

18523



Garda Síochána



ANNUAL REPORT 1994

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Foreword



to the *Minister for Justice*

I have pleasure in submitting the annual report for the year 1994.

The cease-fire and the initiation of the peace process in 1994, was a most welcome development which will affect the work of An Garda Síochána in the coming years.

Incidence and Detection of Crime

Total recorded crimes for 1994, at 101,036, is the highest since 1983 when the figures reached 102,387. However, the rate of increase of 2% is less than the 3.7% increase of 1993. Aggravated burglaries involving firearms show a welcome reduction of 32% or 190, but on the debit side other robberies with firearms have increased by 38% or 49 crimes. The total decrease in these categories was 19.5%.

The overall detection rate increased to 38.7%, which is a continuation of the upward trend of 1993 when detection also rose. In the Dublin Metropolitan Area an increase of 1.8% in detection rate occurred.

Missing Persons

There were 1578 people reported missing and 13 or less than 1% remain untraced.

Property Stolen

The value of property stolen increased by £9.5m to £56,058m. This is disappointing, though the value of property recovered has increased from 7.45% in 1993 to 9.2% in 1994.

Fatal Traffic Accidents

It is encouraging to report that fatalities on Irish roads have decreased from 431 in 1993 to 404 in 1994, indicating an increase in co-operation from the public, the success of the anti-drink driving campaign, and the enforcement of the traffic laws generally.

Development Resources

It is impossible to set up a special squad of Gardaí to counteract every problem arising. However, during the year Gardaí were deployed on many assignments as needs arose or priorities were identified. Armed robberies, crime against tourists, domestic violence, and drug related crime were among the categories of crime which received special attention.

Air support provided by the Department of Defence as an aid to the Civil Power was used with considerable success in selected areas to prevent and detect armed robberies. The issue of the establishment of air support, under more direct control of the Garda Síochána, is to be examined.

Areas in which tourists are particularly vulnerable were specially patrolled and help for tourists who were victims of crime was organised through a special support service, Victim Support at Garda Headquarters, Harcourt Square, Dublin Metropolitan Area.

In May 1994 the Domestic Violence Intervention Scheme was launched. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit is located at Harcourt Square as part of the Central Detective Unit and an Inspector has been appointed in each Division for liaison and co-ordination purposes.

Seizures of most categories of drugs have increased, e.g. Heroin +262%; L.S.D. +201%; Ecstasy +1323% over the 1993 figures. While this is a sign of police success over the year, it also serves as a warning on the extent of the growth of a drug culture. Garda success alone is not sufficient to deal with the drug problem. Only a multi-agency approach, coupled with the support and co-operation of the public, will ensure any significant success. Prevention, education and a reduction of the market for drugs are all important. Garda intervention at the detection stage is often too late to ensure any long term benefit.

Co-operation

I wish to acknowledge the help received from the public, the media, Forensic Science Laboratory Staff, many Government agencies, Revenue Commissioners, Customs Officials, Army and Navy personnel and finally all members of An Garda Siochana who contributed during the year to success in many difficult aspects of policing.

A new easier to remember confidential telephone number, 1800 666 111, will facilitate supply of confidential information by the public.



Patrick J. Culligan
Commissioner

June 1995

The Dublin Metropolitan Area - D.M.A.



The Dublin Metropolitan Area consists of the City and County of Dublin, small portions of County Kildare to the west, and County Wicklow to the south. It occupies about 950 square kilometres and has a population of over 1 million people.

The City of Dublin was originally policed by the Dublin Metropolitan Police, a force founded in 1836. The D.M.P. functioned as an independent body even after the foundation of the state in 1922. It was incorporated into the Garda Síochana in 1925.

Dublin, as with most Capital cities, has its own unique set of responsibilities. In addition to being a large urban area, it has the seat of Government, the residence of the President of Ireland, and a large concentration of Embassies and Consular offices. The city plays host to a number of international events, all of which attract considerable crowds.

Stations, their foot patrols and mobile patrols are linked by a computerised command and control system, and monitored by a central radio control room, thus ensuring the most efficient deployment of Garda resources.

There are a number of specialist services, based within the DMA such as the Central Detective Unit, the Special Detective Unit, and the Traffic Department. The Central Detective Unit incorporates a Serious Crime Squad, Drug Squad and Fraud Squad and other units all deployed in the investigation of crime. The Special Detective Unit deals with matters pertaining to the security of the State, provides armed protection for local and visiting dignitaries and provides an armed back up for the unarmed uniform section. The Traffic Department deals almost exclusively with matters relating to enforcement of traffic laws and regulations. It provides motorcycle escorts when the occasion demands.

Assistant Commissioner Dublin Metropolitan Area Harcourt Square

Divisional Headquarters (Chief Superintendents)

D.M.A. North Central Fitzgibbon St.	D.M.A. North Santry	D.M.A. South Central Harcourt Sq.	D.M.A. South Crumlin	D.M.A. East Dun Laoghaire	C.D.U. Harcourt Sq.	S.D.U. Harcourt Sq.
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District Headquarters (Superintendents)

Store Street Bridewell Fitzgibbon St.	Santry Raheny Coolock Cabra	Kevin Street Pearse Street Donnybrook	Crumlin Ballyfermot Tallaght Rathmines	Dun Laoghaire Bray Blackrock
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(43 Stations)

C.D.U. - Central Detective Unit
S.D.U. - Special Detective Unit

The Central Detective Unit is based at D.M.A. Headquarters in Harcourt Square, Harcourt Street, Dublin 2. The section, which is under the command of a Detective Chief Superintendent is comprised of three separate departments, Fraud, Drugs and Serious Crime. Each is headed by a Detective Superintendent.

Each department is responsible for investigating serious criminal activity (within their respective areas of expertise) and where such investigations overlap, resources are combined to increase effectiveness.



1. Garda Fraud Section

The main function of the Garda Fraud Section is to investigate reported cases of serious fraud and to play a proactive role in the prevention and detection of Fraud. The execution of this role involves Garda Fraud personnel liaising with and providing advice to accountancy bodies, banking institutions, traders and other security groups. The section also handles numerous enquiries from European and other police forces transmitted via Interpol. All cases reported to the Fraud Section are recorded and assessed by an Assessment Unit and are then either referred to local Gardaí or the Fraud Section for investigation. This Fraud Section is sub-divided into a Commercial Crime Unit, a Computer Crime Unit and a Stolen Cheque and Credit Card Unit, each of which specialises in its given area.



2. Garda Drug Squad

The Drugs Section is responsible for the detection of offences in relation to the importation, supply and possession of controlled drugs. It also is responsible for co-ordinating the efforts of local Drug Units that exist in different stations throughout the country.

The Drug Squad combines the role of enforcement and detection with an equal emphasis on education and prevention. A regular feature of the latter work is liaison with the various statutory and voluntary agencies involved in drug related treatment and counselling.

The Drug Squad maintains strong links with the Custom Service in the counteraction of drug smuggling and enjoys good co-operation with foreign police forces. A member of An Garda Síochána is based with Europol in The Hague, Netherlands.

In addition the Drug Squad participates in almost 300 lectures and drug demonstrations annually to Community Groups, Schools - nationwide.

The Garda Drug Squad continues to address the drug problem in co-operation with other agencies as well as vigorously enforcing the law.



3. Serious Crime Division

The Serious Crime Squad is involved in the investigation of major crime throughout the State. The Division provides assistance to local district detective units in many facets of their work including the gathering of evidence, arrests of offenders and the subsequent presentation in court. The Serious Crime Division also assists in a number of specialised areas including security arrangements for visiting dignitaries at various engagements and events.

Within the Serious Crime Division there are a number of specialist units, including:

- a. The Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit (Stolen Car Squad)**
- b. Post Office Investigation Unit**
- c. Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Investigation Unit**
- d. Quick Response Robbery Prevention Unit**
- e. Collators Office**

a. The Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit

The Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit, records and assesses all reports of stolen vehicles in the state. It also investigates 'ringing' operations. The unit dispenses its expertise and advice to all Gardai in relation to the identification of vehicles thought to be stolen.

b. The Post Office Investigation Unit

The unit deals with crimes committed against An Post, Telecom and other related matters. It investigates the loss/larceny of mail, the illegal cloning of mobile phones and the fraudulent use of saving account books.

c. The Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Investigation Unit

This unit was set up in march 1993 and is based at Harcourt Square. It monitors and oversees the investigation of all cases of rape, sexual assault, child sexual abuse and incidents of Domestic Violence. It also acts as facilitators for all members of the force throughout the State and with other agencies both statutory and voluntary. The Unit provides a service to the general public by way of information and advice.

d. The Quick Response Robbery Prevention Unit

This unit was established in September 1993 to act as a fast response unit to all types of robberies. It is both protective and reactive, combining a fast response with visible patrols to act as a deterrent to potential criminals. Its members are drawn from areas of the city where they patrol frequently and are rotated on a regular basis. Since its inception it has had a number of notable successes and the trend in armed crime is on the decrease.

e. The Collators Office

This Office maintains records of all serious crime reported in the State. It gathers information concerning criminals and is responsible for passing this information to relevant Garda units.



4. Communications Centre, Harcourt Square

The Command and Control system is the controlling agency for all incidents dealt with by Gardaí in the Dublin Metropolitan Area.

It is a computer aided dispatch system incorporating the most modern communications technology and is staffed on a 24 hour basis by Gardaí.

It deals with calls from the public on the 999 system and receives approximately 500 calls daily. Calls are dealt with in order of priority ranging from Emergency which includes calls concerning armed incidents and bomb scares to Priority 3 dealing with minor traffic accidents.

All calls received at the Command and Control Centre are processed through computer and appropriate categories are assigned to them.





5. The Garda Traffic Department

This unit is based in Dublin Castle under the control of a Chief Superintendent and is divided into three sections. It has a large fleet of assorted vehicles selected specifically for the varied duties the department performs throughout the year.

The sections are

- a. Traffic Unit**
- b. Carriage Office**
- c. Road Transport Unit**

a. Traffic Unit

This unit is the largest section and has at its disposal 31 motorcycles, 7 marked cars, 4 unmarked cars, 1 Emergency Response jeep, 3 large Tow Wagons and 3 small Tow Wagons.

The motorcycle section provide a highly visible presence to the enforcement of Traffic bye laws and parking regulations, as well as providing escorts to the President and other VIPs.

The unmarked patrol cars are equipped with on board video cameras and electronic speed detection equipment and patrol motorways and connecting dual carriageways.

The Tow Wagons are primarily used to tow unlawfully parked vehicles to the Car Compound, Parkgate Street, Dublin 7. The Tow Wagons remove approximately 7,000 vehicles each year. The wagons are also used for towing Garda vehicles that have broken down, or vehicles involved in crime that need to be technically examined.

b. Carriage Office

This office based in Harcourt Square, Dublin 2 is responsible for the Annual Vehicle Inspection of Taxis, Private Hire Vehicles and Buses. The staff here also examine vehicles that have been involved in certain traffic accidents.

The Carriage Office processes 1,000 annual applications for public Service Vehicle licences and is concerned with setting, supervising and marking of examinations held to grant such licences.

c. Road Transport Unit

This section pays particular attention to Road Haulage Vehicles and private hire buses to ensure that such vehicles meet their statutory requirements. The unit also attends to the enforcement of other matters such as the tachograph regulations.

6. Special Detective Unit

This unit also based at Harcourt Square carries out a range of functions and is commanded by a Detective Chief Superintendent.

The Special detective Unit has a number of elements

- a. **Security Task Force**
- b. **Emergency Response Unit**
- c. **Aliens Registration Office**
- d. **Protection Unit**

a. **Security Task Force**

This unit provides armed protection for cash movements throughout the State. They also perform patrols when not engaged on escort duty. As a mobile unit, it can respond to calls when required providing armed assistance when needed.

b. **Emergency Response Unit**

This Unit was established to comply with regulations governing International Terrorism with the European Community. Its Members are specially chosen and trained to the highest standards. The Emergency Response Unit provides protection for visiting VIPs and at meetings and conferences hosted by the Government. They are also involved in the ongoing search for arms and explosives throughout the State.

c. **Aliens Registration Office**

This Unit is responsible for the registration of all aliens resident in the State. The Unit is also involved in the monitoring and location of illegal aliens throughout the country.

d. **Protection Unit**

Members attached to this section are engaged permanently on VIP escorts as designated by the Commissioner and on protection duties on Diplomatic and residential protection posts.



7. Community Relations Section

The Garda Community Relations Section is based at Harcourt Square, Dublin 2 and has responsibility in a number of key areas of crime prevention, Neighbourhood Policing, Community Alert and the Garda National Juvenile Office. It is headed by a Chief Superintendent and divided into three sections.

- a. Community Relations Section**
- b. Crime Prevention Section**
- c. National Juvenile Office**

a. Community Relations Section

This section has responsibility for Neighbourhood Watch, Community Alert, Victim Support/Dublin Tourist Victim Support Service and Business Watch among other community based initiatives and programmes.

Neighbourhood Watch was devised to improve partnership between the public and an Garda Síochána in the reduction of crime. The programme continues to grow and has over 1,700 schemes catering for over 300,000 households throughout the country, the majority of which are based in the greater Dublin area.

The Dublin Tourist Victim Support Service co-ordinates the efforts of An Garda Síochána in the area of victim support and liaises with the Irish Association for Victim Support.

Business Watch co-ordinates crime prevention between retailers and the business community and is in operation countrywide.



b. Crime Prevention Unit

The Garda Crime Prevention Unit based at Dublin Metropolitan Area Headquarters, Harcourt Square, has special responsibility for disseminating advice on Crime Prevention throughout the country. During 1994 it was involved in the following wide ranging activities:

1. Crime Prevention Surveys

During 1994 Crime Prevention Officers throughout the Country Carried out a total of 5,440 surveys on Government, Commercial, Industrial and 'At Risk' private properties requiring a high degree of security. Their advice was implemented in 3,469 cases.

a. Crime Prevention Unit, Harcourt Square - 200 surveys

b. Crime Prevention Officers stationed throughout the country - 5,240 surveys

2. Crime Prevention Seminars/Lectures

Crime Prevention Officers are specially trained in the art of presenting crime prevention seminars/lectures to their own members, commercial bodies and local interest groups. Lectures were also delivered at Promotion Courses at the Garda Training College, Templemore. Regional In-Service Training School, Harcourt Square. During 1994 a total of 1,550 such Seminars/Lectures were held:

a. Crime Prevention Unit, Harcourt Square Seminars/Lectures - 68

b. Crime Prevention Officers stationed throughout the country, Seminars/Lectures - 1,482

3. Security Surveys

A total of 60 Security Surveys of Government Buildings and other High risk establishments (not included in No.1 above) were carried out by the Crime Prevention Unit.

4. Exhibition Room

Various security devices are displayed and demonstrated to members of the public who visit the Exhibition Room. Gardaí attending In-Service Courses at Harcourt Square also visit the room, where they learn how the various physical and electronic security devices can assist in Crime Prevention in order that they can advise the public of the benefit of using such security equipment to prevent crime.

5. Liaison

Crime Prevention Officers have maintained liaison with Security Advisors of Banks, Financial Institutions and various organisations. Liaison was also maintained with various Security Organisations, Security Surveyors of insurance companies and the National Standards Authority of Ireland.

6. Publicity/Literature

Crime Prevention handout leaflets were widely distributed to the public throughout the year. Items of crime prevention advice were published in newspapers, and magazines and items of crime prevention were also featured on local radio.

c. National Juvenile Office

The National Juvenile Office was established in 1991 and is engaged in all matters relating to juveniles on a national basis, in so far as An Garda Síochána is concerned, including various projects and initiatives with a number of agencies and organisations, which use the National Juvenile Office as a 'link' with An Garda Síochána.

The office is responsible for the overall administration of the Juvenile Diversion Programme (J.L.O. Scheme); the development and implementation of the Garda Schools Programme; supervision, support and training of Juvenile Liaison Officers, of which there are a total of 82 countrywide (there are also five supervising Sergeants, 1 in Cork, 1 in Limerick and 3 in Dublin and 2 Sergeants attached to the National Juvenile Office); on-going liaison and contact with statutory and non-statutory bodies involved in the area of juveniles.

The National Juvenile Office forms part of the Garda Community Relations Section and is located at Dublin Metropolitan Area Headquarters, Harcourt Square, Dublin 2 (Telephone 01 - 873 2222, Ext. 3222). The National Juvenile Office is under the command of a Superintendent (Director) and is staffed by an Inspector, two Sergeants and four clerical staff.

• *Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme*

The Garda Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme (Juvenile Diversion Programme) was first introduced in 1963 and has been continually expanded since. Today, this Programme is operated on a countrywide basis and its administration is dealt with by the Garda National Juvenile Office. (Prior to the establishment of the National Juvenile Office the programme operated on a Divisional/District basis where the decision making was the sole responsibility of the relevant District Officer.)

The programme provides for the cautioning of juvenile offenders under 18 years of age, subject to certain conditions, as an alternative to court proceedings and possibly a criminal record.

The main aim of the programme is crime prevention through the education of young people as to their responsibilities both to themselves and to society in general and through the rehabilitation of those who commit crimes at a young age, by allowing them to acknowledge that their behaviour was wrong and by assisting them to change their attitudes so as they can develop into mature and responsible adults.

There are Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers appointed in every Garda Division in the country and these members are specifically selected for this work, they undergo relevant training and operate in a full time capacity.

Juvenile Liaison Officers are involved in all aspects of youth work, both locally and in some cases nationally, through their involvement with youth clubs and organisations, by attending meetings and seminars, and through visits to schools. This involvement is aimed towards a greater appreciation of the Garda role in society and the importance of law observance.

Juvenile offenders accepted into the programme may be dealt with by way of formal or informal caution and may be placed under the supervision of a Juvenile Liaison Officer for a specified period.

The decision as to the type of caution given and the level of supervision appropriate is based on all the factors in each particular case, namely, the circumstances of the crime, the attitudes of the offenders and their parents, the home circumstances and parental support, the views of the injured party, the likelihood of re-offending, and all other relevant matters.

As part of the programme all juveniles made amenable for any crime or offence must be reported to the National Juvenile Office by way of Juvenile Referral Form.



■ *Garda Schools Programme*

Following the evaluation of an experimental programme in selected areas during 1990, a Garda Schools Programme was developed. The programme commenced implementation in 1991 and continued to expand during 1994. It has been implemented in all but one Garda Division to date. In excess of 900 Gardai have been trained to implement the programme. It is anticipated that the programme will be extended to the remaining Garda Division before the end of 1995.

The programme is specifically designed for fifth class primary school students and involves a series of five presentations by specially trained Gardai covering the following topics:

- a. The role of the Gardai.
- b. Vandalism
- c. Child Safety
- d. Road Safety
- e. Safe cycling.

The programme is supported by a video production entitled "Be Safe, Kids" which deals with topics (c), (d) and (e) above. The aim of the Programme is to teach children sensible and responsible patterns of behaviour in order to lessen the risks faced by them through crime, be safer on the roads and at home, positively contribute towards Crime Prevention, know what the role of the Garda is and develop positive attitudes towards the Gardai and the job they do.

Review of An Garda Síochána



Strength of the Force

The breakdown of the strength by rank as and from 1st January, 1995 is as follows:

Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioners	2
Assistant Commissioners	6
Surgeon	0
Chief Superintendents	41
Superintendents	157
Inspectors	248
Sergeants	1,829
Garda	8,550
Total	10,834

Transfers

The number of transfers effected during the period from 1st January 1994 to 31st December 1994 was 1,470. These transfers include allocations on completion of training and allocations of existing personnel on promotion and consequential transfer.

Recruitments

In 1994 successful applicants from 1991 Garda Recruitment Completion continued to be appointed as Trainees; 293 males and 112 females commenced training at the Garda College.

Retirements

A total of 472 members were discharged from the Force during 1994. This number included 415 retirements, 33 resignations, 11 incapacitations, 1 dismissal, 2 discharged on probation and 10 deaths of serving members. A total of 76 ex-members died during the year.

Civilianisation

The number of civilian clerical staff in An Garda Síochána at present is approximately 676. When the 1994/1995 allocation of civilians under Government decision S.27846 is completed, this figure should increase by 100, releasing an equivalent number of Gardaí for outdoor duty.

In addition to the civilian clerical staff working with An Garda Síochána, there are 175 traffic wardens and approximately 149 civilians employed as full-time general operatives, service attendants, storemen and cleaners. There are approximately 600 part-time Cleaners and general operatives.



Promotion

In 1994, competitions were announced for promotion to the ranks of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Inspector and Sergeant. The number of Applicants and Successful candidates in each competition were:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Applicants</i>	<i>Successful Candidates</i>
Chief Superintendent	86	14
Superintendent	226	23
Inspector	525	38
Sergeant	1,396	180

In 1994 one hundred and forty five (145) Gardaí were promoted to the rank of Sergeant as a result of a competition which commenced in 1993.

Seven (7) Regional Interview Boards sat for promotions to the rank of Sergeant and six (6) for promotion to the rank of Inspector. This included separate Boards for candidates serving with the U. N. in Cyprus and Yugoslavia. Successful Candidates went on to be interviewed by a final Central Interview Board. In the case of promotions to Chief Superintendent and Superintendent ranks respectively, a Central Interview Board assessed the candidates. The four competitions terminated in early 1994 with the promulgation of the lists of successful candidates. In 1994 there was 8 appointments to Chief Superintendent, 20 to Superintendent, 43 to Inspector and 145 to Sergeant rank. This gave a total of 216 promotions in 1994. 308 Gardaí were successful in the written Sergeants' Promotion Examination and 85 Sergeants in the Inspectors' Examination.

Scott Medals

Scott medal awards are made annually and the Minister for Justice presents the medals to the recipients at a ceremony at the Garda College, Templemore. This year, the Minister for Justice presented 2 Gold, 2 Silver and 3 bronze medals to members of An Garda Síochána. To-Date, 296 medals have been awarded comprising of 67 Gold, 103 Silver and 126 Bronze Medals.

Performance Development and Review

During 1994, the following have received training in the working of the Performance Development and Review system.

Chief Superintendent	42
Superintendent	161
Inspector	252
Sergeant	1,861
Garda	602
Total	2,918

It is proposed to have the remainder of the Garda Síochána trained in or around July 1995.

In 1994 the Institute of Personnel Management (now the Institute of Personnel and Development) awarded An Garda Síochána a certificate for "outstanding achievement in personnel management" for designing the Performance Development Review System.

Chief Superintendent Paul Smyth received the award from Ruairí Quinn, Minister for Enterprise and Employment at the Annual Conference and Awards Ceremony of the Institute in Killarney.



*Deputy Commissioner P.J. Moran,
Mr. Michael McDonnell (Director General of the
Institute of Personnel Development),
Chief Superintendent Paul Smyth.*

Safety, Health and Welfare

Peer Support Programme

A Peer Support programme within An Garda Síochána was initiated in 1994. The role of the Peer Supporter is to respond on behalf of local management whenever a member is the victim of a traumatic incident, e.g. serious assault, traffic accident, shooting incident, and to provide support at an early stage for members who are experiencing the effects of Post Traumatic Stress. The Peer Supporter forms the first part of a three point referral system. Should the Peer Supporter feel it necessary he/she may refer the subject member to the relevant Garda Welfare Officer. If necessary, further referral to a psychologist/psychiatrist is arranged by the Garda Welfare Officer.

The office of Safety, Health and Welfare at Personnel Section continues to deal with all such matters within An Garda Síochána. Training at all levels continues to be given in Safety, Health and Welfare at the Garda College and at In-Service training centres.

Superintendent G. Blake, Wicklow and Inspector A. Fahy, "B" Branch were awarded Diplomas in Safety, Health and Welfare at Work at University College, Dublin in July 1994. Two further members of the Garda Síochána are undergoing this Diploma Course in Safety, Health and Welfare at University College, Dublin so that the required expertise will continue to be available to the Garda Síochána.

Also in 1994 health promotion literature was circulated for display in all stations throughout the country. Under the Safety, Health and Welfare (General Application) Regulations, 1993, all employers are required to report accidents and dangerous

occurrences: to facilitate this requirement, an accident reporting system has been introduced for An Garda Síochána since January 1994.

In 1994, An Garda Síochána was the recipients of the top National Award in the Non-Industrial Section of the National Irish Safety Organisation. This award was made in recognition of the achievement of the Garda Síochána in securing safety, health and welfare at work. Assistant Commissioner Hugh Sreenan received the award from Mrs. Mary O'Rourke, Minister of State for Labour Affairs, at the Annual Conference and Awards Ceremony of N.I.S.O. at the Great Southern Hotel, Killarney on 11th November, 1994.

Back Row (Left to Right)
Superintendent Martin Crotty,
Garda Francis Smith,
Inspector Andrew Fahy

Front Row (Left to Right)
Assistant Commissioner Hugh Sreenan,
Chief Superintendent Paul Smyth



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Women in the Garda Síochána

Women joined the Garda Síochána in small number from 1959 to 1979. After twenty years the total number of women who had joined the Garda Síochána was 143 and of these, forty five (45) had resigned by 1979, due to compulsory resignation on marriage.

It took only four more years from 1980 to 1983 for this number to more than double to 339. In the next eleven years from 1984 to 1994 this number more than doubled again, bringing the total number of women who had joined the Garda Síochána to 905 at the end of 1994.

At first women joined special women's units which worked separately from the mainstream all male units. The women concentrated in dealing with women and children. The women's units were based in busy urban stations only and all other stations requested their assistance when they required it.

In 1974, the Anti-Discrimination (Pay) Act was passed and thereafter women received equal pay. Women started to integrate into the mainstream units in 1979 and began to perform the same duties as their male colleagues. Although the Employment Equality Act was passed in 1977, the Garda Síochána was exempted from it until EC directive S.I. 331 of 1985 was issued (which brought the Garda Síochána in under the Act). Alongside the rapid increase in the number of women joining the Garda Síochána in recent years there is a corresponding rapid change in the allocation and distribution of women throughout the Force both laterally and vertically. There is now no section of the Garda Síochána closed to women and they are represented in nearly every section of the Force. Women are represented in all ranks up to and including the officer rank of Superintendent since 1989.

A Working Party was set up by the Commissioner in August 1991 to examine employment aspects of equal opportunities in the Garda Síochána. This Working Party came up with twenty one (21) recommendations. All of these recommendations were accepted by the Garda Commissioner.

As a result of the recommendations the following initiatives have been implemented:

- a. *A policy statement on equal opportunities has been issued by the Garda Síochána.*
H.Q. Circular 3/93 was issued on the 6th January, 1993 on equal Opportunities in the Garda Síochána.
- b. *An input on equal opportunities is now given on all training courses for all ranks.*
- c. *Guidelines on deployment of pregnant members have been introduced.*
H.Q. Circular 102/93 was issued on 30th July, 1993 on guidelines in relation to the safety and health of pregnant members of the Garda Síochána.

d. Grievance procedures mechanisms have been developed.

H.Q. Circular 4/93 was issued on 6th January, 1993 on complaints of unlawful discrimination - grievance procedure and H.Q. Circular 90/94 of the 23rd May, 1994 was issued which updated this grievance procedure.

e. Seminars have been organised for "women only"

By the end of 1994, a total of six (6) "women only" seminars had been held in the Garda college, comprising approximately ninety (90) women at each seminar. The women participants were given an opportunity to discuss matters of equality in workshop groups. The workshop groups findings were presented to Garda Management in a confidential and anonymous manner. Garda management, through Assistant Commissioner Personnel and Chief Superintendent Galligan, the Equality Officer, informed the women at the seminars of top Garda Management's commitment to equality of opportunity in the Garda Síochána. The seminars were a resounding success.

f. Twenty six (26) women have been appointed as 'contact persons' within the Garda Síochána.

These 'contact persons' will provide support, sympathy, understanding, information and assistance to any woman member who is subjected to sexual harassment and who seeks her assistance. The Contact persons will also organise network meetings for the women in their area of responsibility, at least once a year.

Statistics about Women in the Garda Síochána

The following are some interesting statistics in relation to women in the Garda Síochána at 31/12/94

Superintendent	1
Inspector	5
Sergeant	42
Garda	642
Total	690
On Career Break	12
Total	702

Intake of women into the Garda Síochána from 1959 to 1994 (includes students):

From 1959 - 1968	10years	48
From 1969 - 1978	10 years	78
From 1979 - 1988	10 years	333
From 1989 - 1994	6 years	446
Total		905 (113 of these are student Gardai)

This means that of the total number of women who joined the Garda Síochána - 905, ninety (90) had resigned or retired by the end of 1994.

In 1992, women comprised 5.1% of the Garda Síochána strength. At the end of 1994 women comprised 6.4% of the total Garda Síochána strength. Almost half of the women in the Garda Síochána are married and about twenty five percent (25%) have children.



Overseas Service with the United Nations and European Union - Members of An Garda Síochána

The following Garda Contingents were deployed to overseas missions during 1994.

United Nations Mission in Cyprus (UNFICYP) - 18 Members

The mandate of UNFICYP is to prevent the renewal of fighting between the different ethnic groups in Cyprus by maintaining a peaceful atmosphere within which a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem can be found, and to provide appropriate assistance for humanitarian agencies.

- *Functions*

The Garda Contingent are responsible, primarily in or with respect to the Buffer Zone, for the following activities not involving UN personnel or UN property:

- a. Investigation of criminal offenses committed or suspected of being committed by non-UN personnel.
- b. Preservation of civil order in the Buffer Zone.
- c. Resolution of disputes between civilians from the North and South.
- d. Access control of civilians in the Buffer Zone. Supporting UNFICYP in the control of civilians during demonstrations, disturbances etc.
- f. Assistance and monitoring of CYPOL investigations in the Buffer Zone.
- g. Escorts of civilian officials into the Buffer Zone.
- h. Investigation, including custody of would-be defectors.

United Nations Mission in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) - 20 members

April 1994 - November 1994

- *Functions*

- a. The supervision and monitoring of the work of local police forces, to ensure that law and order is maintained effectively and impartially, and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are observed and fully protected.
- b. Supervision of prison and detention centres.
- c. The supervision of free and fair democratic elections.
- d. Assisting in the process of returning persons displaced by hostilities.
- e. Investigation of crimes and complaints of discrimination or other human rights abuses.

United Nations Mission in Somalia (ONUMOZ) - 4 members
April 1994 - August 1994

• *Functions*

To train and re-establish a Police Force in Somalia. Because of the deteriorating security situation in Somalia leading to the withdrawal of U.N. personnel, therefrom, it was not possible to realise the objectives of this mission.

United Nations Mission in former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) - 21 Members
Tour of duty is of 12 months duration

• *Functions*

- a. To monitor the local police force, to ensure that they carry out their duties without discrimination against any person or any nationality.
- b. Patrol and Control of the Separation Zone in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs).
- c. To ensure that local police respect the human rights of all residents in the mission area.
- d. To provide appropriate assistance to UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees), ICRC and other UNPROFOR recognised humanitarian agencies in support of their work to facilitate the return, in conditions of safety and security, of civilians who have been displaced by the conflict.

European Union - International Conference in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (ICYF) - 2 members

• *Functions*

To monitor the arms embargo with regard to the Serbo-Montenegro border with Bosnia.

Addendum

Working with the United Nations and European Union on peacekeeping missions has brought a new dimension to An Garda Síochána. Members serving on these peacekeeping missions have been recognised for the professional and dedicated manner in which they carry out their duties. An Garda Síochána are fully committed to this new role in trying to establish peace and democracy in countries which have experienced internal conflicts and civil war.

Discipline in the Garda Síochána

Discipline in the Garda Síochána other than Complaints dealt with under the Garda Síochána Complaints Act, 1986

The regulations governing Garda behaviour are contained in the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989 (S.I. No. 94 of 1989).

A total of 323 new cases were reported to the Discipline Section in Garda Headquarters during 1994. This figure includes a total of 62 cases where legal proceedings were proposed against the Gardaí for incidents arising in the course of discharging their duties, e.g. Alleged Assault, Wrongful Arrest, etc. (but not including traffic accidents involving official vehicles).

A number of cases were carried over from the previous year, leaving a total of 468 active files on hand at the end of 1994.

A total of seventy seven (77) cases were proceeded with formally under the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989. The remainder were dealt with informally or were not proceeded with. Those formally dealt with involved Sworn Inquiries, disposal by local Divisional Officers in accordance with Regulation 13 and those who were dismissed or who resigned as a result of proceedings in accordance with Regulation 40.

1. Sworn Inquiries

Number of Members Dealt with by Sworn Inquiry	35
Number of Members Found in Breach	29
Number of Members Found not in Breach	6
Amount Levied in Fines by Sworn Inquiries	£8,850

2. Unsworn Inquiries

Number of Members Dealt with by Unsworn Inquiries	0
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3. Regulation 13

Number of Cases Dealt with by Local Divisional Officer	40
Number of Cases where Fines Imposed	37
Number of Members Cautioned etc.	3
Amount Levied in Fines under Regulation 13	£2,855

A Total of £11,705 was levied in fines during 1994

4. Dismissals

Involuntary Resignations	1
Total	2

5. Appeals

Cases Mitigated to Smaller Fines or Cautions	5
Cautions Revoked	3
Fines Revoked	2
Fines Affirmed	1
Total Number of Cases Before The appeal Board in 1994	11

6. Suspensions

Number of Members who were suspended from duty during 1994	7
Number of Members who were in Receipt of Suspension Allowance During 1994	16
Number of Members who were on the Suspension list on 31st December, 1994	9



Commissioner Patrick J. Culligan's Address to Graduates at Garda College

Honoured Guests, members of An Garda Síochána, ladies and gentlemen, this is a very special occasion in the life of the new Graduates of the Force and, indeed, it is an important day in the history of An Garda Síochána. As people are our most important resource, I am delighted to be present to congratulate all who have graduated and to join with their families in celebrating the occasion.

Over the past two years today's Graduates have been assessed in a variety of ways in the many subjects studied. They have undergone written and practical tests and reached an overall standard which is recognised by the award of certificates, which it has been my pleasure to present.

I want to say a special word of congratulations to the winner of:

1. The Garry Sheehan Memorial Medal
2. The Commissioner's Medal

As the new Graduates begin another important phase in their careers, I direct my remarks to them in particular. While addition to the overall strength of the Force is of primary importance, in itself it is not sufficient to achieve success. Recruitment is a first step and we are fortunate in that, as an organisation, we continue to attract top quality personnel to our ranks.

The next step is the acquiring of the knowledge and skills which you have learned during your training programme. In the report on probationer training in the Garda Síochána it was pointed out by the Walsh Committee that there were three pre-requisites for any successful reform of training of Garda Recruits, i.e.

1. Openness towards the community.
2. Attunement to the reality of police practice.
3. Promotion of individual police professionalism.

I am confident that these objectives for reform have been achieved in the current training programme.

You have studied and are well aware of the social function of the Garda Síochána and of the constant interaction which takes place between the Garda Síochána, other sections of society and social agencies.

Your training was made up of formal learning in the classroom situation, practical exercises and, perhaps most important of all, periods of attachment to Garda Stations where you had first hand experience of the reality of police work.

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As yet, there will not be total agreement among you on the concept of police work as a profession. However, all of you will realise that your task will not be easy as you encounter a variety of problems during your service. Assistant Commissioner Training spoke of the necessity to continue to learn as you progress in your careers. I agree totally. If you continue to enquire, to research the complexities of, and to apply yourselves to your job, your learning should continue over your full service.

Learning leads to confidence and to efficiency. As organisational effectiveness is dependent on individual efficiency, we are committed to providing further training for you at our In-Service Schools and here at the College. You should also look to your supervisors as people who can help in many different ways as you progress over the coming years.

Some of you will get an earlier opportunity to make a more significant contribution simply because of incidents which will occur in your area of responsibility. Circumstances will arise which will test your ability while at the same time providing an opportunity to demonstrate special qualities and competence.

Some aspects of policing have a higher profile than others. It must be emphasised that all aspects of your work are important, and it is the product of your individual skills which forms the base for overall success.

No matter what role we are called on to play, each of us has a responsibility to ensure that the Garda Síochána continues to enjoy the support of the community which we serve. The way in which private lives are conducted is particularly important. We must never forget that without community support policing would be impossible.





A basic underlying commitment to work in a way which does not harm other people or ourselves is at the heart of codes of practice for most professions. When you were attested, your undertaking to enforce the law without fear or favour, malice or ill will, and with strict impartiality, places a serious responsibility on each one of you.

You must always act with integrity. You must treat everyone with whom you come in contact with dignity, recognising the fundamental rights of individuals. In maintaining peace and social order, you must have due regard for the right to liberty.

You will be aware, but I emphasise again, that the rights of the individual are protected by the Constitution, by the law and by Garda procedural rules and regulations. Individuals have a right to silence, a right to free speech, a right to legal advice and under Irish law, there is a presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

While you work within legal procedural parameters, you will have considerable freedom of choice in dealing with problems encountered. Experience shows that in contact with the public there is no substitute for courtesy and good manners.

The legal powers of a Garda are extensive. You have power to demand names and addresses, to question, to bring people to Garda Stations for search in certain circumstances, and to arrest. Frequently, you will deal with people in unfavourable conditions where they do not welcome your interference or your pointing out that they have broken the law. Even in detecting offences or exercising your powers, courtesy and understanding should be your aim.

From the reports on your progress so far, I am confident in your ability to succeed. Police work can be a most fulfilling occupation. It is my wish that it will be the same for all today's new Graduates and I wish you every success in your work and as you go through life as members of An Garda Síochána.



Misuse of Drugs

Drug seizures in most categories show significant increases and the greater use and availability of these illicit drugs follows the general trend abroad especially in neighbouring jurisdictions. Seizures at record levels were established in respect of Heroin, L.S.D. (Lysergamide) and Ecstasy, and these trends give rise for concern. When comparisons are carried out the following increases are discernible:

a. Heroin (+262.07%), **b.** L.S.D. (+201.23%) and **c.** Ecstasy (+1323.58%) over the previous year of 1993. On the other hand Cannabis Resin, the most popular illegal drug, shows a percentage decrease of 65.22% while Cocaine shows a decrease of 87.03%.

The most disturbing increase relates to the use of Heroin which is still almost entirely confined to Dublin city and county. The very large increase in Ecstasy is attributable to cheap purchasing prices and over-production abroad and the emergence of the "Rave" Disco Dance scene in Dublin and venues outside Dublin. Tough law enforcement policies pursued by the Gardaí in Dublin in the first half of the year resulted in the closure of three "Rave" premises and had the undesirable effect of driving the "Rave" Disco organisers to locations farther afield in the Provinces in the second half of the year. This change in tactics was not permanent and Ecstasy dealers were again very active in Dublin at the end of the year.



Offences of a Sexual Nature

The summary of groups of offences show that there were 645 offences of a sexual nature reported. This increased from 590 in 1993. The level of detection rate for these offences is high - due mainly to the attacker being known to the victim. These crimes tend to be committed in secluded places and late at night where help for the victim is not readily available. It is true to say that alcohol consumption plays a large part in the attack. It also contributes to failure in securing descriptions adequate to make identification of the culprits possible.

The Forensic Science Laboratory

The Forensic Science Laboratory, in 1994 dealt with a total of 7481 cases. Of these 5379 involved drug seizures and the remaining 2102 involved murder, rape, hit and run accidents, fires, armed robberies, robberies, etc.

There were approximately 33,000 separate exhibits brought to the laboratory for testing. 114 cases involving the suspected use of firearms were referred to the laboratory and these cases involved 1287 separate exhibits. There were 35 cases involving the suspected use of explosives which had a total of 219 separate exhibits.

Garda Dog Section

The present strength of the Garda Dog Section is 1 Sergeant, 11 Gardaí and 12 Dogs (one dog per member). The Garda Dog Section has carried out the following searches.

Explosive Searches	476
Drug Searches	352
Searches re. Missing Persons, Robberies and Larcenies	161
Arrests	185

Garda Under Water Unit

Number of Search Operations for Missing Persons	46
Number of Bodies Located and Recovered	17
Number of Operations Re: Crime Investigation	21
Number of Security Operations and Searches	14
Number of Days Training	19
Property Recovered - Firearms, Ammunition, Stolen Property, Hammer, Knives, Car, Jewellery, Clothing, Keys, Boat.	
Number of Joint Garda /Navy Operations	3

The Garda Underwater Unit has been utilised on many occasions throughout the year. The Unit has done sterling work in difficult conditions.

Notwithstanding large scale seizures and arrests of dealers, suppliers and importers, there was no shortage of supplies of most of these drugs in the illegal market. The largest seizure of Cannabis Resin took place on the beach at Roundstone Bay, Co. Galway at 6.00 a.m. on 9/7/94 when four men and 660 kilogrammes of the drug were taken into Garda custody. Concomitant therewith, the Naval Service acting in support of the Gardaí seized a French registered yacht offshore in the same area and arrested two more men on board. These cases are still before the courts.

Many intelligence driven drug investigations were undertaken successfully leading to the arrest of known drug dealers in Dublin and around the country. Over the period of 1994, a number of investigations and enquiries involving co-operation between the Gardaí and the Customs National Drugs Team, were carried out to beneficial effect and which resulted in substantial seizures and good quality arrests.

A one day seminar for selected members of the Naval Services was held at Garda Headquarters during Drug Prevention Week in October 1994. This was a drugs familiarisation course for Naval Service personnel engaged on sea patrol duties in Irish territorial waters and likely to be involved in searching of ships and yachts.

A total of 306 talks/lectures were given on request to a variety of associations and groups in Dublin and other centres and these opportunities were availed of to impart knowledge and guidance to parents, teachers and those involved in community welfare schemes. Demand and Supply reduction strategies have been reinforced also at these talks/lectures and the benefits of the inter-agency approach, advanced at every opportunity in line with the "Government Strategy on Drug Abuse" policy.

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Special Traffic Corps

The Garda Traffic Corps which has as its fundamental objective the reduction in numbers of accidents and deaths on our roads, has continued to strive towards this throughout the year. The situation has improved considerably since the Garda Traffic Corps was set up in 1972 when 640 people were killed. In 1994 there were 404 people killed on our roads, 27 less than 1993 when 431 people were killed. It is generally accepted that speed, dangerous driving and drink related offenses are the main causes of accidents.

The Garda Traffic Corps has concentrated on the reduction of offenses through the dual means a greater public-awareness of dangers associated with such driving and by endeavouring to secure a shift in public attitude towards such behaviour. The campaigns undertaken by the National Safety Council to promote road safety have been of great assistance to the Gardaí. The Garda Traffic Corps has worked in close co-operation with the National Safety Council in these campaigns throughout the year.

Developments in technology have been harnessed by the Gardaí with the resultant availability of sophisticated equipment, such as in car video units, to assist in the enforcement of road traffic legislation. This equipment is fitted in patrol cars used by the Garda Traffic Corps in most Divisions. The evidence collected by the Gardaí using such equipment may be used when presenting cases in Court. Members of the Traffic corps units continue to test new equipment as it becomes available.

The new anti drink driving and enforcement provisions of the Road Traffic Act, 1994, which were introduced in early December, and the publicity associated with same, have assisted the Traffic Corps in their efforts to reduce the number of accidents and deaths on our roads.

Victim Support

Irish Association of Victim Support

All members are aware of the value of the services offered by Victim Support. Members are cautioned to alert all victims of crime to the availability of this service. The service was initiated as a result of one of our own retired members concern for the victims of crime. Crime can seriously affect the lives of people. While the Gardaí strive to do their utmost for people in the aftermath of a crime, it is not possible for the Gardaí to supply all the support a victim needs. Note should be taken of the following telephone number 01 - 6798673.



The Emergency 999 System

During the year the Gardaí received 218,536 "999" calls. 166,608 of these were in the D.M.A. The extent of the Garda response depended on the nature of the calls. It is the Garda aim to react promptly and proportionately to each request received. Not all calls received on the 999 line can be categorised as emergency in nature. Many of the calls were dealt with over the telephone without need for further action.

Domestic Violence Intervention

The Garda Síochána Policy on Domestic Violence Intervention Scheme was launched in May 1994. The complete details of procedures are contained in Garda Headquarters Circular, 68/94. This circular outlines the statutory powers of the Gardaí and the responsibility of everyone else concerned. It gives details of the sources of advice and support available to victims. The welfare and protection of children are highlighted and members are required by the Childrens Act of 1908 to take whatever measures they can under the law to ensure the Safety of Children.



Criminal Justice (Public Order), Act, 1994.

The Criminal Justice (Public Order), Act, 1994, came into operation on the 3rd day of April, 1994. It was enacted to abolish certain Common Law offences relating to Public Order, e.g. riot, and to substitute statutory offences in view thereof. It also provides additional powers of crowd control by members of the Garda Síochána in the vicinity of certain events and to provide for offences in this regard. It also deals with other matters relating to Public Order.

While the Criminal Justice (Public Order), Act, 1994, creates a number of "Public Order" offences, it was not solely enacted to deal with public protests/trade disputes. The Garda Síochána in dealing with such matters acknowledge and reflect the rights of individuals to assemble peaceably and to freely express their convictions and opinions.

Since the Act came into operation on the 3rd of April, 1994, to the year end, there have been 4,352 prosecutions for offenses under the Act and 2,988 convictions in respect of those offenses.