice their art professionally. This show will be staged by the middle of 2004.

- Cuireadh tús i nGaeltacht Thír Chonaill leis an gcéad siompóisiam náisiúnta um stádas na Gaeilge i gcomhthéacs na n-ealaíon agus an chultúir. “Trasnú” an teideal a bhí ar an siompóisiam seo agus páirteach ann bhí a lán de na scríbhneoirí agus de na filí Gaeilge is mó le rá sa tír.
- Leanadh ar aghaidh leis an bhforbairt ar Dhrámaíocht don Óige agus ar na tionscnaimh a tugadh fúthu bhí léiriú de dhráma J.M. Synge, “Ag Luí na Gréine” a d’aistrigh Domhnall Mac Síthigh, Corca Dhuibhne, go Gaeilge agus a léirigh Noel Ó Briain
- Cuidachta nua puipéad amharclainne i gConamara is ea Fíbín agus rinne siadsan forbairt ar sheó nua puipéad do leanaí bunscóile.
- Cuireadh tús leis an obair ar Phlean Straitéiseach d’Ealaíona na Gaeltachta 2004-2008 i gcomhar leis an gComhairle Ealaíona. Críochnófar é sin in 2004.
- Leanadh ar aghaidh leis an gclár “Drámaíocht sna Bunscóileanna” i gcomhar le Pléaráca, atá lonnaithe i Ros Muc, Conamara agus rinneadh forbairt air i rith na bliana.
- Fostaíodh an drámadóir agus an scríbhneoir scripte Paul Mercier mar scríbhneoir cónaithe i Scoil Chuimsitheach Chiaráin, An Cheathrú Rua faoi scéim a d’eagraigh Pléaráca.
- Fostaíodh an damhsóir gairmiúil, Feargus Ó Conchubhair, as an Rinn, Co. Phort Láirge, mar dhamhsóir cónaithe faoi scéim a d’eagraigh Ionad Cultúrtha Bhaile Bhuirne i nGaeltacht Mhúscraí, Co. Chorcaí.
- Leanadh ar aghaidh leis an scríbhneoireacht chruthaitheach do dhaoine óga faoin scéim “Scríob Cleite” atá ag feidhmiú i bhformhór na na nIarlunscóileanna Gaeltachta faoi cheannaireacht scríbhneoirí cruthaitheacha aitheanta Gaeilge.



- The first national symposium on the status of Irish in the context of arts and culture took place in the Donegal Gaeltacht. This symposium was entitled “Crossing Borders” and many of our top Irish-language writers and poets took part in it.
- The development of Drama For Young People continued and among the projects undertaken was a production of the J.M. Synge play “When the Moon has Set” which was translated into Irish by Domhnall Mac Síthigh of Corca Dhuibhne and produced by Noel Ó Briain.
- The development of a new puppet show for primary schoolchildren by Fíbín, a new theatrical puppet show based in Conamara.
- Work commenced on the development of a Strategy Plan for the Gaeltacht Arts 2004-2008 in conjunction with the Arts Council. This will be completed in 2004.
- The Drama in Primary Schools programme in conjunction with Pléaráca, who are based in Ros Muc, Co. Galway continued and was developed during the year.
- The playwright and screenplay writer Paul Mercier was employed as a writer-in-residence in Scoil Chuimsitheach Chiaráin, An Cheathrú Rua, Co. Galway under a scheme organised by Pléaráca.
- The professional dancer Feargus Ó Conchubhair from An Rinn, Co. Waterford, was employed as a dancer in residence under a scheme organised by Ionad Cultúrtha Baile Bhuirne (cultural centre) in the Múscraí (Co. Cork) Gaeltacht.
- Creative writing for young people continued to be developed through the scheme “Scríob Chleite”, operating in postprimary schools throughout the Gaeltacht under the stewardship of major Irish language creative writers.



- Cuireadh i gcrích roinnt tionscadal faoin scéim Ealaíona do Dhaoine Aosta, ina measc, ceann faoi choimirce Táipéis Gael i nGleann Cholm Cille, Tír Chonaill, ceann eile in Ionad Cultúrtha Baile Bhuirne, Co. Chorcaí agus sraith de cheardlanna péintéireachta i Seanscoil Sailearna, Indreabhán, Co. na Gaillimhe.
- Faoin scéim Ealaíona a thagann as Béaloideas na Gaeltachta, tugadh cabhair do "Aisling Gheal" i Múscraí, Co. Chorcaí agus do Oidhreacht Chorca Dhuibhne, Co. Chiarraí, atá ag forbairt an traidisiúin béaloidis agus amhránaíochta ina gceantair féin. Faoin scéim chéanna tugadh cabhair do "Rabhlaí Chonamara", dlúthcheirnín do leanaí a cuireadh ar fáil faoi threoír an amhránaí/scríbhneora Tadhg Mac Dhonnagáin.
- Tugadh tacaíocht airgeadais d'fhéile leabhar na leanaí, "Bricíní".
- Seoladh suíomh idirlín, www.ealain.ie d'ealaíona na Gaeltachta ar a bhfuil eolaire ealaíontóirí.

Féilte

Ar na féilte ar tugadh cabhair dóibh bhí Féile na Bealtaine, An Daingean, Co. Chiarraí, Féile Iorrais, Co. Mhaigh Eo, Féile Ealaíne an Earagail i dTír Chonaill agus Féile Phléaráca i gConamara, Co. na Gaillimhe. Bhí cuid mhaith de na tionscadail a fuair deontais faoin gcomhpháirtíocht atá idir Údarás na Gaeltachta agus an Chomhairle Ealaíon, páirteach sna féilte sin.

- Several projects were completed under the Arts for the Elderly scheme, including one under the auspices of Táipéis Gael in Gleann Cholmille, Co. Donegal, another in Ionad Cultúrtha Baile Bhuirne, Co. Cork and a series of painting workshops in Seanscoil Sailearna, Indreabhán, Co. Galway
- Under the Arts arising from the Gaeltacht Oral Tradition scheme assistance was given to "Aisling Gheal" in Múscraí, Co. Cork and to Oidhreacht Chorca Dhuibhne, Co. Kerry who are developing the oral and singing tradition in their own area. Under the same scheme assistance was given to Rabhlaí Chonamara, a CD for children being produced under the direction of singer/songwriter Tadhg Mac Dhonnagáin
- Financial support was given to the children's book festival "Bricíní" in 2003.
- A website, www.ealain.ie for Gaeltacht arts, which includes a directory of artists, was launched.

Festivals

Among the festivals granted assistance were Féile na Bealtaine, An Daingean, Co. Kerry, Féile Iorrais, Co. Mayo, Féile Ealaíona an Earagail in Co. Donegal and Féile Phléaráca in Conamara, Co. Galway. Many of the projects granted assistance under the partnership between Údarás na Gaeltachta and the Arts Council performed or exhibited at these festivals.

A woman with short blonde hair, wearing a red jacket, is seated at a desk in a modern office. She is looking at a computer monitor. The office has large windows in the background, and the lighting is bright. The image is partially obscured by a blue overlay at the bottom.

Eagraíocht agus Seirbhísí

Organisation & Services

Foireann

Ag deireadh na bliana bhí foireann de 116 ag an eagraíocht.

Mar chuid de na forálacha a bhaineann le Comhaontú na Seirbhíse Poiblí sa Chomhpháirtíocht Shóisialta 2003-2005, "Dul Chun Cinn a Choinneáil", ullmhaíodh clár gníomhaíochta agus cuireadh ar aghaidh é chuig An Roinn Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta lena cheadú mar chuid den chóras fíoraithe feidhmíochta faoi Chomhaontú Pá na Seirbhíse Poiblí.

Cothromaíocht

Tá Údarás na Gaeltachta tiomanta go hiomlán do pholasaí comhionannais deise, agus tá gach post san eagraíocht oscailte d'fhir agus do mhná. Tá forbairt déanta ar chlár comhionannais thar na blianta. In 2003 rinneadh forbairt ar pholasaithe leasaithe i dtaca le Ciapadh Gnéis nó Eile agus le Bulaíocht agus cuireadh iad sin i bhfeidhm san eagraíocht. Tá roinnt scéimeanna á reachtáil ag an Údarás a thugann roghanna don fhoireann i dtaca

leis na riachtanais ghairme agus phearsanta atá acu, nithe mar chomhroinnt poist, sosanna gairme agus laghdú ar uaireanta oibre.

Laistigh de na constaicí a bhaineann le hearcú foirne sa tSeirbhís Phoiblí i gcoitinne, déantar gach iarracht deiseanna fostaíochta oiriúnacha a chur ar fáil do dhaoine faoi mhíchumas. Mar aitheantas ar Bhliain Eorpach na nDaoine faoi Mhíchumas 2003, cuireadh taithí oibre ar fáil do dhuine atá páirteach i gclár athshlánúcháin le Quest, fo-eagraíocht de Ghrúpa Rehab. Tá tacaíocht speisialta ar fáil freisin do thionscadail thionsclaíochta a chuireann postanna ar fáil go sonrath do dhaoine faoi mhíchumas.



Staff

At year end the organisation had a staff of 116.

As part of the provisions relating to the Public Service in the Social Partnership 2003-2005 Agreement "Sustaining Progress" an action plan for the organisation was prepared and forwarded to the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs for approval as part of the performance verification system under the Public Service Pay Agreement.

Within the constraints applying to the recruitment of staff in the Public Service in general every opportunity is made to make suitable job opportunities available to disabled people.

In recognition of the European Year of People with Disabilities in 2003 work experience was provided for a person who is undergoing a rehabilitation programme with Quest, a subsidiary of the Rehab Group. Special assistance is also available to industrial projects providing jobs specifically for disabled people.

Equality

Údarás na Gaeltachta is committed to a policy of equal opportunity and all jobs in the organisation are open to men and women. An equality programme has been developed over the years and in 2003 revised policies on Sexual and Other Harassment and Bullying were developed and implemented in the organisation. An tÚdarás operates a number of schemes which provide staff with options in relation to meeting their career and personal needs, such as job sharing, career breaks and reduced working hours.

An tAcht um Shábháilteacht, Sláinte agus Leas ag an Obair, 1989

De réir An Achta um Shábháilteacht, Sláinte agus Leas ag an Obair, 1989, tá ráiteas sábháilteachta scríofa ag Údarás na Gaeltachta agus táthar ag feidhmiú na socruithe cuí go leanúnach chun cosaint a thabhairt do shábháilteacht agus do shláinte na bhfostaithe agus na gcúairteoirí ar fad atá taobh istigh dá ionaid ghnó.

I rith 2003 cuireadh oiliúint foirne ar fáil sna réimsí seo a leanas de Shláinte & Sábháilteacht:

- Cúrsaí Láimhsithe
- Cúrsaí Tógála "Pas Sábháilte"
- Láimhsiú Fearas Ardaithe agus Fearas Teileascópach.

Oiliúint & Forbairt na Foirne

Leanadh ar aghaidh leis an gclár oiliúna agus forbartha foirne in 2003 agus seo a leanas na réimsí a clúdaíodh i rith na bliana:

- Cláir Fhorbartha Phearsanta
- Clár Oideachais Bhreise nó cáilíochtaí 3ú leibhéal.
- Dioplóma sa Ghaeilge.
- Cúrsaí sa Nuatheicneolaíocht
- Oiliúint leanúnach do lucht ceannais agus do dhaoine eile faoi fheidhmiú an Achta um Shaoráil Faisnéise.
- Oiliúint i Sláinte & Sábháilteacht
- Cúrsa Cuntasaíochta.

*eagraíocht agus seirbhísí
ar lean
organisation & services
contd*



The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989

In accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 1989, Údarás na Gaeltachta has a written safety statement and continues to implement appropriate measures to protect the safety and health of all employees and visitors within its business centres.

During 2003 staff training was carried out in the following areas of Health & Safety:

- Manual Handling Courses
- Construction "Safe Pass" Courses
- Handling of Telescopic and Fork Lift Operators.

Staff Training & Development

The staff training and development programme continued in 2003 and the following areas were covered during the year:

- Personal Development Programmes
- Further Education or 3rd level qualification programme.
- Diploma in the Irish language.
- New Technology Courses
- Ongoing training for decision-makers and others on the operation of the Freedom of Information Act.
- Training in Health & Safety.
- Course in Accountancy.

eagraíocht agus seirbhísí ar lean

organisation & services contd



Clár um Chúram Custaiméirí

De réir Phrionsabail Seirbhíse Ardchaighdeáin do Chustaiméirí agus do Chliaint na Seirbhíse Poiblí ar ghlac an Rialtas leo in Iúil 2000, agus de réir na gComhaontaithe Comhpháirtíochta ó shin i leith, tá glactha ag Údarás na Gaeltachta le Cód Cleachtas i dtaca le Cúram Custaiméara Ardcháilíochta agus Nómhaireachtaí Ardchaighdeáin chun Déileáil le Gearáin ó Chustaiméirí.

Tá an tÚdarás tiomanta ar leibhéal na seirbhíse do chustaiméirí a fheabhsú agus aithníonn sé nach mór gach seirbhís phoiblí a dheardh agus a chur ar fáil de réir na riachtanas atá ag an saoránach aonair, an gnó nó an pobal. Cuireadh oiliúint i gCúram Custaiméirí ar fáil don fhoireann in 2003. Déanfar suirbhé ar chustaiméirí in 2004 agus cuirfear eolas níos fearr ar fáil don phobal, do chustaiméirí agus do chliaint ar shuíomh idirlín athchóirithe na heagraíochta (www.udaras.ie), ar a n-áirítear na cóid éagsúla, eolas faoin eagraíocht féin agus a seirbhísí; beidh foirmeacha iarratais agus ábhar gaolmhar ar fáil ar líne le híoschóipeáil.

An tAcht um Eitic in Oifig Phoiblí, 1995 agus 2001

De réir An Acha um Eitic in Oifig Phoiblí, 1995 agus 2001, tá ráitis leasa déanta ag comhaltaí an Bhoird agus ag an bhfoireann atá i bpoist ainmnithe i ndáil le forálacha an Acha.

An tAcht um Shaoráil Faisnéise, 1997

Tháinig Údarás na Gaeltachta faoi thionchar an Acha seo ar an 21ú Eanáir, 2001. I rith 2003, fuair an tÚdarás 23 iarratas nua ag iarraidh eolais agus 3 iarratas ag iarraidh athbhreithniú inmheánach.

Customer Care Programme

In accordance with the Principles of Quality Customer Service for Customers and Clients of the Public Service adopted by the Government in July 2000, and in accordance with the Partnership Agreements since, Údarás na Gaeltachta has adopted a Code of Practice for Quality Customer Care and Procedures for the Handling of Customer Complaints.

An tÚdarás is committed to improving its level of customer service and recognises that all public services should be designed and delivered based on the needs of the individual citizen, business or community. Training in Customer Care was provided to staff in 2003. A customer survey will be undertaken in 2004 and improved information will be provided to the public and to customers and clients on the organisation's redesigned website (www.udaras.ie), including the various Codes, information on the organisation itself and its services, and application forms and related material will be available for online down-loading.

The Ethics in Public Office Acts, 1995 and 2001

In accordance with the Ethics in Public Office Acts, 1995 and 2001 members of the Board and all staff holding designated positions have completed statements of interests in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Freedom of Information Act, 1997

Údarás na Gaeltachta was brought under this Act on 21 January 2001. During 2003, An tÚdarás received 23 new requests for information and 3 requests for an internal review.

Ráitis Bhliantúla Airgeadais 2003

Annual Financial Statements 2003

| ráiteas ar dhualgais
an bhoird
| statement of board's
responsibilities

De réir Alt 18 (1) den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979, caithfidh an Bord ráitis airgeadais a réiteach in cibé leagan a aontaíonn an tAire, le comhaontú ón Aire Airgeadais. Agus iad ag réiteach na ráiteas seo, caithfidh an Bord:

- polasaithe cuntasáíochta oiriúnacha a roghnú agus iad a chur i bhfeidhm go seasta
- breithiúnais agus meastacháin atá réasúnta agus críonna a dhéanamh
- na ráitis airgeadais a réiteach ar bhonn gnóthas leantach, ach amháin sa chás nach mbeadh sé ciallmhar a cheapadh go leanfadh an Bord air ag feidhmiú
- neamhchomhlíonadh ábhartha aon chleachtas chuntasaíochta infheidhme a nochtadh agus a mhíniú.

Tá dualgas ar an mBord cuntais chearta a thugann léargas de chruinneas réasúnach ar stádas airgeadais an Bhoird ag am ar bith, agus a chuireann ar a chumas a chinntiú go n-aontaíonn na ráitis le Alt 18 (1) den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979, a choimeád.

Tá dualgas ar an mBord chomh maith sócmhainní an Údaráis a chosaint agus dá bharr sin, gach ní atá réasúnta a dhéanamh chun aon chalaois nó aon ghnóthaí cama a chosc agus a thabhairt faoi deara.



Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
Cathaoirleach



Seán Ó Tuairisg
Comhalta

Section 18 (1) of the Údarás na Gaeltachta Act, 1979, requires the Board to prepare financial statements in such form as may be approved by the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister for Finance. 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 Údarás will continue in operation
- disclose and explain any material departures from applicable accounting standards.

The board is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company, and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with Section 18 (1) of the Údarás na Gaeltachta Act, 1979.

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



Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
Cathaoirleach



Seán Ó Tuairisg
Comhalta

Thar ceann Bhord Údarás na Gaeltachta admhaím an fhreagracht atá orainn maidir lena chinntiú go bhfuil córas éifeachtach rialaithe airgeadais inmheánaigh á oibriú agus á chothabháil.

Ní féidir leis an gcóras ach cinnteacht réasúnach agus ní cinnteacht iomlán a thabhairt go mbeidh cosaint ag sócmhainní, go bhfuil idirbheartaíochtaí údaraithe agus á dtaifeadadh go cuí, agus go seachnaítear neamhrialtachtaí nó earráidí ábhair nó go n-aimsítear iad laistigh de thréimhse thráthúil.

Ghlac an Bord céimeanna chun a chinntiú go bhfuil timpeallacht rialaithe oiriúnach i bhfeidhm trí:

- Shainmhíniú soiléir a dhéanamh ar fhreagrachtaí agus ar chumhachtaí bainistíochta;
- Nósanna imeachta foirmiúla a bhunú chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar ghníomhaíochtaí agus chun sócmhainní na heagraíochtaí a chosaint;
- Chultúr freagrachta a fhorbairt feadh gach leibhéal de chuid na heagraíochta.

Tá próisis bunaithe ag an mBord chun priacail ghnó a aithint agus a mheas trí:

- Chinéal, fairsinge agus impleachtaí airgeadais priacail a bhaineann leis an gcomhlacht a aithint lena n-áirítear an méid agus na catagóirí a bhreithnítear a bheith inghlactha.
- Measúnacht ar dhéanamh ar an dóigh go dtarlóidh na priacail aitheanta
- Obair go dlúth leis an Rialtas agus le gníomhaireachtaí éagsúla chun a chinntiú go bhfuil tuiscint shoiléir ar spriocanna Údarás na Gaeltachta agus go bhfuil tacaíocht ann do straitéisí na nGníomhaireachtaí chun na spriocanna sin a bhaint amach.

Tá an córas rialaithe airgeadais inmheánaigh bunaithe ar chreat oibre um bhainistíocht rialta eolais, nósanna imeachta riaracháin lena n-áirítear scaradh dualgas, agus córas tarmilgín agus cuntasachta. Áirítear ann ach go háirithe:

- Córas buiséidithe cuimsitheach le buiséad bliantúil a chomhaontaíonn agus a athbhreithníonn Bord Údarás na Gaeltachta;
- Aithbhreithnithe rialta ag Bord Údarás na Gaeltachta ar thuiricí airgeadais bliantúla agus tréimhsiúla a léiríonn feidhmíocht airgeadais in aghaidh réamhaisnéisí;

ráiteas rialaithe airgeadais inmheánaigh statement of internal financial controls

On behalf of the Board of Údarás na Gaeltachta, I acknowledge our responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated.

The system can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely period.

The Board has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment is in place by:

- Clearly defining management responsibilities and powers;
- Establishing formal procedures for monitoring the activities and safeguarding the assets of the organisation;
- Developing a culture of accountability across all levels of the organisation.

The Board has established processes to identify and evaluate business risks by

- Identifying the nature, extent and financial implication of risks facing the body including the extent and categories which it regards as acceptable;
- Assessing the likelihood of identified risks occurring;
- Working closely with Government and various Agencies to ensure that there is a clear understanding of Údarás na Gaeltachta's goals and support for the strategies to achieve those goals.

The system of internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, administration procedures including segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular it includes:

- A comprehensive budgeting system with an annual budget which is reviewed and agreed by the Board of Údarás na Gaeltachta;
- Regular reviews by the Board of Údarás na Gaeltachta of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts;

- Spriocannaí a leagan amach chun feidhmíocht airgeadais agus eile a thomhas;
- Treoirí rialaithe infheistíochta caipitil a bhíonn sainithe go soiléir;
- Disciplíní foirmiúla do bhainistíocht tionscadal.

Tá feidhm Iniúchta Inmheánaigh ag Údarás na Gaeltachta a oibríonn de réir Chreat Oibre Chód Dea-Chleachtais atá leagtha amach i gCód Cleachtais ar Rialáil Státchomhlachtaí. Bíonn tionchar ag anailís an phríacaíl a nochtar an comhlacht dó mar bhunús eolais ag an iniúchadh inmheánach agus bíonn pleananna iniúchta inmheánaigh bhliantúil bunaithe ar an anailís sin. Formhuíníonn an Coiste Iniúchta anailís an phríacaíl agus na pleananna iniúchta inmheánaigh. Ar a laghad uair amháin sa bhliain cuireann an tIniúchóir Inmheánach tuairisc ar fáil don Choiste Iniúchta ar ghníomhaíocht iniúchta inmheánaigh. Áirítear sa tuairisc sin tuairim an Iniúcháir Inmheánaigh ar éifeachtacht agus ar leordhóthanacht an chórais rialaithe airgeadais inmheánaigh.

Bíonn obair an Iniúcháir Inmheánaigh, An Coiste Iniúchta a mhaoirsionn obair an Iniúcháir Inmheánaigh, bainisteoirí feidhmeannacha laistigh de Údarás na Gaeltachta atá freagrach as forbairt agus cothabháil an chreat oibre rialaithe airgeadais, agus ráitis arna ndéanamh ag an Ard Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste sa litir

bhainistíochta, mar bhonn eolais don Bhord agus é ag déanamh monatóireachta agus athbhreithnithe ar éifeachtacht an chórais rialaithe airgeadais inmheánaigh.

Dearbhaím go ndearna an Bord athbhreithniú in Aibreán 2004 ar éifeachtacht an chórais rialaithe airgeadais inmheánaigh a bhí i bhfeidhm i rith na bliana 2003.

Arna shíniú thar ceann an Bhoird



Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
Cathaoirleach
30 Aibreán 2004

- Setting targets to measure financial and other performance;
- Clearly defined capital investment control guidelines;
- Formal project management disciplines.

Údarás na Gaeltachta has an Internal Audit function which operates in accordance with the Framework Code of Best Practice set out in the Code of Practice on the Governance of State Bodies. The work of internal audit is informed by analysis of the risk to which the body is exposed, and annual internal audit plans are based on this analysis. The analysis of risk and the internal audit plans are endorsed by the Audit Committee. At least annually, the Internal Auditor provides the Audit Committee with a report of internal audit activity. The report reflects the Internal Auditor's opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal financial control.

The Board's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control is informed by the work of the internal auditor, the Audit Committee

which oversees the work of the internal auditor, the executive managers within

Údarás na Gaeltachta who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the financial control framework and comments made by the Comptroller and Auditor General in the management letter.

I confirm that the Board carried out a review in April 2004 of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial controls in operation during 2003.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Liam Ó Cuinneagáin
Chairman
30 April 2004

Tá iniúchadh déanta agamar na ráitis airgeadais ar leathanaigh V go dtí XIX faoi Alt 18 den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979.

Freagrachtaí faoi seach an Údarás agus an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste:

Tá freagrachtaí cuntasáíochta an Údarás leagtha amach sa Ráiteas ar Dhualgais an Bhoird ar leathanach (i). Is é mo fhreagrachta, bunaithe ar m'iniúchadh, teacht ar bharúil neamhspleách ar na ráitis airgeadais a chuir an tUdarás i mo láthair agus tuarascáil a fhoilsiú orthu.

Athbhreithním cibé an léiríonn an ráiteas ar leathanaigh ii go iii go bhfuil an tUdarás ag comhlíonadh treoir infheidhmithe ar rialú corparáideach agus tuairiscím ar aon chás ábhartha nach ndéantar amhlaidh nó má bhíonn an ráiteas míthreorach nó neamhleanúnach le heolas eile is eol dom ó mo cuid iniúcháireachta ar an ráitis airgeadais.

Bunús na Barúla Iniúcha

I ndéanamh m'fheidhme mar Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste, stiúir mé iniúchadh ar na ráitis airgeadais de réir chaighdeáin iniúcháireachta arna n-eisiúint ag "The Auditing Practices Board" agus trí thagairt do bhreithnithe speisialta a ghabhann le comhlachtaí Stáit maidir lena mbainistiú agus a n-oibriú.

Áirítear ar iniúchadh scrúdú, ar bhonn teiste, ar fhianaise ábharthach do shuimeanna agus d'fhollasú sna ráitis airgeadais. Áirítear air chomh maith measnú ar mheastacháin shuntasacha agus ar bhreithiúnais a rinneadh in

ulmhú na ráiteas airgeadais, agus an raibh na beartais chuntasáíochta oiriúnach d'imthosca an Údarás, ar feidhmíodh go comhleanúnach iad agus an ndearnadh follasú sásúil orthu.

Phleanáil mé agus rinne mé m'iniúchadh chun an t-eolas agus na mínithe ar fad a fháil a mheas mé a bheith riachtanach chun fianaise leordhóthanach a sholáthar dom chun deimhniú réasúnach a thabhairt go bhfuil na ráitis airgeadais saor ó mhíríteas ábhartha cibé calaois nó mírialtacht eile nó earráid is cúis leo. I dteacht ar mo bharúil, rinne mé luacháil chomh maith ar shásúlacht fhoriomlán chur i láthair an eolais sna ráitis airgeadais.

Barúil

Is é mo bharúil go raibh leabhair chuntais chearta coinnithe ag an Údarás agus go dtugann na ráitis airgeadais, a chomhaontaíonn leo, léargas fíor agus cothrom ar riocht ghnóthaí Údarás na Gaeltachta amhail an 31 Nollaig 2003 agus ar a ioncam agus a chaiteachas agus a shreabhadh airgid don bhliain dar chríoch sin.



John Purcell
Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste
13 Bealtaine 2004

Tuarascáil an Ard-Reachtaire Cuntas agus Ciste le cur i láthair Thithe an Oireachtais

An tAcht um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979

Bunaíodh Údarás na Gaeltachta ar 1 Eanáir 1980 faoi fhorálacha an Achte um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979.

Seo a leanas na príomhpholasaithe cuntasaíochta atá in úsáid ag an Údarás:

- (a) **Bunús Cuntasaíochta**
Ullmhaíodh na ráitis airgeadais seo de réir alt 18 den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979 faoi mhodh fabhruithe cuntasaíochta, seachas mar a leirítear thíos, agus de réir príonsabail chuntasaíochta a nglactar leo go ginearálta faoin gcoinbhinsiún costais stairiúil. Glactar le Caighdeáin Tuairiscithe Airgeadais arna moladh ag na comhlachtaí aitheanta cuntasaíochta, de réir mar a thagann siad i bhfeidhm.
- (b) **Deontais an Oireachtais, Cistí Struchtúrtha an AE agus Aisiocaíochtaí Deontais**
Comhairítear na nithe seo ar bhonn fáltais airgid thirim.
- (c) **Deontais Iníochtha**
Comhairítear na nithe seo ar bhonn íocaíochtaí airgid thirim.

(d) **Scéim Aoisliúntais**

De réir mír 14 den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta, 1979, tá Scéim Aoisliúntais de Shochair shainithe neamh-chistithe do chomhaltaí foirne ceadaithe ag an Aire Gnóthaí Pobail, Tuaithe agus Gaeltachta. Sna ráitis airgeadais, áirítear tuarastail mar ghlanmhéid tar éis asbhaintí aoisliúntais.

Níl soláthar déanta sna ráitis airgeadais i leith dlíteanais aoisliúntais fhaibhrithe do bhaill na scéime.

(e) **Sócmhainní Dochta**

Úsáidtear formhór sócmhainní na heagraíochta i bhforbairt tionscail. Ní bhreathnaítear orthu mar mhaoin infheistíochta agus áirítear iad sa Chlár Comhardaithe ar bhonn costais lúide dímheas carnach.

Áirítear mar mhaoin agus áiseanna tionsclaíochta talamh, foirgnimh thionsclaíochta críochnaithe, áiseanna tionsclaíochta, forbairt suímh agus foirgnimh ardoifige.

Áirítear talamh ar bhonn costais.

Léirítear na sócmhainní eile ar bhonn costais lúide dímheas carnach a áirítear ina ngálaí cothroma bliantúla thar a saolré úsáideach eacnamúil measta.

Údarás na Gaeltachta Act, 1979

Údarás na Gaeltachta was established on 1 January 1980 under the provisions of the Údarás na Gaeltachta Act, 1979.

The significant accounting policies adopted by An tÚdarás are as follows:

- (a) **Basis of Accounting**
These financial statements are prepared in accordance with section 18 of the Údarás na Gaeltachta Act, 1979 under the accruals method of accounting, except as indicated below, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention. Financial Reporting Standards as recommended by the recognised accountancy bodies are adopted, as they become operative.
- (b) **Oireachtas Grants, EU Structural Funds and Grant Refunds**
These items are accounted for on a cash receipts basis.
- (c) **Grants Payable**
Grants are accounted for on a cash payments basis.
- (d) **Superannuation Scheme**
In accordance with section 14 of the Údarás na Gaeltachta Act, 1979, a non-funded defined benefits Superannuation Scheme for staff members has been approved by the Minister for Community, Rural and

Gaeltacht affairs. In the financial statements, salaries are stated net of superannuation contributions. Provision has not been made in the financial statements for the actuarial superannuation liability to the members of the scheme.

(e) **Fixed Assets**

The major portion of the organisation's assets are used to aid industrial development. They are not seen as investment assets and they are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Property and other facilities comprise land, completed industrial properties, industrial facilities, site development and head-office buildings.

Land is stated at cost.

All other assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation calculated in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful economic lives.

Cost of properties includes an appropriate portion of the site and other infrastructural development costs necessary for the construction of the properties, together with an appropriate portion of the Engineering Services Division overheads as set out in Note 11.

San áireamh i gcostas na bhfoirgneamh tá an méid cuí do chostas forbartha an tsuímh agus áiseanna eile bonneagair a áirítear i gcostas tógála an fhoirgnimh, chomh maith leis an méid cuí d'ímchostais na Rannóige Seirbhísí Innealtóireachta mar atá leagtha amach i Nóta 11.

Is mar seo a leanas atá na rátaí dímheasa :

Foirgnimh	4% p.a.
Aiseanna Tionsclaíoch	3% p.a.
Innealra, Troscán, agus Trealamh Oifige	10% go 25%p.a.
Feithiclí Mótair	20% p.a.
Innealra agus Trealamh ar Léas	20%p.a.
(nó de réir ráta comhionann leis an ioncam faoin léas má tá sé níos airde)	

(f) Infheistíochtaí

Léirítear infheistíochtaí i scaireanna ar bhonn costais móide agus lúide soláthar d'athluacháil idir costas agus luach bunaithe ar ghlanluach sócmhainní. Tá clár na n-infheistíochtaí leagtha amach i nóta 14 agus sceideal 1 de na ráitis airgeadais seo.

Ní léiríonn na ráitis airgeadais aon chomhdhlúthú ar thorthaí na bhfochuideachtaí nó comhchuideachtaí.

Sé tuairim an Údaráis go gcuirfeadh comhdhlúthú dá leithéid na cuntais as a riocht, go háirithe nuair a chuirtear san áireamh an éagsúlacht a bhaineann le gnóthaí na gcomhlachtaí ina bhfuil infheistíochtaí chomh maith le dualgas ginearálta an Údaráis féin.

(g) Léasanna

Áirítear na cíosanna ó léasanna oibríoch sa ráitis airgeadais mar a mbíonn siad infíochta.

Comhairítear an glan-ioncam ó shócmhainní atá ar léas ó institiúidí airgeadais, agus a léastar ar aghaidh chuig cliant-chuideachtaí, faoi loncaim Eile sa Chuntas Oibríoch ar bhunús faibhrithe.

(h) Caipiteal

San áireamh sa chuntas caipitil tá ioncam atá feidhmite i leith chistiú caipitil agus gach brabús, caillteanas agus athluacháil ar idirbhearta sócmhainne agus infheistíochta (Nóta 17).

(i) Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail

Aithnítear caiteachas ar Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail nuair a tharlaíonn sé, agus faibhrítear an t-ioncam gaolmhar sna ráitis airgeadais.

The depreciation rates applied are as follows:

Property	4% p.a.
Industrial Facilities	3% p.a.
Machinery, Office Equipment & Furniture	10% to 25% p.a.
Motor Vehicles	20% p.a.
Leased Machinery & Equipment	20% p.a.
(or at a rate equal to the income under the lease if this is higher)	

(f) Investments

Investments in shares are shown at cost plus and less a provision for the difference between cost and a valuation which is calculated on a net asset basis. Details of the investments are set out in note 14 and schedule 1 of these financial statements.

The financial statements do not reflect a consolidation of the results of subsidiary or associate companies. An tÚdarás is of the opinion that such a consolidation would be misleading having regard to the diverse nature of the business of the companies and to the general duty of the organisation.

(g) Leases

Rentals under operating leases are dealt with in the financial statements as they fall due.

The net income from assets which are leased from financial institutions and on-leased to client companies is accounted for in Other Income in the

Operating Account on the accruals basis.

(h) Capital

The capital account comprises income applied for capital funding and all gains, losses and revaluations on asset and investment transactions (Note 17).

(i) Community Employment Schemes

Expenditure on Community Employment Schemes is recognised as it is incurred and the related income is accrued in the financial statements.

	Nótaí	2003 €'000	2002 €'000	
Ioncam:				Income:
Deontais ón Oireachtas	1	32,720	42,975	Oireachtas Grants
Fáltais ó Chistí an Aontais Eorpaigh	2	1,723	2,693	Receipts from European Union Funds
Cíosanna ó Léasáil Mhaoine	3	6,467	6,374	Rents from Leased Property
Ioncam ó FÁS	4	4,010	5,093	Income from FÁS
Táillí a Tuilleadh		573	1,278	Fees Earned
Ioncam Eile	5	552	135	Other Income
Farasbarr/(Easnamh) ar Dhíol Sócmhainní agus Infheistíochtaí	6	(260)	357	Surplus/(Deficit) on sale of Assets and Investments
Aisiocaíochtaí Deontas		1,056	578	Grant Repayments
Iomlán Ioncaim		46,841	59,483	Total Income
Caiteachas:				Expenditure:
Deontais a Íocadh	7	17,808	17,841	Grants Paid
Imeachtaí Reatha	8	11,287	10,763	Current Activities
Cothabháil & Bainistiú Punann Maoine	9	3,695	2,824	Maintenance & Management of Property Portfolio
Forbairt Teanga, Cultúir & Pobail	10	1,996	2,600	Language, Culture & Community Development
Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail	4	4,010	5,093	Community Employment Schemes
Dímheas don bhliain		11,642	7,289	Depreciation for the year
Coigeartú do sholáthar breise dímheasa ar shócmhainní maoine do thréimhsí suas go 31 Nollaig 2001.		0	37,953	Adjustment for increased provision for depreciation of property assets for periods up to 31 December 2001.
Iomlán Caiteachais		50,438	84,363	Total Expenditure
Gluaiseacht Ghlan don Bhliain		(3,597)	(24,880)	Net Movement for Year
Fuilleach ar 1 Eanáir		141	707	Balance at 1 January
Aistriú ón/chuig an gCuntas Caipitil	17	3,443	24,314	Transfer from/to Capital Account
Fuilleach ar 31 Nollaig		(13)	141	Balance at 31 December

Is i leith gníomhaíochtaí leanúnacha atá na suimeanna a thaispeántar faoi Ioncam agus Caiteachas.

Níl aon bhrabach ná caillteanas aitheanta, seachas iad siúd sa Chuntas Oibríoch.

Is cuid de na Ráitis Airgeadais na Polasaithe Cuntasaíochta, Nótaí 1 go 24 agus Sceideal 1.

Amounts shown under Income and expenditure are in respect of continuing activities.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than those dealt with in the Operating Account.

The Accounting Policies, Notes 1 to 24 and Schedule 1 form part of the Financial Statements.

Arna shíniú ag:  Liam Ó Cuinneagáin

 Seán Ó Tuairisg

Dáta: 30 Aibreán 2004

	Nótaí	2003 €'000	2002 €'000	
Sócmhainní Dochta Inláimhsithe:				
Sócmhainní Dochta	13	138,212	143,713	Tangible Fixed Assets: Fixed Assets
Sócmhainní Dochta Airgeadais:				
Infheistíochtaí (Sceideal 1)	14	16,098	16,233	Financial Fixed Assets: Investments (Schedule 1)
Sócmhainní Dochta Doláimhsithe:				
Ceartha		117	126	Intangible Fixed Assets: Rights
Iomlán Sócmhainní Dochta		154,427	160,072	Total Fixed Assets
Sócmhainní Reatha:				
Féichiúnaithe	15	2,948	2,031	Current Assets: Accounts Receivable
Airgead sa bhanc agus ar láimh		1,784	3,490	Cash in bank and on hand
		4,732	5,521	
Dlíteanais Reatha:				
Creidiúnaithe	16	(6,189)	(6,717)	Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable
Sócmhainní Reatha/(Dlíteanais) Glan		(1,457)	(1,196)	Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)
Sócmhainní Iomlána Lúide Dlíteanais Reatha		152,970	158,876	Total Assets less Current Liabilities
Féichiúnaithe: Méid Infhaighte tar éis Bliana		1,382	362	Accounts Receivable: Amounts falling due after more than one year
Sócmhainní Glana		154,352	159,238	Net Assets
Maoinithe mar seo a leanas				Financed by
Cuntas Caipitil	17	154,365	159,097	Capital Account
Cuntas Oibríoch		(13)	141	Operating Account
		154,352	159,238	

Is cuid de na Ráitis Airgeadais na Polasaithe Cuntasaíochta, Nótaí 1 go 24 agus Sceideal 1.

The Accounting Policies, Notes 1 to 24 and Schedule 1 form part of the Financial Statements.

Arna shíniú ag: Liam Ó Cuinneagáin

Seán Ó Tuairisg

Dáta: 30 Aibreán 2004

Nótaí	2003 €'000	2002 €'000		
Réiteach Gluaiseachtaí Glana le hInsreabhadh Airgid isteach (amach) ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin:			Reconciliation of Net Movements to Net Cash inflow (outflow) from Operating Activities:	
Gluaiseacht Ghlan don Bhliain Dímheas don Bhliain	(3,597)	(24,880)	Net Movement for Year	
Sócmhainní Dochta Inláimhsithe	11,633	7,280	Depreciation for the year	
Sócmhainní Dochta Doláimhsithe	9	9	Tangible Fixed Assets	
Dímheas breise go 31 Nollaig 2001	0	37,953	Intangible Fixed Assets	
Caiteachas Caipitlithe	(301)	(1,006)	Additional Depreciation to 31 December 2001	
Gluaiseachtaí i gCaipiteal Oibre			Expenditure Capitalised	
Laghdú/(Méadú) i bhFéichiúnaithe	(917)	2,315	Movements in Working Capital	
Méadú/(Laghdú) i gCreidiúnaithe	(292)	(83)	Decrease / (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	
Laghdú/(Méadú) i bhFéichiúnaithe: méid infhaighte tar éis bliana	(1,020)	(358)	Increase / (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	
			Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts Receivable: amounts falling due after more than one year	
(Farasbarr) / Easnamh ar Dhiol Sócmhainní agus Infheistíochtaí	260	(357)	(Surplus) / Deficit on Sale of Assets and Investments	
Insreabhadh Glan Airgid isteach ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin	5,775	20,873	Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	
Ráiteas ar Shreabhadh Airgid			Cash Flow Statement	
Insreabhadh Glan Airgid isteach ó Ghníomhaíochtaí Oibriúcháin	5,775	20,873	Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	
Caiteachas Caipitil			Capital Expenditure	
Ceannacháin Sócmhainní Dochta	(8,041)	(17,886)	Purchase of Fixed Assets	
Caiteachas ar Thograí tógála nach ndeachaigh ar aghaidh	(555)	0	Expenditure on Building projects that did not go ahead	
Sócmhainní Dochta aistrithe go / ó Fochuideachtaí	0	(9,541)	Fixed Assets transferred to / from subsidiaries	
Ceannacháin Infheistíochtaí	(691)	(3,424)	Purchase of Investments	
Diúscairt Sócmhainní Dochta & Infheistíochtaí	2,042	11,347	Disposal of Fixed Assets & Investments	
Caiteachas Caipitil Glan	(7,245)	(19,504)	Net Capital Expenditure	
Bainistiú acmhainní leachtacha	145	454	Management of Liquid Resources	
Glan-mhéadú (laghdú) in airgead tirim	(1,325)	1,823	Net increase (decrease) in cash	
Réiteach Insreabhadh Glan Airgid le Gluaiseacht i gCistí Glana			Reconciliation of Net Cash Flow to Movement in Net Funds	
Glan-mhéadú/(laghdú) in airgead tirim	(1,325)	1,823	Net increase/(decrease) in cash	
Sreabhadh Airgid ó bhainistiú acmhainní leachtacha	(145)	(454)	Cash flow from management of liquid resources	
Gluaiseacht i gCistí Glana	(1,470)	1,369	Movement in net funds	
Cistí Glana ag 1 Eanáir	2,011	642	Net funds at 1 January	
Cistí Glana ag 31 Nollaig	541	2,011	Net funds at 31 December	
Anailís ar Chistí Glana	01/01/03	Gluaiseacht	31/12/03	Analysis of Net Funds
Airgead sa bhanc agus ar láimh	3,490	(1,706)	1,784	Cash at bank and on hand
Rótharraingt bhainc	(1,479)	236	(1,243)	Bank overdraft
	2,011	(1,470)	541	

Is cuid de na Ráitis Airgeadais na Polasaithe Cuntasaíochta, Nótaí 1 go 24 agus Sceideal 1.

The Accounting Policies, Notes 1 to 24 and Schedule 1 form part of the Financial Statements.

	2003 €'000	2002 €'000	
1. Deontais ón Oireachtas			1. Oireachtas Grants
Soláthraítear Deontais ón Oireachtas faoi Alt 22 den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta 1979 a leasaíodh le hAlt 2 den Acht um Údarás na Gaeltachta (Leasú), 1993.			Oireachtas Grants are provided under Section 22 of the Údarás na Gaeltachta Act 1979 as amended by Section 2 of the Údarás na Gaeltachta (Amendment) Act, 1993.
Tá líon na nDeontas ón Oireachtas sna ráitis airgeadais comhdhéanta de dheontais i leith:			The Oireachtas Grants as shown in the financial statements consist of grants in respect of:
Imeachtaí Reatha	8,720	8,675	Current Activities
Caiteachas Caipitil agus Deontais do Thionscail	24,000	34,300	Capital Expenditure and Grants to Industry
Iomlán Deontas ón Oireachtas	32,720	42,975	Total Oireachtas Grants
2. Cistí an Aontais Eorpaigh			2. European Union Funds
Clár Ionstraim Airgeadais do Threoir Iascaireachtaí (FIGG).	1,723	1,632	Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance Operational Programme (FIGG).
Scéim Thaighde agus Forbartha Tionsclaíoch - Beart 1 & RTI (faighte ó Fhiontraíocht Éireann).	0	935	The Industrial Research & Development Scheme - Measure 1 & RTI (received from Enterprise Ireland).
Cláracha Eile (faighte ó Fhiontraíocht Éireann).	0	126	Other Programmes (received from Enterprise Ireland)
Fáltais ó Chistí an AE	1,723	2,693	Receipts from EU Funds
Ar 31 Nollaig 2003 bhí suim de thart ar €1.3 milliún infhaighte ó Chiste Sóisialta na hEorpa			At 31 December 2003 an amount of approximately €1.3 million was receivable from the European Social Fund
3. Cíosanna ó Léasáil Mhaoine			3. Rents from Leased Property
Ollchíos infhaighte ó na cliant-chuideachtaí	6,467	6,374	Gross rents receivable from client companies.
Tá fóirdheontais chíosa de €1,478,695 (€1,846,531 - 2002) san áireamh i nDeontais a íocadh (féach Nóta 7).			Rent subsidy grants amounting to €1,478,695 (€1,846,531 - 2002) were made available to client companies (Note 7).
4. Ioncam ó FÁS			4. Income from FÁS
Tá An tÚdarás ag obair i gcomhar le FÁS ag cur Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail i bhfeidhm.			An tÚdarás sponsors Community Employment Schemes on behalf of FÁS.
I rith na bliana bhí thart ar 24 Scéim á reachtáil agus 375 fostaithe orthu.			During the year there were on average 24 Schemes in operation employing 375 people.

	2003	2002	
	€'000	€'000	
5. Ioncam Eile			5. Other Income
Léasáil Sócmhainní	1	36	Asset Leasing
Díbhinní	200	61	Dividends
Ranníocaíochtaí Aoisliúntais	(1)	10	Superannuation Contributions
Ús a Tuilleadh	2	3	Net Interest
Eile	112	25	Other
Fáltas ón Roinn i leith caiteachais ar Aerstráicí	238	0	Receipt from the Department in respect of Airstrips
Iomlán Ioncaim Eile	552	135	Total Other Income
6. Farasbarr / (Easnamh) ar Dhíol Sócmhainní agus Infheistíochtaí			6. Surplus / (Deficit) on the Sale of Assets & Investments
Sócmhainní	(278)	345	Assets
Infheistíochtaí	18	12	Investments
	(260)	357	
7. Deontais a Íocadh			7. Grants Paid
Sócmhainní Dochta	7,260	6,942	Fixed Assets
Fóirdheontais Chíosa			Rent Subsidies
Maoin an Údaráis	1,479	1,847	Údarás Properties
Maoin Eile	109	400	Other Properties
Fostaíocht	2,367	1,934	Employment
Oiliúint	3,593	4,144	Training
Taighde agus Forbairt	2,707	2,506	Research & Development
Eile	293	68	Other
Iomlán Deontas a Íocadh	17,808	17,841	Total Grants Paid
8. Imeachtaí Reatha Costais Riaracháin			8. Current Activities Administration Costs
Táillí Chomhaltaí an Údaráis	208	210	Údarás Members Fees
Tuarastail	5,913	5,404	Salaries
Costais Thaistil agus Feithiclí	948	991	Travel & Motor Expenses
Cíos, rátaí, solas, teas agus cothabháil oifige	460	391	Rent, rates, light, heat & office maintenance
Costais Ghinearálta Oifige	741	695	General Office Expenses
Suirbhéireachtaí agus Seirbhísí Teicniúla	173	283	Surveys & Technical Services
Fógraíocht agus Bolscaireacht	336	450	Advertising & Publicity
Táillí Iniúchta	45	41	Audit Fee
	8,824	8,465	
locaíochtaí faoin Scéim Aoisliúntais	1,867	1,807	Superannuation Scheme Payments
Soláthar do Dhrochfhiacha	596	491	Bad Debts Provision
Iomlán Imeachtaí Reatha	11,287	10,763	Current Activities Total

	2003 €'000	2002 €'000	
9. Cothabháil & Bainistiú na Punainne Maoine			9. Maintenance & Management of Property Portfolio
Tuarastail	1,060	1,050	Salaries
Costais Thaistil agus Feithiclí	175	169	Travel & Motor Expenses
Caiteachas Díreach ar Chothabháil	2,301	2,148	Direct Maintenance Expenditure
Costais dhíreacha na Rannóige Seirbhísí Innealtóireachta	460	463	Direct costs of Engineering Services Division
	3,996	3,830	
Lúide Costais Riaracháin a bhaineann le Caiteachas ar Shócmhainní Dochta (Nóta 11)	(301)	(1,006)	Less Administration Costs relating to expenditure on Fixed Assets (Note 11)
	3,695	2,824	
10. Forbairt Teanga, Cultúir & Pobail			10. Language, Culture & Community Development
Forbairt Teanga	604	650	Language Development
Costais Fhorbartha Pobail	26	170	Community Development Costs
Deontais Reachtála do Chomarchumainn	1,366	1,780	Management Grants for Co-Operatives
	1,996	2,600	
11. Costais Riaracháin Chaipitlithe			11. Administration Costs Capitalised
Tá caipitiliú déanta ar chaiteachas na Rannóige Tógála agus é clúdaithe i gcostas na maoine, ionann le 13% de chaiteachas díreach.			Building Division expenditure is capitalised and included in the cost of properties and amounted to 13% of direct expenditure.
12. Drochfhiacha			12. Bad Debts
Díscríobhadh drochfhiacha de €252,261 sa bhliain 2003 (€453,506 sa bhliain 2002).			Bad debts of €252,261 were written off in 2003 (€453,506 in 2002).

13. Sócmhainní Dochta

13. Fixed Assets

	Foirgnimh & Áiseanna Eile	Oibreacha Caipitil Idir Lámha	Sócmhainní Dochta Eile	Iomlán	
	Property and Other Facilities	Capital Work in Progress	Other Fixed Assets	Total	
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	
Costas					Cost
Ar 1 Eanair	206,356	19,301	5,027	230,684	At 1 January
Breiseanna	351	7,492	499	8,342	Additions
Oibreacha críochnaithe i mbliana	21,362	(21,362)	–	0	Work completed during 2003
Diolacháin	(3,657)	–	(217)	(3,874)	Disposals
Ar 31 Nollaig 2003	224,412	5,431	5,309	235,152	At 31 December 2003
Dímheas					Depreciation
Ar 1 Eanair	83,402	–	3,569	86,971	At 1 January
Soláthar don bhliain	11,074	–	558	11,632	Charge for Year
Laghdú i sócmhainní a díoladh	(1,617)	–	(46)	(1,663)	Disposals
Ar 31 Nollaig 2003	92,859	–	4,081	96,940	At 31 December 2003
Glan Luach					Net Book Value
Ar 31 Nollaig, 2003	131,553	5,431	1,228	138,212	At 31 December, 2003
Ar 1 Eanáir, 2003	122,954	19,301	1,458	143,713	At 1 January, 2003

San áireamh sna sócmhainní dochta tá:

Breiseanna
Caiteachas Caipitlithe

€'000

8,041

301

8,342

Additions to Fixed Assets comprise:

Fixed Asset Acquisition
Expenditure Capitalised

€'000

8,041

301

8,342

	2003	2002	
	€'000	€'000	
14. Infheistíochtaí			14. Investments
Costas			Cost
Ar 1 Eanáir	24,895	28,313	At 1 January
Breiseanna	691	3,424	Acquisitions
Díolacháin & Díscríobhanna	(1,073)	(6,842)	Disposals & Write offs
Ar 31 Nollaig	24,513	24,895	At 31 December
Soláthar i gcomhair Athluachála			Provision for Revaluation
Ar 1 Eanáir	8,662	7,795	At 1 January
Soláthar don bhliain	651	2,499	Charge for year
Díolacháin & Díscríobhanna	(898)	(1,632)	Disposals & Write offs
Ar 31 Nollaig	8,415*	8,662	At 31 December
Glan-Luach ar 31 Nollaig	16,098	16,233	Net book Value at 31 December
Ar 1 Eanáir	16,233	20,518	At 1 January
*Tá an glan-solathár déanta suas de athluacháil dearfach de €3,144,188 agus díluacháil de €11,558,776			*The net provision is made up of a positive revaluation of €3,144,188 and a devaluation of €11,558,776
15. Féichiúnaithe			15. Accounts Receivable
Méid infhaighte taobh istigh d'aon bhliain			Amounts falling due within 1 year
Féichiúnaithe & Réamhíocaíochtaí	2,555	1,828	Accounts Receivable & Prepayments
Fochuideachtaí	9	10	Subsidiary Companies
Scéimeanna Fostaíochta Pobail	384	193	Community Employment Schemes
	2,948	2,031	
16. Creidiúnaithe			16. Accounts Payable
Méid iníochta taobh istigh d'aon bhliain			Amounts falling due within 1 year
Creidiúnaithe & Costais Fhaibhrithe	4,391	4,093	Accounts Payable & Accruals
Fochuideachtaí	22	23	Subsidiary Companies
Ioncam Iarchurtha as Idirbhearta Maoine	533	1,122	Deferred Income from Property Transactions
	4,946	5,238	
Rótharraingt Bhainc	1,243	1,479	Bank Overdraft
	6,189	6,717	

	2003 €'000	2002 €'000	
17. Cuntas Caipitil			17. Capital Account
Fuilleach ar 1 Eanáir	159,097	182,336	Balance at 1 January
Infheistíochtaí			Investments
Soláthar i gcomhair Athluachála			Provision for Revaluation of
Infheistíochtaí	(651)	(2,499)	Investments
Díscríobh Infheistíochtaí	(83)	(44)	Investment Write-offs
	(734)	(2,543)	
Aistriú ó Fhochuideachtaí			Transfer from Subsidiary Company
Saorchloch Teo	0	3,618	Saorchloch Teo
Caiteachas ar thograí tógála nach ndeachaigh ar aghaidh	(555)	0	Expenditure on building projects that did not go ahead
Aistriú ón gCuntas Oibríoch			Transfer from the Operating Account
Deontas ón Stát - Caipiteal	0	20,300	State Grant - Capital
Deontais Stáit úsáidte chun Caiteachas Caipitil a mhaoiniú	8,000	0	State Grants used to fund Capital Expenditure
Fáltas ón Roinn i leith caiteachais ar Aerstráicí	238	0	Receipt from the Department in respect of the Airstrips
Aistriú ón gCuntas Oibríoch i leith chaiteachas caipitil áirithe	221	271	Transfer from Operating Account in respect of certain capital expenditure
Farasbarr ar dhíol Sócmhainní & Infheistíochtaí	(260)	357	Surplus on Sale of Assets & Investments
	8,199	20,928	
Dímheas ar Shócmhainní Dochta	(11,633)	(7,280)	Depreciation on Fixed Assets
Dímheas ar Chearta Iascaireachta	(9)	(9)	Depreciation on Fishing Rights
Dímheas a bhaineann le tréimhse roimh 2002	0	(37,953)	Depreciation relating to periods prior to 2002
	(3,443)	(24,314)	
Fuilleach ar 31 Nollaig	154,365	159,097	Balance at 31 December

18. Gealltanais

Caipiteal

B'é €6,706,000 an luach a bhí ar ghealltanais Chaiteachas Caipitil ar aghaidh ar 31 Nollaig 2003.

Deontais

Meastar luach íocaíochtaí ar aghaidh i leith Ghealltanais Deontais ag €35,000,000 ar 31 Nollaig 2003.

19. Dlíteanais Theagmhasacha

Ar 31 Nollaig 2003 bhí, i dtuairim na bainistíochta, dlíteanais theagmhasacha de €730,000 ann i leith chásanna dlí agus €2.811m maidir le deontais a fritheadh gClár Ionstraim Airgeadais do Threoir Iascaireachtaí (FIFG).

20. Comhaltaí Boird - Nochtadh Idirbhearta

I ngnáthchúrsaí gnó, féadann an tÚdarás deontais a fhaomhadh agus socruithe conarthacha eile a dhéanamh le gnóthais ina bhfuil Comhaltaí den Bhord fostaithe nó a bhfuil leas eile acu iontu.

Chuir an tÚdarás modhanna imeachta i bhfeidhm de réir na dtreoirínte a d'éisigh an Roinn Airgeadais i leith nochtadh leasa ag Comhaltaí den Bhord agus chloigh an tÚdarás leis na modhanna sin i rith na bliana.

Faomhadh deontais agus idirbhearta eile nua de €1,586,603 in iomlán i 2003 le gnóthais a raibh baint ag Comhaltaí den Údarás leo nó a raibh leas acu iontu go díreach nó go indíreach a nocht siad ag cruinnithe. I measc na gcásanna a bhí ann bhí cinn a raibh Comhaltaí den Údarás fostaithe acu nó ag soláthar seirbhíse dóibh. Chloigh na Comhaltaí sin agus An tÚdarás leis na treoirínte ón Roinn Airgeadais i leith cásanna leasa pearsanta. I gcásanna a bhféadfadh coinbhleacht leasa a bheith ann, ní bhfuair Comhaltaí den Bhord cáipéisíocht bhoird i dtaca leis na hidirbhearta molta, agus níor ghlac na Comhaltaí sin páirt ná níor fhreastail siad ar aon phlé boid a bhain leis an ábhar.

21. Stádas Cánach

Forálann Alt 227 den Acht Comhdhlúite Cánacha, 1997, go bhfuil an tÚdarás saor ó chánacha ar gach ioncam taobh amuigh d'ús taise a mbíonn cáin choinneála ar ús taise (DIRT) ag foinse le híoc air agus ioncam trádála a mbíonn cáin chorparáide le híoc air.

22. Buntáistí Scoir

Feidhmíonn an tÚdarás scéim aoisliúntais de shochair shainithe dá chuid fostaithe. As ioncam reatha a dhéantar íocaíochtaí aoisliúntais a thagann chun íocaíochta faoin scéim agus cuirtear chun dochair iad sa Chuntas Oibríoch sa bhliain ina mbíonn siad iníochta. Ní dhéantar aon soláthar sna ráitis airgeadais i leith sochar a bheidh iníochta amach anseo. Áirítear tuarastail sna ráitis airgeadais mar ghlanmhéid tar éis asbhaintí aoisliúntais na bhfostaithe.

18. Commitments

Capital

Forward commitments on Capital Expenditure at 31 December 2003 amounted to €6,706,000.

Grants

It is estimated that future payments likely to arise from Grant Commitments amounted to €35,000,000 at 31 December 2003.

19. Contingent Liabilities

On 31 December 2003, in the opinion of management, there existed contingent liabilities of €730,000 in respect of legal cases and €2.811m in respect of grants received under the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance Operational Programme (FIFG).

20. Board Members - Disclosure of Transactions

In the normal course of business, An tÚdarás may approve grants and enter into other contractual arrangements with undertakings in which Board Members of An tÚdarás are employed or otherwise interested.

An tÚdarás adopted procedures in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Finance in relation to the disclosure of interests by Board Members and these procedures have been adhered to by An tÚdarás during the year.

Grants and other transactions totalling €1,586,603 were approved in 2003 in respect of undertakings with which members of an tÚdarás were associated or in which they had a direct or indirect interest which they disclosed at meetings. Included were undertakings in which members of An tÚdarás were employed or which they were providing a service. The Board Members and An tÚdarás complied with the Department of Finance guidelines covering situations of personal interest. In cases of potential conflict of interest, Board Members did not receive board documentation on the proposed transactions nor did those members participate in or attend any board discussions relating to the matter.

21. Taxation Status

Section 227 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 provides that an tÚdarás is exempt from taxes on income with the exception of interest receivable which is subject to retention tax at source (DIRT), and trading income which is subject to corporation tax.

22. Retirement Benefits

An tÚdarás operates a defined benefit superannuation scheme for its employees. Superannuation entitlements arising under the scheme are paid out of current income and are charged to the Operating Account in the year in which they become payable. No provision is made in the financial statements in respect of future benefits. Salaries are charged in the financial statements net of employee superannuation contributions.

22. Buntáistí Scoir (ar lean)

Do thréimhsí cuntasaióchta dár críoch 1 Eanáir 2005 nó dá éis, is gá de réir an Chaighdeáin go dtabharfaidh ráitis chuntasaióchta léargas ceart ar na sócmhainní agus na dliteanais ag éirí as doláí aoisliúntas fostóra agus aon chistíocht a bhaineann leo agus go n-aithneofar iontu na costais a bhaineann le sochair aoisliúntais a chur ar fáil sna thréimhsí cuntasaióchta ina dtuilleann na fostaithe iad. Mar chéim eatramhach leagann an Caighdeán síos go nochtfar luach láithreach dhliteanais na scéime sna nótaí a ghabhann le ráitis airgeadais 2003.

Tá luacháil mheasta déanta ag achtúire neamhspleách ar an scéim shochair shainithe i gcóir CTA 17 ionas go mbeifear ábalta na dliteanais a mheas ag dáta an Chláir Chomhardaithe.

Baineadh úsáid as na modhanna airgeadais seo a leanas chun áireamh a dhéanamh ar an dliteanas scoir agus comhpháirteanna costas an tsochair shainithe ag 31 Nollaig 2003

Modh Luachála	Aonad Measta
Ráta Lascaine	5.25%
Ráta Boilscithe	2.25%
Ardú Pá	4.00%
Ardú Pinsin	4.00%

Níl an plean pinsin maoinithe agus dá bhrí sin níl aon sócmhainní ann.

	€'000
Luacháil Dliteanais Reatha na Scéime Pinsin ag 31 Nollaig 2003	61,355
Anailís ar an tsuim a bheadh curtha i leith brabúis oibriúcháin mar seo leanas:	
Costas Seirbhíse Reatha	911
Costas Seirbhíse Caite	0
Anailís ar an tsuim a bheadh curtha chun sochair ioncaim eile, seo a leanas:	
Us ar dhliteanais scéime	3,276
Aisíoc ionchais ar shócmhainní scéime	0
Anailís ar an tsuim a bheadh aitheanta i ráiteas na gnóthachan agus caillteanais aitheanta iomlána (STRGL) mar seo leanas	
Aiscur fíor líuide aiscur ionchais ar shócmhainní scéime	0
Brabús agus caillteanas ó thaithí	3,561
Athrú sna meastacháin	(2,134)
Gnóthachain achtúireach a bheadh aitheanta sa STRGL	1,427
Anailís ar an ngluaiseacht san easnamh i rith na bliana	
Easnamh ag tús na bliana	(59,617)
Costas Seirbhíse Reatha	(911)
Ranníocaíochtaí	1,021
Costais Seirbhíse Caite	0
Ioncam Airgeadais eile	(3,276)
Gnóthacháin / caillteanas achtúireach	1,427
Easnamh ag deireadh na bliana	(61,355)

Is d' eolas amháin atá na figiúirí thuas curtha san áireamh. Bíonn aitheantas iomlán ar shócmhainní / dhliteanais na scéime pinsin ag teastáil do CTA 17 sna ráitis airgeadais do na thréimhsí ag críochnú ar nó tar éis 1 Eanáir 2005.

22. Retirement Benefits (continued)

For accounting periods ending on or after 1 January 2005 FRS 17 will require financial statements to reflect at fair value the assets and liabilities arising from an employer's superannuation obligations and any related funding and to recognise the costs of providing superannuation benefits in the accounting periods in which they are earned by employees. As a transitional measure the Standard requires that the present value of scheme liabilities be disclosed in the notes to the 2003 financial statements.

The valuation of the defined benefit scheme for the purposes of FRS 17 disclosures has been carried out by an independent actuary in order to assess the liabilities at the balance sheet date.

The financial assumptions used to calculate the retirement liabilities and components of the defined benefit cost for the year ended 31 December 2003 were as follows

Valuation Method	Projected Unit
Discount Rate	5.25%
Inflation Rate	2.25%
Salary Increases	4.00%
Pension Increases	4.00%

The Pension Plan is unfunded and thus does not hold any assets.

Present Value of pension schemes liabilities at 31 December 2003	61,355
Analysis of the amount which would be charged to operating profit is as follows:	
Current Service Cost	911
Past Service Cost	0
Analysis of the amount which would be credited to other finance income is as follows:	
Interest on scheme liabilities	3,276
Expected return on scheme assets	0
Analysis of the amount which would be recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses (STRGL) is as follows	
Actual return less expected return on scheme assets	0
Experience gains and losses	3,561
Changes in assumptions	(2,134)
Actuarial gain which would be recognised in the STRGL	1,427
Analysis of the movement in deficit during the year is as follows	
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(59,617)
Current service cost	(911)
Contributions	1,021
Past service costs	0
Other finance income	(3,276)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	1,427
Deficit at end of year	(61,355)

The above calculations are included for information only. FRS 17 requires full recognition of pension scheme assets/liabilities in the financial statements for periods ending on or after 1 January 2005.

23. Figiúirí Comparáideacha

Tá na figiúirí comparáideacha atheagraithe agus athluaite ar an mbunús céanna le figiúirí na bliana reatha

24. Idirbhearta le Páirtithe Gaolmhara

I rith na bliana, bhí roinnt idirbhearta ag an Údarás le páirtithe gaolmhara (fochuideachtaí agus comhchuideachtaí) agus tá achoimre de na sonraí anseo thíos.

Saoi Teo

Siad seo a leanas na hidealbhearta a bhí idir Saoi Teo agus an tÚdarás i rith 2003:

	€
Táillí Bainistíochta a fuarthas ó Saoi Teo	683,657
Deontas a íocadh le Saoi Teo	2,518,889

Bhain an t-ioncam agus an caiteachas seo a leanas le fochuideachtaí agus comhchuideachtaí uile de chuid an Údaráis i 2003.

23. Comparative Figures

The comparative figures have been re-organised and re-stated on the same basis as the current year figures.

24. Related Party Transactions

During the year, An tÚdarás entered into a number of transactions with related parties (subsidiary and associate companies), details of which are summarised below.

Saoi Teo

Transactions with Saoi Teo during the year 2003 were as follows:

	€
Management fees received from Saoi Teo	683,657
Grants paid to Saoi Teo	2,518,889

The following income and expenditure related to all subsidiary and associate companies of an tÚdarás in 2003.

	€	€	
	Fochuideachtaí	Comhchuideachtaí	
Táillí Bainistíochta a Fuarthas	685,657	34,283	Management Charges Received
Cíos Monarchan a Fuarthas	76,215	459,284	Rents from Premises Received
Deontais a Íocadh	3,925,939	338,068	Grants Paid
Conarthaí i gcomhair Seirbhísí a fuarthas	87,750	68,477	Contracts for Services Received

SCEIDEAL 1		SCHEDULE 1	
		Scaireanna Shares Luach Ainmiúil Nominal Value	
Ainm	Costas	Gnáthscaireanna	Scaireanna Tosaíochta
Name	Cost	Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares
	€	€	€
Fochuideachtaí atá faoi lánúinéireacht an Údaráis Subsidiary companies under Údarás ownership			
1. Taighde Mara Teo	257,249	240,742	16,507
2. Teachíní Eanach Mheáin Teo	3	3	-
3. G-Com Teo	586,997	586,997	-
4. Saoi Teo	3	3	-
5. Snáth Kilcarra Teo	266,645	266,645	-
6. Imeachtaí GaelSaoire Teo	2,031,447	2,031,447	-
7. Muintearas na nOileán Teo	3	3	-
8. Ealaín (na Gaeltachta)Teo	998,013	998,013	-
9. Foinn Chonallacha Teo	138,404	138,404	-
Comhchuideachtaí ina bhfuil idir 20% agus 50% de na gnáthscaireanna ag an Údarás Associate companies in which An tÚdarás has between 20% and 50% of ordinary shares			
10. Clódóirí Lurgan Teo	189,633	189,633	-
11. Turmec Teo	784,698	122,784	661,914
12. Tourmac Infheistíocht Teo	285,691	63,487	222,204
13. Telegael Teo	683,770	301,692	380,921
14. Eo Teo	47,615	37,600	15,871
15. Aerphort Idirnáisiúnta Dhún na nGall Teo	939,606	177,763	698,355
16. Fiontar Oidhreachta Inis Mór Teo	85,072	38,092	46,980
17. Transnova Teo	126,976	2	126,974
18. Feirm Farraige Oileán Chliara Teo	1,649	1,649	-
19. Éisc Iathghlas Teo	77,939	102,269	190,461
20. Bioniche Teo	335,213	108,014	335,401
21. Chill Chiarain Eisc Teo	25,395	25,395	-
Cuideachtaí ina bhfuil níos lú ná 20% de na gnáthscaireanna ag an Údarás Companies in which An tÚdarás has less than 20% of ordinary shares			
22. Irish Seafood Producers Group Ltd	4,635	115,081	-
23. Earagail Éisc Teo	1,043,725	116,067	623,124
24. Kerry Airport plc	31,743	31,743	-
25. Galf Chorca Dhuibhne cpt	1	18,411	-
Infheistíocht gan chothromas Non equity investments	15,571,250		15,603,993
An Costas Iomlán/Total Cost	€24,513,375		

