



TO THE MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, EQUALITY & LAW REFORM
DON AIRE DLÍ AGUS CIRT, COMHIONANNNAIS AGUS ATHCHÓIRITHE DLÍ

ANNUAL REPORT
OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
2001
TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL
AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

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CURTHA LE CHÉILE AG AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
CEANNCHEATHRÚ NA nGARDAÍ, PÁIRC NA FHIONNUISCE

Réamhrá

A Aire,

Is cúis mhór áthais domsa mo thuarascáil ar an Garda Síochána don bhliain dar críoch 31ú Nollaig 2001 a chur os do chomhair.

Lean An Garda Síochána i gcaitheamh na bliana le forbairt an tseirbhís atá á cur ar fáil do mhuintir na tíre seo. Bhí rath ar líon áirithe eochair-réimsí, lena n-áirítear dul i ngleic le coireacht eagraithe agus oibríochtaí frithsceimhlitheoireachta. Tháinig borradh as cuimse ar líon na n-iarrthóirí tearmainn agus na n-inimirceach neamhdhleathacha ó 1992 anuas go dtí 2001 agus deineadh tuilleadh forbartha ar Bhiúró Náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána um Inimirce chun freastal ar éilimh atá ag athrú.

Bhí impleachtaí móra trasna an domhain leis na hionsaithe sceimhlitheoireachta ar na Stáit Aontaithe ar an 11ú Meán Fómhair. D'fhreagair An Garda Síochána an bhagairt ar shlándáil náisiúnta trí leas a bhaint as na naisc fáisnéise atá ann faoi láthair, an fhoireann anailíse a mhéadú chun dul i ngleic leis an mbagairt

sceimhlitheoireachta a bhain leis na hionsaithe agus trí aithbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar shlándáil in eochair-láithreacha. Lonnaíodh breis pearsanra ar an teorainn mar chuid den oibríocht chun leathadh an ghalaír chrúb is béil a chosc. Leanadh den bhfócas ar fheidhmiú an dlí i ndáil le trácht bhóthair i rith na bliana, de réir straitéis an rialtais ar shábháilteacht bóthair, agus chonacthas méaduithe móra sa ráta braite i gcás coireanna a d'fhéadfadh a bhheith ina mbunchúis le tionóiscí.

Ba é tosaíocht phóilínithe uimhir a haon sa bhliain 2001 ná forfheidhmiú na ndlíthe a bhaineann le mí-úsáid drugaí agus d'fhreagair na Gardaí le méadú 28 faoin gcéad i rith na bliana ar an ráta braite i gcás drugaí a dhíol agus a sholáthar. Leanadh de bhfócas ar choireacht eagraithe, sa bhaile agus i gcéin, agus táimid diongbháilte inár dtiomantas déileáil le fadhbanna an ghainneáil daoine, na pornagrafaíochta linbh agus an phéideifilia. Chonacthas dul chun cinn i rith 2001 mar thoradh ar na hiarrachtaí seo.

Seo é an dara bliain a gineadh staitistic choireachta ón gcóras ríomhaire PULSE (Gardaí ag baint lánleasa as Córais Treorach), a chuireann breis anailíse cuimsithe ar fáil i ndáil le staitistic choireachta. Tíocfaidh feabhas as cuimse ar an anailís seo nuair a fheidhmeofar an córas PULSE iomlán sa bhliain 2003. Bhí an ráta braite don bhliain 2001 ag 41 faoin gcéad aon faoin gcéad níos lú ná an figiúr don bhliain 2000, ach tá an ráta seo an-ard i gcomparáid le tíortha eile. Tá áthas orm a thuairisc go bhfuil na rátaí braite i gcás cionta tromchúiseacha in aghaidh an duine - dúnbhásaithe agus ionsaithe - fós sásúil, ag dul ó 87 faoin gcéad i ndúnbhású go dtí 71 faoin gcéad in ionsaithe gnéasacha. Is cosúil go bhfuil an treocht in airde in ionsaithe ag teacht leis an taithí i ndlínsí eile, áit a bhfuil cionta oird phoiblí ag dul i méid. Léirítear an méadú ar éifeachtacht an Gharda Síochána i méaduithe a fógraíodh le deireanas in ualach cásanna, mar shampla mhéadaigh cásanna coiriúla sa Chúirt Chuarda de 51 faoin gcéad.

Bunchloch ár bhfealsúnacht phóilíneachta fós is ea an póilíníú le toil na ndaoine. I gcaitheamh na bliana, tiomantas tosaíochta ba ea é ár ngaolmhaireacht leis an bpobal a chur chun cinn, trí bhíthin straitéisí agus tionscnaimh éagsúla.

Lean An Garda Síochána orthu freisin ar chaidreamh agus comhoibriú a chothú le seirbhísí póilíneachta i ndlínsí eile. Sa bhliain 2001, threoraigh An Garda Síochána dhá thionscnamh déag rathúla ar réimse ábhar atá bainteach le póilíníú, agus b'é an tAontas Eorpach a chuir an maoiniú ar fáil. I rith na bliana, tugadh isteach struchtúr nua ceanncheathrún chun athruithe a éascú agus a fhreagairt. Is iomaí Tionscnamh Bainistíochta Straitéisí (TBS) atá críochnaithe anois agus atá á fheidhmiú. Cuireadh tús le feidhmiú na tuarascála ar shibhialtachas. Cinnteoidh na bearta seo, maille le forbairt an chórais bhainistíochta airgeadaíochta don tseirbhís, go mbeidh an tseirbhís phóilíneachta a gcuirimid ar fáil éifeachtach agus solúbtha agus ábalta í féin a oiriúnú do thimpeallacht phóilíneachta atá ag síorathrú.

Geallaimse duit, a Aire, go bhfuil sé ar intinn ag An nGarda Síochána leanúint ar aghaidh leis na tionscnaimh agus na straitéisí a luaitear sa tuarascáil seo chun a chinntiú go gcuirtear seirbhís ghairmiúil ar fáil de réir mar a théimid ar aghaidh. Ar deireadh thiar, is mian liom mo bhuíochas a ghabháil leis an Rialtas, agus le do Roinnse, as ucht an tacaíocht leanúnach a tugadh dúinn i gcaitheamh na bliana.

Is mise, le meas,

Pádraig Ó Broin

**Pádraig Ó Broin,
Coimisinéir an Gharda Síochána**



Foreword

Dear Minister,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on An Garda Síochána for the year ended 31st December, 2001.

The terrorist attacks on the United States on the 11th September, 2001 had profound implications across the globe. An Garda Síochána responded to the threat to national security by utilising its existing intelligence links, increasing its analysis staff to counter the threat of terrorism associated with the attacks and reviewing security at key locations. The operation to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease resulted in the deployment of additional personnel to border areas. The focus on road traffic enforcement, in line with the government's strategy on road safety, continued during the year with substantial increases in detections of collision-causing offences. The number one policing priority in 2001 was the enforcement of the laws relating to drug abuse and the Gardaí responded with a 28 per cent increase in detections for sale and supply of drugs during the year. Organised crime, both at home and abroad, continued to be targeted during the year, and we remain unrelenting in our commitment to dealing with the problems of trafficking in human beings and child pornography and paedophilia. 2001 saw some significant successes as a result of these efforts.



This is the second year that crime statistics have been generated from the PULSE computer system which provides more comprehensive analysis of crime statistics. This analysis will substantially improve with the full implementation of the PULSE system in 2003. The detection rate for 2001 at 41 per cent was one per cent lower than the figure for 2000, however this rate is very high by international standards. I am pleased to report that the detection levels in respect of the most serious offences against the person – homicides and assaults – continue to be satisfactory, ranging from 87 per cent in homicide to 71 per cent in sexual offences. The upward trend in assaults appears to be in keeping with experiences in other jurisdictions, where public order offences are on the increase. The increased level of effectiveness of An Garda Síochána is reflected in the recently announced increases in court caseloads, for example criminal cases in the Circuit Court increased by 51 per cent.

Policing by consent remains the cornerstone of our policing philosophy. During the year, a priority commitment remained the continued development of our relationship with the community, through various strategies and initiatives. An Garda Síochána also continued its commitment to building relationships and co-operation with police services in other jurisdictions. In 2001 An Garda Síochána managed twelve successful European Union funded projects on a range of policing related topics. During the year a new headquarters structure was introduced to facilitate and respond to change. Many of the SMI projects have been finalised and are being implemented. The implementation of the report on civilisation commenced. These measures, combined with development of the financial management system for the service, will ensure that the policing service we provide will be effective and flexible and capable of adapting to an ever-changing policing environment.

I assure you, Minister, that An Garda Síochána is committed to continuing with the initiatives and strategies outlined in this report to ensure that a professional service is provided as we go forward. Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to the Government, and your Department, for the continued support received during the year.

Yours faithfully,

Patrick Byrne
Commissioner of An Garda Síochána

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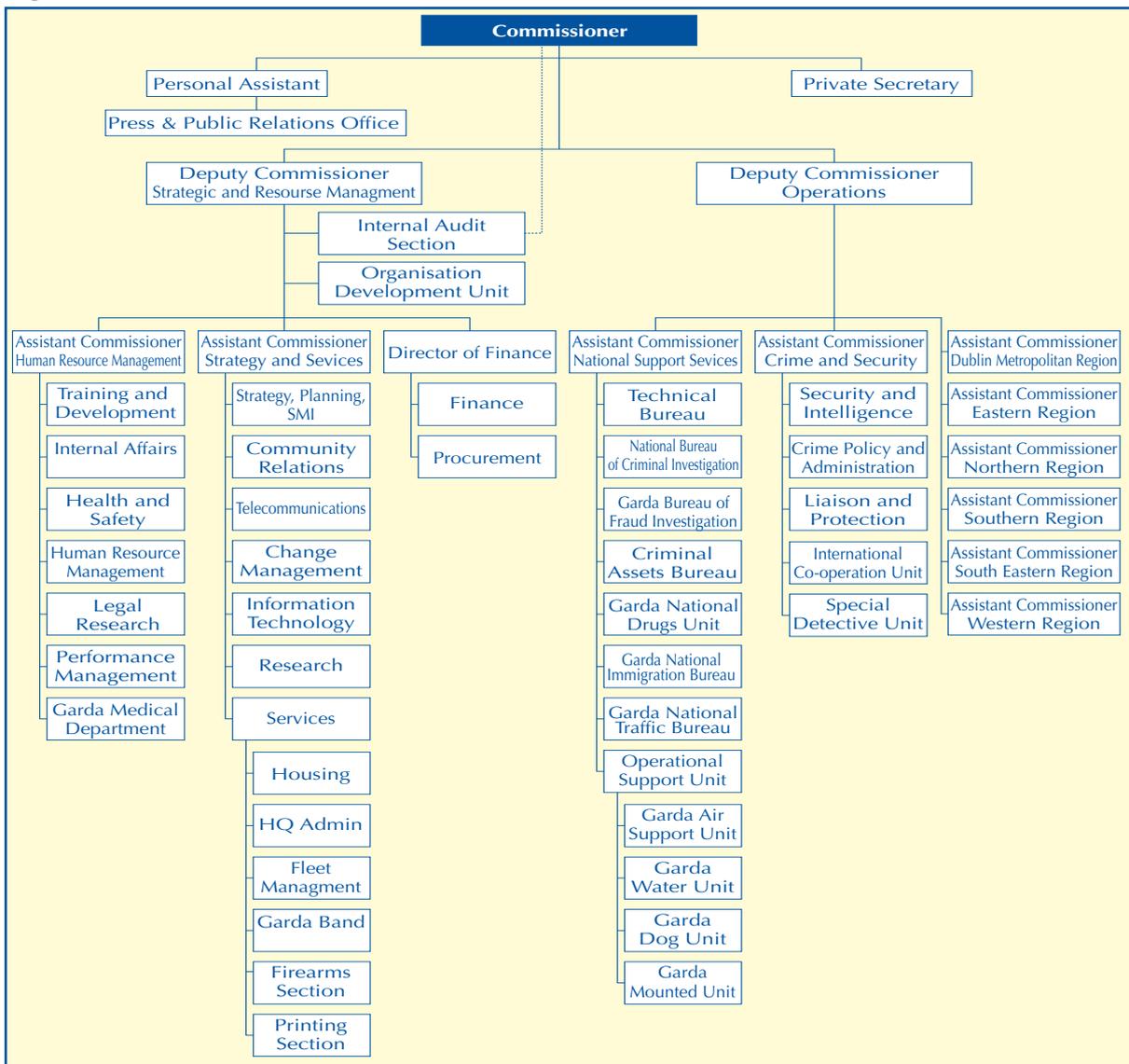
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Office of the Garda Commissioner

Oifig an Choimisinéara

The general direction and control of An Garda Síochána is the responsibility of the Garda Commissioner. The structures through which this direction and control are exercised are outlined in the following organisational chart.



As with all organisations, An Garda Síochána is undergoing continuous change in a constantly changing environment. In order to facilitate some of these changes and also in response to change, the headquarters structures were revised during 2001. These came into effect on 5th November, 2001.

Within the Commissioner's Office, the Commissioner has a Personal Assistant (Chief Superintendent) and a Private Secretary (Superintendent), who, with a small administrative staff, provide administrative and clerical support.

The Garda Press and Public Relations Office reports direct to the Commissioner through the Personal Assistant.

Garda Press & Public Relations Office

Oifig Phreasa agus Chaidrimh Phoiblí an Garda Síochána

The Garda Press and Public Relations Office acts as the official spokesperson for the organisation, providing a seven-day service to the national and international media.

Among the major incidents and crime scenes attended by the Press Office personnel during 2001 were the discovery of the bodies of 8 persons in a container in Wexford; the search for, and subsequent finding of the body of Ms Bettina Poeschel in Donore, County Meath and the discovery of significant quantities of arms and ammunition in separate locations in Counties Kildare and Laois.

The Office also handled hundreds of queries surrounding the intensive Garda Operation to contain the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in the early months of the year.

However, the story that dominated World news during the year was the horrific events of September 11th. In the weeks that followed, many countries experienced a proliferation of bio-terrorism scares. Over 180 incidents were recorded in the State between September 11th and year-end. The Press Office dealt with numerous queries in this regard.

During the year the Press and Public Relations Office conducted a number of regional training seminars for Gardaí who were chosen to speak on local radio. Training in media interview skills was also given to a number of senior officers. This was conducted in partnership with external professional expertise.

The Garda Website (www.garda.ie) which comes within the responsibility of the Office, was revamped and relaunched in January. The number of persons using the website as a means of obtaining information about, and communicating with, the Service, continued to grow throughout the year. Approximately 1.1 million page impressions per month were recorded toward the end of the year.



Garda Museum and Archives

Iarsmlann agus Cartlann na nGardaí

The Garda Museum remains a vital link between a cross section of the visiting and researching public who have reason to visit Dublin Castle. In the year 2001 there were some 5,000 visitors to the Museum.

The Garda Archives in 2001 continued to focus on preparations for the creation of a National Repository in the Santry Complex (the former Talbot Complex, Santry, Dublin 9). This facility will provide long term storage for vital Garda 'Departmental Records'. Records subject to the provisions of Section 2 of the Criminal Procedure Act 1993 as well as records required to be accounted for under the terms of the National Archives Act 1986 will be housed in this Repository once they are no longer required for administrative or medium term judicial purposes. Electronic and machine readable records of a varied nature (i.e. computer discs; sound recordings of suspect interviews etc.) will be maintained at the centre.

The Garda Museum and Archives Administration office/reading room facility is located in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle. Individual visitors and those researching police related matters are welcome between the hours of 9.30 am and 4.30pm, Monday to Friday. Group visits and weekend access can be arranged by appointment, by telephone 01-6719597 or faxing 01-6669992.





Deputy Commissioner, Strategic & Resource Management

An Leas Choimisinéir, Bainistíocht Straitéisiach agus Acmhainné

The Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management (SRM), directs strategy, planning, leadership management, change management, human resource management, finance, services, IT, research, training and development, administration, and all other resource activity within An Garda Síochána. He is responsible for two Branches each headed by an Assistant Commissioner. He is a member of the National Crime Council.

Deputy Commissioner, SRM and Deputy Commissioner, Operations are the two key supports to the Commissioner of An Garda Síochána.

PRIORITY TASKS

Priority tasks include accountability, change management, strategic and annual planning - including monitoring, evaluating and reviewing - administration policy, finance, budgetary determination, leadership development, resource prioritisation and allocation, training and development, research, IT, the Inspectorate, evaluation of EU policing projects, and organisation development.

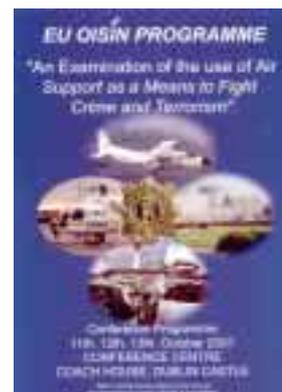
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2001

Key achievements during 2001 were the:-

- ◆ Successful implementation of the Policing Plan 2001.
- ◆ Evaluation of the Policing Plan 2000.
- ◆ Consulting with community, staff, Government and a range of other agencies in drafting the Garda Síochána Annual Policing Plan 2002
- ◆ Eleven SMI projects were in various stages of implementation.
- ◆ Effectiveness of many Garda sections was increased.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Two Memoranda of Understanding between An Garda Síochána and the police services in Hungary and Russia involved exchanges of police who examined a range of current operational and management policing issues. Two Gardaí graduated with Master of Arts degrees at John Jay College, New York, in 2001 under the McCabe Fellowship Exchange and police exchanges between An Garda Síochána and the NYPD increased our current knowledge. Bilateral agreements to combat crime have been entered into by the Government with a number of countries and will be serviced by An Garda Síochána.



Organisation Development Unit

Aonad Forbatha Eagraiochta

The Organisation Development Unit (ODU) was established in 1994 to enhance the effectiveness, through organisation development, of An Garda Síochána. The ODU has a specific brief to develop leading edge interventions to increase individual and organisational effectiveness by researching policy issues and carrying out reviews and evaluations of specific areas of policing. Reporting to Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management the ODU provides for the planned development, evaluation and reinforcement of strategies, structures and processes for improving effectiveness; recognising opportunities to influence the culture of An Garda Síochána; identifying and facilitating solutions to issues raised by senior management and researching best practice in setting standards. In leadership decisionmaking (Figure 1), Stage 2 and 3 requires specific information, knowledge and judgement. Organisations must create usefulness and value from knowledge and the ODU role is to assist at the information stage (see Figure 2) and, less frequently, at the knowledge stage.

Figure 1 – Leaders are prepared to ask ‘What if...’ questions that create risks, i.e. opportunities, calculate and decide

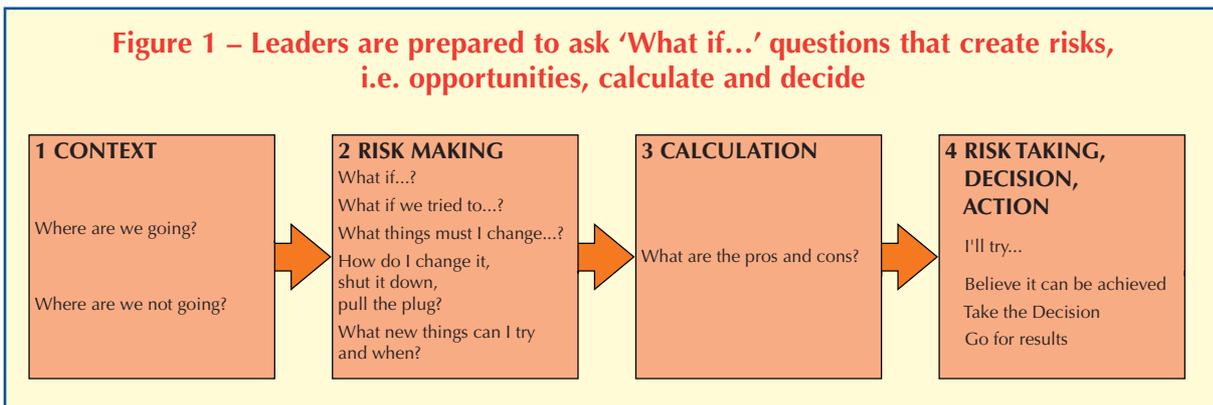
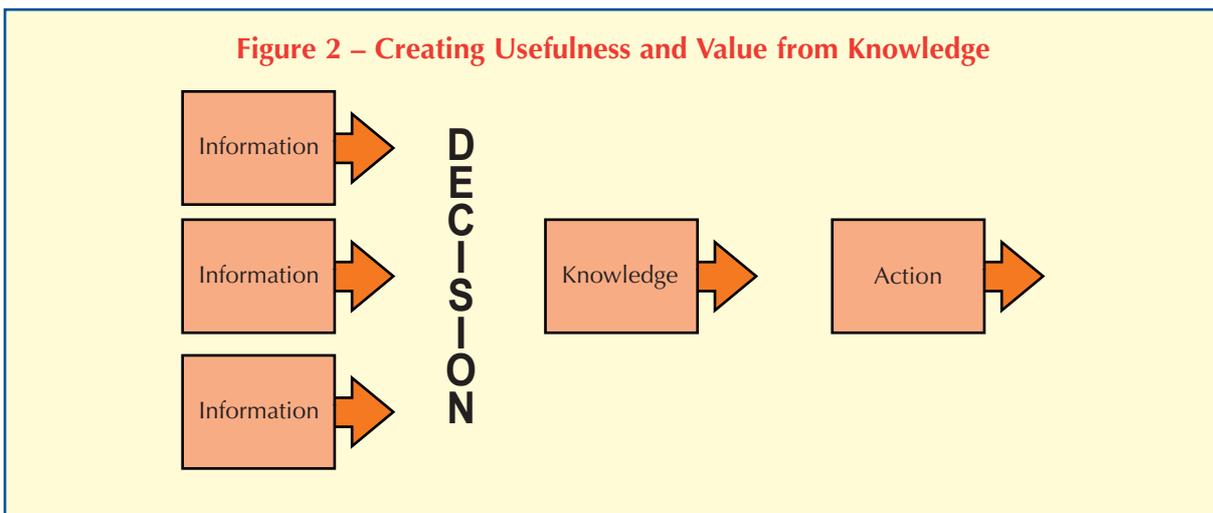


Figure 2 – Creating Usefulness and Value from Knowledge



EU Co-Ordination Unit

Aonad Comhordaithe AE

EU Funded Projects

Funding is available under various programmes operated by the EU on an annual basis. These programmes are structured with the objective of enhancing inter-agency co-operation in practical ways. Specific programmes include:

- ◆ **OISÍN** which establishes a common programme for the exchange and training of, and co-operation between law enforcement authorities.
- ◆ **FALCONE** which establishes a programme of exchanges, training and cooperation for persons responsible for actions to combat organised crime.
- ◆ **STOP** which establishes an incentive and exchange programme for persons responsible for combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children.
- ◆ **GROTIUS** establishes a programme of incentives and exchanges for legal practitioners.
- ◆ **ODYSSEUS** which establishes a programme of training, exchanges and cooperation in the field of asylum, immigration and crossing of external borders.
- ◆ **HIPPOCRATES** establishes a programme of incentives and exchanges, training and co-operation for the prevention of crime.

Other programmes improve social issues involving the community we serve. Individual Garda sections/units submit proposals to the Commissioner for consideration and, where appropriate, they are shortlisted and submitted to Brussels for consideration by the various committees set up under TITLE VI of the Treaty of European Union. Funding applications are prepared, co-ordinated and administered at the Garda EU Co-ordination Office. The ODU provides an evaluation of the projects on completion.

The following nine successful projects were managed by An Garda Síochána during 2001.

1. **Cybercrime - Building a platform for the future** (Falcone) was managed by the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation with Germany, UK, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, Portugal and Czech Republic
2. **Controlled Deliveries by Sea - A new operational approach** (Falcone) was managed by Cork Drugs Unit with Irish Customs Service, UK, France, Spain and Portugal
3. **Immigration & Border Control - Towards long-term practical co-operation between responsible authorities** (Odysseus) was managed by the Garda National Immigration Bureau with UK, Netherlands, France, Belgium, Hungary, Romania, Germany, Spain, Italy and Czech Republic
4. **Intercultural Ireland - Mainstreaming the challenges** (Social Affairs) was managed by Community Relations with Netherlands, UK, Italy and Spain
5. **Preventing the organised sexual exploitation of women and children - a practical response** (STOP) was managed by Dublin North Central Division with Germany, UK and Netherlands
6. **A strategic European initiative on the development of policy and legislation covering joint investigation teams** (Grotius) was managed by Crime Policy and Administration with Denmark, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg, UK, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Germany, Finland, Sweden, France, Czech Republic Romania, USA, Belgium, Spain and Portugal
7. **Law and order-Horizontal co-operation between law enforcement authorities policing international land frontiers** (Oisín) was managed by the Northern Region with Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, Austria and Russia
8. **A training exchange for law enforcement marine units** (Oisín) was managed by the Garda Water Unit with Hungary, Germany and Austria
9. **Drugs related crime An analysis of effective prevention methods** (Hippocrates) was managed by the Garda National Drugs Unit with UK, Hungary, Sweden, Portugal and Finland

Garda Internal Audit Section

Rannóg Iniúchadh Inmheánaigh

The Garda Internal Audit Section (GIAS) was established in July 2001 under the aegis of Deputy Commissioner Strategic and Resource Management, with the appointment of a Superintendent as Head of Section. The personnel attached to GIAS operate under the authority and direction of the Garda Commissioner and an Audit Committee chaired by Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management.

The objectives of GIAS are three-fold:

- (1) Undertake District, Divisional, Specialist Section or Functional area audits,
- (2) To predict emerging issues regarding the performance of the organisation from a strategic, personnel and financial perspective,
- (3) Carry-out assessments of any performance or value-for-money related theme in the organisation and recommend actions by the appropriate management level to limit the extent of any such threat/exposure,

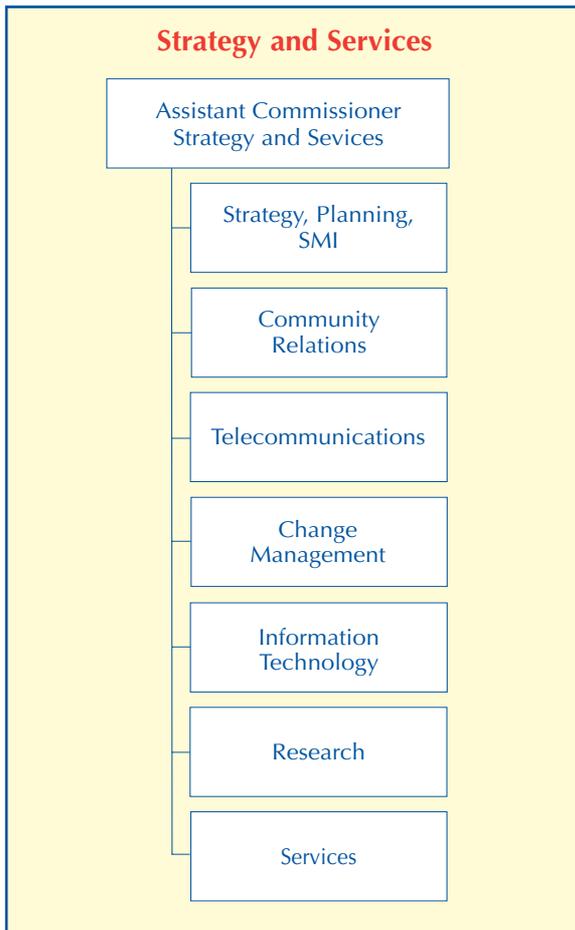
The Garda Internal Audit Section will become a feature of future Garda activity. All members of An Garda Síochána will be made aware of what services the section can provide to them to assist in increasing effectiveness, ensuring value for money and eliminating sub-standard performance.





Strategy and Services

Stráitéis agus Seirbhísi



Strategy & Services was formerly known as 'A' Branch (Finance Services and Community Relations). The Section's responsibilities and structures were changed by a Headquarters Structures review in November 2001. Areas such as IT, Change Management, Community Relations and Services remained within the new section with the addition of Strategic Management and Research. The Technical Bureau and Finance Sections were reallocated. The new section's structure is as outlined in the adjoining chart.

The Assistant Commissioner is responsible for the delivery of support services to An Garda Síochána coupled with responsibility for Strategic Management & Research.

STRATEGY PLANNING AND SMI

A performance and accountability framework was developed during the year. The process of recruiting a Human Resource Manager and a training specialist was commenced and it is expected that these positions will be filled during 2002.



A major programme of research was commenced in the following areas:

- ◆ Community Policing
- ◆ Criminal Justice Management
- ◆ Fleet Management and Transport Section
- ◆ Garda National Drugs Unit
- ◆ Housing Section
- ◆ Liaison and Protection
- ◆ Logistics
- ◆ National Bureau of Criminal Investigation
- ◆ Roles of Ranks
- ◆ Stations
- ◆ Structures
- ◆ Telecommunications Section
- ◆ Traffic Accident Investigation

draft reports on these projects are scheduled to be completed by mid summer 2002.

The implementation team is being assisted in the research of these projects by consultants and by recourse to workshops and seminars comprised of all ranks and by consultations with staff associations.

Garda Community Relations Section

Rannóg Chaidrimh Phoiblí

The Community Relations Section of An Garda Síochána is located at Harcourt Square, Dublin 2. It is sub-divided into a number of different Offices, with responsibility for specific programmes and policies.

- ◆ **COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICE**
- ◆ **NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION OFFICE**
- ◆ **NATIONAL JUVENILE OFFICE**
- ◆ **GARDA SCHOOLS PROGRAMME**
- ◆ **SPECIAL PROJECTS OFFICE**
- ◆ **RACIAL and INTERCULTURAL OFFICE**
- ◆ **AGE CARD OFFICE**
- ◆ **CRIMELINE OFFICE**

GARDA COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICE

The Garda Community Relations Office is involved in developing situational Crime Prevention mechanisms involving both community and individuals. The following table shows the level of programmes currently in operation.

Neighbourhood Watch and Campus Watch continued to develop with significant evidence of initiative and originality contributing to our collective crime prevention efforts. Coastal Watch has been developed to the stage where it is operational in all Garda Divisions with a coast line. These programmes have helped to contribute to a reduction in crime levels in recent years. During the year two pilot programmes were in operation, Riverwatch operating on the Barrow navigational system. The "A" District Community Policing Forum, operating in the Kevin Street District, Dublin Metropolitan Region.

Community Policing, both Urban and Rural Community Policing were monitored during the year and consultation continues to take place to ensure that an appropriate policing service, capable of delivering an efficient and effective service, exists.

Situational Crime Prevention Programmes – Year ended 2001

	Neighbourhood Watch	Community Alert	Coastal Watch	Campus Watch	Hospital Watch	River Watch
2000	2457	1121	18	16	1	1
2001	2476	1126	18	19	2	1

In addition to the above, strategies dealing with the continuing development of Victim Support and Tourist Victim Support were developed to ensure access to these services for victims of crime. Where new Victim Support branches were developed liaison members were appointed and trained, providing them with the necessary skills to support these programmes.

Staff from the section in partnership with other elements of An Garda Síochána participated at a wide range of public events and exhibitions including the Young Scientists Exhibition, Dublin Horse Show, Woman's World Show, Ideal Homes Exhibition, Access and Mobility, and in addition provided access to nine other events country wide allowing local Crime Prevention and Community Policing personnel access to a wider audience.

The implementation of these programmes is dependent on the skill and ability of the Community Relations/Crime Prevention Officers and Community Relations Inspectors in each Garda Division. There are dedicated Community Gardai serving in many urban centres in addition to the Gardai who are assigned as liaison personnel to the various initiatives. This represents a considerable financial and human resource commitment in directing and supporting practical measures at reducing crime and the fear of crime in this country.

An Garda Síochána recognises the importance of both taking a lead in crime prevention matters and supporting communities to help themselves in a responsible way. Ireland, as a dynamic and continually changing society, offers many challenging and engaging situations that require continuous assessment and action. That is the challenge for those engaged in crime prevention.

One of the most important methods employed to reduce crime and the fear of crime is to reduce the opportunity for crime. This message needs to be fully understood in its entirety in order to appreciate that property owners can do so much to protect themselves from crime victimisation. This theme is reinforced through the various crime prevention leaflets produced during the year.

National Crime Prevention Office

Oifig Náisiúnta Coiscthe Coireachta

The National Crime Prevention Office is responsible for researching and promoting best crime prevention and reduction practices for the public and An Garda Síochána. Guidance, training and support on modern crime prevention and reduction techniques are also provided for all Crime Prevention and Community Relation Officers in the country.

This office has a dedicated Crime Prevention Design Advisor, who is responsible for liaising with local authorities, planners and architects to help achieve a reduction in crime through environmental design. During 2001 the "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" concept has been further developed with the training of two more Crime Prevention Officers to a complement of seven trained officers by the end of 2001.

In recognising the security implications associated with the introduction of the Euro on the 1st January 2002 the National Crime Prevention Office delivered talks and advice on the issues around the Euro changeover.

The National office has offered advice to companies and individuals, who have been the victim of repeated crime.

GARDA SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

The Garda Schools Programme for primary schools, in operation since 1990, is responsible for the training, resourcing and supporting of all Gardaí involved in the implementation of the programme. During 2001, almost 300 Gardaí undertook training courses for the programme. Each Superintendent has responsibility for the proper implementation of the programme, through Irish or English, within their District.

A secondary schools programme, to respond to the demands made of An Garda Síochána for both formal and informal educational input in second level schools, has been developed in conjunction with the Social, Personal and Health Education syllabus of the Department of Education and Science.

Gardaí will support and enhance certain modules of this subject, such as substance abuse, bullying and personal safety. This education programme has been piloted nationwide and will be further developed throughout 2002 to all schools.

AGE CARD OFFICE

The Intoxicating Liquor Act 1988 (Age Card) Regulations 1999 under the provisions of Section 40 of the Intoxicating Liquor Act 1988 provide for a voluntary national age card scheme. The cards can be obtained by persons who have attained 18 years of age in order to confirm their age for the purchase of alcohol.

The administration of the scheme lies with the staff of the National Age Card Office, Community Relations Section.



GARDA RACIAL AND INTERCULTURAL OFFICE

The Garda Racial and Intercultural Office (GRIO) has the responsibility for co-ordinating, monitoring and advising on all aspects of policing in the area of ethnic and cultural diversity. The office was involved in two European Projects during 2001.

1. ***“Intercultural Ireland – Identifying the challenges for the Police Service”***. In the course of developing this project the office has also built up a vast number of contacts with leaders of ethnic minorities and with other agencies and bodies working to promote the value of racial, ethnic, cultural and religious diversity.

This project also involved the awarding of a €30,000 (£23,500) Innovation Prize to the GRIO. The money was duly appropriated towards the production of three booklets as follows:-

- ◆ Information booklet for members of An Garda Síochána giving them information on the various ethnic minorities residing in Ireland along with contact telephone numbers for each group. The booklet is currently being published and distributed for use by all members.
- ◆ Information booklet for minority members of ethnic groups in various languages giving them essential information and contact numbers of An Garda Síochána. These will be published in twelve (12) languages and distributed widely among the various ethnic groups.
- ◆ A booklet in four community languages to explain how the knowledge gained from the project and from the experiences of other police forces in Europe has been used to guide us in establishing our intercultural policies and the importance of transnational contact and exchange of experience. This booklet will be distributed throughout the EU and will also be made available on the website of An Garda Síochána.

2. The GRIO was successful in its application for the initial stage of the European Community Action Programme to Combat Discrimination 2001 – 2006 entitled ***“Intercultural Ireland – Mainstreaming the Challenges”***.

GRIO provided courses on racial and intercultural issues for 28 members of the Garda National Immigration Bureau. There are plans for further courses in 2002. Training in these issues was also provided to Sergeants’ and Inspectors’ Promotion courses at the Garda College, Templemore.

A Garda Racial and Intercultural newsletter provides Garda staff with an up to date awareness of the steps this office is constantly pursuing to mainstream ethnic minority issues in its day to day policy making tactics. In 2001, the newsletter was distributed on a quarterly basis to all members of the force and, to relevant outside agencies and interested parties.



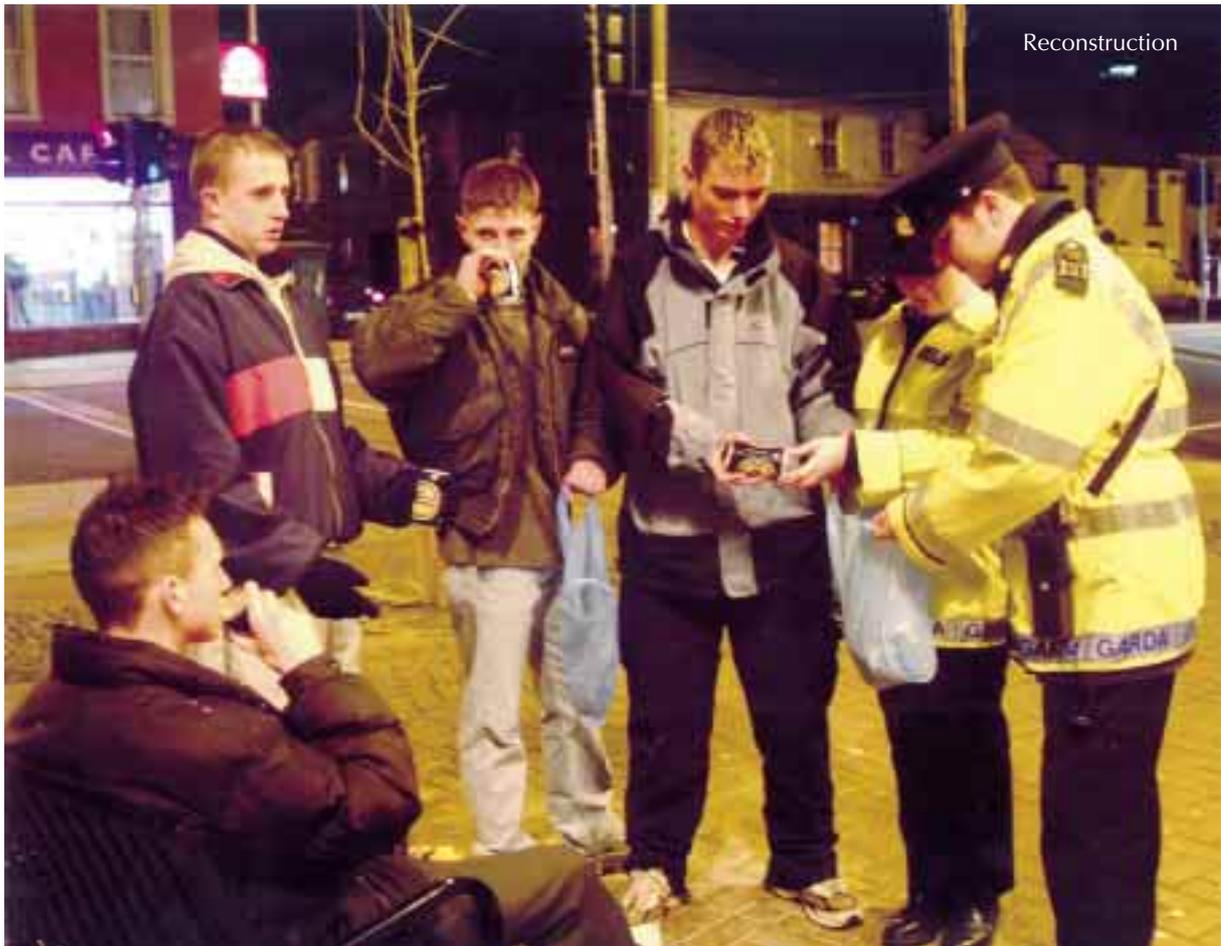
GARDA JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

The Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme was introduced in 1963 (at that time known as the Juvenile Liaison Scheme) to provide an opportunity to divert juvenile offenders from criminal activity. The Programme provides that if certain criteria are met a juvenile offender under 18yrs may be cautioned as an alternative to prosecution. The Programme operates on the basis of the common law principle of police discretion.

The Programme operates under the supervision and direction of the Garda National Juvenile Office, Harcourt Square. It is implemented throughout all Garda divisions by specially trained Gardaí, who are employed as Juvenile Liaison Officers (J.L.Os). Juveniles cautioned under the Programme may be subject to supervision by a J.L.O. Supervision involves a wide range of activities including contact between the juvenile, the family and the J.L.O. It may occur at the juvenile's home, school, youth club, sports club, on the street etc. If a J.L.O. identifies a problem affecting the juvenile or family which he/she is unable to deal with, the J.L.O. refers the family to the appropriate statutory or voluntary organisation with expertise in the matter.

In 2001, some 8832 juvenile offenders were included in the Programme, an increase of 13% from 2000. This brings the number included since inception in 1963, to a total of 127,227 offenders. Of the total number included in the programme 78% were male offenders and 22% were female. Since inception 112,064 juvenile offenders, that is 88% of the total involved reached their 18th year of age without being prosecuted for a criminal offence.

REGION		Prosecuted initially		Prosecuted on N.J.O. direction		Formal caution		Informal caution		No further action	Pending	Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
EASTERN	No. of Referrals	85	9	291	60	209	37	914	216	143	839	2,803
	Individual offenders	74	6	217	43	187	29	822	206	141	761	2,486
DUBLIN	No. of Referrals	732	50	1,149	210	289	34	2,119	453	546	1,943	7,525
	Individual offenders	401	39	878	178	265	33	1,926	432	504	1,785	6,441
NORTHERN	No. of Referrals	36	0	209	28	117	16	395	83	109	556	1,549
	Individual offenders	26	0	139	18	109	14	372	79	106	446	1,309
SOUTH EASTERN	No. of Referrals	81	4	256	39	162	51	661	171	49	760	2,234
	Individual offenders	57	4	177	29	142	34	603	159	49	642	1,896
SOUTHERN	No. of Referrals	88	7	569	125	164	28	761	256	124	914	3,036
	Individual offenders	68	6	393	87	153	28	737	246	107	813	2,638
WESTERN	No. of Referrals	47	3	179	18	223	21	515	163	105	659	1,933
	Individual offenders	34	3	136	15	190	20	486	157	103	573	1,717
Total for Regions	No. of Referrals	1,069	73	2,653	480	1,164	187	5,365	1,342	1,076	5,671	19,080
	Individual offenders	660	58	1,940	370	1,046	158	4,946	1,279	1,010	5,020	16,487



Details of the disposal of juvenile referrals received at the National Juvenile Office during 2001 are shown, on a Regional basis, in the foregoing table. Since some juvenile offenders were referred on more than one occasion during the year the number of referrals is greater than the number of individual offenders. There were a total of 19,080 referrals made to the Office during 2001.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

An Garda Síochána Youth Crime Diversion Projects (Special Projects) are a social crime prevention initiative designed to engage with young people who have been identified as being at risk of involvement in criminal or anti-social behaviour with a view to challenging their criminogenic propensities. A total of sixty-three Special Projects had been established by the end of 2001 with an annual budget provision of over €5 million (£3.9m). Each of these projects was set up in areas where a particular need was identified in relation to juvenile crime or anti-social behaviour. Identification of that need is the responsibility of local Gardai in consultation with the community in the area.

Each project is managed by a multi-agency and community based committee, which is responsible for the strategic direction of the project. The objectives of the projects are to:

1. Divert young people from becoming involved in criminal/anti-social behaviour.
2. Provide suitable activities to facilitate personal development and encourage civic responsibility and work towards improving the long-term employability prospects of the participants.

In achieving the above objective, the projects will seek to support and improve local Garda/Community Relations and to enhance the quality of life in the area. Projects have been established at the following locations:

GARDA SPECIAL PROJECTS – BY DIVISION

Cavan / Monaghan:

- N.Y.D. Monaghan, Monaghan Town

Clare:

- The Ennis Project, Ennis Town

Cork:

- Knocknaheeny / Hollyhill Project, Cork City
- M.A.Y. Project, Cork City
- Glen Action Project, Cork City
- TACT Project, Cork City
- Ballincollig, Cork City

New Projects: Bandon, Cork West
Cobh / Middleton, Cork North
Farranree, Cork City

Donegal:

- Raphoe Project, Donegal

Dublin:

- *DMR South:*
K.E.Y. Project, DMR South
J.A.Y. Project, DMR South
GRAFT Project, DMR South
- *DMR North:*
Woodale Project, DMR North
B.A.Y. Project Ltd., DMR North
YAK Project, DMR North
- *DMR West:*
WEB Project, DMR West
C.O.D.Y. Project, DMR West
A.B.L.E. Project, DMR West
F.A.N. Project, DMR West
SWIFT Project, DMR West
Cabra Youth Initiative, DMR West
- *DMR East:*
The LAB Project, DMR East
Bray New Directions, DMR East
SAY Project, DMR East
- *DMR North Central:*
N.I.C.K.O.L. Project, DMR North Central
D.I.M.E. Project, DMR North Central
M.O.S.T. Project, DMR North Central
- *DMR South Central:*
Dán Project, DMR South Central

New Projects: DMR South Central
DMR North Central
DMR South

Galway West:

- Bán Project, Galway City
- Bris Project, Galway City

Kerry:

- Connect 7, Tralee
- BAPADE, Killarney,

Laois / Offaly:

- Slí Eile/Tullamore-Clara Project, Tullamore
- Block Project, Portlaoise

New Projects: Edenderry, Tullamore;

Limerick:

- C.C.Y.D.G. Project, Henry Street
- Limerick City South Youth Initiative, Roxboro Road
- Ballynanty Project, Henry Street

Longford / Westmeath:

- A.L.F Project, Athlone
- LEAP Project, Longford Town

New Projects: Mullingar, Westmeath

Louth / Meath:

- T.E.A.M. Project, Dundalk
- N.Y.P. Project, Navan
- BOYNE Project, Drogheda

New Projects: Dundalk, Louth; Trim, Meath;

Mayo:

- YABS Project, Ballina

Roscommon / Galway East:

- Junction Project, Ballinasloe,
- Roscommon Project, Roscommon Town

Sligo / Leitrim:

- Y.A.P.S. Project, Sligo

Tipperary:

- CYD, Clonmel

Waterford / Kilkenny:

- B.A.L.L. Project, Waterford
- SWAY Project, Waterford
- DAY Project, Dungarvan
- Kilkenny City Project, Kilkenny

New Projects: Waterford Inner City

Wexford:

- SAFE Project, Wexford town

Wicklow:

New Projects: Wicklow Town

R.A.P.I.D. – REVITALISING AREAS BY PLANNING, INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The RAPID initiative is an attempt by government to focus resources in the most marginalised areas in the country and resulted from a commitment in the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness in which an undertaking was given to:

- ◆ Identify the twenty five most disadvantaged urban areas in the country and
- ◆ Develop an integrated focus across all of the social inclusion measures which are provided for in the National Development Plan and direct investment at the twenty-five identified areas.

Structures have now been put in place in each of the twenty-five areas to implement the RAPID initiative, which include the establishment of local Implementation Teams, comprising representatives from the statutory agencies working in the area. An Garda Síochána is represented on the Implementation Team in each of the RAPID areas and its personnel are actively engaged in the planning and implementing measures in each of the areas. The needs identified through the RAPID initiative in each area, have informed and will continue to inform Garda policy.

COUNTY/CITY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The establishment of County/City Development Boards (CDB) in each local authority area was one of the recommendations contained in the report of the “Task Force on the Integration of Local Government and Local Development Systems”. That report was published in August 1998 and stated the primary function of each board as “drawing up and working towards the implementation of a Strategy for Economic, Social and Cultural Development within the County/City.”

An Garda Síochána is represented on each CDB by the Chief Superintendent with responsibility for the particular local authority area. These officers have been part of the consultative process in which each CDB has engaged, in the drawing up of strategies. These strategies have a 10 year vision as well as manageable 3 – 5 year targets.



PULSE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

During the year the Change Management Section focused on bringing about major organisation change enabled by the implementation of the latest release of PULSE. PULSE is the largest and most comprehensive police IT system world-wide.

Role of Change Management

Change Management is a structured methodology that incorporates the elements of critical thinking, process analysis, communication, training and process re-design to facilitate future growth.



At the heart of the Change Management Section is business process re-engineering. This work focuses on streamlining and automating processes so that Gardaí spend less time on paperwork and other administrative activities. The principal PULSE business process re-engineering objectives include:

- ◆ developing new systems and processes to promote and enforce best practices
- ◆ data is entered only once, as close to the point of origin as possible, thereby eliminating duplication of effort
- ◆ data collection is an integral part of the process, not additional to it
- ◆ processes are streamlined and non-value-added tasks and activities are eliminated
- ◆ paper flow is replaced by a seamless on-line information flow
- ◆ repetitive tasks are automated
- ◆ new roles and responsibilities are clearly defined.

By its nature Change Management must take a long-term perspective, as worthwhile organisation wide change is never achieved by “quick fixes”. The goals of the Change Management Section are being achieved through ongoing organisation involvement and participation in the design, build and implementation of PULSE.

Structure of the Change Management Section

A Chief Superintendent heads up the Section and he reports directly to Assistant Commissioner Strategy and Services. As PULSE is enabling changes to almost thirty system areas, Chief Superintendent Change Management also reports to, supports and advises Assistant Commissioners who are the process owners of the various system areas.

Some of the key achievements of Change Management during the year included:

- ◆ Facilitating 87 seminars for PULSE change agents countrywide to prepare the organisation for the implementation of the latest release of PULSE . Continuing to maintain the 2,000 strong, change agent network, and responding to implementation issues and concerns. Communicating and marketing the need for change through newsletters, bulletins, focus groups and site visits.
- ◆ Designing and Developing training materials for Release 2 and training a group of core trainers from the Garda College.
- ◆ Developing and issuing The PULSE “User Manual Second Edition” designed to support the implementation of PULSE.
- ◆ Conducting a series of 18 Leadership Development Workshops for Officers as part of the PULSE Leadership Development programme.
- ◆ Managing the pilot for Release 2.

Information Technology Section

Rannóg Teicneolaíocht an Eolais

The Information Technology Section is made up of the following elements-

- ◆ IT Operations and Security
- ◆ PULSE Project Teams
- ◆ Programme Co-Ordination Office
- ◆ Research and Development

During 2001 the Garda IT Section has continued with the expansion of the PULSE System and has also undertaken the enhancement of other IT related projects.

IT Operations and Security includes the following functions:

- ◆ Service Desk;
- ◆ Enterprise and System Management (ESM);
- ◆ Production database support;
- ◆ Maintenance and support of IT infrastructure, hardware and software, building and plant;
- ◆ Hardware deployment and support;
- ◆ Information Analysis Service (IAS);
- ◆ Security (including user access);
- ◆ IT procurement and contracts; including managing competitive tendering competitions and evaluation of tender responses
- ◆ Preparation and maintenance of standards and procedures documentation;
- ◆ Support to investigations and compliance with relevant legislation, including the Data Protection Act, 1988.
- ◆ Responsible for the implementation of all releases of the PULSE application.
- ◆ Providing 24 hour a day, system monitoring and service desk facilities to the Garda organisation.

During 2001, Release 1C of PULSE was successfully deployed to all locations and workstations.

The PULSE Project and Programme

The PULSE project, because of its scale and complexity, has had to be implemented in the organisation as a number of separate releases as shown in the Release Plan beneath.

PULSE Release Plan

Release 1	Release 1B	Release 1C	Release 2
Release 1A	Release 1B	Release 1C	Release 2
Pulse Browser	General Inquiry (2)	General Inquiry (3)	General Inquiry (4)
Intelligence	Incident Response	Full Court Outcomes	Warrants
General Inquiry element of Intelligence	Interim Court Outcomes	Charges	Driving Licence and Insurance Production
Basic Garda Personnel Data	Firearms	Summons	Registered Interests
General Inquiries	Bail	Letters to Crime Victims	
	Photographs	Prisoner Log	Domestic Violence Act Orders
	Incident Analysis (MIS)	On Line Messaging	Electoral Register
	Property Matching	Witness-only summons	
		Information Analysis Service	Bail Sign-on
		Traffic Accident Analysis	Direct entry of intelligence data



Work continued to support and enhance Release 1A and 1B. Incident Analysis (MIS) was introduced and monthly report packs are now distributed electronically to management at District, Divisional, Regional and National levels. These packs provide a detailed breakdown of incidents brought to Garda attention by incident category and type. The monthly pack also includes a comparison with the figures over the previous eleven months.

Steady progress continued to be made in relation to the development and deployment of the remaining PULSE systems. Particular focus was given to Release 1C of PULSE, which is the largest Release of the PULSE project.

This release introduces the most significant changes for the organisation in the processing of incidents brought to Garda attention. Following conversion of the R1B interim court outcomes, this release was deployed on a phased basis during the fourth quarter of 2001 to all designated locations. By year end over 50% of the organisation has been trained in the use of the functionality of this release, with all remaining personnel to be trained by the end of March 2002.

A pilot of the Release 2 systems and training materials was conducted in 2001. This is the final release of this Phase of the Garda IT Strategy, Release 2, will be implemented in the organisation during 2002/2003.

Fixed Charge Processing Project

This project aims to introduce a new national computer system to process fixed charge offences (formerly known as fines on the spot). The system will enable An Garda Síochána to increase enforcement levels and to participate in the operation of the proposed penalty points system for road traffic offences.

Computer Aided Dispatch Project

The Computer Aided Dispatch Project is intended to provide a national system for processing emergency calls. The system will replace the existing Command and Control System in the Dublin Metropolitan Region.

PULSE PROGRAMME STATUS AS OF THE 31/12/2001

73% of PULSE functionality is now deployed. Release 1C of PULSE went live during 2001.

Work on the design, development and testing of the Release 2 systems was also undertaken during 2001 and will be implemented during 2002/2003. This is the final release in this Phase of the implementation of the existing Garda IT Strategy.

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

The Programme Co-ordination Office takes a strategic approach to tracking the management of the PULSE Programme across all constituencies. A Superintendent, who reports to Chief Superintendent Information Technology, heads the section. Staff co-ordinate and oversee cross-constituency issues, facilitating the resolution of those issues that require input from more than one team.

The Office reports to the Central Systems Project Board on progress against schedule, resolution of issues and future plans. Projects undertaken by Programme Co-Ordination include the upgrading of the Dublin Metropolitan Region Command and Control System. A move to a temporary control room in Harcourt

Square took place in November 2001 to enable the installation of the Integrated Communications and Control System (ICCS) radio system and to facilitate upgrading of the existing Command and Control room in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. Upgrading of servers and software took place in association with the move. This work is separate from the project for the replacement of the Command and Control System.

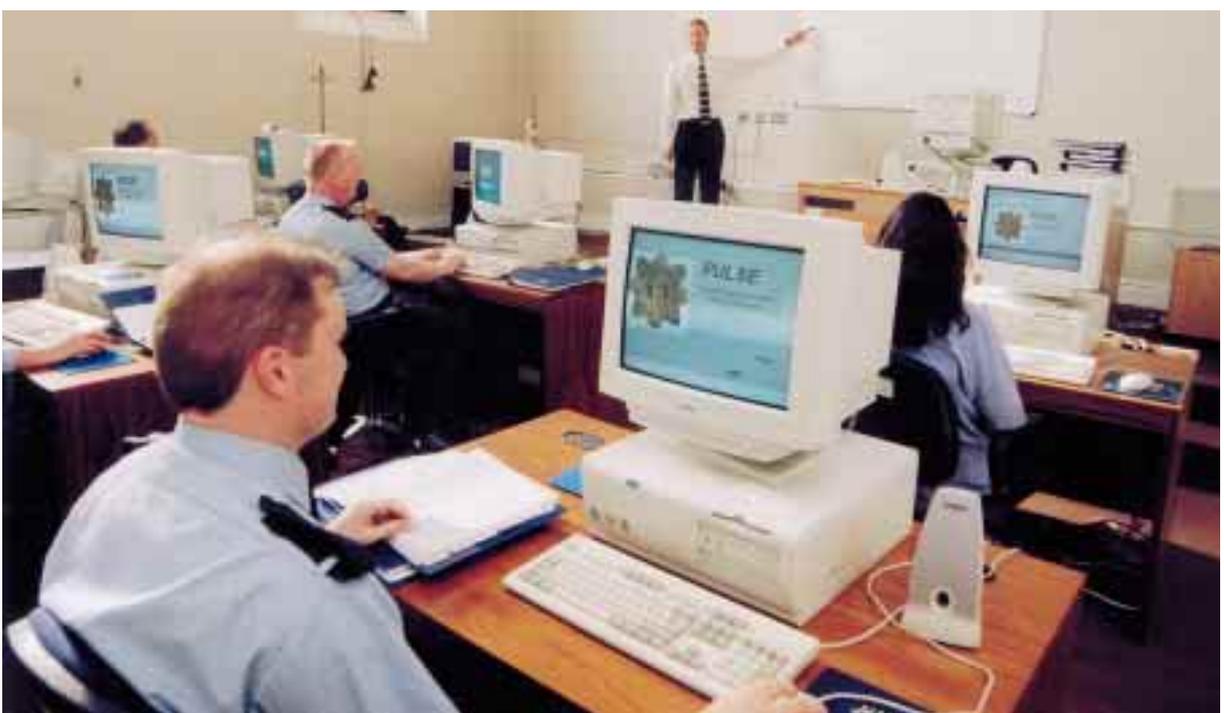
Installation of Version 0 of Europol Information system was planned for end of 2001. The Euro component of this system went into operation in Europol, The Hague at the end of year and the system will be extended to Member States during 2002.

Divisions where Projects have been undertaken by Research and Development include:

- ❖ Community Relations – Age Card Scheme.
- ❖ Garda Medical Centre.
- ❖ Garda National Immigration Bureau.
- ❖ Garda National Drugs Unit.
- ❖ Garda College – Provision of Internet.

Research and Provision of Hardware and Software.

- ❖ Garda College.
- ❖ Garda Document Section.
- ❖ Compilation of Standards and Procedures Manual for I.T. within an Garda Síochána.
- ❖ Compilation of Business Contingency Plan.
- ❖ Schengen Information System.
- ❖ Project Assurance Team.
- ❖ Project Directorate.
- ❖ Pulse Project Board Central Systems Project Board.
- ❖ IT and Telecommunications Project Board.
- ❖ Fine-on-the-Spot (FOTS) Project Board.



GARDA RESEARCH UNIT

The Garda Research Unit was established in 1994. The function of the Unit is to carry out research relevant to policing in Ireland. It carries out research on crime and criminology, Garda management and development, and the changing role of the Garda Síochána in society.

The Unit supports the Garda Síochána in pursuing its corporate objectives. It seeks to identify best practice in management and operations and facilitate its introduction into the Garda Síochána. Its research is primarily action-oriented, designed to respond to actual problems.

Support and encouragement of research by others is an important part of the Unit's remit. It welcomes opportunities to co-operate in research activities by other organisations and individuals. It also assesses the relevance of research in other countries to the Garda Síochána. It is responsible for co-ordinating research by individual members of the force. It aims to disseminate research findings widely.

Senior Garda Management determines the priority and funding of research projects. The Head of Research reports directly to Assistant Commissioner Strategy and Services. The work is also guided by a Research Advisory Council which comprises representatives of Garda management and operations, Government departments and academic institutions.

The Garda Research Unit is based at the Garda College in Templemore. In 2001 the Unit completed eight major reports on issues such as improving traffic flow in the Dublin Region, the prison encounter scheme in Cork, and restorative justice issues in An Garda Síochána. At the end of the year, there were two vacancies for Civilian Researchers. A Civil Service competition was organised to fill the vacancies, with appointments expected early in 2002. Detailed summaries of each of the reports are included in the evaluation of the 2001 Policing Plan at the end of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTION

The functions of the Telecommunications Section include planning, procurement, implementation and maintenance support for all Garda radio systems, telephone systems, data communications, video recording of suspect interviews, and town centre CCTV systems. The projected budget for 2002 is €17 million (£13m).

The section has a staff of one Superintendent, 3 Technical Inspectors, and 77 technicians – 15 Sergeants and 62 Gardaí.

The major projects undertaken by the Telecommunications Section in 2001 include:

- ◆ Further provision of video processing at local Garda Stations.
- ◆ All Dublin Metropolitan Region Garda Stations were networked with a Siemens Microwave Radio System which provides desk to desk dialling and pulse network facilities together with links for the new Integrated Communications and Control System (ICCS) for Command and Control, Harcourt Square.
- ◆ The Garda Mounted Unit was provided with telephone and data facilities.
- ◆ The Garda Air Support Unit was provided with telephone, data and radio facilities at Baldonnell.
- ◆ 26 Rural Sub-Districts were equipped with modern PABX telephone systems.
- ◆ Telephone Traffic (call Charge Ringmaster) systems were installed in all Rural District H.Q. stations to enable local management to monitor local telephone call traffic.
- ◆ District Virtual Private Network (VPN) completed which enables An Garda Síochána to avail of special reduced telephone call charges from Eircom.
- ◆ New National Network Management Centre (NNMC) established in Telecommunications section. Presently managing PULSE Network, DMR Microwave Network (EMOS) and Integrated Communications and Control System (ICCS).

- ❖ Data Network capacity was increased where necessary to accommodate Pulse Release 1C.
- ❖ 200 Fax machines were purchased for installation in Districts and Selected Sub-Districts.
- ❖ Pilot Video version of PACB (Green Man) installed in Garristown working to Balbriggan District Headquarters for evaluation.
- ❖ 20 CCTV cameras were switched live in Anglesea Street Garda Station in December, 2001.
- ❖ The Evaluation Report on a CCTV systems for a further six town centres was completed and forwarded to Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform in December, 2001.
- ❖ Planning for 4 further Town Centre CCTV Systems is ongoing.
- ❖ 280 new Garda vehicles were fitted with radio equipment.



NATIONAL DIGITAL RADIO PROJECT

The National Digital Radio Project's primary function is to replace the existing Garda National Radio Network with a new state of the art Digital Communications System built to an ETSI standard for emergency services.

It must also implement the upgrading of Command and Control Centres nationally. Research, specifying, procurement, implementation and integration of the technologies is undertaken by the Section.

In July 2001 a contract was placed with Nokia Ltd for the implementation of the Dublin Metropolitan Region Tetra Pilot. This contract was valued at €5.8m (£4.6m). The Network was commissioned in December 2001. Operational training of 700 personnel will commence in January, 2002.

The analogue Command and Control system was replaced with a modern Integrated Communications and Control System (ICCS). This work was completed in the third quarter of 2001.

A specification for the modernisation and refurbishment of the Communications Control Centre, Harcourt Square, was completed. The operational personnel were relocated to temporary accommodation until the refurbishment of the Control Centre is completed fourth quarter of 2002.



Expenditure	Integrated Communications and Control System:	€1.269m (£1m)
	Civil Works Command and Control:	€2.539m (£2m)

During the fourth quarter of 2001 a comprehensive study was undertaken on National Control Room Strategy. The final study report is currently being considered.

SERVICES

Following the re-organisation of Garda Headquarters in November 2001, Support Services was re-named Services Section. Three new units were added to the section, the Garda Band, Printing Section, and Firearms Stores. Printing and Firearms Stores are allocated to Superintendent H.Q. Administration (which was previously known as the Staff Office). The Director of Music in the Garda Band reports directly to Chief Superintendent Services.

Printing Section has moved from St. John's Road to the Santry Complex.

The Transport section, which was formally under a Superintendent, is now titled as the Fleet Management Section and managed by a civilian Fleet Manager. Transport Details, including Ministerial Drivers, has been transferred to Crime and Security Section.

The Pay Office, which was attached to Transport Details with an imprest of approximately €152,000 (£120,000) per month, has been transferred to the Pay Office under Superintendent H.Q. Administration thus giving that office a monthly imprest account in the order of €470,000 (£370,000).

HOUSING SECTION

The Garda Building programme is progressing with a new Accommodation Block and Lecture Theatre at the Garda College completed and occupied. The Talbot Complex at Santry is due for completion in 2002. This facility will provide accommodation for a number of specialised sections.

Audio-Video Recording of Suspect Interviews

Significant progress was made in 2001 with the implementation of the national scheme of suspect interview video recording in Garda Stations. The refurbishment of interview rooms was substantially completed. A contract was placed for the supply and installation of the equipment and a substantial amount of this was installed by the end of 2001. Training of Gardaí in the operation of the scheme was undertaken and there were trained personnel in every division by the end of 2001.



Stations Renovated

The ongoing programme of replacement and refurbishment of Garda Station accommodation continued during 2001. Building and refurbishment projects were completed at the following locations: -

Castlecomer, Clondalkin, Tullamore, Stradone, Tourmakeady, Bray, Ballyfermot, Waterville, Dunshaughlin, Castlefin, Garda Training College, Templemore, Garda Headquarters (Millennium Sign), Harcourt Square – Block 1 and Dun Laoghaire – Immigration Facilities.



Works Commenced

During the year, works commenced on the following stations: -

Clifden, Kilrush, Kilmacthomas, Roundstone, Thomastown, Garda Headquarters – Bandroom, Graiguenamanagh, Dungarvan, Castlefin, Timoleague, Tarbert, Ballinure and Rosslare Harbour – Immigration Facilities.

A survey of all Garda properties has been completed and is being processed by the Office of Public Works.

FLEET MANAGEMENT

Fleet Management deals with matters relating to the Garda Fleet and Garage organisation. Since the restructuring of Garda Headquarters in November 2001 Transport Details, including Ministerial Drivers, has transferred to Crime and Security Section.

Fleet Management is under control of a Civilian Fleet Manager. The objective of the section is to provide suitable transport in the most effective and efficient manner to cater for the operational needs of An Garda Síochána. The Fleet Manager is supported by Technical Inspector and an Administration Inspector.

The year 2001 has been a particularly difficult year due to the strain on resources caused by the Foot and Mouth crisis and the Euro Changeover.



The 4x4 fleet has expanded and more areas of Policing are benefiting from their operational capabilities. The policy initiated some years ago to replace Community Policing Vannettes continues and will be completed in the coming year.

Band of An Garda Síochána

Banna Ceoil An Gharda Síochána

The year was an active and eventful one for the Garda Band in which, in addition to performing on 182 occasions, Band members took part in Foot and Mouth Disease control operations in March/April serving at a number of border stations. Engagements for the year included two visits to Northern Ireland - the Odyssey Stadium opening in February and the Waterfront Theatre in December. The Band continues its commitment to a wide variety of musical activities comprising official Garda engagements, parades, concerts, summer projects, community based events as well as visits to all major musical events throughout the country. International fixtures involving the IRFU and FAI are also facilitated, as was a visit to Croke Park for the GAA. A further notable performance was a recording of "Ceili House" made at the Bandroom in December, involving serving and retired members of An Garda Síochána in conjunction with Band members before a live audience. The release in June of the CD "An Garda Síochána In Concert" was a milestone event for the Band and is proving very popular with the listening public at home and abroad.



Garda Band projects for 2001 included:

- ◆ New CD recorded, produced and marketed.
- ◆ Refurbishment of the Bandroom by the OPW with completion due in early 2002.
- ◆ The Rehearsal Suites are now in commission, with equipment fixtures due in 2002.
- ◆ Recruiting continued by attestation of three new members in February.
- ◆ Garda Band engagement list now on Garda website.

The Garda Band continues its mission to perform music and to increase musical understanding of the widest variety on a national basis in the best acceptable terms.



Human Resource Management

(Bainistíocht Acmhainní Daonna)

Assistant Commissioner, Human Resource Management, based at Garda Headquarters, is responsible for all personnel issues relating to Garda and civilian staff.

The branch also incorporates education/training, internal affairs, health and safety, quality service, legal research, human rights and overseas service.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

As at the 31st December, 2001 the overall strength of An Garda Síochána stood at 11,814, all ranks (see table below for breakdown by rank), representing an increase of 174 (1%) over the strength on the 31st December, 2001.

Organisation Strength	
Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioner	2
Assistant Commissioner	10
Chief Superintendent	47
Superintendent	170
Inspector	289
Sergeant	1,933
Garda	9,362
	11,814

Four hundred and ninety seven (497) Trainee Gardai commenced training at the Garda College during the year. In addition, three (3) Gardai were recruited for the Garda Band.

Garda recruitment continued throughout the year as part of the Government's commitment to bring the overall Garda strength of the organisation to 12,000 by the end of 2002.

At year's end 322 members of An Garda Síochána departed the organisation for a variety of reasons, as outlined hereunder:-

Retired	239
Dismissed	3
Resigned	28
Incapacitated	40
Death (Serving)	12

The breakdown of civilian staff by grade is outlined in the table below with a total of 1,747.5 civilian support staff allocated to An Garda Síochána in both full time and part-time positions.

Administrative/Clerical posts.	837
General Operatives and Cleaners (f/time).	148
Cleaners and Services Attendants (p/time).	627
Specialist Post e.g. Teaching, Medical, Research, Mapping, Accountancy, Photography and IT.	41.5
Traffic Wardens.	71
Drivers (Transport Section).	23
Total Civilian Staff	1,747.5
Overall Strength	13,561.5

Promotion competitions were held during the year for promotion to the rank of Assistant Commissioner, Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Inspector, and Sergeant. Promotion panels selected as a result of these competitions expire on the 31st December, 2002.

Selection competitions are organised through a combination of Regional and Central Interview Boards for promotion to Sergeant and Inspector.

Promotion to the rank of Assistant Commissioner, Chief Superintendent and Superintendent are decided by separate Central Boards for each competition. Separate Interview Boards also sat in respect of members serving overseas. The following table indicates the applicants for promotion to each rank and the number who were successful.

Promotion to rank of:	Applicants	Successful
Assistant Commissioner	23	3
Chief Superintendent	70	3
Superintendent	146	21
Inspector	346	40
Sergeant	641	124
Total	1,226	191

There were 1,801 permanent transfers of personnel effected during 2001. These include transfers on first allocation (on completion of training), allocation on promotion and consequential transfers.

MEDIUM TERM COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMME ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

An Garda Síochána was granted approval from the European Commission under the above Programme to undertake a project entitled "Police Officers achieving a Balance". The aim of the project is to create awareness of the benefits of reconciling work and family life.

The project concluded in June, 2001, having produced tangible results in the form of a manual of best practice, a framework policy document and a One Hour Training aid.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Members of An Garda Síochána were deployed on two United Nations Peacekeeping Missions during 2001, namely, UNIPTF in Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNFICYP in Cyprus. Members were also deployed overseas on two other missions with the European Union Monitoring Mission under the aegis of the OSCE (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe) mission to Macedonia and Croatia. The latter mission was downsized and members of An Garda Síochána completed their tour of duty on 29th May, 2001.

An Garda Síochána continued to be recognised for the professional and dedicated manner in which it carried out its duties. We also remain fully committed to the establishment of peace and democracy in the countries where we serve.

NATIONAL EXPERT ON DETACHMENT

A Superintendent is currently on assignment as a “national expert on detachment” to the Council of the European Union, based in Brussels. The Officer is employed in assisting the Commission in fulfilling its commitment to building a Common European Security and Defence Policy capable of reinforcing the Union’s external action through the development of a crisis management capability, including civilian aspects.

CYPRUS - UNFICYP

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. Twenty (20) members of An Garda Síochána served with the Garda Contingent with UNFICYP Mission in Cyprus. The members served in eight (8) Civpol (Civilian Police) stations, namely Nicosia, Pyla, Ledra, Famagusta, Dherynia, Athienou, Dhenia and Linou.

The CIVPOL Headquarters is based in Nicosia and the posts of Police Commander and Deputy Police Commander rotate between the Irish and Australian Contingent Commanders.

The Garda contingent was responsible, primarily in the Buffer Zone, for the following activities not involving UN personnel or UN property:-

- ◆ Investigation of criminal offences suspected to have been committed by non-UN personnel,
- ◆ Preservation of civil order,
- ◆ Resolution of disputes between civilians from the North and South
- ◆ Access control of civilians,
- ◆ Supporting UNFICYP in the control of civilians during demonstrations, disturbances, etc.,
- ◆ Assisting and monitoring of CYPOL (Cypriot Police) investigations,
- ◆ Escorting of civilian officials,
- ◆ Investigation, including custody, of would-be defectors.



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – UNIPTF

There were 35 members of An Garda Síochána deployed on this Mission. The mandate for the Mission includes:-

- ◆ Monitoring the local police force to ensure that it carry out its duties without discrimination against any person or nationality.
- ◆ Ensuring that local police respect the human rights of all residents in the mission area.
- ◆ Training law enforcement personnel and police forces.
- ◆ Advising Government authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the organisation of effective law enforcement agencies.
- ◆ Ensuring proper conditions prevail for the holding of free and fair elections.
- ◆ Providing appropriate assistance to UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees), IRCR (Red Cross) and other 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.

MACEDONIA - OSCE (OPERATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE)

Five (5) members of An Garda Síochána were deployed on the 9th December, 2001 to this mission. The five members of An Garda Síochána work as Police Advisors in the following regions:-

- ◆ Skopje
- ◆ Tetovo
- ◆ Gostivar
- ◆ Kumanovo

The duties on this mission includes:-

- ◆ Monitoring and advising on the re-deployment of the local police to the villages and the local communities, to which they did or do not have access since the beginning of the conflict.
- ◆ Confidence building among the local communities.
- ◆ Monitoring the activities of the police force, especially concerning its dealings with refugees, displaced persons and ethnic minorities.
- ◆ Monitoring the activities of the police force at political, religious and other important events.
- ◆ Developing good working relations with senior police officers to enable discussion on matters of mutual interest.
- ◆ Carrying out research and preparing briefings on significant police issues.



Health and Safety

Lectures are given on matters pertaining to Safety, Health and Welfare to the following:-

- ◆ Student Gardaí,
- ◆ Specialised Units,
- ◆ Sergeants Promotion Courses
- ◆ Inspectors Promotion Courses
- ◆ Superintendents Promotion Courses
- ◆ Scene of Crime Examiners,
- ◆ C.I.D. Courses

Two members received Diplomas in Safety, Health and Welfare at U.C.D. and a further two members commenced this Diploma Course during 2001.

At years end there were 254 occupational accidents reported to the Health and Safety Authority. These included 3 members who were fatally injured in Road Traffic Accidents during the year and one member who was fatally wounded in the course of apprehending criminals at Abbeyleix, County Laois.

There are 205 Safety Representatives trained countrywide. Safety Committees are established in each Division.

Welfare Service

An Garda Síochána has a total of eight (8) Welfare Officers. They are deployed in the following centres – Anglesea Street, Cork, Kilkenny, Galway, Sligo, Mullingar and at Ormond House, Dublin 7. They provide a confidential service to serving and retired members of An Garda Síochána and their immediate families.

There are 102 peer supporters countrywide, who provide support at an early stage to members experiencing the effects of post-traumatic stress and advise them of the availability of the Employee Assistance Programme.



Internal Affairs Section

Gnóthaí Inmhéanach

The Chief Superintendent, Internal Affairs, is responsible for all matters pertaining to discipline, complaints, legal actions, overseas service and safety, health and welfare.

DISCIPLINE

The procedures for dealing with breaches of discipline by members of An Garda Síochána are contained in the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989 (S.I. No. 94 1989).

During 2001, a total of 193 new cases were reported to Internal Affairs Section. Of these 11 were dealt with by way of Sworn Inquiry and 57 were dealt with under the provisions of Regulation 13. The remainder are under investigation or were not sufficiently serious to merit formal disciplinary action.

During the year 1 member was dismissed and 2 members resigned involuntarily from An Garda Síochána.

SWORN INQUIRIES

A Sworn Inquiry is a hearing established to determine whether the alleged breach(es) of discipline have been committed by a member of An Garda Síochána. The Sworn Inquiry board consists of three Garda Officers and information at the Sworn Inquiry is given on oath.

Sworn Inquiries	11
Found in Breach	8
Not in Breach	0
Not Concluded	3
Total Reduction in Pay	£7,050.00 (€8,951.65)

REGULATION 13

The provisions of Regulation 13 authorise a member, not below the rank of Chief Superintendent (the Appointing Officer) to deal with the alleged breach(es) of discipline where the member admits the said breach(es) and opts for such a course of action.

Regulation 13 proceedings	57
Cases in which a Reduction in Pay was Imposed	43
Non-monetary sanction (Advice, etc.)	14
Total Reduction in Pay	£9,500 (€12,063)

The Chief Superintendent may deal with the breach(es) if he/she considers it appropriate to do so and can impose sanctions including a reduction in pay amounting to one weeks pay, caution or advice.

APPEALS

A member found to have been in breach of discipline under the said Regulations may appeal the decision of a Sworn Inquiry Board. The Appeal Board comprises of a Chairman, who is normally a Solicitor or Barrister, a member of An Garda Síochána of Commissioner Rank, and a nominee of the member's Representative Association.

Appeals in 2001	4
Affirmed	1
Mitigated	2
Allowed	1

REGULATION 40

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 40 of the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989 the Commissioner may, subject to the consent of the Minister for

Members Suspended during 2001	5
Members on suspension at end of the year	11

Justice, Equality and Law Reform, dismiss a member from the Service who he has no doubt has committed a serious breach of discipline. Three such cases were initiated in 2001 resulting in the dismissal of one member and the resignation of another prior to the conclusion of the proceedings. The proceedings in relation to the third member had not concluded before the end of the year.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints by members of the public against members of An Garda Síochána are dealt with in accordance with the Garda Síochána (Complaints) Act, 1986 and statistics in this regard are published in the of Annual Report compiled by the Garda Síochána Complaints Board.

LEGAL ACTIONS

During the course of the year 2001, there was a total of 89 civil proceedings instituted against the State in relation to matters involving An Garda Síochána. In addition, throughout the year there was a total of 56 items of correspondence indicating an intention to initiate civil proceedings which had not been proceeded with before the end of the year.

The above figures do not include proceedings arising from traffic accidents involving Garda Síochána vehicles.

Training and Development

Oiliúna agus Forbartha

The Garda Síochána College is a designated Institute for Higher Education under The Higher Education and Training Awards Council.

The Director of Training and Development is of Chief Superintendent rank and reports to Assistant Commissioner, Human Resource Management. The responsibility of the Director includes the delivery and development of all training programmes and the co-ordination and implementation of the Garda National Quality Service Bureau and Human Rights Initiatives. The Garda Síochána College is the focal point for training and development within the organisation. Outside of the College, training takes place at Harcourt Square in Dublin and at Divisional In-Service Centres situated throughout the country.

The Garda Síochána College conducts two third level courses approved by the Higher Education and Training Awards Council. They are the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Police Management for Garda Officers and the National Diploma in Police Studies which is awarded to new entrants to the organisation who successfully complete the two year education/training programme.

Within the College there are five education/training schools namely: Management, Promotion, In-Service, Specialist and Student/Probationer School each under the leadership of a Superintendent.

The Administration Office which is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the College complex in addition to the management of civilian staff, conference arrangements and finance, is under the leadership of a Superintendent.

STUDENT/PROBATIONER TRAINING

The training and development of student/probationer Gardaí is central to the role of the Garda Síochána College. To this end in 2001, 497 students entered the College to commence Phase I of the Student/Probationer Education/Training and Development Course. 497 probationers were attested during



the year and four graduations took place at which 531 Gardaí completed their education/training and development course.

EVIDENTIAL BREATH TESTING

Evidential breath testing of persons arrested for suspected offences of drunk driving was extended in 2001 with apparatus installed in a further 20 locations. The training in the use of the apparatus continues in partnership with the Medical Bureau of Road Safety which provides an invaluable input into training of Garda operators. During the year a further 329 operators were trained.

OVERSEAS PRE-DEPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The In-Service School at the Garda College conducted three training courses for members of all ranks who were preparing for peacekeeping duties overseas in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Cyprus. The courses provided training in Intelligence Briefing, Firearms Recognition and Safe Handling, Mine Awareness, Medical and Psychological Matters, First Aid and Hostage Negotiation.

CHILDREN FIRST INITIATIVE

A document entitled *The Children First - National Guidelines for the Protection and Welfare of Children* was launched in September 1999. To improve understanding and co-operation between Health Boards and the Garda Síochána a joint training programme was developed and initiated in 2000. Joint staff training programmes were conducted in partnership with the Health Board Staff. A total of 1,116 members underwent training as part of the "Children's First" Programme during 2001.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (POLICE MANAGEMENT) DEGREE

The Higher Education and Training Awards Council conferred 15 Garda Officers with the B. A Degree in Police Management. The B.A. Degree programme is a modular course conducted over three academic years. The modules are studied by way of distance learning with residential tutorials held at the Garda Síochána College. Forty Officers are currently undergoing various modules of the Degree programme.





INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TRAINING

During the year the Information Technology Training Section provided PULSE training and technical support services. As PULSE developed over the year specific training packages were delivered to complement the rollout of the various releases of PULSE. The section also provided further courses in Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint.

AUDIO VIDEO RECORDING OF SUSPECT INTERVIEWS

The training programme to support the implementation of audio visual recording of suspect interviews was further developed in 2001. One hundred and fifteen (115) Divisional Trainers were trained to deliver the programme at Divisional level. 3252 members had received training by the end of 2001. Training in this area was also incorporated into the current Phase III programme of the Student/Probationer Education and Training Programme

HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE

The Human Rights Office continued with the policy of establishing and strengthening links with vulnerable and marginal groups in Irish Society.

A project undertaken by the Human Rights Office to identify and put in place a comprehensive consultation/partnership process between An Garda Síochána and interested groups in society for the purpose of developing policy and strategy in the context of Human Rights commenced in 2001. Six hundred groups including community and non-governmental organisations were provided with a report outlining the central issues involving consultation between An Garda Síochána and community and non-governmental organisations.

In June of 2001 the Human Rights Office participated in the inaugural meeting of the "European Platform on Policing and Human Rights" in Amsterdam. This platform is tasked with promoting best practices in human rights compliance in the Member States of the Council of Europe.

The Human Rights Office monitors the development of Human Rights policies, practices and procedures within An Garda Síochána and supports and assists their implementation in an operational context.

The Human Rights Office drafted an outline human rights course for inclusion on the current student/probationer education and training programme and a two day human rights diversity and ethics course for the Sergeants and Inspectors Development Courses. The course has been piloted and is currently being evaluated.

In December 2001 an anti-racism awareness seminar was conducted in the Garda College with members of staff participating.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

In 2001 Conflict Resolution Training was conducted in the Dublin Metropolitan Region on a pilot basis. Store Street and Tallaght Garda stations were involved in the pilot. As a result of the positive outcome of the pilot it has been recommended that Conflict Resolution Training be extended to all Garda Divisions in 2002.

Garda National Quality Service Bureau

An Biúró Cailíocht Na Seirbhíse Náisiúnta Na nGardaí

The Quality Service Bureau consults widely with Divisional Quality Service Teams and Customers Panels that have been established in each division to enable the section pursue its objectives as set out in the Policing Plan 2001. The National Manager of the Bureau is of Superintendent rank.

During the year the Quality Service Bureau undertook a major initiative with the introduction of "Customer Feedback Comment Cards". Callers to Garda Stations are encouraged to complete these cards which are available at points of service within Garda Stations and to return them to the Garda National Quality Service Bureau at the Garda College for analysis.

The Quality Service Bureau recommended the adoption of the European Foundation Quality Management Model (EFQM) and the introduction of this model on a pilot basis in two Garda divisions namely the Garda College and the Dublin Metropolitan Region South Central. The mission of EFQM is "to promote, and where possible to assist management in the understanding and application of total quality principles". This marks a major progression of the concept of quality service in the organisation.



Training and Development Unit

Aonad Oiliúna agus Forbartha

The Training Development Unit was established as part of the implementation of the Garda SMI In-Service/Management Training Development Review.

The unit provides technical advice and support to the Director of Training and Development across a wide range of training and development areas. The key responsibilities of this unit include policy advice, training needs analysis, programme design, distance learning support and management information provision.

GARDA COLLEGE CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

Additional facilities were completed during the year comprising an accommodation block which provides an extra 92 bedrooms and a new lecture theatre suite consisting of three lecture theatres equipped with the most modern multi-media equipment. The buildings were formally opened on the 29th November 2001.

GARDA TRAINING CONTRIBUTION TO EU AND OTHER POLICE FORCES

In May 2001 fifteen (15) police officers of the Romanian Police Force attended a two week training course at the Garda College.

The topics of the course provided for the Romanian Police Service included the following:

- ◆ The methods and procedures adopted by An Garda Síochána in combating narcotic drugs and drug trafficking.
- ◆ The methods and procedures adopted by An Garda Síochána in relation to currency fraud and money laundering.
- ◆ The Garda Síochána procedures for dealing with terrorist and organised crime.
- ◆ The role adopted by An Garda Síochána in dealing with illegal migration and illegal adoptions.
- ◆ The course also focussed on the Garda Síochána and its methods of recruiting, training processes, promotion and management training and its involvement in community affairs.

In June of 2001 fifteen (15) French Police Officers visited the Garda College to study English on a week long course.





Director of Finance

Stiúrthóir Airgeadais

FINANCE DIRECTORATE

Following the restructuring of responsibilities during 2001 in Garda Headquarters, the Director of Finance assumed executive responsibility for the Finance and Procurement portfolios from Assistant Commissioner, Finance, Services and Community Relations.

The financial outturn for 2001 was significantly influenced by the impact of the cost of policing the outbreak of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). The total economic cost of policing the FMD outbreak was £41 million (€52 m). However, as some of the expenditure was already funded as part of the 2001 Vote, the net incremental cost of FMD amounted to £32 million (€41 m). The Garda Vote was used to fund a further £16 million (€20 m) of this activity to leave a net Supplementary Estimate for 2001 of £16 million (€20 m). Clearly, it would have been possible to manage the Garda finances within the Voted budget but for the additional costs associated with FMD. The table below summarises the financial performance for 2001.

2001 Financial Summary						
	Actual Expenditure		Budget Allocation		Variance Under (Over)	
	£M	€M	£M	€M	£M	€M
Expenditure excluding Incremental FMD costs	677	860	693	880	16	20
Expenditure	32	40			(32)	(40)
Supplementary Estimate	709	900	693	880		
Total Expenditure			24	31	24	31
	709	900	717	911	8	11

A more detailed analysis of the financial expenditure is available in the Evaluation of the 2001 Policing Plan. The key achievements for 2001 are listed below and are grouped around the following headings;

FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS

At the beginning of 2001, monthly management accounts were prepared for the Corporate, Regional and Divisional levels. During the year the management accounting function was developed so that monthly management accounts are prepared for all District Officers and specialist units in Headquarters. Currently management accounts are prepared for approximately 180 reporting centres. To assist Garda management to contain overtime usage within budget allocations, reports at the end of each roster are prepared at Corporate, Regional, Divisional and District levels. Excluding the overtime required for FMD policing, overtime usage for 2001 was managed within budget. To ensure that the management accounts provide adequate detailed information to control and monitor expenditure a revised account coding structure was implemented. The Accounts Payable and Finance General sections were reviewed and new procedures were implemented to eliminate any non-added value practices.

FINANCIAL CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

To assist with the standardisation of accounting practices in District Offices, a detailed review of Imprest Accounts was undertaken. Following this exercise a Finance Reference Manual and Account Coding Manual was distributed to all District Offices. Also, a computerised version of the manual Accounting General Form 4 was developed for distribution to all District Offices in early 2002.

TRAINING AND PERSONNEL

A detailed Garda Euro Changeover plan was prepared. This plan covered the conversion of existing IT systems and the training of personnel who had responsibility for cash and accounting transactions. A two day Finance Awareness Course was developed by finance personnel and delivered to approximately 200 District Clerks and other finance staff.

A competition was held to recruit two Assistant Accountants. While two suitable candidates were identified, it hoped to secure their appointment in early 2002.

PROCUREMENT AND STORES

A new purpose built central stores facility based in Santry, Dublin, was commissioned and the stores function was transferred there from Garda Headquarters. The Uniform Committee achieved significant progress in the development of a new uniform which is scheduled for introduction in 2003. To ensure compliance with public procurement rules a Procurement Guidelines booklet was distributed to all District Offices.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In conjunction with the Department of Justice, Equality, and Law Reform's objective to implement an integrated financial management system, senior finance managers prepared a detailed tender document for An Garda Síochána and participated in evaluation of the tenders received. Subject to securing the necessary funds, it is anticipated that the contract will be awarded in early 2002. In anticipation of this contract being awarded, the necessary Business Process Re-engineering exercise has commenced.

While the development of the Finance and Procurement functions has made substantial progress in 2001, work is ongoing. The planned implementation of a new integrated financial system commencing in 2002 will have a substantial effect upon the financial management of An Garda Síochána. It will equip the Service with a modern accounting system which it requires to support the Commissioner when he is appointed as the Accounting Officer and provide the necessary management information systems.





Deputy Commissioner, Operations

Leas Choimisinéir, Feidhmiúcháin

Deputy Commissioner, Operations, has responsibility for operational policing issues within An Garda Síochána. Along with Deputy Commissioner, Strategic & Resource Management, he is one of the two key supports to the Commissioner. Each of the Regional Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, Crime & Security, and National Support Services, report directly to him. As a result of the restructuring of some headquarters functions in November, 2001, immediate responsibility for Operational Support Services was delegated to Assistant Commissioner, National Support Services.

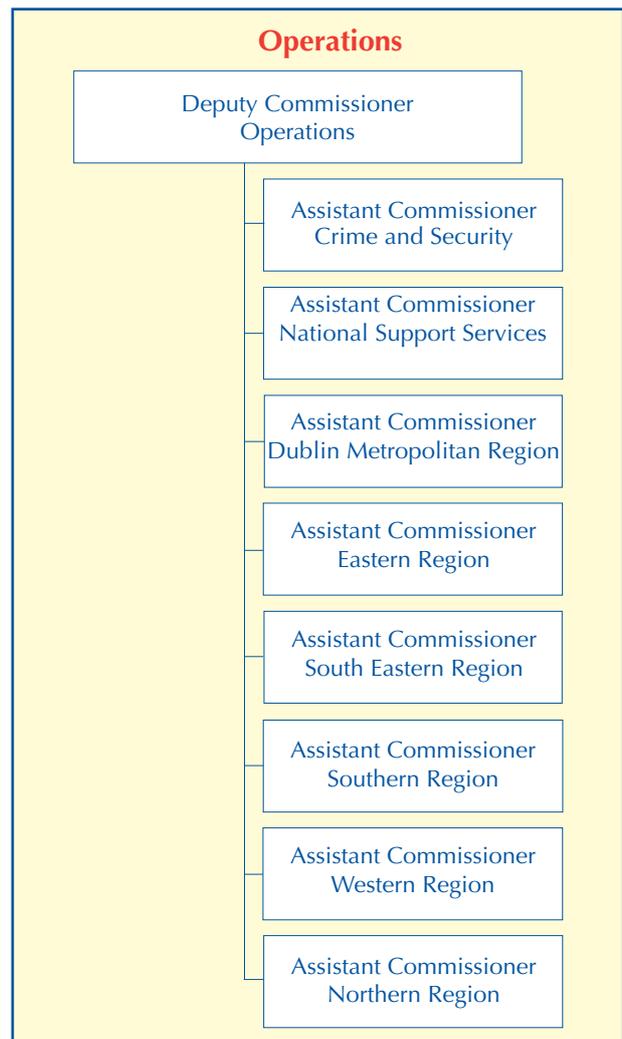
Deputy Commissioner, Operations, is based at Garda Headquarters, and has a small support staff headed by a Superintendent.

2001 was an eventful year on the operational front. The Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in the United Kingdom in February had potentially devastating consequences for the country's agriculture and related industries. An Garda Síochána was called upon to play a major role in the prevention of the spread of the disease into the country and to conduct extensive criminal investigations into possible criminal wrongdoings.

Once again, the year witnessed a large number high profile visits. The most significant of these was the visit of the Chinese Premier, Mr. Zhu Rhongi in September. This placed substantial policing demands on An Garda Síochána and elicited the expected professional response.

The Chinese Premier's visit was followed closely by the catastrophic events of the 11th September in the United States of America. The security environment throughout the world has been changed forever by these events. Once again An Garda Síochána was called upon to play a lead role in developing and implementing the national response.

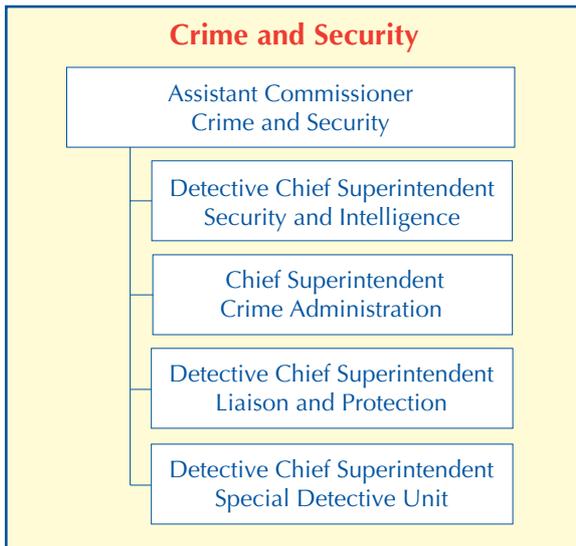
The 1st January, 2002 was designated as the date for the Euro Changeover. This involved un-precedented cash movements both before and after the date, and necessitated months of advanced planning and the commitment of extensive resources to the operation.





Crime & Security

Coireacht agus Slándáil



Assistant Commissioner, Crime & Security, has overall responsibility for crime policy and administration, subversion and security issues within An Garda Síochána. He reports to Deputy Commissioner, Operations.

The re-alignment of functions in Garda Headquarters in November, 2001, saw the transfer of responsibility for some national units to Assistant Commissioner, National Support Services. These changes facilitated a greater focus on security related areas and on the development of the crime policy area. With An Garda Síochána's increasing involvement in European policing issues through its membership of Europol, preparation for the country's planned accession to Schengen, and representation at various other fora, the establishment of the

International Co-Ordination Unit is seen as a key policy development.

SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE

The core activity of Security and Intelligence Section is the monitoring of trends in subversive and criminal activity in the State. The work of operational units specifically targeted against serious crime and subversive-related crime is supported on a daily basis from the section. During 2001 twenty members of staff underwent an Intelligence Analysis Course provided by the Europol Head of Analysis. In the aftermath of the attacks in the U.S.A. on 11th September, 2001 the Section increased its analysis staff to counter the threat from the spread of terrorism associated with fundamentalism and from organised crime originating in Eastern Europe.

Security and Intelligence section maintains liaison links with Police Forces and Security Services throughout the world forging new links where appropriate. This duty involves the attendance by senior personnel from the section at overseas meetings and conferences from time to time throughout the year.

The section organises international conferences / seminars on security-related issues, which impart valuable knowledge, gained through policing in this country, to a worldwide audience of Police and Security Service personnel.



CRIME POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Crime Policy & Administration Section is headed by a Chief Superintendent, who reports to Assistant Commissioner, Crime & Security. In general, the section is responsible for a number of crime related functions on a national and international basis.

The General Administration Office is responsible for monitoring the progress of serious crime investigations. The investigations are monitored from their commencement to conclusion. The office also provides an extensive service dealing with a wide range of enquiries about crime related matters. Typically, the enquiries emanate from Government departments, external agencies and the public.

As the name suggests, the Missing Persons Bureau is responsible for data relating to missing persons. It also deals with the recording of sudden deaths and the discovery of unidentified bodies. The Bureau also services enquiries from external agencies, other jurisdictions and Interpol.

The Legal Office provides advice on many different subject areas arising from both the operational and administrative roles of An Garda Síochána.

Requests for mutual assistance from other jurisdictions are serviced by the Mutual Assistance Section. The section also records Irish requests for mutual assistance in criminal matters.

The Extradition Section is the central location that receives extradition requests from other jurisdictions to find persons who are the subject of such requests and may be located in Ireland. The section executes extradition warrants throughout the country. It also processes Irish requests for the extradition of persons from other jurisdictions to Ireland in order that they should answer criminal charges in this country.

The Crime Statistics' Office compiles the criminal statistics that feature in the Annual Report. It also formulates replies to parliamentary questions and compiles statistical information to service inquiries from within and beyond An Garda Síochána.

DEATHS IN GARDA CUSTODY

On the 4th June, 2001, at 5.20pm. a person in custody at Store Street Garda Station, Dublin, was discovered in an unconscious state in a cell and was later pronounced dead. An Inquest has yet to be held.

On the 31st December, 2001, at 12.48pm. a person in Garda custody at Dungarvan Garda Station, Co. Waterford, was found in a collapsed state and was later pronounced dead. An Inquest had not been held at the time of writing.

Liaison and Protection

An Rannog Teagmhail agus Cosanta

The Liaison and Protection Section is under the control of a Detective Chief Superintendent. It deals with two key areas (i) International Law Enforcement Liaison and (ii) National security policy and implementation. It includes offices which deal with VIP and other security, Europol, Interpol, Schengen and International coordination.

PROTECTION OFFICE

In the year ending December, 2001, the Protection Office processed 250 VIP visits, including two major American VIPs and a Chinese VIP.

The Protection Office was the lead Garda centre for security arrangements for the Euro changeover. The office co-ordinated the Euro distribution and consequent punt repatriation. Over 400 Army / Garda Escorts and 170 armed Garda escorts were scheduled in the ten week period of the changeover.

Future projects include the Special Olympics in 2003 and the Irish Presidency of the European Union in 2004.

Europol National Unit



Europol is the law enforcement organisation that aims to improve the effectiveness of, and cooperation between law enforcement agencies of the European Union. An Garda Síochána is committed to increased cooperation with Europol.



In 2001 the Minister for Justice Equality and Law Reform formally appointed a member of the Customs authorities as a member of the Europol National Unit.

Ireland currently has one Detective Inspector and a Detective Sergeant appointed as Liaison Officers at Europol, and one Detective Garda as a seconded expert.

Currently An Garda Síochána (D/Chief Superintendent Liaison and Protection) holds the chairmanship of the Head of Europol National Units group and An Garda Síochána is represented on the Europol Management Board by Assistant Commissioner Crime and Security.

Further information regarding Europol, its structures and job opportunities are available on the Europol web site www.europol.eu.int

INTERPOL NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU

Interpol was set up to enhance and facilitate cross-border criminal police co-operation globally. To-day it is the second biggest international organisation after the United Nations with 179 member countries spread over five continents.



The NCB is the single point of contact for law enforcement agencies requiring assistance with investigations and adequate contact information when confronted with different police structures in other countries. NCB Dublin has five staff members. It provides round the clock service in four languages (English, French, Spanish and Arabic).

Two members of An Garda Síochána are currently seconded to Interpol General Secretariat (IPSG), one Sergeant attached to the Trafficking in Human Beings Branch and one Sergeant attached to Sub-Directorate for Africa with special responsibility for training.

2001 saw the extension of the Automated Search Facility (ASF) which allows 24 hour remote interrogation of the information collected from around the globe and stored in its central database. ASF can be searched for names, stolen vehicles, stolen works of art and documents.

In 2001 Ireland sought the issue of 35 Interpol Notices in respect of persons wanted for extradition, missing persons and unidentified dead bodies. Some are currently being made available on the Interpol website (www.interpol.int.)

Schengen Agreement

This Agreement provides for closer EU-wide police and customs co-operation in monitoring cross-border movements and tackling serious crime. This project is currently underway and the national Schengen contact point known as the Sirene Office will be based in Liaison and Protection. Police Services in all the Schengen Member States will benefit by having direct access to a shared database of information called the Schengen Information System (SIS). Considerable Garda resources in terms of personnel, training and I.T. will be required to successfully integrate into the SIS. Currently one Detective Inspector, one Detective Sergeant and one Detective Garda have been recruited during 2000/2001 to oversee the project from within Liaison and Protection.

Liaison Office

This is a new office set up in 2001 to coordinate the activities of Europol, Interpol, Garda Liaison Officers overseas and the operation of the Bureau de Liaison. It ensures the appropriate channels for communication and that all sections complement the level of service to An Garda Síochána.

Currently An Garda Síochána has Liaison Officers at the following Irish embassies:

The Hague - Netherlands, Madrid - Spain, Paris - France and London - United Kingdom.

The Bureau de Liaison provides a secure communications centre for contact with foreign law enforcement agencies. A Detective Inspector currently heads the Liaison Office.

International Coordination Unit.

This is a new office approved in 2001 following an internal review of Garda participation at international conferences particularly those within the European Union.

It collates, minutes and prepares documents and briefings for all meetings coming under the auspices of Title VI of the Treaty on European Union (Third Pillar), and the preparation of joint actions and common position papers.



SPECIAL DETECTIVE UNIT

The Special Detective Unit, or S.D.U., is a Garda national unit, and has its headquarters at Harcourt Square, Dublin 2. The primary responsibility of the unit is the Security of the State and the investigation of subversive / terrorist and paramilitary crime.

The Unit has several specialist sections dealing with security related issues, which include the protection of persons and installations; visiting dignitaries and other VIPs in the high risk category; the movement of large amounts of cash and other vulnerable cargo.

S.D.U. also includes the highly trained, specialist armed intervention unit, the Emergency Response Unit. This unit is utilised in resolving hostage-type situations and situations where it is suspected armed resistance might be encountered.

Special Detective Unit also has a responsibility for supervising and monitoring the activities of extremists groups involved in International Terrorism.

The collection of intelligence on all aspects of extremist activity poses a particular challenge for the unit. Many operations against selected terrorist targets are intelligence based. In 2001, the Special Detective Unit, took a leading role in the campaign against dissident republicans who are opposed to the peace process in Northern Ireland.

The effective use of post-Omagh legislation was central to many successes achieved by the unit over the year resulting in the prosecution and conviction of a large number of suspected members of the

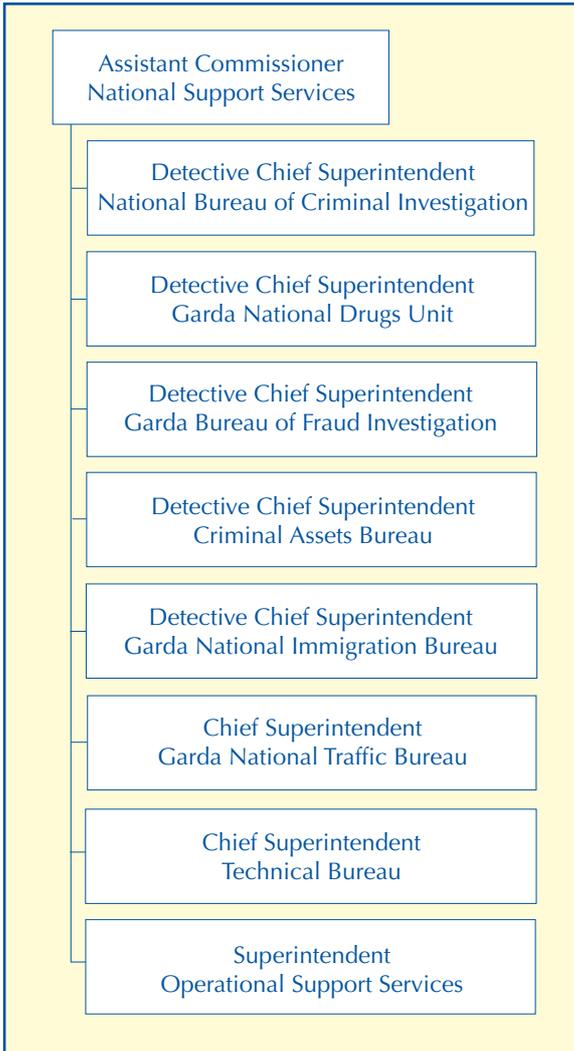


Irish Republican Army. As an added bonus of these arrests and investigations, was the recovery of significant quantities of terrorist munitions. Throughout 2001, the Special Detective Unit also assisted other sections of the organisation in their investigations into terrorist/subversive matters and the Unit compiled many investigation files for transmission to the Law Officers.

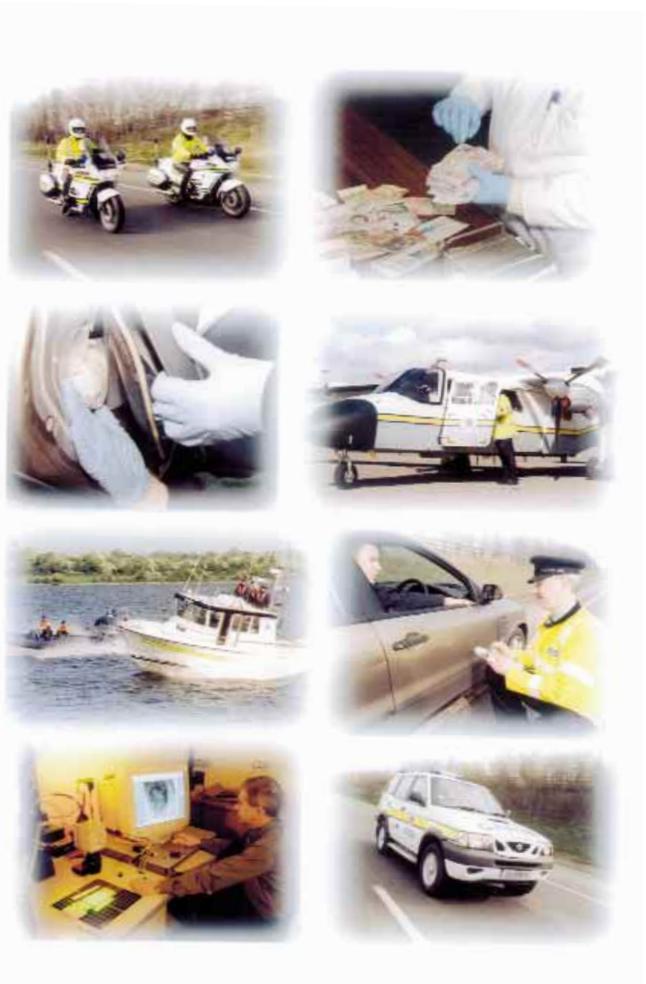


National Support Services

Seirbhísi Tacaíocht Náisiúnta



Assistant Commissioner, National Support Services, has overall responsibility for a number of national units and reports to Deputy Commissioner, Operations. These are shown on the accompanying chart, and deal primarily with some of the major crime and enforcement areas. The primary focus of the position is the co-ordination of the activities of the national units and to achieve operational synergies where possible.



National Bureau of Criminal Investigation

Biúró Náisiúnta Imscrúdu Coiriúil



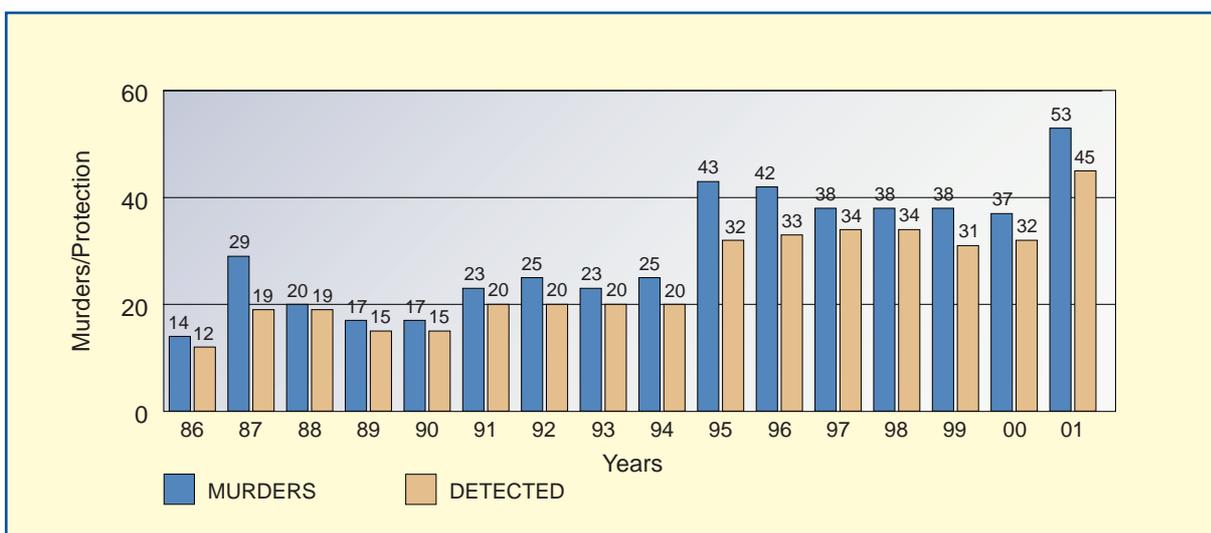
The National Bureau of Criminal Investigation is headed by a Detective Chief Superintendent reporting to Assistant Commissioner, National Support Services. The Bureau was established in 1997 with the amalgamation of a number of national investigation units. The national investigative remit of N.B.C.I. now includes:-

- ◆ Murder
- ◆ Serious and Organised Crime
- ◆ Anti-Racketeering
- ◆ Domestic Violence and Serious Sexual Assault
- ◆ Paedophilia & Child Pornography
- ◆ Stolen Motor Vehicles and Plant
- ◆ Theft of Computer Components
- ◆ Arts and Antiques Thefts
- ◆ Postal and Telegraphy Thefts and Fraud

MURDER, SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

While the responsibility for the proper investigation of all crime rests with the local Garda officers, the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation provide assistance to serious investigations through a range of expertise and skills available within the Bureau. Bureau staff assist in all aspects of the investigation including preliminary enquiries; case management; Incident Room Management; general investigation; file preparation and other ancillary aspects of a criminal investigation. Specialist Investigation Teams within N.B.C.I. carry out these tasks when requested by local Garda officers or on direction of senior Garda Management. The Bureau also proactively engages in intelligence gathering on known criminal suspects.

The graph shows the murder rate over the last fifteen years and the substantial detection rate. The high detection rate reflects the good public co-operation enjoyed by An Garda Síochána and, in some way, reflects upon the manner in which murder investigations are managed.



ANTI-RACKETEERING UNIT

The protection of intellectual property is the primary function of the anti-Racketeering Unit. To ensure a structured and co-ordinated approach in tackling the problem of counterfeit products, the unit liaises with investigating Gardaí and assists in all aspects of this particular criminality. Personnel also interact with other agencies involved in the protection of intellectual property.

ARTS AND ANTIQUES UNIT

The theft of art and antiques caters for a specialised niche market in such goods and An Garda Síochána has developed a certain expertise in investigating such criminal acts. The Arts and Antiques Unit, through a range of activities, endeavours to heighten awareness among the public of this type of theft and also provides operational assistance and expertise to Garda personnel investigating specific crimes. To keep abreast of international markets and developments in this area, liaison is maintained with arts and antiques dealers, museums and galleries world-wide, in addition to close liaison with similar police investigation units elsewhere.

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE INVESTIGATION UNIT

The Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit (S.M.V.I.U.) operates under the direct control of the Detective Chief Superintendent of the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation (N.B.C.I.) at Harcourt Square, Dublin. The Unit investigates on a national basis, the theft of motor vehicles, plant/machinery and related crime, which un-doubtedly today comes under the category of organised crime. Because of our geographic location as an island, our closeness to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and our vehicles having right hand steering, it is a fact that our external problems in respect of motor vehicles and plant/machinery theft are associated with the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.



The primary focus of the Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit is the co-ordination of information and intelligence relating to the theft of motor vehicles, plant and equipment and related crime on a national basis. The Unit also targets suspects, along with maintaining regular liaison with the motor industry, car hire companies, car auctions and close liaison with similar units in foreign police forces.

In 2001, S.M.V.I.U. was provided with the Interpol Stolen Vehicle Database (known as Automated Search Facility). The Force now has instant access to the Stolen Vehicle Database from 63 countries throughout the world. As a result the Unit was able to identify and seize a considerable number of vehicles stolen in Japan, the UK and to lesser extent Mainland Europe and the United States of America. Europol has issued a manual to all Police Forces within the E.U. This manual "Guidelines, How to investigate Vehicle Crime" has been issued to every Garda Station in the country. It is of particular importance as a reference for members who take a report of a theft of M.P.V's at the Station. Europol has also issued a CD-Rom containing all Stolen Vehicle Registration Documents within the E.U Countries. This enables Gardai and The Revenue Commissioners Central Vehicle Office to check and verify all documentation produced when importing foreign vehicles into Ireland.

The Unit was very successful in combating organised trafficking of stolen vehicles. Stolen vehicles valued at €600,00 (£473,00) were seized at Dublin Port destined for the Far East. All the vehicles were stolen

in the London area. Between 2000/2001 a total of 26 high powered 4 wheel drive jeeps were recovered in Ireland. All were stolen in Japan. Also during the year Stolen Plant Machinery valued at €400,000 (£315,000) was seized.

CRIMESTOPPERS



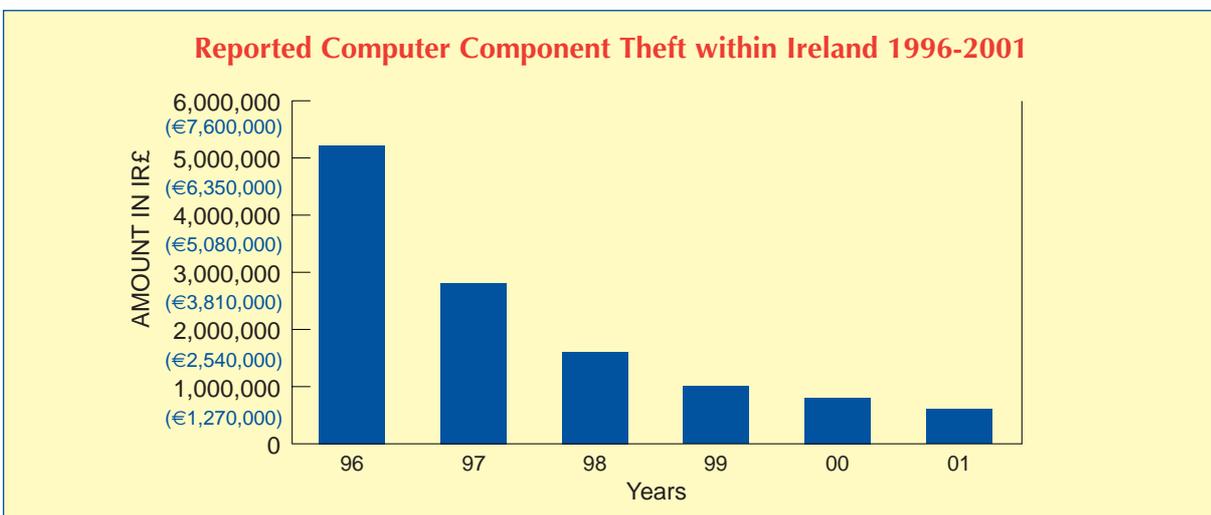
Crimestoppers is a world-wide concept revolving around a partnership between the police, the community, the media and the business world. The initiative was launched in Ireland in January 1998 and while managed by an independent board, it is operated by An Garda Síochána at the Crimestoppers Office within N.B.C.I.

Crimestoppers provides a confidential service to the public to pass information to An Garda Síochána on suspected criminal activity, using a freephone telephone number – 1800 25 00 25. All calls received are dealt with by Detective Gardaí and a reward system operates where information results in a criminal conviction.

Since its establishment in January, 1998 up to the 31st December, 2001, the Crimestoppers Office has received 1911 actionable calls, resulting in 144 arrests and the recovery or seizure of property in excess of €243,626 (£191,870).

COMPUTER THEFT INVESTIGATION UNIT

Since the establishment of the Computer Component Theft Unit at NBCI in 1997, in excess of €16.5m (£13m) has been recovered in stolen computer components. The Unit provides an effective prevention and investigative function to combat computer related crime, including robbery, hijacking, piracy, and thefts of computers and their component parts. In addition to leading investigations in these areas, the Unit also operates an intelligence gathering network, identifies major principals involved in computer crime and provides analysis of patterns and trends in this area. Since its inception the unit has responded positively to the growth of computer crime. Through a series of proactive measures including crime prevention advice and establishing a network between industry, traders and law enforcement agencies, theft of computer components has greatly reduced. The following chart illustrates the reduction of thefts over a six year period.





As with so many other aspects of organised criminal activity, there is a substantial international aspect to the theft of computer parts and the Unit maintain ongoing liaison with police forces throughout Europe and beyond.

In 2001 four armed thefts of consignments of computer components took place in the Divisions of Laois/Offaly, Louth/Meath, DMR North and DMR East, with a total of approximately €818,817 (£646,871) worth stolen.

A recent trend involves attempts at obtaining computers by false pretences using compromised credit card numbers. These attempts were carried out by West African criminals using numbers from credit cards, generally compromised in the United Kingdom. In most cases the cardholder was not aware their credit card number had been used until contacted by either the company on a confirmation check or the Garda Síochána investigating the attempt. Three separate attempts were investigated and the culprits arrested by this Unit in 2001.

There were a number of internal thefts from companies/warehouses of various products including hardware, software and Certificates of Authenticity (CoA's).

The Unit maintains its liaison with external Police Forces in the investigation of the theft of computer components both in this jurisdiction and abroad.

Two major developments in 2001 have greatly improved the investigation and prosecution of offences in this area of criminality. The introduction of the Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 gives both An Garda Síochána and copyright holders extensive powers to investigate such offences. This legislation has been utilised by the Unit since its introduction and a number of people have been arrested and a substantial quantity of infringing goods recovered.

The unit has through the auspices of an E.U. Falcone programme and in conjunction with the industry, designed a training package in the form of a CD Rom for European law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against this form of criminality. The package was the culmination of an eighteen-month research programme and three-day conference of European and USA delegates from law enforcement and private industry, in Dublin during September 2001.

This package is designed to assist law enforcement officers and private sector personnel in the identification of infringing items and provides the necessary contact points in both industry and law enforcement throughout the E.U.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATION UNIT

Advice, guidance and assistance in the investigation of child sexual abuse, paedophilia, child pornography, other sexual crimes and domestic violence is given to Gardaí by personnel from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Investigation Unit (DVSAIU). The Unit leads the investigation in the more complex cases.

The DVSAIU also maintains constant liaison with relevant Government Departments, State bodies and voluntary groups, embracing the very necessary multi-agency approach to tackling these issues and their causes. The primary consideration for An Garda Síochána in these cases is the protection and welfare of the child/children and the proper investigation of the alleged activity.

DVSAIU personnel also spend considerable time delivering presentations to various training, development and management courses within An Garda Síochána and to various gatherings and conferences outside. During the year, the Unit continued to develop its capacity to investigate illegal pornographic activity on the Internet, especially child pornography.

The Unit has been involved in an on-going Europol training module, involving Police Investigators from all 15 E.U. Member States, focusing on combating child pornography on the Internet. The global dimensions of child pornography investigations demand coordinated international cooperation.

As a result of the introduction of the Sex Offenders Act 2001, certain notification requirements are now imposed on a category of convicted sex offenders. The DVSAIU has a central function in the operation of this legislation.

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION UNIT

The Post Office Investigation Unit within NBCI continued to investigate postal and telegraphy offences. Close liaison is required with the statutory and commercial concerns in the business sector and the Post Office Investigation Unit provides expertise in the investigation of these types of offences.

Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation

Biúró an Gharda um Imscrudú Calaoise

The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation is based at Harcourt Street, Dublin 2. It has national responsibility for the investigation of fraud related crime. The Bureau, which was formerly known as the Garda Fraud Squad was established in 1995, on the recommendations as set out in the report of the Government Advisory Committee on Fraud.

The role of the Bureau is to:

- ◆ Investigate reported cases of serious and complex commercial fraud complaints, cheque and credit card fraud, computer fraud, money laundering offences and counterfeit currency.
- ◆ Collect information on fraud related crime to enable the Bureau to act as a resource centre on fraud related matters.
- ◆ Play a proactive role in the prevention and early detection of fraud related crime.

For operational reasons the personnel attached to the Bureau are divided into a number of units:

- ◆ Assessment Unit
- ◆ Commercial Fraud Investigation Units
- ◆ The Computer Crime Investigation Unit
- ◆ The Money Laundering Investigation Unit
- ◆ Stolen Cheque /Credit card/Counterfeit Currency and Advance Fee Fraud Unit

ASSESSMENT UNIT

General complaints that are received by the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation are examined by the Assessment Unit in order to ascertain whether a crime has been committed. If a crime has been committed then the subsequent investigation of the complaint is undertaken either by the Bureau or is referred for investigation at local level.

The key criterion used when deciding whether to accept a case is that the suspected fraud appears to be so serious or complex that its investigation should be carried out by personnel from the Unit. The Unit could not - and does not - take on every referred case of suspected fraud. Unit resources must be focused on major and complicated fraud.

Number of complaints processed by the Assessment Unit in 2001

	2001
Complaints assessed	329
Mutual Assistance/Interpol cases	242

The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation is the Central Liaison Point between An Garda Síochána and the Office of the Director of Consumer Affairs regarding Garda investigations into Unlicensed Money Lending. The Assessment Unit monitors the progress of such investigations.

COMMERCIAL FRAUD INVESTIGATION UNITS

One of the primary functions of the Bureau is the investigation of serious and complex fraud cases. The main workload of the Commercial Fraud Investigation Units relates to the investigation of complaints of banking frauds, commodity fraud, insider dealing and serious benefit frauds, received from financial institutions, business firms, Government Departments, insurance companies and the public generally. The Unit is split into four teams each consisting of four officers. Two forensic accountants attached to the

Bureau provide accountancy support and expertise to the Unit. Personnel at the Unit assist in numerous other fraud investigations throughout the country by providing expertise, guidance and advice.

The following table shows the situation relating to Commercial Fraud complaints during the year 2001.

Commercial cases under investigation at the unit as of the 31st December 2001.	62
Persons arrested	6
Persons Charged	9
Number of charges preferred	619

THE COMPUTER CRIME UNIT

The Computer Crime Unit has National responsibility to provide both the technical and investigative requirements needed to assist with the retrieval of computer based evidence and the investigation of 'Cybercrime' or other such 'hi-tech' offences.

As society continues to embrace computer technology as the preferred means of communicating in both our business and social activities, this Unit continues to experience exceptional growth in the demand for its services.

Notwithstanding the increasing use of the Internet by the general population, the level of Internet-related crime is relatively low. However, as with all new technologies there is a need for a general awareness of how it can be abused or misused. The Unit is continuing its proactive approach to awareness-building by participating in 'User Group Awareness programmes', which includes other members of the force. The Unit takes a pro-active approach in the training of Phase III and V student/probationers at the Garda College, Templemore, and Detective Training Courses.

In the year under review, the Unit has analysed 1736.28 gigabytes of data and assisted in some 207 Garda investigations, which included 20 Internet investigations, and 49 cases of Child Pornography.

MONEY LAUNDERING INVESTIGATION UNIT

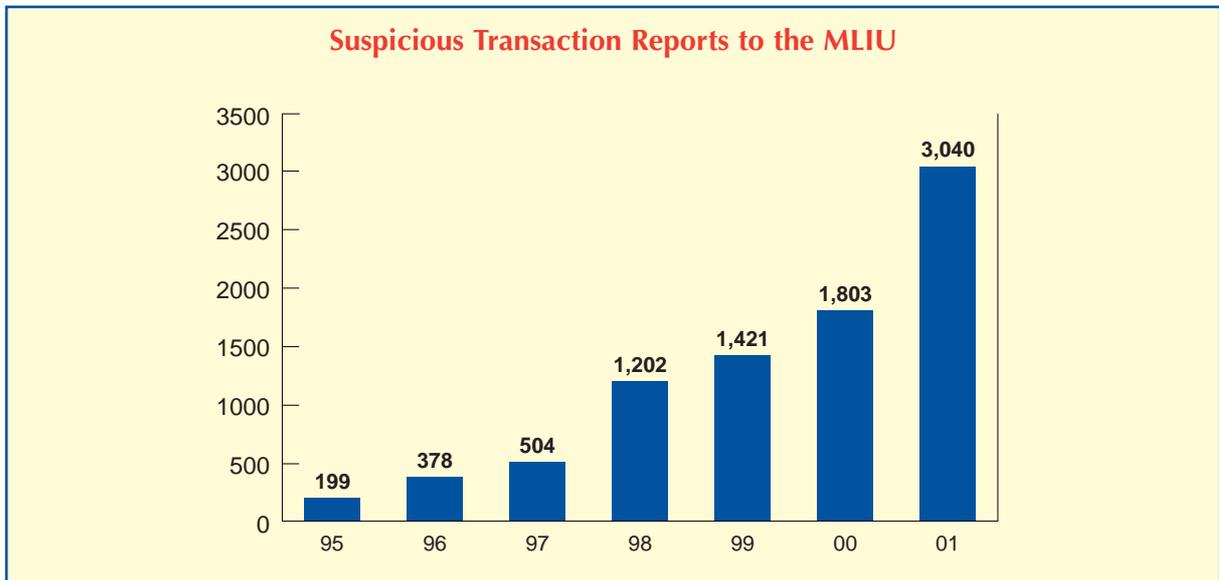
The Money Laundering Investigation Unit (MLIU) is an integral part of the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation and was established in 1995 as a result of the implementation of the Criminal Justice Act, 1994.

The main function of the Unit is to act as a national centre for the receipt, analysis and investigation of all disclosures relating to "suspicious transaction reports" from Financial Institutions and bodies designated under the 1994 Act. The Unit has primary responsibility for money laundering investigations and deals with requests for assistance by other Garda units and foreign Police Forces.

The volume of "suspicious transaction reports" received in the year ended 31st December 2001 continues to reflect an upward trend over the last number of years, escalating from 199 reports in 1995 to 3,040 in 2001. (Table 1). The 69% increase in reports in 2001, can be attributed to a number of factors, including changes in legislation and an



increased awareness towards the issue of Money Laundering. This is mainly due to the increase in Anti-Money Laundering preventative programmes and increased media attention regarding the issue.



Since the introduction of the Act a total of forty eight individuals have been charged with offences under the anti-money laundering provisions and convictions have been secured against twenty five of these individuals.

There is also close co-operation between the MLIU and the Criminal Asset Bureau, resulting in successful action being taken under the Proceeds of Crime Act and other related legislation.

The numbers of investigations assisted by the MLIU in 2001 are outlined in the table below.

Assistance provided to Garda Síochána Investigations	262 cases
Assistance provided to International Agencies (incl. Interpol and Europol)	127 cases
Total	389 cases

The Unit has adopted a new emphasis on providing meaningful feedback to the financial institutions by providing examples of recent cases and new trends being used by individuals in money laundering operations as part of its preventative programme. As part of the feedback process, the MLIU meets, on a regular basis with the Money Laundering Reporting Officers of the financial institutions to exchange information and keep up to date with changing trends.

The MLIU also provides assistance to other Garda units involved in the investigation of all types of serious crime, including Drug Trafficking, Robbery and Murder.

CHEQUE/CREDIT CARD/COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY UNIT

The Cheque/Credit Card/Counterfeit Currency Unit concentrates on the more serious and organised cases of such types of fraud. Due to the increasing complexity of these investigations it has become necessary to refer less serious cases for local investigation.

◆ Cheque/Credit Card/Counterfeit Currency Unit Statistics

Cheque and Credit Card Fraud Complaints	115
Counterfeit Currency	107
Persons Charged/Arrested	25



- ◆ **“Credit Card Fraud”** is on the increase both worldwide and in this country. Again the most common cases relate to the use of counterfeit credit cards. This method of fraud increased by over 60% in value on the previous year’s figures. Account use fraud (card not present) also increased by over 30% over the same period. A new phenomenon in credit card fraud is known as “skimming”. This occurs when the genuine data from the magnetic strip on one card is copied without the cardholder’s knowledge and put on another card. This poses new challenges for criminal investigations. The Unit targeted and was successful in locating an organised counterfeit credit card making factory during the year in which 400 credit cards and sophisticated equipment were seized.
- ◆ **“Advance Fee”** fraud is still on the increase. This involves the targeting of business and private concerns with an invitation to become involved in releasing substantial funds. This can lead to a substantial financial loss to participating injured parties. The Unit has received in excess of over 1000 notifications of correspondence of this type of ‘scam’ for the year 2001. During the year a joint operation with the U.S. Secret Service led to the arrest of a Nigerian national for Advance Fee fraud.
- ◆ **“Counterfeit Currency”** The Unit dealt with 107 reports of counterfeit currency, which when combined with the counterfeits received at the Central Bank is described in the following table.

Currency Denomination	IR£	Stg£	US\$ Notes	Lire
5	451			
10	1513	30		
20	6695	80		
50	621	5		
100	17	6	62	
100,000				94
Total Value	£184,035	£2,750	\$6,200	9400,000

- ◆ **Introduction of the Euro** The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation was instrumental in the drafting of the legislation on the protection of the Euro against counterfeiting, and in the development of a code of practice with the Central Bank contained within the Criminal Justice Theft and Fraud Offences Act 2001. Sections of this Act came into operation on the 19th December, 2001. Staff of the Bureau were involved in a Training Seminar for Crime Prevention Officers and In-Service Trainers to acquaint the Force on the security features of the Euro and the adoption of measures to combat counterfeiting

- ◆ **Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Fraud.** ATM fraud occurs when the legitimate cardholder has written down their Personal Identification Number (PIN) and has kept it with their card, which is then stolen. Other frauds at ATM's involve 'shoulder surfing' where criminals stand close enough to the user's shoulder to see them enter their PIN. Usually through a distraction (i.e. "excuse me, you have dropped 10 Euros", pointing to a note on the ground) the card is then stolen. Cardholders are advised to be alert to any suspicious activity when using cash points and never write down or give their PIN details to anyone, even friends or relatives.



- ◆ **The "Lebanese Loop"** The Lebanese Loop describes a type of fraud committed at Automatic Teller Machines. The person attempting to commit the fraud places a false cover over the slot where the customer inserts the bank card. This prevents the card from being read, or returned, once it is inserted into the ATM by the customer. The person attempting the fraud will be loitering around the ATM and offer to assist the customer, often stating that the same happened to them moments earlier. They will then tell the customer to enter their PIN again to have the card returned, and "shoulder surf" to observe the customer enter the PIN. The card is not returned and the customer will leave the ATM intending to contact the bank to have the card returned / replaced. The person committing the fraud will now have possession of the card, knows the PIN and can conduct fraudulent transactions.
- ◆ **Fraud Prevention:** The Bureau is proactively involved in fraud awareness and prevention programmes. The strategies employed include:
 - Public presentations to commercial organisations, financial institutions and various training programmes organised by An Garda Síochána.
 - Consultation with professional bodies and other interested agencies on mutually related matters.
 - Publication of information via the print and electronic media.
 - Consultation with Government Departments and agencies and other agencies to facilitate and support the work of the Bureau.

Criminal Assets Bureau

An Biuró um Shócmhainní Coiriúda

The Criminal Assets Bureau is a statutory body established by the Criminal Assets Bureau Act, 1996. It is a multi-agency unit consisting of officers drawn from An Garda Síochána, Office of the Revenue Commissioners (Taxes and Customs and Excise), and the Department of Social, Family and Community Affairs. The Bureau has legal and professional expertise available to it, including a Bureau Legal Officer who is statutorily appointed. It is under the direction and control of the Chief Bureau Officer who is a member of An Garda Síochána holding the rank of Chief Superintendent. The Chief Bureau Officer is legislatively responsible to the Commissioner for the performance of the Bureau's functions.



The objectives of the Bureau include the identification of assets wherever situated, of persons, which derive or are suspected to derive directly or indirectly from criminal activity. The Bureau has primary responsibility in this area and takes appropriate action to deprive or deny those persons of the assets and the proceeds of their activity. The Garda functions are the taking of all necessary actions for the purposes of the confiscation, restraint of use, freezing, preservation or seizure of assets identified as deriving, or suspected to derive, directly or indirectly, from criminal activity. The Bureau fully applies the Revenue and Social Welfare codes to the proceeds of criminal activity.

The Bureau proactively targets persons involved in serious criminal activity in an effort to identify, seize and confiscate wealth illegally obtained by these persons. Although the proceeds of drug trafficking continues to be of particular interest to the Bureau, a substantial part of its activities involve the targeting of suspected proceeds of other types of criminal activity including living off immoral earnings, corruption and money laundering. It takes action against illegal assets both inside and outside the jurisdiction. The Bureau remains in close contact with European and International partners in the identification, tracing and seizing of illegally obtained assets or wealth.

During the year 2001 the Bureau continued to pursue its statutory remit to deprive criminals of their illegally held assets. The Bureau took action under the Proceeds of Crime Act, 1996 in 12 new cases while at the same time continuing ongoing court action in existing cases. The Bureau has taken action against some £21 Million (€26.6 Million) in assets under the Proceeds of Crime legislation to date. It has also continued to apply its statutory remit under the Revenue Acts against the proceeds of Criminal activity. In 2001, Revenue Bureau Action has resulted in £13.7 Million (€17.4 Million) being assessed and £18.5 Million (€23.4 Million) being collected from persons involved in criminal activity.

The Bureau annually presents a report on its activities under Section 21 of the Criminal Assets Bureau Act, 1996, through the Commissioner to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform which is then laid before both houses of the Oireachtas in accordance with the Act.

Garda National Drugs Unit

Aonad Náisiúnta na nDrugáí

Established in September 1995, the Garda National Drugs Unit (GNDU) is headed by a Chief Superintendent who reports to Assistant Commissioner, National Support Services. The unit is based in Dublin Castle and is the driving force of Garda actions against drug abuse and misuse.

The primary focus of the GNDU is aimed towards the national and international aspects of drug trafficking, the Unit maintains close liaison with many drug law enforcement organisations from other jurisdictions. In this regard the Garda Liaison Officers based in London, The Hague, Madrid and Paris have provided quality assistance with regard to successes achieved during the year.

As a result of a joint operation between the GNDU and the Dutch Police during the year a criminal organisation in The Netherlands was dismantled. Intelligence sourced and developed in Ireland led to the arrest of four Dutch nationals and an Irish citizen in Holland. The following drugs and firearms were seized: 110,000 Ecstasy tablets, 18 kg of MDMA paste (capable of being used in the manufacture of 1,500,000 Ecstasy tablets), 588 kg of Cannabis resin, 2 kg of cocaine and 2 semi-automatic firearms. In a related GNDU operation two Irish drug traffickers were arrested in possession of Cocaine, Cannabis resin and Lysergide. The total estimated street value of this particular initiative amounted to £24,900,000 (€31.6m).



Within this jurisdiction, the GNDU, often in conjunction with other Garda Units, undertakes joint operations against the leading players in the illegal drugs world.

This year saw the continuity of operation Nightcap and Clean Street, the essence of which involves the strategic deployment of undercover Gardaí in licensed premises and other selected public places. The Gardaí in question carefully monitor the sale of small quantities of illicit drugs and if feasible purchase the drugs from the dealers to effect prosecutions.

A Detective Superintendent represents the GNDU on the National Drug Strategy Team. This forum is comprised of representatives from other statutory agencies whose core goals are to reduce the demand for drugs in the community.



In May 2001 the government published its strategy document for 2001-2002 "Building Experience". A representative of the GNDU was a member of the review group. Arising from the publication of the national strategy a number of initiatives are required to be undertaken by each agency. Principal among these was the establishment of regional Drugs Task Forces in September 2001.

In the field of drug education, 50 presentations were delivered by members of the GNDU to other Garda personnel, schools, community organisations, and statutory bodies.

Garda National Immigration Bureau

Biuró Náisiúnta Inimirca an Gharda Síochána

The Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) was established in May 2000. It is located (protem) at Harcourt Square, Dublin. During 2001 progress has been made on the acquisition of a new premises for the GNIB. The GNIB is responsible for all Garda matters pertaining to immigration on a national basis.

Statistics on Asylum Seekers 1992 to 2001

The growth in the number of asylum seekers and illegal immigrants has been phenomenal.

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
No of Applications	39	91	362	424	1,179	3,883	4,626	7,724	10,938	10,325

Enforcement of Deportation Orders up to end of 2001

One of the primary responsibilities in the GNIB is to arrange for the deportation of persons in respect of whom the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform has issued deportation orders. During the year 2001, 400 persons were arrested on foot of deportation orders, 365 of whom were actually deported. During the year 2000, 194 persons were deported.

Since January 2001 photographs of persons wanted for deportation have been included on the Garda PULSE Computer system. This means that Gardaí throughout the State can check the photograph on computer in respect of any person in respect of whom they suspect that a deportation order is in force. There has been a number of instances in 2001 where persons wanted for deportation were detected by Gardaí who used the PULSE system in relation to persons arrested for other offences.

The GNIB Information System went live on 21st September 2001 and was soon afterwards extended to Anglesea Street Garda Station, Cork and to Dun Laoghaire Port. Following the events of September 11th 2001 the GNIB Information System has taken on a new significance. Accordingly in November 2001 the GNIB Information System Project Board engaged consultants to prepare a proposal to extend the GNIB information system to all ports of entry as a matter of urgency.

All aliens who are longer than 3 months in the State must register every year. In Dublin the aliens register is maintained at Harcourt Square. During October 2001 up to 370 persons per day were registered at the office. The Office opening hours have been extended as follows:

Monday to Thursday	8am to 6pm
Friday	8am to 4pm

Negotiations are underway to facilitate longer office opening hours during 2002.

Number of Aliens Registered in Dublin				
Year	1998	1999	2000	2001
No Registered	12,803	17,064	26,654	56,510

In advance of the introduction of Carrier's Liability Legislation in 2001 members of the GNIB and members from Wexford Garda Division gave advice to Irish Ferries personnel concerning persons using

forged or inadequate documents. All sailings from Cherbourg to Rosslare, from Roscoff to Rosslare and from Roscoff to Cork are monitored. During 2000 some 1,582 persons claimed political asylum in Rosslare. During 2001 this had fallen to 40.

Following an evaluation of the equipment, Carbon Dioxide detecting devices were purchased for use in all our major sea ports. The devices proved most effective in Rosslare Europort where they were first brought into use on 29th September 2001. From then until 31st December 2001 13 persons were discovered concealed in trucks or trailers by members of the Immigration Unit in Rosslare.



Odysseus EU funded programme

The GNIB managed an EU funded programme under Odysseus during 2001. This programme involved visits to a number of other jurisdictions as well as a highly successful conference in Dublin in June 2001.

On 8th December 2001, 13 people were found concealed in a container in Wexford. Tragically 8 of those persons died but fortunately there were 5 survivors. The investigation into all aspects of this appalling incident was carried out jointly by the local Gardaí NBCI and GNIB personnel. Additionally the investigation was conducted in conjunction with EUROPOL and a number of other European Police Forces. This investigation is ongoing.

Garda National Traffic Bureau

An Biúro Náisiúnta um Tráchtá an Gharda Síochána

The Garda National Traffic Bureau is based at Garda Headquarters and is headed by a Chief Superintendent who reports to the Assistant Commissioner, National Support Services.

The year under review saw a slight decrease of four (4) in the number of road traffic related deaths over 2000.



An analysis of road fatalities indicates that those in the 16-25 year old age group were again most at risk from road traffic related death, with the most dangerous times being between 4.00pm and 10.00pm. The worst day was Sunday followed by Saturday and Friday. During the year, males accounted for 309 deaths and females for 102. This compares to 313 and 102 respectively in the previous year.

September was the worst month for fatalities with 42 deaths. Overall, road deaths in 2001 were down in five of the twelve months compared with 2000. The Dublin Metropolitan Region recorded the greatest reduction with a fall of 19, followed by the Western Region with 11 fewer road deaths.

Road Traffic fatalities for the years 1997; 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 by month.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1997	26	30	45	29	53	36	41	37	42	51	41	41	472
1998	34	29	21	46	33	42	38	40	47	42	41	45	458
1999	30	34	35	31	26	35	48	42	38	40	17	37	413
2000	32	41	23	42	28	30	39	32	40	40	36	32	415
2001	30	38	31	22	40	24	41	34	42	32	40	37	411

During the year 345,652 fines on-the-spot notices were issued for excessive speeding 64,478 fines on the spot were issued for non-wearing of seat belts and a total of 12,841 detections were made for drink driving. These levels of Garda enforcement activity continued the pattern of recent years which have seen significantly increased numbers of detections of the key road safety offences and emphasise the Garda focus on road traffic law enforcement and enhanced safety.

Garda Technical Bureau

An Biuro Teicniuil

The Technical Bureau is headed by a Chief Superintendent, and provides a diverse range of vital support functions for An Garda Síochána, particularly in the crime investigative field. The role and functions of the Technical Bureau, established in 1934, have developed and expanded through the years. Specialist expert personnel provide assistance at major incident and crime scenes.



In 2001, Bureau personnel responded to 758 requests for assistance at serious crime scenes. However, this figure represents only initial contact and due to

the high level of expertise provided by Bureau staff, many hours are engaged both at the scene of an incident and back at their respective laboratories and work stations at Garda Headquarters.

MAPPING SECTION

The Mapping Section provides a comprehensive mapping service to An Garda Síochána, including administrative maps, surveys, scaled plans and maps for serious crime investigation, fatal traffic accidents, and for security purposes for public events.



The major focus of the Mapping Section is assisting criminal investigations and providing maps to scale as exhibits for court purposes.

External scenes are in almost all instances surveyed with modern robotic measuring instrumentation i.e. Geodimeter after which the logged data is downloaded to a Computer Aided Drawing System (CAD 2000) and edited.

Internal scenes are surveyed manually and later produced in CAD to provide high quality maps or plans.

During the year 2001 the Garda Mapping Section assisted in the investigation of 274 serious incidents as follows:-

Fatal Traffic Accidents	63	Firearms/Explosives and Drugs Find	15
Robbery/Burglaries/Aggravated Burglaries	23	Assaults	25
Rape and Sexual Assaults	38	Murders and Suspicious Deaths	80
Other crime scenes	30		

The Section produced 112 Administrative Maps during 2001.

FINGERPRINT SECTION

The Fingerprint Section is committed to providing a professional and expert identification service to: -

- ◆ An Garda Síochána
- ◆ Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
- ◆ Defence Forces
- ◆ Judicial Services
- ◆ External Police Forces

In order to achieve this objective the Fingerprint Section provides resources and training to its staff through the process of continual improvement, as set out in its Quality Assurance Manual.

The Fingerprint Section ensures that the requirements of its customers are consistently satisfied by the ongoing maintenance of the BS. EN. ISO 9002 accredited Quality System.

Services provided are: -

- ◆ Identification of specific persons by their criminal records
- ◆ Authentication of criminal history data
- ◆ Linking culprits to crime scenes
- ◆ Identifying unidentified dead bodies
- ◆ Technical examination of major crime scenes and exhibits
- ◆ Provision of expert fingerprint evidence in court
- ◆ Maintenance of fingerprint and palm print databases in accordance with legislation
- ◆ Provision and maintenance of a separate fingerprint database relating to the fingerprinting of asylum seekers
- ◆ Training in the science of fingerprints to Garda personnel
- ◆ Training Crime Scene Examiners in techniques for the recovery of finger and palm marks from crime scenes
- ◆ Searching of fingerprints received from Interpol and external police forces
- ◆ Searching finger and palm marks received from other jurisdictions
- ◆ External contacts

During 2001, fingerprint personnel responded to 644 requests for assistance at crime scenes. In excess of 26,000 sets of fingerprints were received for processing, 12,441 files containing lifted finger and palm marks were submitted from district crime scene examiners and 31,479 exhibits were chemically examined for finger and palm marks.

AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System), the hub of the daily activity at the Fingerprint Section, has been upgraded to allow for the capture of developed finger and palm marks at the Chemical Development Unit by use of a digital camera. The captured marks are electronically transmitted directly into AFIS, providing for a faster turn-around on exhibits, thereby, rendering the system more effective and efficient.

DOCUMENT AND HANDWRITING EXAMINATION SECTION

The Document and Handwriting examination section can be divided into two related disciplines: -

- 1. Handwriting examination and comparisons.**
- 2. Forensic document examination.**

Handwriting examination and comparison involves a detailed microscopic examination of two pieces of writing and a comparison of the handwriting features present in both, to determine if there is common authorship. Signatures can also be examined to determine if they are genuine, traced or simulated forgeries.

Forensic document examination consists of a detailed examination of a questioned document, often using specialised equipment, for evidence of any alteration, addition, erasure or deletion. It also includes the examination of questioned documents, such as passports, driving licenses, identity documents, currency, bank documents and other official documents, to establish if they are genuine or counterfeit.



In addition to giving expert evidence in court and assisting in some of the major investigations and tribunals in 2001, the section also dealt with 868 cases. This was a substantial increase to the previous year. The four main categories of cases were:

1. Anonymous letters (threatening, obscene, and blackmail)
- 2.. Fraud cases
3. Passports and Identity documents for examination.
4. Counterfeit Currency.

Personnel from the Document and Handwriting Examination Section give talks and lectures to various internal training courses such as Detective Training, Immigration Officer Training, Fraud Officer Training, Scenes of Crime Examination and Student Garda Training. The section also represents An Garda Síochána at various international meetings i.e. Interpol and Europol meetings, ENFHEX meetings (European Network of Forensic Handwriting Experts), EDEWG meetings (European Document Examiners Working Group), E.U. Fraudulent Travel Documents working group, and Immigration Fraud Conferences.

The section is equipped with the most modern equipment available for the forensic examination of documents which includes

- ◆ **ESDA** (electrostatic detection apparatus) for detecting invisible indentations on paper caused by the writing of one document while resting on top of another.
- ◆ **The VSC 2000** - a computerised examination station which uses specialised lighting conditions and filters to separate inks and substances, as well as papers and watermarks.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

The Photographic Section provides a comprehensive and secure photographic service to meet the requirements of An Garda Síochána and the "Law Courts".

Services provided include:

- ◆ Crime Scene Photography and Videography
- ◆ Photographic processing and printing facilities
- ◆ Digital imaging and Video facilities
- ◆ Public Relations Photography.
- ◆ CD-Fit (Photofit) facility
- ◆ Preparation of Court photographic evidence albums



Photographic Section staff engage in the lecturing and training of Garda personnel in wide-ranging photographic applications and skills, as determined by An Garda Síochána.

During 2001 Photographic personnel attended at 289 serious crime scenes, 99 of which were either murder or suspicious deaths. A total of 5,367 crime scene examiners' films were processed and 5,664 fingermarks were photographed in assisting crime investigation. 247 footmarks were photographed from crime scenes, for comparison purposes. A total

of 100 CD Fits were completed in an attempt to identify persons involved in crime. 94 photographic assignments were undertaken for the Garda Press and Public Relations Office, as well as photography for a number of Garda publications. Direct photographic evidence and illustrative documentation was given in more than 180 court cases in 2001, at all Court levels.

FORENSIC LIAISON OFFICE

The Forensic Liaison Office (FLO) provides a central reception facility for the processing of exhibits of possible evidential value for examination by the Garda Technical Bureau and Forensic Science Laboratory. The process is managed by a computerised Exhibit Tracking System through the various stages of examination.

The services provided by Forensic Liaison Office include the following:

- ◆ Process every case through the Technical Bureau and Forensic Science Laboratory.
- ◆ Provide evidence in relation to same at trials.
- ◆ Restore all exhibits to investigators subsequent to analysis/examination.
- ◆ Provide advice and assistance to members, on Bureau and Laboratory related matters.
- ◆ Responsible for destruction of all major drug seizures nationwide in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency Regulations.
- ◆ Lecture to scenes of crime courses.
- ◆ Issue of all scenes of crime related specialist equipment nationwide.
- ◆ Provide statistical data on all crimes, scene of crime examinations, trends, etc

During 2001, a total of 26,734 cases were processed in the Forensic Liaison Office, an increase of 2,449 cases over 2000.

BALLISTICS SECTION

The Ballistics Section provides a comprehensive service to An Garda Síochána in:

- ◆ The examination and testing of all firearms and ammunition seized;
- ◆ The examination of all explosive substances/devices seized.
- ◆ The detailed technical examination of scenes of serious crime;
- ◆ The restoration of erased/obliterated identification marks/numbers on suspected stolen property;
- ◆ The examination of scenes of suspected arson;
- ◆ Provision of expert service in shoe prints, tyre and tool marks to local scenes of crime examiners.
- ◆ The examination and surveying of existing/proposed firearm shooting ranges.

A Weapons Data Reference Centre maintains a collection of discharged cartridge cases, discharged bullets, weapons and explosive devices.

The section is equipped with microscope rooms, laboratory, firearms examination room, workroom, laboratories firing range and bullet recovery facilities. It also maintains an extensive reference collection containing specimens representative of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices that have come into possession of An Garda Síochána.



A footwear/shoe print database for the identification of shoe print evidence found at the scene of a crime is also being developed.

FOGRA TORÁ

Fógra Tóra is a confidential Publication for police use only. The publication is compiled and edited at the Fógra Tóra Section which is part of the Garda Technical Bureau. Printing and distribution of Fógra Tóra is carried out by the Garda Printing Section. Copies are printed and issued to An Garda Síochána, Prisons, Army, and Foreign Police Forces.



The publication circulates details of the following:

- ◆ Persons Wanted on Warrant.
- ◆ Persons sought for interview.
- ◆ Persons missing.
- ◆ Firearms Lost/Stolen
- ◆ Serious Crime
- ◆ Serious offenders released or about to be released from prison.

During the year the introduction of new technology to the Force and the upgrading of equipment has enhanced the publication, which is now a full colour production. The office at Garda Headquarters also deals with a large volume of enquiries relating to intelligence matters, and assists Police Officers at home and abroad with their investigations. The office is in liaison with the Prison Service and other external agencies in order to profile persons for circulation.

CENTRAL VETTING UNIT

All the preparatory work has been completed for the establishment of a Central Vetting Unit. A commencement date has been set for the 2nd January, 2002. An additional 6 civil servants have been allocated to the Unit. The Unit will handle vetting enquiries from the various Health Boards around the country. It is envisaged that the Unit will also handle enquiries made under Section 4 of the Data Protection Act, 1988. The Anticipated volume of work for the new Unit is in the order of 2000 applications per month from the Health Boards and 600 applications per month relating to Data Protection Enquiries

GARDA CRIMINAL RECORDS OFFICE

With the introduction of PULSE the role of G.C.R.O. changed insofar as the direct input of court outcomes ceased on the 17th September 2001.

G.C.R.O. continues to:

- ◆ Maintain existing Criminal Records held at G.C.R.O.
- ◆ Record additional prisoner details received from the Prison Service.
- ◆ Conduct enquires relating to convictions with police forces in Britain and Northern Ireland.
- ◆ Record foreign convictions on PULSE.
- ◆ Hold the responsibility for the overall management of photographs on the PULSE system, from input to deletion.
- ◆ Conduct non security vetting on behalf of the following agencies: An Garda Síochána, Foreign Police, Civil Service, Jury Selection, An Post, Department of Defence and the Probation and Welfare Service.

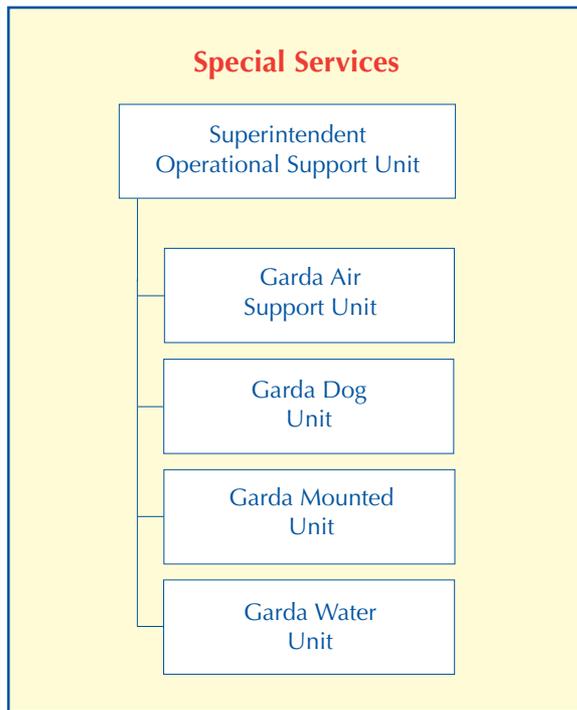
The section carried out non-security vetting on 49,481 persons, a net increase of 4,593 over 2000.

A flexi-time system was purchased and installed. The system at present successfully caters for 20 employees with variable work shift patterns.



Operational Support Unit

Aonad Tacaíochta Oibríochtaí



The Units attached to Operational Support Unit are:

- ◆ Garda Air Support Unit
- ◆ Garda Dog Unit
- ◆ Garda Mounted Unit
- ◆ Garda Water Unit

The Units are available on a national basis to meet Garda operational requirements and provide support to mainstream policing.

The deployment of Operational Support Units in the first half of 2001 was curtailed due to the Foot and Mouth restrictions. Despite this curtailment, this was a successful year for Operational Support Unit. It supported policing operations throughout the country and assisted in VIP visits. These include: St. Patrick's Festival Weekend, Slane Concerts, Irish Open Golf, Galway Racing Festival, Listowel Racing Festival and the Chinese Premier's Visit.

The main focus of the Units is on crime prevention. They were deployed to support Operation "Assist" in the six Divisions in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. This deployment was conducted in consultation with local Garda management with a view to targeting particular vulnerable areas and crime patterns in a clearly defined crime reduction strategy.



Eastern Region

Réigiún an Oirthir

EASTERN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	599,894
Area:	12,864 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	1117.6 km
Regional Crime 2001:	11,743
Crime per 1,000 population:	19.10
Regional Detections 2001:	4,569
Detection Rate:	39%
Road Traffic Fatalities , 2001:	123
Road Traffic Offences:	26,235
Garda Strength:	1,373
Garda Stations:	127
Garda Districts:	18

The Eastern Region is comprised of the Garda Divisions of Longford/Westmeath; Louth/Meath; Laois/Offaly and Carlow/Kildare. Reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, the Region is headed by a Regional Assistant Commissioner based at Mullingar.

Some of the policing highlights in the Region during 2001 were:

- ◆ Two “sell out” Concerts were held at Slane Castle on Saturday the 25th August and 1st September 2001. Crowds in excess of 80,000 persons attended on each date. There were only small numbers of arrests on both dates and the atmosphere was friendly and cordial. Local Garda resources were supplemented with others from areas such the Garda Air Support Unit, Garda Mounted Unit, Garda Dog Unit, Garda Water Unit, and Traffic Division.
- ◆ The Garda patrol boat is based in Athlone on the Western edge of the Region. During the year the boat assisted local Garda units in the policing of a number of events and operations on the River Shannon. These events included festivals and water based activities at Carrick-on-Shannon, Lanesborough, Killaloe and Athlone. The boat has also assisted in searches for missing persons and also searches under the Misuse of Drugs and Larceny Acts.
- ◆ A unit of the Longford/Westmeath Divisional Traffic Unit was established at Longford Station in December, 2001. The Unit has the responsibility for the management / enforcement of traffic legislation throughout County Longford and the part of Longford/Westmeath Division to the west of the river Shannon.
- ◆ The only confirmed outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the State occurred in Louth/Meath Division. A major policing operation was staged along the border with Northern Ireland and at the major sea ports in the Region as part of the national response to the threat posed by the disease. While the operation placed enormous strains on personnel and other resources, it proved very successful and was the subject of much favourable comment.





Dublin Metropolitan Region

Réigiún Limistéar Chathair Átha Cliath

DMA REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	1,082,048
Area:	869 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	153.5 km
Regional Crime 2001:	43,039
Crime per 1,000 population:	39.76
Regional Detections 2001:	17,370
Detection Rate:	40%
Road Traffic Fatalities , 2001:	49
Road Traffic Offences:	80,348
Garda Strength:	3,739
Garda Stations:	43
Garda Districts:	17

The Assistant Commissioner for the Dublin Metropolitan Region is based at Harcourt Square and has responsibility for six Garda Divisions —North, South, West, East, North Central, South Central and also for the Dublin Metropolitan Regional Traffic Unit based at Dublin Castle.

Co-ordinated Divisional plans focused on underage drinking, and the sale of intoxicating liquor to underage persons. Included were specific programmes in consultation with publicans, hoteliers and off-licenses to ensure full legislative compliance with the Intoxicating Liquor Acts and other related legislation. In addition a high visibility presence on the streets and increased use of CCTV ensured a continued focus on public safety in the Region.

Chief Superintendent Regional Traffic Division has responsibility for the co-ordinated enforcement of the Road Traffic Acts and various local and national initiatives. Under “Operation Artery” the Region is divided into six sectors, patrolled at peak times by motor cyclists and foot beats, reflecting the Commissioner’s commitment for An Garda Síochána to be pro-active in the area of Traffic management.

Road Safety Initiatives in 2001 concentrated on speeding, drink driving and seat belt compliance. The primary purpose of these operations was to increase road safety and reduce the total number of collisions on our roads. The Dublin Metropolitan Region showed a significant decrease in road traffic accident fatalities in 2001, from 68 fatalities in 2000 to 49 in 2001, a decrease of 24 for the year.

The “Garda Mountain Bike Project” commenced operation on a pilot basis in the Tallaght and Raheny Districts on 5th June 2001. The purpose of the pilot was to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of a mountain bike unit to assist operational

patrolling and facilitate high visibility patrols. The evaluation of the pilot indicated that the Unit greatly enhanced the policing service in both selected Districts through the provision of community oriented patrolling while facilitating greater response times and visibility in the localities concerned. The pilot has been a success and following evaluation the Commissioner has decided to continue the pilot and expand the concept, on a phased basis, to other locations.





South Eastern Region

Réigiún an Oír-Dheiscirt

SOUTH EASTERN REGION IN FIGURES	
Population:	452,109
Area:	12,977 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	906.5 km
Regional Crime 2001:	8,382
Crime per 1,000 population:	18.54
Regional Detections 2001:	4,055
Detection Rate:	48%
Road Traffic Fatalities, 2001:	62
Road Traffic Offences:	17,659
Garda Strength:	966
Garda Stations:	117
Garda Districts:	16

The South Eastern Region is comprised of the Garda Divisions of Waterford/Kilkenny, Wexford/Wicklow and Tipperary. Reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, the Region is headed by a Regional Assistant Commissioner based at Kilkenny.

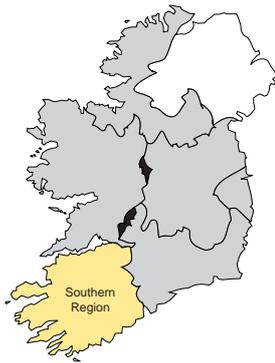
Nothing can ever fully prepare any group of people for the horror of the discovery of thirteen people, eight of whom were dead and five in a critical condition, in a sealed container. These are the circumstances that faced members of An Garda Síochána and the local community in Wexford in December, 2001. The subsequent investigation unfolded a tragic and sordid tale of greed and exploitation by ruthless traffickers in people.

From a crime detection perspective, the highlight of the year in the Region was the success of Operation "Scriosán" whereby 83% of those targeted were either imprisoned or otherwise dealt with by the Courts. One individual was convicted of 58 charges of burglary and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The Region is on course to meet its target of a 20% reduction in the number of road fatalities between 1998 and 2002. Road collision fatalities have been reduced from 81 to 62 per year over the period – a 23% reduction. The new "Traffic Watch" initiative, launched on a pilot basis in the Region in 2001, is a Garda/Road-user co-operative approach to eliminating aggressive driving behaviour.

In addition to the various other policing demands responded to during the year, the Relics of St. Thérèse of Liseux arrived through Rosslare Harbour in April before embarking on a nationwide tour.





Southern Region

Réigiún an Deiscirt

SOUTHERN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	716,000
Area:	14,936 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	1152.7km
Regional Crime 2001:	12,729
Crime per 1,000 population:	17.71
Regional Detections 2001:	5,524
Detection Rate:	43%
Road Traffic Fatalities, 2001:	89
Road Traffic Offences:	37,072
Garda Strength:	1,827
Garda Stations:	162
Garda Districts:	22

The Southern Region is comprised of the Garda Divisions of Cork City, Cork North, Cork West, Kerry and Limerick. Reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, the Region is headed by a Regional Assistant Commissioner based at Anglesea Street, Cork.

2001 was a busy year in the Region. A number of major criminal investigations were undertaken and a number of significant events, which required substantial policing inputs, were held. Some of these were:

- ◆ Ten murder investigations successfully concluded in Limerick Division;
- ◆ Cabinet Meeting held in Killarney in May;
- ◆ Visit of ex-US President Clinton to Ballybunion in May;
- ◆ Murphy's Irish Open Golf Championship at Fota Island in June;
- ◆ Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann in Listowel in August;
- ◆ Visit of Chinese Premier in September;
- ◆ State Funeral of Patrick Maher (War of Independence Volunteer) in Knocklong and Ballylanders in October;
- ◆ Launch of Garda crime Diversion programme in Faranree area of Cork City;
- ◆ Launch of Closed Circuit Television system in Cork City Centre.

Road Safety Initiatives were high on the agenda during 2001. A variety of national and regional initiatives aimed at reducing road traffic fatalities. These included the establishment of a dedicated Traffic Unit in Killarney in January.





Western Region

Réigiún an Iarthair

WESTERN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	445,389
Area:	17,739 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	1328.2km
Regional Crime 2001:	6,644
Crime per 1,000 population:	14.99
Regional Detections 2001:	2,602
Detection Rate:	39%
Road Traffic Fatalities, 2001:	45
Road Traffic Offences:	14,384
Garda Strength:	1,085
Garda Stations:	144
Garda Districts:	20

The Western Region is comprised of the Garda Divisions of Galway West Clare, Mayo and Roscommon/Galway East. Reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, the Region is headed by a Regional Assistant Commissioner based at Mill Street, Galway.

Three murder Investigations took place in Ennis District during October 2001. All were successfully investigated and offenders will be prosecuted before the courts in respect of two. In the third murder the culprit took his own life after killing his girlfriend.

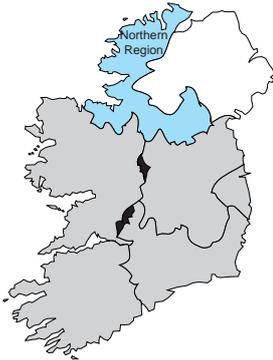
The Garda response to the Foot and Mouth outbreak during the Spring and Summer of 2001 placed a great demand on Garda resources. Personnel from the Region were temporarily assigned to the Border area for the duration of this operation.

10 new Neighbourhood Watch Schemes were launched in Galway during the year. There are also 66 Community Alert schemes in existence, which cover the entire Division of Galway West. A new Special Project for the Westside, Galway City was also launched. This brings to three, the number of such special projects operating in Galway.

On 1st October 2001, a new Traffic Unit was launched in Loughrea, to support the main Divisional Traffic Unit in Galway, and offers a new improved dimension to traffic policing, particularly on the Galway/Dublin and Galway/Limerick roads.

After a surveillance operation a large drugs supplier in the Midlands area was arrested and has since been sentenced to six years in prison for this offence.





Northern Region

Réigiún an Tuaiscirt

NORTHERN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	315,129
Area:	11,306 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	745.2 km
Regional Crime 2001:	4,096
Crime per 1,000 population:	13.03
Regional Detections 2001:	1,791
Detection Rate:	44%
Road Traffic Fatalities, 2001:	43
Road Traffic Offences:	8,878
Garda Strength:	1,064
Garda Stations:	108
Garda Districts:	14

The Northern Region is comprised of the Garda Divisions of Sligo/Leitrim, Donegal and Cavan/Monaghan. Reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, the Region is headed by a Regional Assistant Commissioner based at Sligo.

Policing requirements in the Northern Region for 2001 were dominated by the Foot and Mouth Disease operation which commenced on the 21st February and lasted throughout the year. During that time An Garda Síochána mounted a major operation along the border to assist the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development with its efforts to prevent the possible spread of the Foot and Mouth disease from the U.K. and Northern Ireland into the Republic of Ireland.



The Garda operation was controlled from the Regional Office at Sligo and at its height, over 700 additional Gardaí were transferred to the Border to augment locally based Gardaí with this operation.

In August, Gardaí from the Region, together with the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) now, Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), marked the third anniversary of the Omagh bombing by holding a joint Press Conference to make a fresh appeal for the information needed to bring the bombers to justice.

Gardaí from the Region also held discussions with the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), as part of the North/South co-operation on policing matters, with a view to implementing recommendation 162 in the Patton Report, which relates to joint disaster planning.

In December, an initiative to combat Under-Age Drinking in the Region was put in place. The objectives of this initiative were:

- ◆ To deter the consumption of alcohol by persons under the legal age limit
- ◆ To heighten the profile of the Age Card Scheme
- ◆ To encourage the use of the age card by both licensed vintners/registered clubs and their patrons
- ◆ To detect offences

It was conducted in two phases - consultation and enforcement. Phase 1 took place during the first week in December and was designated as "Age Card Awareness Week" and resulted in a huge increase in applications for Age Cards throughout the Region.

Phase 2 was conducted during the 3rd week of the month when 576 premises were inspected.

The initiative proved very successful and had a positive effect on both licensees and young people alike.

International Activities

Gníomhaíochtaí Idirnáisúnta



“This bell tolling softly for another, says to me, Thou must die. All mankind is of one author, and is one volume when one man dies, one chapter is not torn out of the book, but translated into a better language; and every chapter must be so translated. God employs several translators; some pieces are translated by age, some by sickness, some by war, some by justice; But God’s hand is in every translation; and his hand shall bind up all our scattered leaves again’ for that library where every book shall lie open to one another; As therefore the bell that rings to a sermon’ calls not upon the preacher only, but upon the congregation to come; so this bell calls us all. The bell doth toll for him that thinks it doth. Who casts not up his eye to the sun when it rises? But who takes off his eye from a comet when it breaks out. Who bends not his ear to any bell which upon any occasion rings? But who can remove it from that bell which is passing a piece of himself out of this world? No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy father’s or thine own were. Any man’s death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.....”.

From Meditation 17 by John Donne, 1624.

International Terrorism

September 11th 2001 confirmed forever, if such confirmation was needed, the absolute need for co-operation between police organisations on a worldwide scale. The events of that day sharply focused the minds of law enforcement personnel throughout the world and An Garda Síochána is playing its part in the work being carried out to counter such terrorist activities.

Meanwhile the indigenous terrorist environment has continued to stabilise in recent years. However, continued vigilance is required to monitor and enable An Garda Síochána to respond to any changes which may take place in the future.

International Crime

We all now live in a “Global Village”. Criminal associations and syndicates have tentacles extended across the globe. Organised criminal activity is not confined to rigid structures. It has shown itself to have the capacity to be highly flexible in responding to changing situations. These groups appear to be becoming increasingly involved in the licit as well as the illicit market, using non-criminal business specialists and structures to assist them in their criminal activities.

The increased sophistication of many organised criminal groups means they are able to utilise legal loopholes and differences between Member States, exploiting the anomalies in the various systems. They can take advantage of the free movement of money, goods, personnel and services across the European Union and beyond. Criminal groups have become highly sophisticated and operate in much the same way as multinational companies with networks, which extend across several countries.

This threat posed calls for a dynamic and co-ordinated response by all law enforcement agencies, a response that not only takes into account national strategies but also seeks to become an integrated and multidisciplinary strategy. Addressing the ever-changing face of organised crime requires that this response and strategy remain flexible.

Our island status is less effective now than it was back over the centuries in protecting us from events elsewhere. An Garda Síochána is committed to playing its part in enhancing international co-operation on policing matters. During 2001 we continued to develop our international liaisons and some of the highlights of this cooperative approach are outlined here. Activities of members of An Garda Síochána engaged in United Nations and other Missions are also summarised.



European Union Commitments



An Garda Síochána, acting alone and sometimes in conjunction with officials from the Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform, actively participates in all the various Working Groups within the EU framework. These groups ultimately submit recommendations to the Council of Ministers which impact on the activities of law enforcement agencies throughout the European Union.

Eu Co-Ordination Unit

The EU Co-ordination Unit serves as a secretariat for senior Garda management's participation in EU Working Groups. On a strategic level these groups deal with the combating of serious criminal activity by preparing EU conventions, joint action and common position papers. The unit also prepares funding applications under the various EU projects, OISÍN, FALCONE etc. and contributes to Garda input into bi-lateral international agreements. The Unit, in 2001, began preparations for the Irish Presidency of the EU in 2004.

EU Funded Projects

An Garda Síochána successfully managed the following nine EU funded projects during 2001.

1. **Cybercrime - Building a platform for the future** (Falcone) was managed by the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation with Germany, UK, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, Portugal and Czech Republic
2. **Controlled Deliveries by Sea - A new operational approach** (Falcone) was managed by Cork Drugs Unit with Irish Customs Service, UK, France, Spain and Portugal
3. **Immigration & Border Control- Towards long-term practical co-operation between responsible authorities** (Odysseus) was managed by the Garda National Immigration Bureau with UK, Netherlands, France, Belgium, Hungary, Romania, Germany, Spain, Italy and Czech Republic
4. **Intercultural Ireland - Mainstreaming the challenges** (Social Affairs) was managed by Community Relations with Netherlands, UK, Italy and Spain
5. **Preventing the organised sexual exploitation of women and children - a practical response** (STOP) was managed by Dublin North Central Division with Germany, UK and Netherlands
6. **A strategic European initiative on the development of policy and legislation covering joint investigation teams** (Grotius) was managed by Crime Policy and Administration with Denmark, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg, UK, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Germany, Finland, Sweden, France, Czech Republic Romania, USA, Belgium, Spain and Portugal
7. **Law and Order-Horizontal co-operation between law enforcement authorities policing international land frontiers** (Oisín) was managed by the Northern Region with Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, Austria and Russia
8. **A training exchange for law enforcement marine units** (Oisín) was managed by the Garda Water Unit with Hungary, Germany and Austria
9. **Drugs related crime An analysis of effective prevention methods** (Hippocrates) was managed by the Garda National Drugs Unit with UK, Hungary, Sweden, Portugal and Finland



Memoranda of Understanding



Two Memoranda of Understanding between An Garda Síochána and other police services in Hungary and Russia involved exchanges of police who examined a range of current operational and management policing issues. Bilateral agreements to combat crime have been entered into by the Government with a number of countries and will be serviced by An Garda Síochána.

National Expert on Detachment

A Superintendent is currently on assignment as a “national expert on detachment” to the Council of the European Union, based in Brussels. The Officer is employed in assisting the Commission in fulfilling its commitment to building a Common European Security and Defence Policy capable of reinforcing the Union’s external action through the development of a crisis management capability, including civilian aspects

Schengen

The formal ratification of the Schengen Convention by Ireland in 2002 will have a number of key benefits for this country. From the perspective of An Garda Síochána, it will have access to the Schengen Information System, which will facilitate the electronic transfer of information between Member State police services in matters involving wanted persons, missing persons, stolen vehicles and objects, and the transfer of miscellaneous court orders. We are now examining the necessary implementation processes and a Project Board has been established to plan and prepare for the integration of Schengen and the Schengen Information System.

Liaison Officers

An Garda Síochána have a number of Liaison Officers and other staff based in Europe, who assist home based units involved in investigations with an international/European element. One Detective Inspector and one Detective Garda are based at Europol Headquarters at The Hague and a Detective Sergeant is based at Interpol Headquarters at Lyon. There is an Inspector based in the Irish Embassy in Paris and also one Detective Sergeant each, based at the Irish Embassies in The Hague and Madrid. These latter three Garda personnel are engaged primarily in drug liaison matters in the countries where they are based and adjoining territories.

Mutual Assistance

International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters style of agreements allow participating countries to ask each other for assistance in gathering evidence in criminal investigations or crimes and the service of processes issued in one State in another. They also permit the recognition and enforcement in participating countries of foreign confiscation and forfeiture orders. On the 15th November, 1996, the Irish Government brought into force Part VII of the Criminal Justice Act, 1994, which gives legal effect to these provisions in this State and allows the Government to designate countries as countries in whose case confiscation and co-operation orders may be made. An Garda Síochána, through the Government, has agreements of this type with a number of countries and these are widely used in seeking and providing assistance in the investigation of criminal offences committed in this jurisdiction and elsewhere.

